

## JOHN BULL.

## London, June 19.

Their Majesties have been in town during the week. On Monday the fuEEN gave a Ball, which was most splendidly attended; on Wednesday the King held a Levee, and on Friday their Majesties had a Concert. Yesterday, the
King dined with his Grace the Duke of Weling King dined with his Grace the Duke of Wellington;
His MAjesty was accompanied by the reigning Duke of His MAJESty
Brunswice.
Yesterday being the anniversary of Waterloo, the bells of the different Church
of that glorious Batlle.
There has been a considerable quantity of nonsense Written zbout what the Duke of Wellington would feel in
going yesterday to present the flag to the King at Windsor, going yesterday to present the flag to the King at Windsor,
by which tenure his Girace holds Stratfieldsay, as the Duke of Marlborough holds Blenheim by a similar delivery of a white fiag on the anniversary of the batlue whence his presentation to caution their readers against any misrethat his Grace's visit to Windsor had any other than this specific object; that in fact His Majesty and the Duke were not to be mentioned as being upon terms, which could
justify a visit to the Castle except for the mere delivery of the flag.
In reply to all this absurdity it is only necessary, in the first place, to state that the flag is deposited anuually by the tradesman who makes it, and not by the Duke himself, who is bound to have it deposited whether the King be at Windsor or not; and in the second place to say, that we can have His MAJESTY and our illustrious hero, because the KING, far from receiving a ceremonious visit from his Grace at Windsor yesterday, was in town and honoured the Duke of Wellington with his company at dinner, to celebrate in the society of his gallant soldiers the glorious
triumph of England on the plains of WATEREOO triumph of England on the plains of WATERLoo.It is droll enough that on the ery day which was to have
excited, according to the ignorant, yet mischievous, factionists of the press, the most embarrassing feelings in th Duke of Wellington during a visit of ceremony, which he never proposed to make, the King should himself pay a visit, not of ceremony, but of honour, and of friendship, to
the very iudividual whon they considered it part of their the very individual whoun they considered
duty to discuss and endeavour to annoy.
In addition to these odd circumstances we rejoice to add, that the King carried with him to dinner with the Duke
the Duke of Brusswick; and that His Majesty was pleased to present the Duke of Wellington with a magpleased to present the Duke of elinington with a magfollowers, as a mark of his Royal esteem and regard.

The Marquis of Douro, it is said, is shortly to be united to one of the amiable and accomplished daughters of the
Earl of Liverpool.
Ministers have at last begun there and, as the Times properly enough says- Peer-making, Peers in so large an assembly, that there should be any cry about them? -besides, Mr. Agar Elhis only anticipates a Peerage. Lord KINNARD is an amiable and excellent young nobleman, Lord SEFTON, nobody can deny, is a very fit person to be made an English Baron, and Lord Fingall and aniable nobleman. Grant all this-but this is only a and amiable nobleman. Grant all this-but this is only a
trial batch-there are more in the oven; and, as our lamented friend in the City would say, they will get un.
monly crusty if they are not speedily drawn therefrom.
The Times, however, to shew something-what
is, we. confess we are quite silly enough not to understandpublished yesterday, long lists of Peers who are favourable to
phe Bill-hostile to the Bill-absent-miors and sentiments are unknown; upon which lists it makes whose pithy remarks, and concludes with a summary decidedly in favour of the revolutionary measure
It is hardly worth skowing in detail that the Times is Wrogg in at least fifty instances as to the politics and votes
of the P.eers it names. But we will first remark, that in its list of Marquesses it entirely leaves out the names of the Marquess of HERTFORD and the Marquess of Bute, both Anti-Reformers, - that having ine one column recorded Lords Farnborocgh, Lyndhenst, and Skelmersdale, as against the Biill, and in auother column registered their Lordships as unceg, fain,-and, above all, that, in order to
make a case, it oumis, in all its lists, all the followins Pecrs make a case, it o
altogether:-


| Carrarvon, Luerpool, Aberane Aberder, LORDS |
| :---: |
| Grastham. |
| Moxtage, |
| Tyrove( ${ }^{\text {a }}$, of W.iterford), |
| Поиснеstes, |
| anse |
| Bostos, ( ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ |
| Carleton (E. of Ebasmon), |
| Ybroone, |
| Kexyong |
| glas, |
|  |
| deron |

of whom
After th
proceed in piekirag this most ridiculous statement to pieces but we must jusst observe, that besides the entire omission of "all these Noble Lords, the appropriation of the terms "for," "against," and "uncertain," is płost lamentably (for them) erroneous. This, however, may arise from excess of zeal or want of information : the management of the list and calcula The Bill, however, has not got to the Lords; when it will ret there who shall say, even in its dilapidated state? It is most certain that the integrity of the Bill is lost : half of its provisions the geod sense of Lord GuEv prevailing over idle anity and love of mob popularity, and yielding up the objectionable particable in the shape in which it first appeared.
At all events, we conclude the Bill will not be discussed intil all the election petitions are decided-how can it be? it is a question not to be slurred over, and all our represen. tatives should be present to lend their assistance in such debates as must inevitably arise during its progress; besides, the census, upon which it can alone be bottomed, even if they carry any part of it, must be concluded before any fair opinbility, after the routine business of the House of Commons is got through, and something done about Finance, (because we believe certain departments are very much in arrear, and the Exchequer at a very low ebb, Parliament will adjourn till November or December: it would be the wisest course to pursue, for all parties, and we must think it imposan incomplete House of Commons. To be sure they did something of the sort in France, but we hope for better things here.

It is not yet ascertained rhat day Louis Philip will arrive at Grillon's, in Albemarle-street-that he must quit France appears pretty certain. The letter of our parisian correspondent is not nearly so strong in describing By his letter, it seemed as if the crisis had actually arrived What a glorious end to the three glorious days of July !What a splendid example of REFORM:

## A FAIR STATEMENT OFA CASE.

The following statement appeared in Friday's Globe:ANOTHER AFFAIR OF HONOUR.-In consequence of some offensive language attributed in the report of his "speech at the Essex Anti-Reform dinner, to Mr. George Dawson, the Nember for Harwich, and applying to Mr. Tower, the unsuccessful candidate, the latter gentleman demanded an explanation of the words, which were these : To my grief and surprise, on my second return for tha borough, I found a gentleman, at least a man calling himself a gentleman, of Essex, condescending to go down from "he Treasury, and to be so servile as to be under its domi "nion. Mr. D. replied, that he thought the words not cor rectly reported; what he thought he said was, " that a man calling himself an independent genteman of Essex, conde "scend,' If the reporters "hand. $f$ the reporters hace added, they had not placed them in such a manner as to convey his meaning; and, he continued, I never Mr. Tower considered a full and fair apology Mr. Tower considered a full and fair apology, and he DAwson. - What will the belligerent John Bull say to this on Sunday?"
The belligerent John Bulle would agree with Mr Tower, that if the words attributed in the extract from the Globe were used by Mr. Dawson, they would be considered a full and fair apology; but let Mr. Da wson's letter speak for itself, and without throwing away a single compecting Mr. Dawson's opinion of his antagonist's politic independence, JoHn Bull can only say that he would rather have been satisfied with the original report com plained of by Mr. Tower, than with the very unsatisfac Wery explanation afforded in Mr. Dawson's letter
We now submit the correspondence which took place:-Sin-Finding in the Chelmsford Chronicle of yesterday, the following passage, purported to have been delivered by you at Colonel Tyrrelle's late dinner, I shall be obliged to "I found a gentleman, at least a man
gentleman, of Essex
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
To the Right Honourable G, R. Dawson. C. L. TOWER.
16, Epher Grosvenor-strect, June 11, 1831.
SIR-I have received your note requesting to be informed whether the following passage in the Chelms ford Chronicle, reported as part of my speech at Colonel Tyiraell's dinner be correctly stated:
"I found a geutleman, at least a man calling himself a gentleman, of Essex."
ere reply, I beg to inform you that $I$ do not think those were the expressions which I used. To the best of my I found a gentleman, at least one calling himself an inde, pendent gentleman. certainly one independent in rank, fortunc and station, a gentleman of Essex, condescending to down with a Treasury mandate in his hand," and so forth. I cannot re-call the precise words, but those used in the Chelmsford Chronicle are certainly put in a manner not to
convey my meaning, which imputed no other doubt (for I have no reason whatever to express any other doubt) than that of the independence of your political character.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
GEO. R. DA WSON.
C. L. Tower, Esq.

The Times yesterday puts forth a feeler as to the manner in which a proposition for a renewal of the Income Tax
would be received by the people-it advocates that of taxation, and we know by experience that it is species tremely popular system with some of the present ministersfor the Maiquuess of Lansdowne stands recorded in history for only two very great political measures-one, that of
doubling, as , ?hancellor of the Exchequer, the Tory Income doubling, as (hancellor of the Exchequer, the Tory Income
Tax, which he" had, when in opposition, denounced as the most oppressire and inquisitorial imposition ever attempted; and, as Secretaryr for the Home Department, having dis-
banded the Yeorm, nry, the re-emor been since obliged to, sanction by his approbation.
to carry on the affairs of the State, and perhaps an Income
Tax may be better, generally speaking, than a reductiom of Tax may be better, generally speaking, than a reduction of hat those who have extensive funded property could bette spare essional man could yield up perhaps a quarter of his-we hall see.
IT is proverbially said that when two men ride on a horse one man must ride behind. By the same rule we suppose, tha when two men get into a Cabinet already fum, wo men must announce the admission into the Cabinet of Lord Joper Russell and Mr. Stanley, and it is moreover linted, that Lord Durham is to succeed Lord Palmerston as Foreign Lord Du R
That Lord GoDERICH will retire we think pretty certainwe wish we could say that it was purely upon public grounds away from his associates-a voice, like that of Friar Law RENCE, seems to cry-

Too familiar is my dear son with such sour and, in spite of all the fascinations of the Chancellor, and he explanations of the Colonialisecretary himself he amiable Viscount must quit his high functions. As for what Palmerston, it seems as if he had heen treatedsome and Lord Grey, had ford Dortam, his Lordship really artment-or rather perbaps hat Lord Durham did not yet hold them. Of course we know nothing of State secrets; but no longer ago than last Wednesday, at St. James's, we saw Lord Grey come out o the King's closet, and beckon the Chancellor and Lord DURHAM into a window, where they remained earnestly discussing something, while Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston, who were in the room, were left uncalled , th amuse themselves as they chose.
The report of Lord JOHN Russeli's being cabinetted, is corroborated by the fact of his having dined at the last Cabinet dinner as an amateur-but the story of Mr. Stanley' fall still wants confirmation;-not so,
from all further proceedings. Can Mr. Stanley bear thisfrom all further proceedings. Can Nr. Stanles bear
will he? Can he condescend to enter into an explanation in his place in the House of Commons, of his own plain, straightforward, manly statements? As for the punishment of Mr. O'Connell, we have no vindictive feeling towards him, and care nothing for his escape: but we have a very strong feeling towards Mr. Stanlex-and he pledged that too-but that is of no pledged himself in words that no legal quibble about the "expiration of the Act of Parliament upou which the prose cution was founded"' can possibly get rid of-the Act of Parliamen was in force at the time the prosecution was commenced Mr. O'Connell was tried under that Act of Parliament, an found guilty by a Jury; the case was then complete, so fa as the jurisdiction went, and nothing was wanting but that which the Government now decline to enforce-the sentence But no matter how the evasion of punishment has bee managed-no matter what the conditions or consideration connected with it. To none of these should Mr. Stanle consent to be a party, nor should he for an instant remaid connected with the Giovernment who have arranged and ne gociated the business. Lue emulate the magnanimit of his great ancestor, and when he receives his first sum mons to the Cabinet, let him "burn the letter and hang the messenger.
Since writing the above, we have scen in the Standard, the following report of the conclusion of the case 0 the
"King $v$. O'Connell," and we beg carnestly to call the "King $v$. O'Connell," and we beg earnestly to call the
attention of the reader to the speech of the Attornexattention of the reader to the sp
General upon that occasion :-
General upon that occasion :-
"My Lords-I beg your attention for a few minutes, for I wish to ind and othera, it is not my intention to proceed any further. This is now a matter of public notoriety; it is publicly known, but never
theless. I should reckon myself wanting in respect to this honourable Court did I not acquaint them oflicially with it, as also my reasons for so doing. Your Lordships are aware that on the last day of Hilary Term the defendants withdrew their pleas, und by that proceeding entilled me to call for judgment, but as I was not preparen por suca a proceedina, and had no previous notice of it, I had not the ajor vits rendy which would be required in order to have judgnent ob before
as of that term. I could not, therefore, obtain judkment ; but bind the next Easter Term following, I had those aflidavits ready and moved for judgment. Detendants then moved (as they certainly bad a day for hearing it ; but before that day had arrived, many nccurrencis had taken place which affected those proceedings. Parliament had been dissolved, and the Act of Parliament under which 1 soughe judgment had become void. A question then arose as to whethes the Court could give judgment at all ; this occasioned further delay, and the Court thought proper to postpone the hearing of the case. withed mserf of the time allorded by that postponemen to avail myself of their research. I am ther King's Counsel, and my Lords; we have consulted every authority that has ever been printed, and which could in any way bear upon the case, and we are of opin beg that it is not in the power of the Court to pronounce judrrme. iolent
to observe, my Lords, that as I should consider it a gross and viond to observe, my Lords, that as I should consider it a gross and violeld think it equally wrong to continue a prosecution when I knew it will remove any erroneous impression, and prevent any misrepresers
tation that might otherwise occur. These ane my reasons for giviog up those proceedings. It therefore declare that I give up,
ceedings in the case of the Kive v, O'Cownets and oners." From this it should appear, whatever may be the state of From this it should appear, whatever may be the to blane for not being prepared to call for judgment when he might for not being prepared to call for judgment when a
have done so; and that, in addition to every other agreable part of the affair, Mr. O'Connell was perfectly in declaring Mr. Stanley
Parliament has begun to assemble, and the House of Commons has already exercised one of its most importall functions, that of electing its Speaker
The singular marks of honour and respect which have been bestowed upon Mr. ManNers Sutton,
his re-election to the Chair, render this event more than usually striking; and when the evidence of that honourf no that respect is coupled with the fact that Ministers left no cheme untried-no stone unturned-to secure the elect, which
they are now so wonderfully happy to see in the occupation
of Mr. MANERS SUTTON, it aftords no very unsatisfacory prospect of the conping campaign. Until Friday evening before the Saturday on which His MAJESTY's birth-day was kept, the Ministers had not that period, and then only, had
seating Mr. Litrieto -at Lord ALthorp the "infinite satisfaction," and "no cir cumstance could possibly give him greater pleasure," to an nounce to no opposition would be offered to his re-election. To descant upon the merits or qualifications. of the Speaken, would be the height of presumption in us, after the unprecedented testimonials afforded by men of all parties
in the House of Commons; and we the more readily abstain in the House of Commons; and we the more readily abstane
from venturing to express our feeelings and opinions upon the subject, because we consider it our duty, not less to onr readers than to the Right Honourable Gentleman himself, to put upon record, in our columns, a report of the proceedings
of Tuesday last, in the House of Commons, relative to his re-election, premising that, in addition to the compliments
contained in the speeclies delivered upon the occasion, the contained in the speeches delivered upon the occasion, the
Members present, to mark their respect and unanimity of Members present, to mark their respect and unanimity of feeling, rose simultaneously as soon as the SPEAKER began
his second Address to the Honse, and remained standing and uncovered throughout its duration.

## ELECTION OF SPEAKER

On the return of the Members from the other House,
Mis Miajesty, and also is ithe exercise of thei thei whithout commands rights ond
privilekes, the Members preent were now called upon to perform privinges, the Members present were now called upon to perform
the most inportant duty of eleecting ant individual to preside over the
debates during the present terticiment. This privilege was






 that they should be well considered, and debated, and examined with
patience, discretion, and temper.-
 the first importance to select a fit person to enforce the orders of the
House, mnd to maintain the privileges which Members held, not tor
their own benefit, but or that of their constituents. In nothing were their own bene.fit, but for that or their constituents. In nothing were
those constituents more interested than in the prescrvation of
the orders of the House, which had for their olject to prevent me.
sures bein forced improperly throu the the House, and to ensure their
 he should be one from whom impartiality mikht bue expecterd on and
occasions, - who should have the ability to lo do down the eulcs of the House, and the firmness to enforce them against any individual who
might attempt to contravene them, and, at the same time, the courtesy to impart useful information to inexperienced Members, and
to acquaint them with the rules which they might unintentionally
trant




 reputation, but of confidence and approbation. On these grounds he
did not think it necessary tod detain hhe House lonker than simply to
move that the Righat Honourable Clarles Man Mers Sutton do take the chair as speaker, and he was-sure that he expressed the general sense

 to pass over. He alluded to the manner in which during the last elew
years the Right Hun Gentleman had expressed his readiness and
willingness to devorete to he public service hours and days which the
 office.- ( Hectr.)- Mr. Sutton way the first person to call upon the
House to ive him an opportunity od devetine nore oflis tine to the
service of the country. It was imnossible to overtook the large
 the great and momentous question which came betiore it. It was
neecessary that this business should now be despatched and under
these incumstances it was important that the House should have for
its itese circumstances it was inportad of shrinkink from labour, vould
ratheaker a person who, insteat
ruther outstrip the wishes of the House in the disclarge of business Sather outstrip the wisishes of the House in the discharge of business.
whom aprson the House woll have in the Rikht Hon. Gentleman
whom he had the honour to propose to their notice. It was with satiefaction he rettected that it was now 14 years since he he hat the
opportunity of supportink the first nomination of the Right Hon.
Gentleman, ond op predicting to the House that if they elected tim
they they would, experience from tim that tunion of firmness and courtesy
which hey must agree with him in thinking that he had shown him-
self self possessed of. (Cheers).
Sin M. M. . Roter said that he felt relieved from all embarrasss-
ment and hesitation on the present occasion by the consciousneess
whict

 the prooif which he had adduced of that Gentleman's, peculiar
qualifichations for the onthe of Speaker. It wassomewhat singular, that
when his Right Hon F Fice




 discussion, and to instruct the House ay his kis knowledgee of of its
orders. lith were aidressink only Member of the late Parriament,
he would rather
atte





ant qualitications of a Speaker. He could with all sincerity assure
those Hon. Members who now
that in the the first tite eat in the House
distin tite later particular his Rightit Hon. Friend was eminently
 concurred in alf that could be said in favour of his Right Hon. Friend.
He did not hesitite to ay that the House would be gilty of a dere-
liction of the duty which they owed to the country iif they should liction of the duty which they owed to the country, if they should
omit this opportunity of doing justice to his Rikht Hon. Friend by
declining to accede to the motion which he had the honour to
second

## Mr. Chanles M

address himself to the House on this occasion. After the terme in
 the House had received their sentiments, any expression of obliza
tion or gratitude which he could make must fall miserably short
his feelings -
 so justly entitled him to form a correct judgment with respect to
the qualifications of a Speaker, and whose consat
in hist attendance
and place, and unwearied attention to the privileges, orders
 Friend the Member lor Newcastle, whose high standing and cha
racter in the House ojustly gave weight to any thing whiich he
addressed to them-if, under these circumstances, and in the pur-
adres suit of a fair and honourable ambition, he should for a moment at
least appear to fortet how much he owed to the kindnessof his
lriends and how litle to bis own merits he trusted that the House

 which were frequently exakgerated by the suddenness with which
they came on.- (Hear.)- He, however, liad learnt from the same experience, that whether those dificulties arose from circumstancrs
which required deep colisideration, or whether they were atributable
thite to haste and the unforeseen emergency of the moment, whoever had
the honour to fill the Chair might place a confident reliance on the support, protection, encouragement and assistance of the House -
(Hear, heer.)- He knew that nothini could be required at his hands,
or those of any oher person who might preside in the Chair but
 duty: and in the so conducted himgili, he was sure ot his reward.
is hould be the pleasure of the House again to place him in the
Chair the Chair, they might rely upon it that every exertion and eneresy o
mind and bendy which he could conmand should be devoted to their
service.-(Cheers.) Thee eotion was then agreed to by acclamation, and the Ripht Hon
Gentleman was conducted to the Cliair by Mr. WYNN and Sir M. W. RidLex, all the Members if the House standing at the same time.
The SPEAKER begged aksin, froin the place which he now occupied
 declare that he not only concurred with that description, but ha
begged the House to measure his worth by that standard. He had
not not had the enonour ofacting with many new Members who were now
present, tut untit they had personal experience of him, he begged
them to talie his character from the statement made by his Hon Friend the Member ro Rewcastlte. As far as in ham lay, lie would
give Members every possible assistance in the discharge of any buil give Members every poss hate assistance in the dischat
ness which they might have in hand.-(Heur, hear.)


 hestowed for the first time ; but he had to conkratulate him and the
House that this mark of ondidence was beetowedon him now for the
sixuth time. Those who had sierved with the Right Honourable Gen

 impossible to contempinate without admiration the indefatigable in
dustry, patience, and assiduity of the Riglit Hon. Genteman, sacri-
 sable to enable them to undergo the eatigues of their office. He
feared he could not hold out any hope that there would be any
artidgment of the latour or dininution to Ribridment of the latour or diminution of the fatigue to which the
Rid hitherto been subpected but the Houes
could co-operate to make the discliarge of hise duty more grateful and satisfactory to his feelings, by upholding the just preroratitues
and dignity of the Chair.- Hear.)-He sivcencu congratulated the
House and he country would conclude with moving that the House do now adjourn.
Sir R. PEEL, in ris ing to second the motion for adjourl

 the House had made was dearer in the eyessof the Right Honourable
Gentleman, becausit it continued him in that career of public useful
ness ness which he had run with so much honour to himself. He con
graatatated the House, not only on the re eletion of their Speaker
Sul but Righ circumstancrs sonnected with it. He Hecollected that when
the ent
entered $i$ Hon entered iht inoneirable compentition with him 14 years ago he de
clared that in thoice of the House should fall on his competitor
his experience of his conduct woust hise experience of his conduct would iustify that choice. He Wa
gatisfied that from the ppirit which induced his Right Hion. Frien
to make that prediction
 duty But the statement of his receiving that co-operation, implied
unintentionally nod oubt, a compliment to htimself, becausc that co
on operation resulted fom
entertained of lis integrity and impartiality-frum admiration
istictious justice and promptituce of his decisionsing, and the firmests with of thich
he enorced them, tewpered with a courteny which disarmed that
finfor firmness of all harslnenss, and every thing which could be tisagree
able even to those who wercits objects. $(H e$ tur, hear.) - The circum stances under which the Risht Hon. Gentlemar, had been choven, and
above all he pepeches of the Hon Members who proposed him, ren-
dered dered it totally unnecessary to carry this deb bate further. He trusted
that he should not incur the charige of presumption for having
added liis to the general congratulations no
 stances of peculiar dificulty and importance, if
secure such a Presiden.- Hear, hear.)
The House then adjourned at three o' clock.
At the Anniversary Dinner of the Merchant Tailors Company, on the day of election of Scholars to St. John's College, Oxford, which was given yesterday week in their monerous and briliant party was as the Duke of Weliington, the Marquess of Salisbury HAREQ ter, Lord Ashley, Lord Encombe, Sif Henty Hardinge, Mr. Herries, Sir J. Scarlett, Sir C. Wethe numerous list of ine , the Governor of the Bank, and gether a powerful body of Representatives of the inteligence and property of the country; and there, enabled to express
their sentiments and feelings, secure from the liberal display of bludgeons and brickbats, to which every man who ventures to $£$ ainsay the deluded followers of the sham Reformers
pany gave evidence, striking and incontrovertible, of the vast difference of opinion which exists in this unanimous country upon the question of Reform, and upon the popularity of
who hope to bolster up a feverish political existence by porting it.
The reception of the Duke of Welingaton was enthesiastic; and the announcement of his Grace's health from cheers. That of the ved rable Earl of Eldov was haited by the company with similar applauses and cheers, and
in fact all the Noblemen and Gentlemen whose political principles are unequivocally anti-revolutionary, were greeted with the most striking marks of popular approbatio
Our readers may recollect the dinner given at the Frec-
masons' Tavern, the result of which was the defeat of Loud GREX'S Ministry upon one of the items of Lord Althore's port. By a reference to the names of the individuals present estimation in which the peacer may sans were held by the tical mond and p and and period. The reception which the late Ministers met with, ove Saturday. may also serve to shew what the opinion of those whose opinion is worth having, is of the
are rejoice to find that amongst the great changes whiche and that a new, style of public building has superseded aß the fanciful performances of modern architects. Under the
sanction, we conclude, of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a most beautiful pavilion has been erected in sa inconcevvably short space of time, on the open space forment ornamental, and will, we hope, be permitted to gratify the public eye without the ad ventitious aid of foreign ornament th called the PA bon, arkable as Prince of Whales. It is quite worthy the united atter-
tion of the Committee of Taste and the Nuisance Jury of Westminster
The mischievous career of the Anti-Slatery Societv as it is jesuitically called, has, we are glad to find, received a exhibit by recorded and officially-authenticated facts the fallacy and wanton scurrility of its supporters, whose whole abject is the overthrow of our colonies, and the collection or large sums of money from the pockets of confiding simpletons less rom press libs in gos and fortunes by slavery, as we can prove, have transferred theis of ery East Indian stock, and glady avail hemsetver had disposed of it, they laboured like slaves themselves-as they describe slaves-to uphold and support.
been given to their discusting flippancy of asmet has publication has ans ion in our different West India colonies; and never did Mr. M•KerreliL, of Liverpool, give the lie more decidedly to anybody he happened to quarret with, tha mo these stateWe need not here recapitulate all that this faction have said and repeated over and over again, and with which they
still pollute the pages of a neat little periodical tract they call their " Reporter:" for their falselioods are familiar to every ear-let us exhibit here in detail the actual state never forget, ${ }^{\text {in }}$ looking at those details, that the men whe have vituperated the West Indian body have, even to Wirof that most pestilenthat the free blacks who drag on their wretched existence in shew of their labour, coffee has actually been exported from Liverpool to the settlement, that it might be re-entered at recollect the whole history of the BuxTon family, as puis lished in the newspapers, shewing how its wealth and influence are connected with West Indian slavery; ;-let us, we say, look at all this, and compare it with the eloquent appeals
of His present MAJESTY when Duke of CLARENCE, in the House of Peers, in avor of the injured slave-owner-appeals founded upon a practical knowledge of the subject upon
which the young Prince in all the warmth of truth and sincerity spoke-and then let us judge whether the circumstances, the base allegations of this worshipful are to stand and make the erd agence of unworthy witnesses, We cannot afford space for the refutati.

號 it refers to Janaica and barbados, those islauds being the,two first on the list, and continue from week to week to colonies which yet belong to England, and in which the scencs of St. Domingo JAMAICA.
 which caused the disallowance of the whole by liis Majesty's Go-
vernment: those clauses are now rescinded.)

 even in crop time; nor the mill be put about between 7 p . Sundays, m . on Sa-
turday and 5 a. m . on Monday: under penalty of 201 . $\$$. gyman of each parish shall, on application, without fee or reward. baptise all slaves who can be made sensible of a duty to God and the
Christian faith: in the which the owners or their deputies are to use their utmost endeavour to instruct them.- §4. The ssid clergyman
shall also, without fee, marry, with their owner's consent, any slaves who have been baptised, and are desirous of contracting matrimony
if such clergyman shall, upon examination of the parties, consider
them to have a proper and adequate knowledge of the obligations of such a contract.
Food-Clothing_Lodging: General Treatment.
$\$ 11$. Slaves shall be lurnished with adequate provision.grounda,
which the master shall, once a month under a penalty of of gr
of give
year
oo b
eact



 miseion－bonds securing to each slave an annuity of made liable for
with，in devises of freedom；but estate of testator mater
snnuity to person emancipated．Freedom by will at once established． Manumission－bond also dispensed with，on satisfying magistracy and
vestry that slave is not aged or infirm，but capable ol earning his own vesiry taat slave is not aged or in irm，but capabe of earning his own
maintenance．Although for the devise of slaves，three witnesses are
Jrequired，yet，to facilitate manumiseion，a devise of freedom by any ァequired，yet，to facilitate manumiseion，a devise of freedom by any
隼per which would be sufficient to pass personal estate is valid．$\$ 67$
hemoves impediments to manumission in consequence of the limited estate of the owner ；facilities for the manumission afforded．-70 ．
Odders of manumission to be duly recorded，a certitied copy of wirch
Nall be evidence in any court． Mall be evidence in any court．
Evidence．Trial，and Defencee．
\＄128．The evidence of slaver shall be denited in all criminal
meses，against all persons．Proviso，that certiticate of baptism be eases，against all persons．Proviso，that certiticate of baptism be
freducea，ind that slave undertands obligation of an oath；that no
fee person be convicted on slave testimany，unless complaint be


 se paid salary or fees out of parochial funds．Pree witnesses not
attending flave cuort to be fined．－． IIO2．Juros，
attendance on slave courts，exempt from civil process．



 any curtrt ot the island，and on conviction suffer fine（1001．）or impri－
sonment（l2 monthb）or ooth．In trocious cases of maltreatment
by owner，slave to be made free and to receive 101 ．per annum from

 uard on puishment，until judicial invertigation can be had．Justices
under evestry th be a oouncil or orotection to prosecute offender：under
and
penalty of lol．or non－attendance．


BARBADOS
（This Act reccived the Royal Assent the 18th October，1827．） Religious Instruction，and Observance of the Sabbuth．Baptism unt 8．3．Owners and their akents slaill instruct their slaves in the
Christian religion and caue all hereafter born to be beptised as
well as all inow living who can be made sensible of religious duties． Cell as all now yivngis who can be betwenslaees，with tile owner＇s










 slave prisons，and see that they are clean and
sufficient food is allowed．
Eridence．Trial，and Defence．


 prodrce anslave as withess，to forfei
capital offance，
as white and free colloured persons． ee coloured persons．
Right of Property and Right of Action．
to slaves the absolute right of personal
57．Secures to slaves the absolute ripht of personal property，and
subjects owners of slaves，or other persons，depriving them of thei

## personat property，to lorfeit double the value of such property to the use of said slaves．The acting protector top prosecute offender．

 §2．The Governor and Legar Protection．．o．ers of Governmont are acouncil of provection with our

 of cergy． 9 th of A ，sil， 1805 ． p ． 20 ．Coroner to return copies of de－
on
 iaultof
as free． PARISIAN CORRESPOND $E N C E$.
My Dear Bull－This week，which is now terminated．may be called＂Grippe week，＂the which 1 must explain or you will be
none the wiser，even though you read the word＂Grippe＂＂a thousand times．This＂Grippe＂is a malady which Galignani and Co．call Cholerine，＂，and which every body has，from＂Casimin Pernier
Minister of War，the Interior，and the Marine，＂down to Rosa brLu，the fair waiting－woman of thy faithful correspondent Petrer Hogc．This word＂Grippe＂you must pronounce＂Grepe＂if you and the complaint，which is epidemic，but by no means dangerous， conaists of the fhlowing agreeable sensation，which last from four to six days：－First of all head－ache，violent and distracting；second， running or the eyes and nose；hirr，a a lever；fourh，an op－ presion on the capacity for work and occupation of any deacription．I plew nine persons in one family who are ill in bed with this＂Cholerine＂， complaint at the present moment ；and the first question you ask on meeting any one you know is，＂Well，have you bad the Grippe？＂ annoying but not dangerous，and the remedies are simple and efliec tual．First，lie in bed；second，ent no food；third，put your feet
not water，and encourage perspirations ；and fourth，take water in hot water，
gruel，and hav
But this，＂Grippe week＂has not been confined to Paris．In the
Eastern Departments our Citizen King has had the moral and poli－ Eastern Departments our Citizen Kıng has had the moral and poli－ Catholics their relikious and fanatical＂Grippe＂－and，in fine．France is＂Gripped＂from Marseilles to Metz，and from Cherbourg to
Nancy．I am about to explain all these mbral and political maladies iancy．I am about to explain all these mbral and political malaines
in this letter，and then to give you a few facts from the provinces which will show you our situation at the end of eleven months of Revolution．Upon my word and honour，we go on worse and worse consumption．I know not which，but in one or the other is certain． Duc and Metz．He went into the Departments to receive the ＂bonage＂of an＂adoring people，＂but he finds himself exposed Mayo dictation and insults of a low and dissatisfied canaille．The the Revolution．＂＇The Municipal Council told him that he must canse the Hereditary Peerage to be abolished as unsuited to the en－ hghtened period in which we all ive ！Heaven help us？Enlightened
indeed ！Why，last night the mob in the Faubourg St．Denis broke all the lanterns，and put out all the lights，and then threw paving stones at the Municipal and National Guards，and yet they cant this
an enlightened age：But not only did the Mayor and Municipal Council or Metz thus dictate to their＂comrade，＂but the National Guards adopted with unanimits an Adrress，which renuested Louls
Phurs to go to war with Europe on behalf of the Belgians and the huffied some，scolded others，and looked black at all．The National Guards＇Address he would not hear to the close，and so next day in of it met to know whether they sho by makainst 43．So when Louis Philip saw that his＂comrades＂were not frightened by his rowns he tried what smiles would do，and said he would receive the olved that they would not present it at all，and poor Louss Phiur is afflicted with the＂moral Grippe，＂as he is convinced that if he
does not make war his faithful subjects at Metz will do it for him
俍 The news of this fracas sent down the Funds more than one per cent．yesterday，upon which a very sensible sort of Liberal observed to me，of hat a conition，sir，we mat oe in，when owe imperti－
nence of a few National Guards at Metz can gend down our Funds one per cent．＂I could not help agreeing with him，but I asked him
for his rem and I said＂Legi timacy．＂This voyage of the Citizen King is the in France，from that of old Clovis down to that of virtuous Rosess piense and the Hero of Valmy，the Duke of Orleans，It will lead to no good．It tends to increase party divisions and feuds，and sets in motion all the worst passions of the mind and heart．Louts of his subjects，but the moment his＂comrades，＂the National Guards，begin to speak out，he cuts short the thread of the dis－ course and says，that the National Guards have no right to
deliberate．From Metz onwards it will be curious to watch the progress of our Republican Monarch，since in France the moment it is known that any measure is objected to by Royalty， nsulted．Now we shall see whether this＂throne of barricades＂ will be．On the contrary，I would not give one year＇s purchase，not merely for the throne，but for all the estates in France of Louis this week，this has indeed been a＂grippe week．＂ During the last weck commerce has had a＂grippe week，＂，and ha
nffered most bitterly．The Funds have had a＂grippe week，＂and fallen 6 per cent．The workmen have had a＂grippe week，＂and have them to do．Every eir masters by hou soon half Paris will be＂to let．＂Persons who have just enough to live upon for the rest of their lives are disposing by auction of their thing and retire into the departments，alsurdly supposing that affairs are better at Metz than they are at Paris．But when they arrive
there how great will be their disappointment，for all is confusion， anarchy，dissatisfaction，distrust，and in many，many places little
and
So during the
So during the last week the Catholics have had their＂grippe．＂ In some places the religious processions of＂the Octave of the Fete
Dieu＂have led to attacks on the Cross，on the eymbols of the Catholic
 Catholics．In several places the soldiers of the line，the National
Guards．and the $G$ end blood has been apilled and and many persons wounded．In othere，awn
bown where the processions have not been allowed to take place，the
Catholics have risen in indignation apainit the local authorities，and
in some villazes，and even large districts，they have yowed a
revenged，sooner or later，on such an Atheietical Government as thit
Upon the whole，it has been a＂grippe week＂for the Com pon tre whole，it tas been a＂grippe week＂for the Catholics．
Every where，in fact，from Marseilles to Metz，and from Cherbo to Nancy，has this last week been a＂griqpe week＂，to this．miserable．
 army has refued to obey the orders of Government Soliwer the troops of the Line have joined the canse of the people．Sometimes the Chouans have attacked villages，disarmed guards，and pillaged mairies，leaving the Mayors without force or authority．Somaged the people will not pay taxes，and the tax－collectors dare not seize for fear of their lives．Sometimes，as at Paris，the Courts of Justios have become the scenes of popular tumult，and trials of poition offenders have been unable to proceed．Sometimes，as also at Paris． the private dwellings of citizens are attacked，because they are This was doue only yesterday in the Faubourg St．Denis bod the Royalist sent to prison for no other offence than that of firing pistole on the canai
as at Montp on the clergy by Nismes，Montauban，Besancon，\＆c．\＆c．．，of attacki France．And sometimes we hear of the acquittal every where the of every occasion，by the Juries，of all persons proud to be guilty $\begin{aligned} & \text { o }\end{aligned}$
 more on this head to convince you that France is aftlicted with no ＂moral grippe＂which is much more difficult to cure than any natural malady with which mankind has hitherto been afflicted．
I will now present you，my dear Bulu，with a few of the facts of the last week，and then you will be able to judge whether we have made last I addressed you
Fact 1．－One of the last orders issued by the Minister of War Chasseurs and the 15th of the King，was for the second regimentol ceed without delay to Algiers．This measure was resolved onin cone sequence of thes to 18 rers． equicence in the late dips having red to obey the order of their to dangeron a mesure to leave such refractory trob hough much try．You will now know how little value to attach to the statemen in the Moniteur，that the troops are loyal and devoted to the preas order of things in France．Just the reverse is the case．
Fact 2．－The artillerymen of the l2th company of National Guurde tecenty met at Paris and pledged their honour that in the event of
the Duke of Onleass becoming a candidate for the rank of Colonelof the iegion of Artillery，the officers of the Company，as well as the sub－ officers and artilleryinen，chosen to take part in the designation of the colonel，shall oppose him！This is the loyaty of the Liberals to heir Citizen King，and to his son，their mutual comrade！ white 3 ．－During the celebration of the Fete Dieu，at Fecamp， a io． an ecclesiastic，shouting，＂Vive la Liberte ！＂，and＂Down with the Priests．＂This is liberal，according to the liberal version of the new
chact 4．－At Aniane，in Herault，a serious disturbance took place
Fict ome days since，whilst some of the canuille were practising the ance called chevalet，preparatory to the fete of the＂little week
July．Whilst these fellows were dancing，others of opposite opinions ppeared，and advised them to disperse．They refused to do so，and conflict ensued，when upwards of twelve of the dancers were of the greatest agitation and alarm
Fact 5．－A few days since，some sixty young men，wearing a rol brated place of public amusement called Le Bal d＇Apollon．where they insisted upon all present declaring for＂liberty and the republic． The dancers refused to do so，and consequently a riot and disorders
ensued，and peace was not restored till the military hadarrested the rel ribbons．
Fact 6．－The Courrier du Bas Rhin gives an account of a dis－ turbance that occurred at Scherweller，on Whit Sunday，in const－ political opinishop havin remaved the curate of the church，woosed with so much violence that the mayor was compelled to employ the property destroyed．Since the revolution of July，a father mas not ommand his son，nor a bishop give orders to his cnrate，for they are la Liberté！
Fact 7．－At Havre，on the 6th inst．a riotous mob of morkmen went to the house of M．Brunet，a merchant，who was having a larke saloon erected，the wood work of which had been executed by whole of the furniture， The National Guards were soon under arms，and 60 rioters w taken into custody．It appears that，since the revolution more expeditious and economical．Yet thes
ga aloud for freedom in matters of opinion．
FA．－Four prosecutions，
Fact 8．－Four prosecutione，instituted by the Government agsinil the press，have been brought to trial during t．
every case the Government has been defeated．
Fact 9．－You will doubtless remember，that on the 15th Februar） ast，after the destruction of the Archbishop＇s palace by the canailm country－house of that respectable individual，destroyed the full ure，and committed great devastation．You will also remen that as the Government did not send sufficient force to proted Archbishop＇s country mansion，the mob returned the next dab， riests adjoining．These horrible proceedings continued till 19th February，when a detachment of troops put the thieves to fid and seized some，who have just been brought to trial．
trial it was clearly proved that they were guilty，and even part tolen property was found on their persons．Yet，I am hat since＂the glere， rivate dwelling！
Fact 10．－At Montpelier，a few days since，a party of rect mont Ferrand，was received by the inhabitants with hoo insults，as the white flag of the Bourbons is alone popular a
oo weak for the assailants，was soon dispersed．The
he regiment was then ordered out，and the crowd were
the bayonet．A terrible struggle ensued，in which 40 ants were wounded，and some very seriously
ontusijantwere wounded with knives，and the dapesin
is the national flag！
Molat，\＆c．having been brought before the assizes to be tried got rots in March last，their friends and partisans contrivedury th

fraction among the officers of the National Guards, that some bave
reaigned others declare themselves for a republic, where all can help reaigned-others declare the do not give Lours Priup above six months thonger to be King of the French. How this may be I know not; but it is very extraordinary that he who was worshipped as a ccoward," a 1830 by the canaille, should in June 1831 be called a "coward,"
"traitor," a "Bourbon," \&c. \&c., even by his former partisans.
I must not extend this list to any greater length, or I shall have no I must not extend Most Catholic Ex-Majesty Don Pedro of Brazil. So, my dear Bulu, it is come to this age ! Don Prnno at Caen, and Miss GLoris at Brest. Driven from Brazil, they have come wist several millions, and most valuable diamonde and jewels." Of course Don Prdpo has taken care of this. We never вuspected him of not
looking to the main chance. Oh, no! he has plenty of money and plenty of diamonds, and so the French Liberals say he is the best fellow in the world. I may as well tell you why they call him so:First of all, because it appears he has taken a great liking to a common sailor, and tells him nals, that he told him his wife we second place be is a good fellow, and liberal cones chattering to inkeepers and chamber maids at Cherbourg about the revolution in Brazil, and says he is determined to live and die in France. And then, third, he is a good fellow, to live and die in France. And hen, third, he in a goond swears
because he has been drinking the bealth of Louis Phiur, and becauil take up the canse of his daughter, the Queen of Portugal.he will take up the cause of his daughter, the Queen of Portuga.-
Already his Ex-Majesty is surrounded with counsellors and comforters, who eat bis fioh and drink his claret, and swear he is a good fellow because he has brought with him "some millions and some very valuable diamonds." And now we shall noun hear of the party of
Don Pedo; and if a certain throne of a certain country should happen to be vacant in a few months, we ehall be sure to hear some cries of "Vive Don Pedno." The Portuguese rebels at Paris will have it that Don Prdno has come to Europe to place his daughter on the throne; I do not know of what Kingdom or Queendom, though there cre several just now going a-begging. Greece and Belgium are
read $y$, and sume say that France will soon be obliged to advertize in ready, and some say that France will soon be obliged to advertize in
the newspapers for a republican monarcl.. Oine thing is, Lowever, the newspapers for a republican monarcl. Oine thing is, however,
quite certain; that if Don PEDRo has any idea of making a successful quite certain; that if Don Pedro has any inear Portugal he labours under a very erroncous, and to him may be fatal delusion. In Portugal they are royalists from principle, education, and choice, and all attempts to drive them from that system must prove abortive
In other respects European affairs are in statu quo. We are hoping
for peace but expecting war ; for we never can believe for one for peace, but expecting war; for we never can believe for one
moment that the Conference of London will allow itself to be bullied by the Congress of Brusels.
And now, adieu. You ought to establish a cordon sanitaire round all letters from France, for fear of the "Grippe," which is so epidemic as to be capable of being sent by post. Take care of your
health; fight heart and soul against your horrible revolution Bill ; and if any one is in doubt as to what line of conduct he should adopt point to the French Revolution and its consequences, as detailed in these admirable letters! of your affectionate correspondent
P. H.
$\overline{\text { WEST INDIES. }}$
TO JOHN BULL.
Sir-The zeal and promptitude evinced by you ith June, 1831 . advocating your attention to an adyertisement in then. induces me to reques week, under the authority of the Anti-Slavery Society settine past their intention to appoint "Agents to deliver Lociety, setting forth " of the Nature and Effects of Colonial Slavery, in all the principal Towns
the honour to be a member of the Committee acting o their nestling place of calumny and falsehood in Aldermanbury theref(rere solicit of you, permiasion to allow your valuable journal to be the means of conveying to their intended Agents, вome trifing
suggestions on this important and compreliensive subject. If, Sir, I suggestions on this important and compreliensive subject. If, Sir, I
couid persuade myself the olject of the Society in question was founded on Christian charity, and that divine command " Love thy
neighbour as thyself," I would entreat them to direct their attention neighbour as thyself,"' I would entreat them to direct their attention
at this alarming crisis, to the western shores of St. Gcorge's Channel, at this alarming crisis, to the western shores of St. Gcorge's Channel,
they will there find, as we are assured upon undorbted authority, upwards of 200,000 individuals in a state of utter destitution and
famine! Here there is an ample field in which to exercise their yhifamine! Here there is an ample fiela in which appriating, in a pure spirit of benevolence, those funds which they must unavoidably provide for the purposes menthem than the unnecessarily squandering large sums in the generating discontent in the minds of those of our brethren who are already provided in sickness and health, with food, raiment, and habitation, without either cost or trouble to themselves; but, Sir, as I have no cause of increasing and agmpathy in their obdurate hearts in the mmediate object of this address.
I venture to recommend the lecturers to commence their prorable listeners to their doctrines, and who are deeply interested in he success of their measures of spoliation and ruin; it is therefore esirable those paid disseminators of the opinions of blind enthusiasts tiate largely on the "effects" that will follow the loss of that immense
ther demand for the products of the labouring artizans in this country (amounting to millions per annum), which loss will most assuredly llow in one or other of two different ways; I cannot, however, on this to explain my views on this part of columns as would be necessary re explain my views on this part of the subject; 1 will therefore
reserve them for a future opportunity. But, Sir, I will fearlessly assert, the dreaded effects of their machinations will begin to manifest themselves within six months of the present period.
I conceive it is essential to the working of the proposed extension inquiries into the moral cry, the crid assured, if there be any doubt of their veracity, they will be listened to with impatience and suspicion. The Anti-Slavery Society would perhaps wish us to believe, in these matters they are scrupulous in the highest degree. I do not question their intention, but will give you a specimen of their sele ction.
I have now before me No.
gives an account of the proceedings at Anti-Slavery Reporter, which
 brilliant eloquencesion, Sir, the Meeting was enlightened by the colours the Horrors of Mr. Joseph Phillips, who depieted in vivid he rivetted the attention of the Meeting from Is island of Antigua; his having been a resident in that Island upwards of twentance of he was, therefore, considered an authority; and I can truly add, he is a iran of undoveted cranacter. This veracious gentleman as"a Society established in England, for relieving the deceretary to "diseased Slaves in Antigua, England, for relieving the deserted and established a Society for the purpose of giving a daily meal to those
about one hundred and ten of them on the list, sixty of whom were
abostitute, diseased, and deserted Slaves, and these belog destitute, diseased, and deserted Slaves, and these belonged to only one part of the Island."
I know, Sir, you would not allow me to make your pages the medium for charging Mr. Pullulps with uttering a diabolical falsehood well knowing it to BE so, I will therefore content myself with stating he laboured under a mistake
The Daily Meal Society was established in the year 1828, and was
at first intended only for free people of at first intended only for free people of colour who did not receive parochal relief, buites. As Mre that peris resident in St. John's to dent when the Society was founded, it must be presumed he had not the means of knowing slaves were expressly prohibited all participatio in the bounty of the
the only exception
In order to prevent misconception as to the cause of slaves being excluded this Charitable Institution, it is necessary to remark, they are otherwise provided for by the lith clause of the Leeward Island Statute, No. 36, commonly called the Amelioration Act, which vests in the respective parishes throughout the island the power of pro viding for slaves Who have no owners who can be compelled to provide
for them. Mr. Philups alluded to this salutary enactinent by
"The law was intended to blind the Government and the People of "this country, and was of no more force than waste paper."
Sir, I have before me copies of several certificates of Magistrate Sir, I have before me copies of several certificates of Magistrates acting in conformity with the eaid statute, one of which I will give
you entire, and I select this in particular because it happens to be signed by a Gentleman who Mr. Phillips boasts of as being his friend.
(Copr.)
"I hereby certify to the Gentlemen composing the Vestry of the "parish of St. John's, that I have made enquiries into the case of
John Wirson, and find him to be an infirm and aged slave inca pable of maintaining himself; that he was the property of a Mr Wisson, of this island, now deceased, but that at present no owner can be discovered who nay be compelled to provide for him;-all "which I certify, in order that he may be
"Dec. 24, 1829." (Signed) "JAMES SCOTLAND, Jun.
To Thomas H. Nibbs and Samuel L. Danell,
Esqs., Churchwardens, aid the rest of the
Gentlemen composing the said V
Sir,-I repeat I have several similar certificates which I can pro nextract of a letter from the treasurer of the Island, dated St. John's 23d April, 1831.

A reference to the treasury hooks will shew that expences in peatedly the vestry under the clause alluded to, have been re peatedy paid in my office, and it is consequently clear that, in such relief has been afforded either through ignorance or misap prehension, not only of the epirit, but of the very letter of the law
(Signed)
"A. MUSGRAVE." 1 hope, Sir, these facts will deter Mr. Phiciips from attemptin in future to

Blind the Government and people of this country"-
that he will abstain from publishing his foul calumnies against the authoritics, and the white inhabitanta generally, in the island of Anterme, and thro 1 can tell bim, he will hear of it in more intelligible timation in a kindly spirit, as I take it for granted he will be one of the lecturers, being already in the Society's employ; and I feel assured a British public will duly appreciate the assertions and senti-
ments of so pious a labourer in the cause of anarchy and confusion, the subversion of established order in our Colonies, and the total deI cannot permit this opportunity to pass without a remark on the consistency of this canting, hypocritical band of advocates for emancipation; to suit the political views of their party, it is made a matter of charge against the owners of property in Antigua, that there are
deserted slaves. Why, Sir, if by the dispensation of the Almighty as in the case of Winsos), or any other cause, no lawful owner can be found, are they not free ?-and others, who are "destitute and
diseased,", are they not provided with medical aid gratuitously? To the honour and humanity of the professional aentlemen in Antigua am enabled to answer unequivocally yes; and I challenge contradiction.
I will now, Sir, conclude by subraitting to the calm consideration of the Anti-Slavery Society the following question :-Can they
expect, when 800,000 slaves are manumitted, the condition of a large proportion of them will be any better than that of the "sixty estitute, diseased, and deserted slaves'' spoken of by Mr. Phillips? I remain, Sir, your very obedient Servant, BUCKRA. On Friday se'nnight the town of Pembroke displayed a scene of gaiety and joyfulness exceeding any thing of the kind that has
occurred for many jears. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood having been apprised that Sir John OwEN would arrive orn Haverfordwest abont one o'clock, a large body of the freeholders and others went to meet him about half a mile out of town. The the conquering Hero comes," and Sir John was taken from his "See and placed in a superb chair, which had been provided for the ocea ion. The procession then moved on in the following order:- occa100 gentlemen on horseback in front, after which was an immene number on foot ; then the band andstandard-bearers; the immense the Hon. Member came next, and the rear was brought up with several carriages. The whole proceeded in this manner to the entrance to the town, when the gentlemen in the carriages joined those on foot ; the chairing was then conducted through every part of the ouse (with the worthy Baronet was greeted and cheered lart put down on a platform at the entrance of the Town Hall, from whence he addressed the multitude in a very feeling and eloquent speech; after which he partook of a dinner at the Golden Lion, which was given him by the freeholders in proof of the respect they have for him.
The? whole of the evening was epent with the utmost conviviality, and as night came on, the town illuminated, which with the discllarke
of fire-arms, and a display of fire-works, exhibited a verylively scene, and every counten
of the house of Orielto
Fungral of Mas. Siddons.-The mortal remains of this great
actress were consigned to the grave on Wednesday. At nine o'clock thre was a larke qssemblage of persons in Upper Baker street, to
witness the funeral. At half past ten o'clock the signal was given for the mournful procession to move. The covering of the coffin contain-
ing the body was of a rich purple velvet, and was placed in a hearge nk the body was of a rich purple velvet, and was placed in a hearse,
drawn by four horses, followed by two mounning coaches and four,
containing the relatives of the deceased Afterwards fourteen hourning coaches, drawn by two horses, esersards fourteen remen mourners belonging to the theatres; two gentlemen's car-
riages brought up the procession. The cavalcade proceeded along the
Park-road. Regent's Park, up the Alpha-road, through Princes street to Paddington Church, where th
vault at a quarter before twelve o'clock.

LERTCAL INTELLIG
 The Rev. W. JAMES, to the Rectory of Rawmarsh, Yorkehire,
vacant hy the resignation of the Rev.J. E. Townsend. Pation, Loed
Chancelllor. The Rev. Jorn Noaf Davidsov, M.A. to the Vicarage of East
Harptree. Phtron, Rev. Henry Parsone, Prebendary thereof, The Rev. E. Pilkingron to the Rectory of St. Lawrence, Winchee-
ter. Patron. Lird Chancelior.
The Rev. Philip Jacos, to the Rectory of Crawley, near WincheaThe Rev. Hisip Acon to the Rectory of Crawley, near Winchow
Thatron, Bishop of Winton. Mev. Geonge Pears, to Minor Canonry in Norwich Cathe dral in the room of the Rev. P. Whittingham, resisned.
Tbe Rev. Rosert Roberts, to the Rectory of Wadenken
Northants. Northants.
The Rev. Henry Corrie, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ketterines
Northants.
 The Rev. HENRY Er. GEorGE, Incumbent of the Union of Aglado, county of
Cariow.
 $\pm 2+2=2+2$ $\because=4+2=2$ $2+2=2+2+20$
 Warden in his room. miscellaneous. Visitation.-The Annual Visitation of the Venerable Rosem
Markhas. Archdeacon of the West Riding of York, took placeor
Wedneaday in the Parish Church of Leedg. Divine service was
 that they have a zeal of Gon, but not according toknowledge.'' At
the conclusion of the service the Archdeacon delivered an abte
charge to the Clergy assembled.
 ness, the propriety of a third, or evening service, wherever it is
practicable ; and in everel. places in which this suggestion has boen acted upon beneficial effects have been found to result. NEw CHORCH.-On Mnnday last, the first stone of Atworth new
Church was laid, the old building being in an unsafe condition, ate
too small to accommodate the increasing population of the Chapelry. An appropriate exhortation and prayer were delivered on the solenm
occasion by the Rev. W. R. Borrov, Curate of the Chapelry. Mes
of the respectable families of the neighbourhood attended. and the were also present many of the Clergy of the vicinity.
Sociery for THE Propagation or THE Goosel.-The Plymonging
Anniversary Mecting of this excellent Institution was held on Wed Mesiversary Meeting of this cxcellent Institution was held on Wed
nesday last. An eloquent sermon was delivered at St. Andpewf
Chureh by the Rev. R. LAMPEN, the subject of which was we purpose of transacting the annual business of the Society, and reporting the progress of the Institution during the last year.
The competition for an open Scholarship at Exeter College terns
nated on Monday last in the election of Mr. SPRANGER, of Chartes nated on Monday last in the election of Mr. Spranger, of Chartse
House. There were twenty-two candidates. Convocation.-On Wednesday last a convocation of the Clemty
was held at St. Paul's Cathedral. There were present, the Arctr
bishop of Cantenbury, the Bishops of Lon Don, Bangor, and Lavi bishop of Cantenbury, the Bishops of Lon Don, Bangor, and LLave
DAff, the Canons of the Cathedral, and a numerous body of the

 bishop, Prebendaries, and Clergy went in procession to the Cha
hous, and elacted the Dean of Christ Church as their Prolocutaz
The Rev. Marthew Barton, of Clisham. Rutland, returned the losses they had sustained from the rot in sheep. Ite has aloe
divided two acres of klebe land into sixteen gardens, being kalas ood to each poor family of his parish.
The Rev. Dr. Evwaro Nahes and the Rev. Whimisy Frenerire Diocese of Canterbury in convocation.
Ciry or Loon Non National Schoots. -The anni errsary dinner a
his Institution was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday Laet he Lond Mayor in the chairt The Lord Bishop of Lonpos ase had graciously signitind her intention to become Patroness of the Cia
of London Nationnl schools, and that Her Royal Highness oh
Duchess of K EnT had heen pleased to $i$ ive her illustrious name Societryor Promoting Christian Knowlenge.-The Crewkerfo
Branch Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday last. Branch Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday last. So
eloquent and impressive qermon was delivered by the Rev., E.
Li:Nce, Rector of Buckland, St. Mary. After the service was cloent the ineeting adjourned to the George Inn, where a Report was reant
by thie Rev. J. H. MuLs, Vicar of Ilminster, and Iistrict Secretary and Treasurer, which accurately detailed the district proceedinge tor
the past year, from which it appeared that the income of the society and the issue of books, had considerably excceded that of any former
ear. Several excellent resolutions were adoptedl which we should of glad to see transferred to other associations. The following is one
of the most useful: That the present meeting strongly recommepd or the objects followink:

1. To invite, by personal application, subscriptions or contriba
tions from their more reapectable parishioners. 2. By personally visiting the houses of the more indigent, to cir-
culate the Scriptures and other publications of the Society, wherewer they may be required. Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock are appointed booksellers to the
Commisioners for the Preaervation of the Public Records, and we
understand it is the intention of the Commisioners understand it is the intention of the Commissioners to allow theic
publishers to offer their works already printed on such favourabhe terms, as to place these national treasures within the reach of exery considerable library in the empire
StrugGles betwen tae
viewing the National Novel of The King's Secret, the Courier or
serves, that "the descriptions of the struggles between the Nobility
and the People possess a powerful int serves, that 'the descriptions of the struggles between the Nobility
and the People possess a powerful interest." It appears also that the
same Editor's eestimate of the peneral character of this work is
higher even than that given of it by the Literary Gutzette since then

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John Murray, Altemarle etreet.




 ELEGANT HOLDAY PRESENTS FOR YOU'H.









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"We hold 'The King's Serere' 'to be amone tie very beet of our fiction."-
dinerny erazeled between the nobilty and the people postess a powerful inte.















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## "FOR GOD, THE KING, MND THE, PEOPLE!"

Vol. XI.-No. 550.



 Sewtiolh Burletta. and a new Fareptta, will be produced.
in MUSIC. GEMS A Ia PAGANINI. For the Piano- Torte,
 and LAVENU, 28, New Bond-street: where may be had, Portraits of Signor
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NEW FOREIGN OPERAS and QUADRILIES, just published





## SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1831.





 WIASTER GEORGE ASPULL has the honour to announce to when lie will play the following' Pieces on the Piano-furte:-Czerny's Grand

 arss will be announced in a few days.-Tickiets, 1 Us. 6 d . earh. to he had of Master
Gienree Aspull. 139 , Regent.street ; and at the principal Music Shops. NHE MORNING CONCERT for the Benefit of this Institution, ROOMS, Hannver-square, under the patronare of
HER MOST GRACIOUS NAJESTY THE QUEEN,
 Homberg
SCHEME.-ACT 1st.-Orerture (Prometheua) Bertlinven Leverpold.
by the by the principal rocal performers, "God sare the. King." "Ballai, Miss Stephens
Gin Iving worth.-Fantaia, Guita., Master Julio Ragondi, who has altained
 Mr. Braham, "In wative worth,"' (Creativn), Hayden.-Quartett and Finale
"O guardate," (II Turco in tita). Reosini.



 WENTY POUNDS REWARD. - DOST, a BILL of EX-
CHANGE at SIX Months, for 5 ,unol, dated 319t May last, and drawn

 and to be Boarded and Loolged in the House during that period. A Premium


 A SURGEON, who rrceives his Pupils upon a plan which ena-


BOARD and LODGING in FRANCE, in a pleavant Villake Ladies wighing to live in a comfortable atyle, as the most satisfactory reference
can be given ty Messas. Greyhurst, Harvey, Denton, and Co., Goldsmiths, N .
WOTE Tor MIDDLESEX.-TO be SOLD, for Three Hundred
 GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.-To Krepers of upon immediately, a large and conmodious LODGIN a and BOARDN
HOUSE, situate in the much almired village and faslionable place of reaor ireat Malvern,
ietier post paid), to Mr. Thmmas Barnehv, Solicitor, Worcester.
1O BE LE I' and Pntered upon immediately, a spacious an nn, BURY ST. EDMUNDSS, where a Free Sclinol of high character givee
opportunity of the beet education at a vely small expense. The air is alubrious,
and the markets are excellent. A walled garden, capital stables and coach. house
 DHE THAMES TUNNEL, near Rotherlithe Church, and
Notice is hesite the end of Old Graveliane, on the Wappina sine of the River.
Notice given, that the Public may VIEW the TUNN Sundays exceptet) from Eight in the Mrring unt unt Bight in the Everyning
apon the payment of One Shilling for ench Perison. The Tunnel is lighted with Gas, is dry and warm, and the deacent is by a safo and easy stairease.
By order,
 presses, and Costume of ans kind, are reapect ully informed the same will
purchased for CASH (ihe utmot value being given) or new Clothes made in
exher


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 NCORPORATEE SOCIETY For the PROPAGATHON. OC. The

WESTINDIA DOCK COMPANY.-The Court ion Dirateriors




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 NEEDLE THREADER- W. DURHAM begs leave to recom-


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C WivUMED STR WW HATT and BONETS.-The Nobility


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TEETH-M. Mr. A. Joves .ink








MPERIAL PAMLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS
Atter several Peers bad takene the oenhe, the nowty eseated Peers
ere severally intreduced with: the usual formalitiee; and took the warthe and their seats. The ftouse adjourned at four o'clock TUESDAY.
TVE

## His Masesty this day, proceeded in the uaual otate to open the

 HisiMABEsTY having arrived at the House of Lords proceeded tothe Robing-room, and from thence to the Throne, attended by all the the Robing-room, and from thence to the Throne, attended by all the
Great Officers of 'State, the Peers (ini: their robes), and Peereases, of Great Oticeps of State, the Peers (inir their robes) and Peeresses,
whom a great number were present, rectiving. His. Msjesty atanding. His MAJEsTY then commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to
summon the House of Commons to the Bar of the House of Lords; and in a few minutes the
great number of Members
His Majesty then delivered the following Speech, in a very clear
My Lords and Gentlemen,
earliest opportunity of resorting to "Having had recourse, to that measure for the purpose of ascer-
taining the sense of my people on the expediency of a Reform in the Representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in
any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment you will careany measures which you may prepare lor its adjustment you will care-
fully adhere to the acknowled red principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of
Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally *ecured.

The assurances of a friendly disposition, which I continue to re-
from all Foreign Powers, pncourage the hope that, notwithatanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of
Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace
will be maintained. will be maintained.
constantly directed. "The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium
have not been brought to a conclusion. but have not been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agree--
ment continues to subsiat between the Powers whose Plenipotenment continues to subsiat between the Powers whose Plenipoten-
tiaries have been engaged in the Conferences of London. The principle on which those Conferences have been conducted has been that
of not interferink with the right of the people of Belsium to regulate of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate
their internal affairs, and to establish their Government according to and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the pracand independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the prac-
tices of nations, and founded on the principles of public law that in
the exercise of that undoubted tight, the security of neigbbcuring the exercise of that undoubted
States should not be endangered.

## peated remonstratice, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at

 lavt to order a squadron of my fleet to appear belore Lisbon. with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with thatdemand prevented the necessity of further measures, but $I$ have to regret that I have not yet been enabled to re
relations with the Portuguese Government.
"Geutlemen of the House of Commons,
"I have ordered estimates of the expencces of the current year to be
aid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public scrvice, as well as lor the further application of the eums kranted by the last Parliament; always
keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in keeping in view the necessity on a wise
every branch of the public expenditure.
"My Lords and Gentlemen, duction of taxes which took place in the lastand in the present year,
with a view to the relief of the labouring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public
income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by the late reductions may be found without a material abridgment of the coultorts of my people.
"To nsisit the industry, to improve the resourcea, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and last-
ing foundation. will be at all times the ohjecta of my solicitude, in the "It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention has
been early directed, in the Eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravaviges
to Ports in the Baltic, from whence there is grent commercial intercourse with my Dominions, I lave directed that all the precautions for guarding against the introduction of eo dangerous a malady into this country. more particularly in a part of the Wrevailed in some districts, and relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hreitateded to
authorize the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily
limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by ussisting to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a sulject of the most
anxious interest to me, and to you of the nost grave and cautious Local disturbances, unconnected with any political Cau Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parta of
inoscommon and Galway, a system or violence and outrage had for which the coenstitutional authority of the law has been rigorously and laws to strenk hen the Executive Governnent with further power
will, I trust, be prevented. To avert such a necessity has been, and
wit ver will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately
arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maidtain the peace and by their more elfectual protection." His Majesty then retired, and the House of Commons having
withdrawn from the Bar, their Lordyhips adjourned during pleasure At half-past five o'clock the Lord Chancellor resumed his seat on
the woolsack, by which time the body of the House was very much

The Lonn Chancellon requested that order might be kept while
e read His Majesty s speech.
Lord Elen bono tigh sugested that it was alwayg remular Efirst reading of a Bill.
Earl Grex then moved the first reading of the Select Vestry Bill, Thich having been read, the iord Chanceflor read the Speech.
The Duke of Nonrok then rose to move the Address; but the
Noble Duke's heing inaudible below the bar during almost the whole of his speech, prevents us giving even the substance of it.
The Earl of MuLGRAVE rose to second the Address, but was inter-
upted ly Lord Ellenborough, who spoke to order. upted ly Lord Ellenborough, who spoke to order.
Earl Grey then addressed the House, but was totally inaudible Several Pcers then rose together. and there was a general call for
Lord Eldon, who, in compliance with the wisises of the House then stated it as his opinion that the Address should be read by the Lord
Chancellor.
Earl Grey
the usunl form, but it was mere matter of form. The form of the
Address could not projudice the future discussion of it in to The Noble Earl felt bound to say that it was owing to his own ingod vertence that it was in its present orm; but he adopted this form
from supposing it would be more convenient to their Lordships, and ot at all infringink on the privilegese of the House. Under these cir-
umstances, he trusted the Noble and Learned Lord would be allowed After some further desultory discussion the Duke of Norfolk, on the sukgeation of Earl Grey, proposed to amend the motion, by sub-
sitituting Resolutions for an Address in the usual form. Agreed to.
The Resolutions havins been read from the The Earl of McLGRAve seconded the Address, in a speech which was a review of the several points of the Speech, in and a vindication
of himself and friends from the charge of attempting to violate the
orders of the House.
The Earl of Winculses in a speech of great talent, explained his
motives for having withrawn his support from the present Ministry,
avowink that he could no lonker co operate with a party, who, under
he Duke of (umberland).
Earl GREY refuted the charge of the Noble Earl, and wisbed to hear Earl Grey refuted the charge of the Noble Earl, and wished to hear
fron him the facts and reasons upon which he founded such an impu-

## The Marquis of Eondonperagy rose to order. Earl GREY insisted on his right to animadvert

 any Duke, Earl, Baron, or Viscount, in that Hpose, and was fully prepared to meet the charge of endangering the institutions of the The Earl of Winchilsea explained.Earl Grey complained that the Noble Earl, under the pretence of
an explanation, had made a personal attack upon him (Earl Grey.) Aft
Ater some further discuasion, the Address was agreed to, and the
House adjourned at three orlock in the morning.
Their Lordships met at half past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the Address, and proceeding to St. James's
Palace to present it to His Majesty. The Renort having been received, the Duke of Norfolk (the mover)
and the Earl of Mulgrave (the seconder), accompanied by, several Peers. among whom were such of His Majesty's Ministers asaral
Members of the House of Lords, left the House to proceed with the Address to St. James's.
Their Lordships then adjourned.
The Lord Chancellor begged to inform their Lordships thatine, with several other Noble Lords, had yesterday waited upontht
Majesty to present the Address voted by that IIOuse, to which' His
Majesty had been pleased to return a most gracious Answe in Majesty had been pleased to return a most gracious Answer, in these "My Lords,-I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Addreas; I
receive with pleasure your assurance that you will enter withoutdelay unon the consideration of the various matters I recommended to your
attention; and I rely with confidence attention; and I rely with confidence upon your zealous support in
such measures as may be conducive to the dignity of my Crown and the welfare of my dominions."
On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, His Majesty's gracious. Lord PLUNEETT complained of an attack made upon his conded it tion arose upon the subject, which is expected to be reaumed in, a day or two. state of the latouring poor; as did Lord Stourton to that.of,tile
deplorable situation of the starving peasantry in Ireland; both whieh subjects are expected to be shortly braught under the consideration.
of Parliament. of Parliament.

FRIDAY.
The Earl of Aberdeen called the attention of the House to the Nervations upon the subnject, particularly regarding Belgium and
Portugal, confining himself at present to the topics which
 which deserved attention, to which he would advert on a future 0 com Earl Grey replied to the Noble Earl, but deprecated prematrue
discussion at this period Giscussion at this period of excitement, when the fate of foreign
Governments might depend upon their iorbearance. and called it once upon the Noble Earl to move an Address to the King to remove sidered they had not the confidence of the House and the country. ength to find space, satisfactorily answered the Noble Earl, deprecating
 upon the House to endeavour to settle the Portuguese question;
prevail on the Allies to bring Portugal once more into the socier nations, and to make her hvailable for the general purposeef of nothink upon other points. If some steps were not taken to paten There could be no state of thinks in the Western Islands (the Azer fer
The Archbishop of CANTERBURY laid upon the table two Billson or the Composition of Tithes, and the other for the augmentation
of the Stipends of Curates, which were peverally read a first time. HO $\overline{\text { USE OF COMMONS. }}$
The awearing in of Members continued till half-past four o'clock.
The Speaker took the chair at 12 oo clock, and this being thededer appointed for the opening of Parliument by His Majesty ia pelsoar
the Rixht Hon. Gentleman appeared in his full Court roves. Inte
ody of the House a considerable number of places were placarded but for some time there was nothing that of pindicated wan unusually, que shortly after the Speaker had taken the chair, and it remained ellocth
empty until 2 o'clock. The House was occupied in administeripg the cmpty until $20^{\prime}$ 'elock
Onths to Members whom minutes after 2 o'clock.
the Black Rod (Sir Thoma
Majesty's name to attend
panied by Lod Altho
immediately ${ }^{\text {proceede }}$
hour the Spatier ret
our the Speaker returned, and after having sworn in severalMem.
hera, he left the chair une The Outlawry Bill was thine read a first thime and the severa
Sessional Orders, after some oljections ly Mr. Ilunt and Mr. Hume,
 he had obtained a copy, which, with the permission of the House,
wonld now read-which the Right Hon. Gent. did accordingly.
The Hon. Mr. Pecham then moved the Address, which west heretofore, an echo of the Speech.
Sir Jasmes Johnstone seconded the Address
Sir James Johnstone seconded the Addreas.
After a very lenkthened discussion the Addres. was agreed to aded
Committec appointed respecting it. whirn the House adjournel. On the bringing up of We Report of the $A$
nook place on the unprecedented omission of all reference to Difithe rovidence in the Royal Speech, when Lord Althorp explainet a the
the defret was wholly inadvertent. The Report was then agreel nd ordered to be presented in the usual manner.
Mr. FreshrieLin obtained leave to bink in a Bill to amend ad
of the 6th Gro. IV.. entitled the Bank ruptey Art, $c$. I6. Read Mr. C. WYNN obtained leave to bring in an Birid to repeal the refric
Mat at the commencement of a new Session of Parliament.
THURSDAI.
At one o'clock such Members of the House as are of the Privs
Council proceded in tate to present the Address to his Majeaty.


 ownbarry. There could therefore be no grievance and
tithes. The Clergyman. however, a most humane and
tacter


House, and especially by the Public Press, and it was to prevent any
wrong impression Irom going broad that he rose to state these few wrong impression irem going abroa that no doubt.
 Fhich took place was an ansuranace on the part or Mr. O , 'Connell that
an in an inquiry upon the subject had been instituted by Government.
The SPEAKER Communicated the Gracious Answer of His Majesty to the Adress, upon which Excherever moved, and it was carried,
The Chacclion of the
that that a suitable Answer should be return
Lifiers Joons Russecus introduced the new Reform Bill, which disfranchisement previously contemplated ite its details, his Lord
ship said, he should portpone unt the bill should be placed
she before a Committee of the Houee. His Lordship then detaciled at breat lenght the state of our ancient Representation, what
it was now, and what tit would be under the emeasure proposed by
in Ministers. The departure from the former Biill Lsuid his Lordship)
scarcely anounts to a change. They had in one instance extended the scarcely anounts to a change. They had in one instance extended the
suffrake in consequence of sugkestions which, upon examination, suffrage in consequence of sugkestions which, upon examination,
were thoupht to be good ones. It would be remembered that in the
former Bill copyholdere and leaseholders were added to the constituency of counties. They now proposed some extension of this principle, by which those in possession of long unexpired lease should be
included and to atter the unexpired term of leases entitling their included, and to alter the unexpired term of Suases enthe system of
hotders to vote from 14 years to 7 years. Such was the
representation which they proposed to establish for the counties.With regard to the qualification of voters in towns, it was intended
to retain it, as in the former Bill, at the holding of a house of the annuat value of 101 . There was alsoa a provision ing the Bill for taking the poll intwo days, in order to prevent riot and drunkenness, as also
bribery and corruption. The only other alterations they proposed were bribery and corruption. The only other alterations they proposed were
slight ones. They had found upon inquiry that there were two places slightones they could not apply the principle of population for the purpose of disf ranchisement, so as to create a constituency, in conse-
quence of the neighbourhood being composed of a number of small quence of the neighbourhood being composed of a number of small
villages, and there being no town within a reasonable distance the
population of which could be included. This was the borough of popurnton. And in justice to the Noble Lord who was supposed to
Dave the infuence in that borough, he was dosires of stating that have the influence in that borough, he was desirous of stasing that
from that Noble Lord the Government had received the first sugges-
tion of the course they intended to adopt. It was their intention tion of the course they intended to adopt. It was their intention to
remove the borough into the schedule of disfranchisement. The other place with which they proposed to deal in the same manner
was a village, the neighbourhood of which wasentirely occupied by
the cottakes of poor fishermen-it was the borough of St. Germains.
The Noble Lord concluded by moving for leave to brins in the Bill ceeding in the consideration of this inportant measure best of pro-
to adted to suit the convenience of the House, "waiving at present," said the
Right Hon. Baronet, "the great temptation of replying to the Noble
Lord's speech." The Pight Hon. Baronet then suggested a course for the adoption of Ministers, with regard to the time nnd manner of
bringing in the tliree Bills, itappearinu that the Government yet decided. as to whether the three Bills for the separate portion of the United Kingdom were to proceed together or consecutively.
His suggestion therefore was, to postpone the wecond reading from Thursday next to Monday week, which period he conceived only a
reasonable time to elapse before the printing of a Bill which introreasonable time to elapse before the printing of a Bill which intro-
duced such changes into the Constitution of the country. The Right
Hon. Baronet concluded by stating that he would taee his stand upon the second reading of the Bill, when nothing should prevent
him from taking the sense of the House npon it. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to. With the exception of the reception of a Petition from the Univer-
versity of Oxford arainst the Reform Bill, the other business of the
evening possessed The Literary Gazerte, No. 753, for Saturday June 25th, contains a paper of extraordinary novelty and value, being an Account of Bur-
leigh Manuscripts at Hatfield House, hitherto unconsulted, and
containing the most curious and important Historical Facts, of some containing the most curious and important Historical Facts, of some
of which the particulars are stated. It also contains (besides the usual Reviews) Criticisms, Reports of Literature, the Arts, and
Scientific Proceedings, Original Poetry, by L.E.L. \&c.. \&c.- The
threc preceding Nos, ol the Gazette, which, with the threc preceding Nos of the Gazette, which, with the No. now an-
nounced, form the publication for June, and conclude the first Half
Year of 8311 , tave, among other articles of general Year of i831, t,ave, among other articles of general interest, presented
a full exposition of the doctrines maintained by the celebrated Rama foll exposition of the doctrines maintained hy the celebrated Ram-
Moluan Roy; the earliest and most ample details of the Landers
Voyage down the Niger; the Voice of Humanity enforcing the
clains of Animals to Human Mercy, and shewing the Evils attendant upon the Administration of our Criminal Laws; a Rils attendant
conious Extracts, from Mrith copious Extracts, from Mr. Alcock's Travels in, Russia, Turkey,
Persia, \&x. (a work for private distribution only); the Progress nnd
Pathology of the Cholera Morbus, from eminent Pathology of the Cholera Morbus, from eminent foreign authorities.
So much original information, on subjects of great popular concernSo much original information, on subjects of great popular concern-
ment, within four weeks only, besides ample notices of all New
Works published ment, within four weeks on y, besides ample notices of all New
Work published within the time, of the Drama, of Exhibitions, of
Learned Bodies, and of Improvements and Discoveries in Science, as well as amusink Varieties, Sketches, Poetry, \&c. \&ce. serve to
evince the unremitting activity with which this Journal continues to fulfil its pledges to the Public. - London: published every Sauturday
Morning, by W. W . Scripps, 7 , Wellington-street, Strand, and 7 , South
Molton-str. price 8d. ; or stamped, for country circulation by post Molton-str. price 8d. ; or stamped, for country circulation by post, Is.
The AnNAL Examinnrion of the pupils of Goodenoukh-house,
Little Ealing, which finished on Friday, was conducted as last year; not on the plan of the Charter-bouse and oondure schools, last year;
pupils the examined in those parts of the classics which they have
puphe previously read, daily, for five or six weeks, but as at the Oxford
and Cambridge Universities, where the men are exanined in whole
books proviusly at the moment by the examiziners. In this way the pupils, of Goodenough house were cxamined in the Gireck Plays, Homer, Xenophon,
Greek Testament, Cicero's Orations, Horace, Virgil, Cresar, \&c. French, Germant, Snanish, and Italian; Geometry, Triyonometry,
Algebra, Decimal, Fractional, and common Arithmetic. In Practice Algebra, Decimal, Fractional, and common Arithmetic. In Practice
they performed forty operations in fifty minuteb, and drew maps of
the world accurately and neatly, withut copies. Dialogues in Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Englishes The seven
lanzuages taught daily in the school were recited in the same good
style in which the French Plays. We boys of this school performed their Greek and
had whe examination of last year the best we had witnessed, but this was better than that.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by
Prince George and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, honoured Prince Goyal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by
Harding and Lepard's Exhibition Augusta of Cambridge, honoured
Portraits with her presence on Saturday afternoon.
Living Litenary Characters.-The series of Portraits and Memoirs of eminent Literary Characters which are now in course of
appearance in the New Monthly Magazine, are beginning to excite
universal inter appearance in the New Monthly Magazine, are beginning to excite
universal interest. The next subject which is to appear in the July
Number, will be Mr. Grattan, the well known author of High-ways Number, will be Mr. Grattan, the well known author of High-ways
and Bye-ways. Proofs of the Engravings on India Paper may also
be bad of the various Print-sellers. Thus the graphic parts of the
Neto Monthly will, in future, vie with itt Literary merits. NeroMonthly will, in future, vie with itt Literary merits. parts of the
Dr. Lingard's Envand.-The public will learn with pleasure that Dr. Lingard has, at length, finithed his labourn, and his great
work may now be had complete. This History of England is cer-
tainly one of the most dither tainly one of the most delightful and original works of the present
age, and must, no doubt, take the place as the standard history of the country. It, will be conspicuous in our as literature when the great
mass of the books published of late years are


The metropolis has very rarely exhibited so brilliant and gay an
apperrance as at present. The public promenades and places of fashionable as at present. The public promenades and places of
blage of beautiful females; and to protect those by a mpliendid assem-
the effects The magic effecte of that delightful a subject of high consideration. Row magic effects of that delightful and most innocent production
need no need no eulogium.
We suppose the Cockney who said at Vauxhall that the hairs on
Michael Boai's chin were very Michael Boai's chin were very wonderful, had been looking at them So kreat a competition exists between whe steamed in the Gardens.
ampton, that passengers hat ampton, that passengers have notween the steam-packets at South-
but have had a dinner and bottle of chen gratis to France,
Brighton

## ${ }^{T}$















 they were not clererished by our vitues, Minor. $\qquad$




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##  son to whom he refers was the father of a barone's wise of the sume name We should feel much obligel by $\mathbf{W}$ Ycherup's kininess-every care shall be taken of the book, and it slall be safely re turned. We are much obliged to $\mathbf{H}$. G. we think the subject pa      lor performance Lord Hothan's marriage to one of the Ladies Hanley ther report of

## JOHNBULL.

## LONDON, JUNE 26.

The King opened the new Parliament in person on Tuesday-His Majesty held a Levee on Wednesday, and
Her Majesty a Drawing-room on Friday, which were both Her Majesty a Draw
numerously attended.
numeronsy attended.
Her MAJESTY has during the week visited the Zoological Gardens and several of the charitable bazaars.
Their Majesties left town on Friday.
Their Majasties left town on Friday. indisposition, and took part in Friday's debate in the House of Lords.

The mountain has laboured, and the mouse has been produced. The KING's SPEECH, remarkable for nothing but its length and innocence, has been read by His Majesty to Pariiainenl. it is evident, by the cautious mode in which labour that has been expended in taking care to say nothing, that the Ministers are perfectly aware of the delicacy and FORM, could they hope for a majority-all the enemies of the Constitution are in league upon that point, and the advocates of innovation may succeed there. Upon every other topic, let them try their strength when they may, they will
be beaten-and this, they know; therefore such a Reform is recommended, in four lines, as will be perfectly secure and safe in its operation, and the rest of the essay is filled up with a string of common-places about nothing, except, in-
deed, the distress in Ireland, the exhibition of a squadron of our fleet off Lisbon, to enforce the removal of a Justice of the Peace in Portugal, and the prevalence of the dysentery in certain parts of the globe.
The plan of the Cabinet was well laid, and their design prospered ; there was nothing to find fault with iu the Speech -nothing whereon to move an amendment to the Aldress, and accordingly no amendment was moved; but there were
debates in both Houses of Parliament, which were at once amusing and instructive-at least if we are to believe the reporters.
In the House of Commons, the most entertaining circumstance was the admission of Sir James Graham (because at Cockermouth! he had stated to the people that the dissolution of Parliament had been caused by the last division, which had the effect of delaying the supplies. The words of the address, as quoted in the dehate by Mr. George Dawson, are these:-"The last division, which had the "effect of delaying the supplies, left no alternative but that "of abandoning the Bill and appealing to the sense of the
" people."-"From this," said Nr. Dawson, "it appeared that the last division, which took place at one in the morning,
left no alternative but that of abandoning the Bill, which had been, according to Lord Althorp, abandoned at five o'clock This little discrepancy
This little discrepancy has been frequently noticed, on account of certain curious proceedings connected with the
Northamptonslire election, but it never before came in a ParNorthamptonshire election. but it never before came in a Par-
fiamentary shape, nor have any of the Honourable and Right Hon. Gentlemen who hild such language as was contained in Sir JAMEs GRAHAM's address, had an opportunity of con Sir James Grabam's address, had an opportunity of con-
tradicting-explaining or admitting-that they made such tradicting-explaining or admitting-that they made such
statements. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, however, might have been spared, for his name was signed to the statement which Mr. Dawson read, and the statement, as we have already observed, was promulgated in an aldress to the electors of
Cumberland, in the Right Honourable Baronet's interestso there an end.
Not so in the House of Lords-Lord Brougham having been eharged by a Noble Lord, with having used similar
lauguage, and having attributed the Dissolution to the proceedings of the Honse of Commons, at one o'clock on Friday morning-positively denied the fact. We are not Members of the House of Peers-we neither heard the Noble Lord use the words which it was alleged he did use, nor did we
hear liis Iardship's denial; but the Peers who were in the hear his Lordship's denial; but the Peers who were in the
House, thought his Lordship used the words, and so did the reporters, and they printed their belief in all the newspapers or which they are retained-hut we conclude the Peers and reporters were all wrong, and that Lord brovgham never
did say any thing of the kind. But, the most cruel and cand
on said upon the occasion, yet remains to berd Chancelnis Lordship, in lisis eagerness to repel the clarge, conde-
his scended to reason upon the case, he is reported to have said this:- Th

Lordslips Lord has charged me with stating to their Parliament in consequence of the vote of the House of Commons on the Thurscluy evening. 'If,' said the Lord
Chancelor, 1 I had used the words attributed to me, ! must have been worse than the veriest idiot-I minst have forgotten what had taken place within the twelve lours precediag-the debate bearing avowedly on the dis"solution, had been going on for five hours the preceding "prepared the dayl Irfore, as was known to many of their
" Lordships, and certainly to me, for I had given orders for its preparation, as the dissolution had become probable.
Under such circumstanees, unuld any man, wilh a head upon his shoulders, make the statement now attributed to
This is Lord Brovghan's way of meeting the allegation and. with respect to his Lordship's straight-forward denial, as we have no higher authority for maintaining our former
opinion, we of course give it full credit; but we certainly did
notexpect Lord bhovgham to favour us with so explicit a
public opinion of his Lordslip?s Right Honourable Colleague, Sir James Graham, who although he has a head upon his shoulders, most certainly did, in his address to the electors of Cumberland, not only say but write, not only write but PRINT, precisely what Lord Brougham declares he must have been worse than the veriest idiot, only to have said
even in thurry and excitement of a stormy discussion.
How Sir James Graham relishes the opinion of his rea soning faculties and bis political wisdom, so distinctly delirered by the first lay subject of the realm, from the highest place, save one, in the land, we do not pretend to under-
stand; but it seems to us, as we said when they squabbled in the IIouse of Commons last Session, that the Cabinet Ministers should contrive to settle their little affairs in private, and prevent exposures which must be as disagreeable to themselves as they are ludicrous to the lookers-on.
The Addresses in both Houses were of course unopposed, and were presented to His Majesty on Thursday
THE extensive naval preparations going on in a time of profound peace, added to an advertisement for transport tonnage, has given an idea that our Ministers are preparing army, corroborates the report; but who are we to fight with. Is there another Justice of the Peace to be deposed
On Friday night Lord John RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill for Reforming Parliament, but whether it will go out of the House of Commons in anything like the same shape as it comes into it, we caunot presume to surmise. Sir Robert Peel, anxious to prevent any premature discussion, abstained rom chopping ino minced-meat he contradictions and absurdities of Lord Jon, but it must have his Lordship's speech were extremely good, other parts so entirely contradicted those which liad gone before, that the whole together, presented the most extraordinary jumble of incomprehensible stuff ever submitted to patient ears.
Lord John was cheered noisily by those who sat just light which in the moment of novelty seemed to burst from different parts of the House upon a former occasion; and as for the appearance of "men and things," there never was so decided a demonstration of the real character of the measure and the true nature of its popularity as that made in the House of Commons on Friday.
It was not uminteresting to observe the pliant readiness
with which the blustering Ministry melted before the voice of Sir Robert Peel. First, the Bill was to be read a second time on Thurslay, and then in a fortnight it was all to be settled-and that with an inconplete Honse of Commons, and even some of the Cabinet Ministers without seats.
But Sir Robert Pex deprecated hury-claimed a fair and temperate discuscon-avowed his determined oppositionPEEL Perl suggesten, so twas; and whe we are upon this poin upon an observation which appears in its columns yesterday it says that Sii robert Peel intimated that he should only oppose the Reform Bill as far as the second reading was The sentence in which the Times conveys this intimation of Sir Robert Peel is not English, but we can just discoper
what it does intend to say-and that is not true.
The second reading is fixed for to-morrow week.
Alu the London newspapers have stated, and all the night all the new writs would be moved for in the House of Commons-the fact being. as one would have thought they must have known, that no new writ can be moved for, unti
after the expiration of fourteen days from the opening of Parlianent.
It must be very agreeable to Lord Palmerston to have these fourteen days" respite from "badgering," as Lord
Gonerich call it. But the pleasure derivable from this temporary repose must in some degree be weakened by the spoliation of closeing one of a cabinet which a cates the when he does enter the House, as the representative of oue o that particular class of constituency the destruction of which he is bound to promote. and by the consciousness that if $i$ were not for the kinduess of a select body whose rights and privileges he is pledged to destroy, his Lordship would not have an opportumity of sitting in Parliament at all
This is the first instance in which the theory of the modern Reformers has been reduced to practice-and that in the
person of a Cabinet Minister. It must work well.
lord Palmferston, it is probable, will not share in the debates on the Reform Bill; the letter to Lord Ponsonby much dignity and delicacy of feeling to bear such a marked, pointed, and purposely pointed fficial affront.
So long as the absurd allegations against the King of Portugal were confined to the Radical Newspapers, it
was scarcely worth reiterating refutations of the falsehoods which were propagated by them; but when we find that Ministers have thought proper to introduce into what is juries and insults", which have been inflicted lyy the Portuguese (xovernment upon English subjects, it becomes necessary, in common justice, to enquire what has occurred JESTY flatly contradict the gracious declaration which he was pleased to make some months since with regard to the speedy adjustment of the existing differences between Engthe Govereign of the latter Kingdom should be acknowledged? njury has Envland ask for information, what insult, what portugal, who has magnanimously continued to Englishmen located in his country all the peculiar privileges granted to no other foreigners, which they enjoy solely in consideration of aids and supports which England has wholly failed
in furnishing piom to maintain his right agaiost his enemies An English sulbject certainly was apprehended at night by order of a Portuguese Magistrate, as five bundred aliens in his country have at different times been apprehended by
Bow-street warrants. Some little irregularity Bow-street warrants. Some little irregularity, however, ocmen sulted the fitting out of a formidable suted the inting out of a formidable expedition against our
ancient ally, and the eventual removal of the offending
ustice of the Peace. Aud his affair has been magnified,
ot only into the infliction of insults and injuries upon Ene land, but into a triumphant paragraph of the King's speech, and a satisfactory result of the evolution of a squadron of the British Navy.
But the "most unkindest" cut of all, is, that his MAJESTY's Ministers seem to chuckle at the readiness with which Don Miguel removed the Portuguese shallow from his magisterial functions-a measure which they are pleased to attribute rather to fear than a desire to make an hobourable officers. Surely it is not always fear that hisduces subdinate officers. Surely it is not always fear that induces a man to aper, to Don MIGUEL no rraise is to be given fuph. Howto prove $h$ is feelings towards our countrymen - no merit ity to prove eallowed for agreeing to our wishes; but we are informe that a squadron of our fleet has enforced our demands. A fresh-water captain, with a thirty ton yacht from Cowes millpond, would have been just as much attended to as the squadron so exultigly
But if the case of England and Portugal is merely ridicnlous, that of France and Portugal is infamous-nobody nen, BoNHOMME ond the ment we forget)-the latter of these two men, who for a great number or years has been a naturalized Portuguese subject, opened his brewery as the place of meeting for ail thetraitor
and conspirators against the Government-and not only di and conspirators against the Government-and not only did his, but as was proved upon the trial, furnished them with
beer and refreshments during their sittings under his roof beer and refreshments during their sittings under his roof.
Is a King to be deprived of the means of self-preservation? Is a Government to be left exposed to the maclinations and plottings of rebels and factionists, without the power of sup ressing their treason or punishing their ringer e, or does any nation scruple to carry even capital punisb whose countries we or they happen to be at peace? Besides over and above all this this reforming brewer was, ss m have already said, and had been for many years, a naturalizel Portuguese subject.
The case, however, of M. Bonhomme (mal-nommé) is eren Sacrilege, and blasphemy the most revolting, are the crime or which this man was tried and conricted. To be sure, in the creed of the Reformers, religion is held to be a proof of bigotry, and piety considered a mark of ignorance; indee and heaviest charges against Don MrGUEL limself is h. "addiction" to the Church and his devotion to his GoD. Be his as it may, the crime proved against this M. Bonномm was that of desecrating the sacred fouse of God, wilfull and wantonly; of having passed the night upon the altar morning polluted with every species of filth which the most depraved imagination could fancy
sentence of this man, nd the dismissal of the Judge who condenned him hostilities against Portugul? To those who believe this to be the cause of the present proceedings of the rench against Portugal this must seem 1 ather sur " "a squadron of our fleet" in the Tagus in order to get ort of Marybone Magistrate removed from lis office; nobody however, excepting perhaps His Majesty's Ministers, blieve ,hat che French care one sous about their all thos rights and privileges which England has so long enjoyed upo. he score of friendship; and therefore take the opportunity of attacking Portugal at the only period she could possiby have done so with impunity since the signing of that traas
which binds Great Britain to support her ally against the aggr
When Portugal is lost to us, either by our own folly or the knavery of France, we shall have the gratification of finding our commerciat interests, both as regards oirr expo Porta muese coat as ly damaged, we shals (where we have a present a , as what as hagns self (acomnodation for them) not only shut arainst us, but open to our enemie. Portugal once possessed, the safety of Spain will be again jeopardized, and England will in all probability bave to Wgh nother Peniusular war, when she may not have guences will result from our system of non-intervention and a careful abstinence from partizanship
We again ask, and we ask it most earnestly, of any ma impartial and competent to give the information, Why this the policy of England, and what are the insults aug las inflicted upon GREAT Britain
We had written these observations when the daily papers of yesterday brought us the report of Friday night's debas taken of the policy to he observed with regard to Portuge is not very dissimilar to that which was adopted hy he
nualified judge of Peninsular matters in that illustrious sembly.
We have seen what professes to be an abstract of the Bill
 which is neither ": the Bill, nor the whole Bill, nor any thing
"like the Bill"' which was attempted before. The principle we are told, is the same; so it is- for it proposes REFORB Mut the details are different, and reminds us of Mr. Jase it ai
MiluER's recipe for mending an old knife to mding ane good as new, by put
From the aspect of the Honse of Commons on Fridas-
Froder rom the general feeling which has arisen throughout time ters on cvery other point, by which all thinking people begill to judge their management of the Reform question itsen o judge their management of the Reform quas ocuring fial all hands, and in all quarters, we suspect the measure mmons. Through the Lords its progress is impossible.
ACCORDIN to the request of a highly-valued correspond in these liheral days, has ex sited a strong feeling in the town of Poole, in Dorsersh and in his Lordship's diocese.
A Concert of sacred music is announced to be performace in the parish church of S . James on Tuesday, in that pent
tlemen have benevolently consented to act as a Com

| J. P. Garland, Erq. the Mayor... | A Churchman. |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Rev. W. P. Jolliffe . . . | The incumbent. |
| The Rev. J. C. Parr. | Curate ${ }^{\text {A Presbyterian Minister. }}$ |
| The Reverend T. Durant. ....... | A Presbyterian Minister. |
| The Reverend ${ }_{\text {The Reverend }}^{\text {! J. Mitichelson.... }}$ | Unitarian Minister. |
| The Reverend S. Balgen | Baptist Minister. |
| The Chutchwardens. | Wesleyan Methodist. |
| $\stackrel{\text { W. B. Best, Esa }}{ }$ | Presbyterian. |
| L. Parrott |  |
|  |  |

Of the politics of the Incumbent and the Churchwardens we have not the slightest intention to speak-to the motives which led to the Concert, not the smallest wish to allude; and if the assembly had been appointed at the London Inn, or the ANTELOPE, or whatever other public-house there may
be in Poole, nobody could have objected to the association be in Poole, nobody could have objected to the association
of men of all creeds in what is, we presume, a well-meant of men of all creeds in what is, we presume, a well-meant
display of carefulness for a country, for which the Governdisplay of carefulness for a country, for which the Govern-
ment either can or will do nothing; -but to congregate this ment either can or will do nothing; -hut to corgregate this
most incongruous mass of persons in a Protestant parish most incongruous mass of persons is a proceeding so very much at variance with what church, is a proceeding so very much at variance with what
the habitual frequenters of that church feel to be right, that, without impugning the objects of the Committee, we cannot but suggest to Mr. Jolliffe that a little consideration for the feelings of others, and a communication on the subject
with his learned and highly.gifted Diocesan, would have with his learned and highly.gifted Diocesan, would have
been quite as becoming in him, and considerably more satisfactory to his congregation.

There are numerous ways by which places and things are exalted into public notice, but we have been a good deal amused by the manner in which a most excellent newspaper, called the Essex Standard, eulogises a certain watering-
place called Southend. It tells us that "this delightful place called SoUTHEND. It tells us that "this delightful watering-place is thriving in popular opinion," and to corro-
borate this fact and "back that opinion," it informs us that borate this fact and "back that opinion," it informs us that
amongst the recent arrivals are-Mr. and Mrs. Allcard and family, Mr. and Mrs. Shettelle and family, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and family, Mr. Hubbari, Mr. Moser, Mr. Mrs. Jones and family, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Moser, Mr.
Little, Mr. Pariott, Mr. Hones, Captain Smith, Mr. Acorn, Mr. and Mrs. Lineins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Acorn, Mr. and Mrs. Linkins and family, Mr. and Mrs.
Guy, Mr. and Mrs. Hanington, Mr. and Mrs. Strettalland family, Mr. and Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Bowerbank, and Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and fainily.
If this be not a joke of the Standard's, it is much more comical as matter of fact; for although there can be no doubt that theShettells and the Strettalls, and the Honeses and the Acorns, and the Linkinses and the bowerbanks, are all most excellent and amiable people, the idea of ad-
ducing their names as proofs of the prosperity of a fashionaducing their names as proofs of the prosperity of a fashiona-
ble watering-place is perhaps unparelleled.-"Non tali," \&c.
Sir Morray Maxwell, who had been recently appointed to a Colonial Government, died on Sunday last, after Sir Murtay Ma
motion in the nayy became after the usual course of promotion in the navy, became a Captain in 1803 . In 1816, he commanded the Alceste, which was appointed to carry out
the English Envoys to China; the mission proved uusuccessthe English Envoys to China; the mission proved uusuccessthis, Sir Murray could not brook and accordingly in this, Sir MURray could not brook, and accordingly inflicted an immediate and terrible chastisement upon the whole responsibility of the measure on himself, he fired whole responsibility of the measure on himself, he fired
the first gun with his own hand-so that if the Chinese ac cording to their custom, should demand the life of the ofcording to their custom, should demand the life of the of
fender, he might himself be answerable in his own person. On the return from this expedition the Alceste was lost; and we believe Sir Murray met with a second similar misfortune upon a subsequent occasion. In 1818, he stood for Westminster, and polled 4,808 votes, and must, if it had not been for an over-eagerness on the part of his supporters to displace Sir Francis Burdett, have been returned with him. In the progress of this election, the noble, manly, and pa-
triotic spirit of the Reformers exhibited itself in a series of triotic spirit of the Reformers exhibited itself in a series of
the coarsest and most cowardly personal attacks upon a the coarsest and most cowardly personal attacks upon a
single, unarmed, and exposed individual, that ever dissingle, unarmed, and exposed individ
graced men, or characterized a faction.
Sir Murray had long been in a weak state of health, but his last attack was extremely short and unexpected.

IT has been a sort of standing joke-and not a very comical one-to couple, upon political occasions, the name of Alderwhich was raised in the time of a great excitement, to purchase some plate for Queen Carolinf. Alderman Wood has published a letter in the Tines, which most satisfactorily shews, that he had nothing to do it, but that it was paid into the banker's hands, where it has ever since remained.
It was said, we remember, that the amount had been
handed over to wire and it is curious enough, that just at the moment when the actual depository of the fund has been pointed out, news should have arrived of the confinement of that ill-starred individual in a receptacle for insane persons somewhere near Milan.

## BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

We received last week sereral authenticated contradictions of a coarse and calumnious attack upon this exemplary and venerable Prelate, which had appeared in the Tines news-
paper in the form of an account of a reforming election dinner; but we declined noticing them, because the aftair seemed wholly unworthy of refutation.
Mr. HODGETTS F
dinner in question, has hand however, who presided at the dinner in question, has handsomely volunteered an explanation upon the subject; which, coming from him, may perhaps satisfy the gentlemen of his way of thinking, of the some of the zealous hangers abusive observations made by some of the zealous hangers-on of the liberal party. The
following is addressed to the Editor of the Times, and appears in a corner of that paper of Tuesday last :-
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
Which I am informed the following paragraph on the evening of the ISth,
trust that you willd do me the favour to pere in your newspaper, and "" Popularity of the Bishor or worcer my explanation of it:by the members of the borough of Droitwich, at the George Inn, last
wwek, the electors. gentry, and clargy of the the
hood, the heal hood, the healet of the Bishop, and clergy of the town and neighbour-
President, Hodgetts Foley, President, Hodgetts Foley, Esq., M.P., was received with so much
disapprobation by the connpany
the Vice-Present fhe Vice- President, the tompany was withdrawn, that, at the suggestion of
from his Lordship's residence, Hartiebury Cush is six miles
The Druitsich elcctionce, Hartiebury Cast
huer took place at a time of great ex.

 excepting this political opinion, no allusion was made disrespertiul
in any way to the public or private character of the Bishop of Wor-
cester, and I do not believe that any human being is more universally cester, and I do not believe that any human being if more universally
beloved and respected by all who are acquatinted with him than the
Blo heloved and respected by all who are acquainted with him than the
Bishop of Worcester. -1 am , Sir, your obedient humble servant.

## Prestwood, Stourbridge, June 19. J. H. HO

According to our promise, made in our last Monday's edition, we re-publish a statement which appeared in that paper. The Times defends its mode of arrangement of the
list of Peers, which it gave on Saturday, as calculated to shew the difference of feelings between the old Peers and the new Peers. Our view in placing the following detail before the reader is to disabuse the public mind as to the presumed indifference, or tameness, of the House of Lords upon the vital question of Reform, supposing it ever reaches them-We must confess from certain indications in the House of Commons, and from other circumstances, we are led to think that event much less probable than we did. In The country the mania is fading away; the people, fond of
novelty, have had time to consider the Toy that was offered to them, the ha its futility its for and its impracticability, and so do a great many of their representatives.
With regard, however, to the following list, we re-publish it, less as applying to the mis-statements of the Times, than as exhibiting, what we firmly believe to be, the
It is hardly worth showing in detail that the Times is wrong in at least fifty instances as to the politics and votes
of the Peers it names. But we will first remark, that in its list of Marquesses it entirely leaves out the names of the Marquess of Hertford and the Marquess of Bute, both Anti-Reformers,-that having in one column recorded Lords Farnborough, LyNDhurst, and Skelmersdale, as
against the Bill, and in another column registered their against the Bill, and in another column registered heir Lordships as uncertain, -and above all, that, in order o
make a case, it omits, in all its lists, all the following Peers allogether :-


| Mansfield, Carnarvon, Liverpool, Cadogan, Malmesbur LORDE |
| :---: |
| Granth |
| Montague |
| Agot, |
| Rod |
| G |
|  |
|  |
|  |

Here, we concluded our list of names omitted; but upon loser examination we found, in addition to these, the following also left out:-
Boston,
HAWKE,
DYNRVO,
WALSINGHAM,
Bagot,
Southanpton,
RoDNEY,
CARTERET,
MONTAGUE,
KENYON,
DOUGLAS,
GAGE,
GRENVILLE,


The whole of whom, amounting to no fewer than sixtyTwo, heing Decinenly hostile to the Bill.
In addition to these sixty-two, the following Scottish Meers are also omitted by the Times.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Marquess of Queenssuri, } \\ & \text { Twredale. } \end{aligned}$ | Viscount Arbuthnot, <br> - Strathallan. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Earl of Moreton, | Lord Forbes, |
| Home, |  |
| elein, | $\xrightarrow[\text { Gray, }]{\text { Colvile }}$ |
| Selkirk. |  |

All of whom are necidenly hostile to the Bill, making an amount of Seventy-five anti-Reformers omitted by The rimes:-
To these we beg to add the following Iriss RepresentaEarl of C Aneacre,

| Earl of | Carrice, | Viscount Doneraile, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mountcabhel, | Lorron, |
|  | Wayo, | Lord |
| - | Caledon, | Farnham |
|  | Charlevil | Dur |

All hostile to the Bill, encreasing, thereby, the number of anti-reforming Peers, omitted by the Times, to EightySEVEN.
But this is not all; the Times has published lists of Peers who will vote for and against the Bill, and enumerates the


All of whom, as we believe, will vote against the Bill; making another addition to the number, mis-stated and omitted, of thirteen, thus swelling the error to no fewer than ONE HUNDRED. But even this is not all; for the following Peers are recorded by the Times as uncertain; every one of
Marquis of Cholmondeley,
Earlof Limerice,
Lord Lare,


Making an additional thirteen, and swelling the amount to one hundred and thirteen, mis-stated, omitted, or misrepresented.
Then of those, upon whom they reckon, there will stay
Duke of Athol.
Earl of Granard,
Kingston,
Carysfort
Lord Hill,
= Hargorough,

- De Roos.
Making another difference of seven-and so increasing the
But again, besides this, the Times omits all the Bishops !
difficult to comprehend. The Church and her inderests are
wholl wholly unrepresented in the HOUSE OF COMMONS -the only plaims in which her voice can be politically heard, or her just and we are happy to know that our Prelates will not suffer the occasion to her existence and maintenance, and of opposing, with all their power, the fatal blow which the success of what is called Reform must level at the venerated institutions of the country. We not only believe that the Bishops will be found at their posts on the day of trial, but that we m
securely count upon a decided opposition to the Bill, by The Archbishop of Canterbuny, |Bishops of lincorn, Bishops of London, DUHHAM,
WORCESTER, Hereford,
Salisiury,
Bathand'Wei
Rochester,
Ventry,
Peterborough

Making an additional number of TWENTY-THREE to be placed at the foot of the already swollen account of misless than in the Times, and encreasing the
To these let us add the number of Peers set down by the Times as Anti-Reformers in their lists-which it appears amounts to NINETY-FIVE-and we shall find an aggregate of TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTX-EIGHT ; to which we must add (having accidentally overiooked them) the names of the Marquess of Northampton and the Earls of Romney and Chichester (stated by the Times to be favourable to the measure), and we have a total of THO HUNDRED AND fortyone PeERS opposed to the Bill; which, allowing for absentees from different causes where proxies are unavailable, will give something like a majority of ons HUNDRED AND THIRTY against the Bill.
In the list, which we published on Monday, and upon which this calculation is founded, we inserted the names of Lords AbERDEEN and Dorchester as having been omitted by the Times. Lord Dorchester is a minor, and Lord Aberdeen's name was inserted in the Times under his English Barony; this latter, however, makes no difference as to the actual number of opponents to the measure in the
House of Lords. The name of Lord Dorchester would have made a difference; we therefore have withdrawn it; and yet we need not diminish the aggregate amount; for we have to add a name that the Times certainly mid Not reckor of WINCHILSEA, sequent upon the measure, and of its character and tendency, gives it his unqualified opposition.

A Correspondent, who is doomed professionally to witness the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and sometimes to take part in them, has handed us the following extract to disclaim, most distinctly, anything like an plication of the passage; but he admits that he never felt its force so strongly as he has done after the experience of the last few months :-
"Patience," says Lord Bacon, "and gravity of hearing, is an essential part of justice ; and an over-speaking Judge is no well-tuned symbol. It is no grace in a Judge first to find that, which he mikht
have heard in due time from the Bar, or to shew quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short, or to prevent information by questions, though pertinent."
The representations made of the actual state of Paris, after having for eleven months enjoyed all the blessings of a revolution, and all the advantages derivable from the expulsion of a legitimate Monarch, which are given to our readers every week, through the medium of letters from our French correspondent, may perhaps, to some, who know tion, (for they are essentially and will be eventually the same things,) appear overcharged, and drawn by the hand of one under the inflnence of our politics, suiting his communications to our taste and principles. It is therefore more satisfactory to us, because we think it must be entirely satisfactory to such of our moderate friends as may impute to us anything like prejudice or partiality in the cause we uphold, to borrow from the special correspondent of the Times newspaper a letter, which we find in its columns of Thursday last.
"Paris, June 20-A year has not elapsed since our revolution,
and every one is already dissatisfied with its results. Public distress
is making an alarming proxrese, and the discoutent is making an alarming progrese, and the discontent of all classes of "The Kink has few partizans, and the small number of his sap-
porters is daily decreasing. M. DE LAFAYETTE has with in these few days published a sort of manifesto of hin opinione, in which the King
certainly will not participate. Our King is a certainly will not participate. Our King is a worthy man, and
though he is rather too lavish of his public oratory the mark of talent. He is, however, ill repaid for the zeal with
which he embraced the revolution. All the journals now labour at the destruction of royalty-some with the view of bringiny back the
exiled family, but the greater number for the irrevocable abolition exiled family, but the greater number for the irrevocable abolition of
monarchy. They therefore inveigh strongly agninst the peerage, and insist on the candidates for the new Chamber obeying the instruc-
tions of the electors for the abrogation of hereditary legislators. The 221 formerly so extolled have, with the exception of a few, lost their popularity, and are now held up to pullic reprobation. The
Ministers, and in particular M. Casimir Perier, are daily libelled.
The Jurics are terrified, and uniformly acquit all pergons brol The Jurics are terified, and uniformly acquit, all persons brought
before them for political offences. Juries are even exposed to act be violence, if they do not acquit political oflenders withed to acts
oflicient
promptitude. The National Guard alone is resper espected, but it has of constantly playing a part which leads to no result.
hackney-coachmen, the the distress of whe thes is aflorded by the hackney-coachmen, the greater part of whom have, of their own
accord, reduced the fares from 1f. 50c. to If. The cabriolet drivers
liave lowered their prices in the same proportion. have lowered their prices in the same proportion. "X." know not what can be-and this is from the Times newspaper.
A WEEK or two since, we submitted an imaginary debate in a Reformed House of Commons; to justify our prognostications we beg to refer to the following extract of part of a
real debate, which actually did occur last Tharsday, in which the participators were of the Liberal school of politics :HOUSE OF COMMONS-ThURSDAY
Mr. Hunt presented a petition from Somergetehire, for Reform.
The Meeting at which the petition was agreed to, resolved unanimously that nothing short of the Ballot would give protection to the
people in the exprcise of their rights. For expressing similar opinions
lie had been told that heshould be kickell out of Preston. But when
he went there he found himself received with open arms, although the


We perceive by the Gazette that the nephews and nieces of the late Loid Grantley have been honoured with the same place and precedency as if their father had actually suc-
ceeded to the title. Now, indeed, is the accomplished Mrs. Norton-the Honourable Mrs. Norton; and the very anseancement of this fact officially, only serves to shew the her husband, a "t preheminence," to use a correct bit of orthography, wh
in fact possess.

## half a dozen words to the king.

May it please your Majesty to pardon the address of a dutifal and loyal subject, who is deeply apprehensive that
the Reform Bill now in progress, will, if permitted to pass inte a a law, place your Majestr in a position of extreme
dificulty as respects the Coronation Oath, in which your Majesty has solemnly engaged 6 to preserve unto the M Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches " committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do appertain to them.
It is not, Sire, from any misgiving of your Majesty's determination to keep this pledge iuviolate, that I have presumed to make this appeal. It is not from any doubt, that $a$ Minister, who should dare openly to propose an attack on the rights of the Church, would be spurned from your Royal counsels. But it is with a view to avoid that state of things,
which your MAJESTY will infallibly be brought into collision with such a proposal from a different quarter. Had we mo better ground for entertaining this apprehension, than
what the annlogy of history affords, that were enough to jusWhat the analogy of history affords, that were enough to jus-
tify it. Nutional distress has ever raised up State-reformers tify it. Nutional distress has ever raised up State-reformers, the equity of them; and the Church is generally the first nictitn of their oppression.

Will your Majesty deign to mark the resemblance between the language used towards the House of Commons by
OLIVER CROMWELL and the cant of the present day?-
«For shame!" (said he, to the Parliament) " get you gone For shame!" (said he, to the Pariiament) "get you gone fully discharge their trust!" And will your Majesty also deign to observe how the new Parliament which sucalso deign to observe how the new Parliament which suc-
ceeded that, immediately cmployed itself?-HUME says, they took into consideration the abolition of the clerical © function, as savouring of Popery; and the taking away of
4 tythes, as a relic of Judaism. J, earning also, and the Universities, were deemed heathenish and unnecessary." Gon grant, this may be only the history of what is past, and not prophetical! But your Majesty ought to be apprised, that the signs of the times at present are very similar. epresentation; and they do not hesitate to declare, that they aim at it. chiefly with a view to the facility it will give them for overthrowing the Establishment. "Only grant us Re$\psi$ form (they say) and we will soon relieve ourselves from $\angle$ ecclesiastical extor to-grant us Reform, and we shall be 4 no longer obliged to listen to the monotonous toast of " Church and King." Even your Majesty's Prime Minister, while endeavouring to disclaim the revolutionary tendency of his measure, admitted, that it would correct
(what he was pleased to designate) "clerical abuses;" and (What he was pleased to designate) "clerical abuses;" and the strength of which he relied, designated "the Church "property as an abuse."-Is his Lordship then a party to this interpretation of the term "abuse?"-and is the spolia-
tion of that property one of the constitutional corrections tion of that property one of the constitutional corrections
which he devoutly anticipates from his new order of things? Let this ambiguity be explained. The name of our popular Let this ambiguity be explained. The name of our popular
King has been industriously coupled with the Reform King has been industriously coupled with the Reform
Bill, in order to give it a sanction, which it would otherwise Bever have obtained.
But, Sire, the sober-minded portion of your suljects beMieve they can distinguish between the permission given to that full concurrence of the Crown in the same, which ultimately gives it the force of law. They are well assured, mately gives it the force of law. They are well assured, of the people. so natural on the receipt of any boon, for an expression of feeling founded on a conviction that the said persuaded, that the anomalies which charactry. the present Bill, will induce your Majesty to pause, and ask a few questions such as the following
If it be true that the cry on the part of the prople makes it neces sary that they should be attended to, is it therefore necessary for the
Government actually to astound them with the liberality of its concessions?
Can the disfranchisement of one hundred and seven boroughs, affecting the seats of one hundred and sixty-eight Members, be fairly tyled an adherence to the conservative principle?
If faults have crept into the state of the representation, is there no remedy for them short of radical ex
body be anatomised, life and limb?
ondy be anatomised, life and limb
If it be meant (as is pretended) to re-adapt the constituency to the present advanced stage of property and intelligence, why is the quafication for a county voter left what it always was, and that of a London voter fixed no highor that towns, is tantamount to the grant of univergal London a
suffrage?
If some boroughs are
suffer on their account?
uffer on their account?
If it has been proved that outvoters are an evil, is that evil removed by leaving eighty-five boroughs so deficient in electors as to oblige
them to call in extraneous aid before they can proceed to the husTim
nobility; wilt the country berefit, at
overbearing dictation of demagogues?
In short, are there no means available to save us from a prescrip-
tion that is far worse than our disease? These are important questions; and the present may be the only opportunity afforded of setting them at rest. The very next step may legalize our destruction. Sir Mattrew
Hale once observed, "Parliament being the highest and " the greatest Court, over which none other can have juris-
" diction, if by any means a misgovernment should fall upon 'it,' the subjects of this kingdom are left without all manner of remedy."

> Before the fatal die is cast, Before the Rubicon is pasa'd,

Your Majesty will surely exercise a sound diseretion respecting your Majesty's Advisers and their experiments, and thus be spared the more painful dilemma of being obliged, through concientious motives, to resist the S. P.
of a levelling Parliament.

The following appears in Friday's Cambridge Chronicle :MISREPRESENTATIONS ANI LIES.
"The Times has given a long article on the Irish Church, in the courge of last week, founded on parliamentary documents. The firtt
allegation against these monsters, the Bishops, is that there have been TWENTY-six promotions among them since 1812. What men those Binhops are! never easy in one bishoprick, but trying for
another better! Twenty-six changes in as many bishopricks! another bet
Monstrous!
-Hov could the wicked and corrupt Government manage such infamous jobbing? Let us count up names in the Almanack! Why!
no less than ELEvEN of those vile. Bishops in Ireland have had the impudence to DIE since 1812 . Did any one ever hear of such corrupt
wretches! To die that the Governnent might be able to job, and wretches! To die. that the Governnient might be able to job, and
that their brother Bishops might fatten on their spoils! what horrible iniquity

But this is nothing to the villainy which is next detailed. 'Perhaps the only one of the whole in which' the aristocraccy or porlia-
liamentary interest ' did not infuence the slection, is that of Dr liamentary interest did not infuence, the selection, is that of Dr.
Brinkley, who was elevated to the see (our good friend, Slipslop,
means the bench)' means the bench) 'on account of his kreat talent.'
"Why this is worse than the last piece of infamy! What only one
lrish B ind Irish Biohop made for his talents! and the other names 'principally
those of aristocratical families or such as possess parliamentary those of aristocratical amilies or such as possess parliamentary
interest "'! No doubt, as the Times, which always tells the truth, says so, it must be true. But ftill, we cannot find the names of the
following prelates or of their families in the peerage, or baronetage,

|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Archbishop Magee. | Bishop Bisset. |
| Archbishop Lawrence. | Bishop Lestie. |
| Bishop Mant. | Bishop Saurin. |
| Bishop Jebb. | Bishop Fowler. |
| Bishop Ksle. | Bishop Verschole. |
| Bishop Eirinkton. | Bishop Butson. |
| Bishop Brinkley. |  |

And yet these are more than half the whole number of Irish Bishnps, this out for us, and prove the infamous villany of the late Ministries
even more clearly than it has done.-We have a few words more to say on the Irish Church nas doen

Since we first subritted the outline of the affair between Lord Thomas Cecil and Mr. Tennyson, the whole of the correspondence between that Nobleman and has taken place between them. Much to our disadvantage we are enabled only once in the week to offer any news to our readers, and it sometimes of necessity happens that such news is six days old, and consequently, no news at all. Still, as some of our readers may not see the Daily Papers, we think it right. as we circulated the account of the beginning of the business, to give the same publicity to its honourable termination :
Lord Thomas Cecil
Lord Thomas Cecil and Mr. Tenvyson met at Wormwood
Scrubs on Saturday afternoon, the I8th, at six o'clock.



 and



 and
is residence, but arrived in the night.
The following is the correspondence which took place:-
mr. tennyson to lond thomas cecil.
"My Lonp,-In the Stamford Bee, of thanance-office, June 17.
your Lordship's dinner on tuesday last. "Your Lordship may hive a right to contend that your call upon
me to withdraw the expressions you objected to, or seud my friend
 by a meeting between us. But in thus main ming what must have conveys reflections and imputations upon my conduct and character
as a man of honour.
as a man of honour.
(I have the honour to he, your Lordship's obedient servant,
"The Lord Thos. Cecil," \&c. "CHARLES TENNYSON." colonel maberly to lo.
Colonet maberly to lord thomas cecil.
"Ordnance-office, June 17. duct of Mr. Tenvyson in the Bee newspaper. adverting to the conman acted wholly by my advice, reflecting indirectly upon me, I am
compelled, very relluctantly, to call upon your Lordship for an explanation of them. I have no desire to question the views you may be
disposed to entertain upon that unpleasant transaction ; but I have a right to call upon you to maintain them in such terms as to
cast no stigma upon my character, or to imply that I did not feel as an honourable man oukht to do on such an occasion. I trust, therefore, you will feel no difficulty in assuring me, that however different
may have been the conclusions at which we have respectively arrived
no imputation was meant to be thrown on the motives that influenced my decision; and that in using those expressions, which seem to
bear the construction I have put upon them, you did not intend any
 my character as a gentieman.-I remain, my Lord, your mos,
obedient servant, MABERLY,"
"My address is 4, Cumberland-place, Portman-square," No. 3.

"Sir-I have this moment arrived at my lodgings, where I found
our note.
"I have not the least hesitation whatever in saying that no impu-
tation was meant in my mpeech at Stamford, on T ueadsy last, to be
thrown on the motives that influenced your decision in the late
affair, and that I do not in the slightest degree intend anything



## $\overline{\text { No. } 4 .}$ <br> 

"SIR-Your letter has hisiccadilly, June 18, one o'clock, a.m. cannot jive you the assurance you require; but until the former I
dispunte beeween us is settled, it is totaly out of my power to evive you
 ${ }^{\text {Crvant }}$ Charles Tennyson, Esq."
$\underset{\substack{\text { No. } 5 .}}{\text { To Lor }}$
"MY Lond.-As your Lordship withholds the explanation Ideaired a under the necessity of requesting you to pay with whomem my
friend shail communicate under the circumstances in which 1 amow placed. Many reasons render it desirable-indeed necensary now
our unpleasant difference should be settled to-day, and in this deaiter our unpleasant difference should be settled to-day, and in this deting
I feel sure of your Lordship's concurrence.-I have the honour to bey,
your Lordship's obedient servant,


## $\overline{\text { No. } 6 .}$

-Str,-I find Colonel Standen has left 178, Picadilly, June 18. therefore, without delay, endeavour to procure some other fritend
with whom Colonel MABERLY can communicate on the eubject. $\mathcal{F}$ have the honour to be, , ,sir, your obedient servant, "THOMAS CECLL,".
". Tennyson, Esq."
To explain the substitution of Sir $W$ M. Iseminv for Col. MABrarr
as Mr. TENNY as Mr. TENNY NoN's friend, it is necessary to state, that on Saturdiay
morning Mr. TENNYON Wrote to Colonel MABRLY . in Cumberlad.
 he hed placed himoelf, to decline acting on this orcasion after the
correspondence which had taken place bettreen LLord Thoms Ceert arresponden ee which hac taken place be himself an princinals, lest it sloould be inferred that he retamed
and any vindictive leelink towards Lord Thomas CrciL, atter the estili-
factory explanation he had received from his Lordship in the tetues As the parties were leanving the ground they were all taken into
custory by a body of police, who convered then, to thl the paddingtion
Staition house, and thence to the public office, Marylebone; whemi as it appeared that the duel had already taken place, and that the
porties were reconciled, they weree not bound over to kepp the
peace, but the matter was diamissed.

 in expounding which the meaning of the term Babylon was largely
entered into, and the fist of the discussion way, that beyond its obvious application to the Church of Rome, it applied further to all own. In making out his point, the preacher enlarged very much on
the chares the characteristic of Mysteny, under which attribute he brought in
the sacranents, both of baptism and the Lord's Supprall
confessions, and articles of faiththing that, related either to an establish/arent of religion or tethe
clerical profession-illustrating all the way his observations by appeals to our own Establisished Church.
Babylon, however, he said was to
to it, according to the above enumeration with it all that belonged to it, according to the above enumeration, to be swept away ; and
here I come to the part of the discourse which renders what
already be fffected, he proceeded, ". You have heard much of late of the
Bible Society. Here, and in all parts of the kingdom, you and I have taken part in its proceedings, through our recommendation oflt
and our patronage ; and we have done wellthroukh the circulation of the pure word of Gor, that is destined to
cause Babylon and her mysteries, and her persecutions, to fall. Not cause Babylon and her mysteries, and her persccutions,
one in a thousand of the good men who have taken part in thesepro-
ceedings ceedings see whither theeg are tending, for if they did, instead of being
it ardent friends, they would be its most determined foes. But they are fightink the Lord's battles, and in his hands are preparing their
own downfall. Fear not ko on, ye little fock. The voie of proi
phecy will be accomplishod. Mysteries, sacruments, confessions establishiments of religion will be no inore.
Such is the prediction delivered twenty-one years ago, and taken down at the prediction delivered by one of the congregation, from whose notes I
transcribe it. The anniversary meeting of the Bible Societh; held
Ther
 in the victory obtained by the Socinians, in combination with the
other denominations of Independents and Baptists, with whom thet are consolidated, and over whom, as he shews, they now preside it think you will equally admire the sagacity of Mr. Litrus, and we
blindness of those at whom he so sarcastically laukhs in his sleeve:
and I think you will further gut might have been better employed than in proving that the sociniants
were not Mahometans, or at least that before he undertook that arkument he would have disproved the authene ticity of their address
to AMETH BEN AMETH, the Ambassador of the Emperor on Monocto Charles. II., which Lesine has prefixed to his ind
vergy, had the orikinal of which is still preserved in the Lambeth
Library- Yous, \&c May 5th. A RETIRED OBSERVER. PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
My Dean Bula,-Our good old friend Pris, June 22, 1833. My Dean Bulu,-Our good old friend Horace has beer
obliging as to tell us not to pry into futurity. Just now, I asare you, I am disposed to follow his advice-for the future
of this country is so little inviting, and our prospects so frightful, that I merely think for the moment, and let oow take care of itself. The Revolutionists in France are mone
active than ever. They are united and strong, whilst their enemies are divided, and necessarily weak. Instead round the standard the Royalists allow themselves to be
various parties, each one having its leaders, Journals, and If the French Royalists would be true to themselves they could even yet beat the Liberals hollow, but if they keep aloof from each othery may elapse ere they may find themeelves in their present pomeffu position. The Gazette de France advises the Royalist elect the family of the Liberals to manage it all their own way. I do not see the logic of this counsel, for I am convinced,
tain, that if the Royalist electors were to unite and act wit and prudence they might have a large number of Deputies new Chamber who would represent the interests of the
prietors, rentiers, and aristocracy, and oppose by their is eloquance the progress of revolutionary principle. if the Royalist electors abstain from voting, the sane, an
able portion of the coinmunity will be unrepresented, an cessary consequence will be, that France will be depri Hereditary Peerage by the votes of the canaille, and a c
afterwards be commenced against the Church and all relig relision shall be persecuted in France the Revolutionists will accomplish it.
The week, which has now again closed, has been a week of riots and murder. I call it murder, because two Nationa "the people ;" and a Dragoon, who was doing his duty, acked by the and a lorme, and killed on

It.has:aliso been a week of pillage. A bunsmith's shop hao beent ransacked and all the arms stolen. A jewelter's ohop robbed and
the goods which were in the shop burnt in the Rue St. Denis. And the goods which were in the shop at midnight and stripped of all the articles of wearing apparel which it contained. Thus after eleven months of Liberal Government we are murdered or robbed in the streets for our political opinions. I must enforce upon you this fact above all others, that these riots and robberies, this murder and in the Rue St. Denis, who was known to bea Royalist, having refused to purchase a history of that modern tyrant and despot Napoleon. Do not then, my dear Bull, allow yourself to be told that this Revolution is heroic ! There is nothing of heroism or magnanimity about it. It was made by the Liberals to get places by Loves Prinir to obtain a crown; and by the lower orders, because they were hum-
bugged by unprincipled Empirics, who told them that they would "save France," and that for the future bread should always be cheap and the people rree. Thaty admit this. They openly avow that they degret having ever made the Revolution, and curse the three days with all their hearts and souls. I assure you that every day of my life I hear the poor workmen out of employ and starving express heir most sincere and lively regret at having made the Revolution, though severe punishment, for their former dissatisfaction and violent proceedings. In fact, I should be glad to know who are the partisans of the present order of chings in France? I hope some of
the Liberal correspondents of the London Papers will take the rouble to answer this question. Are the Napoleonists for Louis Philip? No; they are for a Dictator in the person of General Lamarque or for the Duke of Reichstadit as Emperor! Are the Republicans for Louis Philip? No; for General Lafayette, who aid that this Monarche last week, published a letter in the Courrier Francais, in which he accuses Louis Philip of not having kept hie engakements with the Revolution of July, and a real French Republic. And are the patriota a nevv sect, satisfied with the present order of things? No ; for they have formed clubs and subscriptions to overturn it, and refuse to swear allegiance to the Citizen King. I do not find fault with this determination, since in a Revolution it is always "ramble and scramble and catch what you can." Of course the priesta of the Catholic or ministers of the Protestant religion are not for the present order of things. They all openly preach againt it. So, again, the Army is not attached to the new Dynasty, or prepared to defend it. The Navy is undoubtedly Royalist, and the nomination of M. oe Rigny as Minister of the Marine, he having been named Minister by Charles X. with the Polignsc Administration, shews at once that Louis Philip was comped to rake or a last to prevent mutiny. The Royalists and Ultra-royalists are necessarily opposed to the present ualists and And again therefore I ask, Who are the partizans of the Orlest And again therelore I ask, who are the pasty? those raised to office since July last, and who still receive their quarterly salaries. Third, at most three journals in the capital. And fourth, some thousand ${ }_{8}$ of individuals, who, being averse to all sorts of change, even from bad to good, adopt the new Sovereign, in order, as they hope, to avert civil war and a general pillage. But of all these individuals,
how many are fighting men? How many would take their guns in their hands and defend the palace of the Republican Monarch from attack ? and how many would fire on the canaille if they attempted to overturn the throne and establish a Republic? I
am sure I may state without fear of contradiction, not 3,000 men am sure I may state without fear of contradiction, not 3 , ono men will compel it. Some think Lours Philup will run away. This I do not believe; because he is a rich man, and would not like to lose his wealth. Others think that he will abdicate in favour of his son, the Duke of Orleans, who is a smart young man, dances milliners of St. Germain'r, eats mutton chops and drinks vin however, be it remembered, entered into a solemn engagement no to elect him their Colonel! Some think we shall have a Rapublic
next month, others hope all will be arranged by a Continental war, next month, others hope all will be arranged by a Continental war,
and not a few thousands see no remedy but in the return of Hexny the Fifth, Duke of Bondeaux. Never at any period since the birth of this illustrious young Prince was he so popular in France
as at the present moment; and his amiable and inellifent mother
has only to continue to devote her time to the ingruction and improvement of her son, and she may rest assured, that without
any effor in his favour, he will sooner or later becalled by the French
themselves to reign over thein.























 on me the duty or going and entering into a rank expanation with
ohe intended King in tue "the intended King in the name ot he people. You know, raid






 Benerals and dearest of comrades: the syotem of tomiciliary visists. The during the hate entered weth, renewe tho



 visiting the Museum with the do dorkee per durining their en entrs. It

${ }^{\text {siticks}}$ HAcr 4.-The Ami de lac Charte gives the following extract of a
 and Tiailite, have arrived at Vitite One ort the m bad bis hand pierced
by a bill. The brothers L Hous




 dwelinin or a revolutionist in Paris, to whom $I$ have alreaty alluded
(viz. IENNox there have been found a letter writuen to the yourt




 thoroush conspirator, and some of the plans of his party are thus
divulsed


 persons receive meekly pay to conspire azainst the Government and



 yecates
burher
Fict Tha serious disturbancec took place at Peri. The Aseesoors of or Taxes

 wittdralv,
 the

 and Rennef, which are to te placed at internediate points at the Iroin one town to another. cimain in telly, as the patriotsare troublesone! Gienerat CHAss has


CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.





 Ther Rev. Pror esson Lrr, to the vacant Prelendal Stall in Bristol Cathedral. Patron, Lord Chancellor.

 The Rev. Jow CLankfo Miront inkyon of Durbam Cathedral and




[^0] Hall, Oxford.
and dioceses of last, the church of Taghadoe, in the county of Kildure






 and Wules, and which, he observes, authoriees a conponitiog intimated that some oner resulations were projected r
ine
the
 yeveral that had been byilt throukh the exercise of great liberaliay
 wilh some general remarks as to the conduct of the clergy, alappein
 Bucclevent inherita at least thirty patronages in that part of te

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TPixing Antiticial Trafe













CORESTP'S cele brated Royal GLOUCLETER EPRCUREAS




 The Premium received annually, rer to be accumulated by the Dtrectorvo of






German papers reached us yesterday. They give no confirmation
of the reported defection of General Paskewitech. By way of New York we have advices from St. Jago da Cuba, of
2n insurrection amon the blacks. The Governor, at the head of all $2 n$ insurrection amonk the backs. The Governor, at the head of all
the troops stationed there, had marched aqainst the rebele, and in
an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a number of the an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a number of the
negroes estimated at Irom 2,000 to 4.000 were killed. The city of St .
Jako had been left under the care of the inhabitants. Jago had been left under the care of the inhabitants.
It nppears by the New York papers, to the 2 d June, that General
Lugrie, the commandant at Carthagena, had, in consequence of a Lugrie, the commandant at Carthagena, had, in consequence of a
mote from Vice Adminal Fleming declared his intention of conform-
ing to and respecting all treaties between Great Britain and the Colombian republic
By Dutch
By Dutch papers received yesterday, we learn that the new regu-
lations for the free navigation of the Rhine were to take place on the 17th inst.
The accounts respecting the cholera morbus in Russia are frightful. At Rika, out of 2,000 casee, only about 500 recovered; at a smali
place, Rybens, about 100 miles from Petersburg, there are eighty
cases reported, and sixty deaths. A poll is proceeding in the City lor the election of Sheriffs. The
candidates are Alderman Cowan, Mr. Pirie, and Alderman Scales.
From their present triumphant majority, the return of the two lorFrom their present triumphant majority, the return of the two lor-
mer rentle men in considered certain.
De Dover, Jvene 24.-The ex-Emperor of Brazil has reached Calais,
and intends coming by the packet to Dover to-morrow. It is said
be bas addressed the British Government on the subject of his reCeption, prior to his coming over.
Violation of the Quarantine Laws.-Captain Stride, of Eling, near southampton, has for tor untience been fined fool, and to be
imprisoned for six monthe.or until the fine be paid. He is master
of a brig just arrived from Riks, laden with wheat. Without stopping o perform quarantine at the Motherbank, he sailed direct into Brighton Herald.
The House of $\mathbf{C}$ receiving the preliminary resolution of Friday's committee pamely, "That a supply be kranted." If the report were left till
Monday, there could be no votes in supply till Wedneaday; by this
arrangement the Ministers may move supplies, or ways and arrankement the Ministers may move supplies, or ways and means,
on Mondqy. Jeaves very little hope of his recovery. His Lordship is now in his
87th year. 87thyear.
Exrrandinany Scene.- On Friday Lieut. Charlea Gossett, of the
Royal Navy, was brought before Mr. Halls, at Bow-street, by Royal Navy, was brought before Mr. Halls, at Bow-street, by
Messrs. Thomas and Dowling, Superintendents of Police, charged
with having attempted to obtain admission to her Majesty's drawingroom. The defendant was dressed in a splendid blue uniform coat,





 was remarkably mitd and inoffensive. He is a very fine man, apparpintly not more than thirty years of age.
FATAL Accoment. Friday evening, between the hours of eight and
nineocelock, as Mr. Richard Sherwood, a respectable builder, residing nine cock, as Mr.
in the Cornwall- Load, Lambeth, was driving a one-hurse chaise down
Hiphyate-hill, the horse suddenly took fright, and pallopped off at
full speed. Upon reaching the tunnel, one of the wheels of the vehicle ame in contact with the side of the toll-gate, and such wis vehicle came in contact with the wide of the toll-gate, and such was the vio-
lenne of thr concusion that the whole party, consisting of Mir. Sher-
wood and his wife, together with his siater and brother-in-law, were dashed to the ground. Mr. Sherwood was thrown to a distance of
nearly 18 fret from the toll-kate, and when the unfortunate gentleman
was taken up he was found to he lifeless. The other gentleman who wae was taken up he was found to he lifeless. The other gentirman who wae to say, received scarcely any injury. Mr. Sherwood was aboot sixty-
seven years of age, and it is supposed he lad not strength sufficient
 killed by a fall from a stage coach, on the samer road, and nearly on
the same spot, some time abo; and that another brother was lately
drowned.

## R










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 been dividect durtigg the late twenty-one years. These are (at the option of the
persons insured) either added to the Pollcies or applied to the reduction of future
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At Surat, in the East Indies, on the e2id Dic icember last, James Edarard Alaleth












" FOR GOD, THE ${ }^{-}$KING, AND THE, PEOPLE!"

## Vol. XI.-No. 551



 Acfier the Coneet a mispiay of fireworks, with the Water scene,


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 EGULATIONS Ior CaRrRLAGES going to the DRURYCecive particellar instructions, 2 s.




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 pretty tale 19 a chaste and feeling manner, to which the plaintive cliaracter of the
air
and well werded. Our praise 1 M. Mr. Linley we heartily bestow for the choice N





 easily learnt than any other Flageolet, na it it in not enctumbered with too maneny
useless keys; its deep tone (which is no desirable both to learners and amateuns) is decidedly superior to the Ahrill tone of the Old Playenlet-and, with Simpson's
new Uper Soint, learners are prevented foom playing to out on tune.
As Music is now no universally pract ised as a recreation, Learners are in.


 seazoned materials, al the
and Exdhanged.
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 $\frac{\mathrm{Wa}}{\mathrm{N}}$ JAMES BIRKETT, Clerk to the Compan TEEDLE THREADER.-W. DURHAM begs leave to recom.
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fuglt.
2. Antonius ipsam compellendi gralia missus illius amore enpitnm.
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TVHEEXHIBITIUN Of DODGE'S PURTRATIS Of the MiNt

WVANTED, the followink NUMBERSS of JOHN BULL, :-
SOCIETTE des PROFESSEURS de LANGUE FRANGAISE.-

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SEA-BATTIN G and TUITION, A Clerkymun, M.A, of the Pupily for either the Unirersitien, or rublic schools. A A Would not objifect to take
charge of two or three young Gientlemen, for a LIMITED PERIOD Pareuts may wish them, during the Sum ner Seaonn, to combine Tulition with the
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writing. arithmetic, and all thin uaual hranchea of education. Her plans have
ald always met with the greateat approhation, and the highest ref
piven.-Address Z. A., Mr. Coluggli's, Cockspur-street, Condon.
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GYREAT MALVERN, WURCESTERSBIRE.-TO Keepers of upon immediately, a large and commondious LoDoriNe and BOARDING
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 SPPEECH of the late Right Honourabli. EDMMUND BURKE, on REFORM,
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nace at the same place every Morning (Sundnys excepted), between the hours
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The London Observer states that Miss Frizell, the young lady
whose case excited wuch a melancholy interest some months since,













 of the murder of Serieant Robingon, of the Sth regionent. on the sth
of May last, at Clondigad. The deceased was one of a party sent out
diwguised from Fnis







 Sopmett, end renot Goofs, beloning to the Bunkroptsenner and

 Sols

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## IMPERAAL PARLLLAMENT

 HOUSEOFLORDS.The Earl of Wrincrilese introduced a Bill to enable the Justices of the Peace to authorize a. rate upon the occupiers of land in every
parish, for the purpoee of giving regular employment ta the labourink
poor; which was read a first tine, and ordered to be read a second poor; which was
time on Friday.

TUESDAY.
The Lord Lieutenants' MEDN next.
Their Lordships met this
evoid of public interest. is evening, but th

Lord WYNFOnD introduced his Bill to prevent debtors from dewas read a first time. The same Noble Lord also introduced anothe Bill to prevent delays in the proceedings of the Courts of Common
LavF which, as it differed in no material point from the measure
which he had formerly introduced, he would lay upon the table withLaw, which, as it differed in no material point from the measure
which he had formerly introduced, he would lay upon the table with--
out troubling the House with any further observation. The Bill was then read a first time, on the motion of the Noble Lord. The Bill was The Marquis of Londonerray, on presenting a Petition against
he Reform Bill from Durhan, Sunderland, Gateshead and Slields, nade some pointed observations upon some sentiments lately delivered at an electioneering dinner, and quoted the recorded opinion
of Earl Grey in regard to the necessity of the House of Lords maintaining its due dignity and constitutional rixhts, axainst all clamour
of whatever description. In conclision. the Noble Marguis expresed on whatever description. In conclision. the Noble Marquis expressed purpose of forcing upon Parliament an act of experimental egislation This ohservation was followed by loud and reiterated cheering.
The Bills before the House were then forwarded in their respective tages, and the House adjourned.
FRIDAY
Lord 'feynfam gave notice that he should lay a Bin upon their
Lordshipg' able to regulate the administration of the Poor Laws on The Bishop of Ferss presented a Petition from Trinity College, chise, or, if any, that it might be only such as to assimilate the fran-
chise of that learned body to that of the English Universities of chise of that learned be.
tives of India, praying for the suppression of Suttees, which was The Lorn Crat olic on the tabl. ad been pleased to appoint by letters patent Lord Tenterden, the that House in the absence or the Lord Chancellior.
The letters patent to this effect were then read by the Clerk at the table.-Adjourned till Monday.

## IO $\overline{\overline{U S E ~ O F ~ C O M A I O}} N S$.

After the private business had been disposed of
ircuinstance which had upon former occasions put Hon. Members on hat House to much inconvenience, and of which he had now again
ecceived complaints. He alluded to the practice of sending summonse to Members to serve on Juries during the sitting of the House, and notices of distress where the summons was neglected. It must be
apparent to all that while the House was sittink the first duty of its and he thoukht the Ilouse would agree with him in that view, that the practice to which he had thought it necessary to call their attention
had arisen from inadvertence. He hoped, however, that after this mublic notice Hounurable Members would not be again troubled with
summonses, and still less with notices of distress. On the motion of the Chancellon of the Exchequer, the Order
the Duy for the Honac resolving itself into a Commintee of Suppl was read ; and the Ordnance, Navy, and Army Eatimates were re
ferred to the said Comnittee. Portsmouth, explained that it was composed of several guard-ahips. which were assembed er no political purpoe,
to aea to practise the evolutions of a flect. ere voted, and the several repontwordered to be received on Tuesday.
Mr. Hunt preaented a petition from cortain persons, members of
he National Political Union Society, praying for the repeal of what remained of what are called the Six Acta, especially the Act affecting
the lituerty of the press. Mr. Poynner called the attention of the House to certain seditious
publications now put forth, and stated that at an early period he The Atrornev-General haid hpo had recejved several letters relaane
hat they were written for ihe purpose of promoting prosecutions to
benefit those who were to be prosecuted The remedy was in the hands of the public the mselves. Thouph the certain reault of prose-
cution would be to give theae publications a more extenaive circula cution would be togive these publications a more extensive circula
tion. it must be painful to lave it or a moment sugpected that any Governiment acted rom indifference or declining to p:orecute.
Sir R. PEEL said it was, ns the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (the
Atorney.General) observed, painful to have it for a moineat sus. Atorney. General) observed, painful to have it for a moment susecution, he was disposed to consider whe wher they must pet by prowas brought forward, he slowerd, be be read upon the enter subioto
The petition was received, and ordered to be printed.
She
able class of British subjects, and resident in a foreikn land; and on that account he had no doubt it would receive from the House all the
ttention it merited. It was from the British merche Ctention it merited. It was from the British merchants resident at
Cantonc. They expressed a hope that their peculiar position would sthted in their petition that their commercial intercourse with other
countris was regulated by fixed rules, while they, on the contrary vere subject to all the caprice of authority, and to many vexatious
infictions from the Chinese authorities. They said that the dificul ties of intercourse with the Court of China were such that thry had
oo mode of protection against the exactions and arbitrary penal ties of the local authoritieg, who had exactions mand arbitrary penal-
able dificulties it the way of complaints, and of preventing ther
rom reachin rom reaching the ear of the ofuprempepower. They represented that
from the character of the Chinese Government it was more likely t adme acted upon by fear, than by any calm appeal to reason. The
adited the East Indin Company stationed at Canton, who paid every attenther authority, nominated by the King, and resident at the Chinese chants woding to China. He Hhould not now offer any opinion upor
subject which must soom undergo full investikation in Parliament but there were facts stated in the petition which would seem to nhew
in the minds of the Chinese, a complete perversion of the ideas of o hand over to the complaining party an innocent person to be put
o death, and no distinction was made between anuhter. Another disadvantiage under which British merchant all men residing out of theirer own country were outcasts, who har
ald be entitled to that of China. The petition was signed by all the resi dhat it be referr
appored a thort dight. Mr. R. Grant moved the appointment of a Select Committee to
inquire into the affhirs of Jndif. The neceanity for this Committee
was,
 Commith
Theorth
adjourned
 Mr. S. Rere said he believed it whe the intention of the Govern.

 ton, a printer, praying for the repeal or the Six Acts, aserterted dhas
the seditious pulications now put forth $:$ came from the enemy

 After a shor
on the table.

## thursday.

 "That with a view to more speedily relieving the country fromed aart
 the yean 179
The
ThN


 Lhe principle of the Hon. Alderman's Revolution, he could not mee
it witha nekative, and should therefore move the previous
 he had uniormyly resesed upon the Govermentirt he ene eessity yofeco.
 tical economy neto fiect.
Mr. HuvT excitest

 Mr. OC Convect. and Mr. Hunre warmly defended the Government
 present motion.





 groundwork of their union when in oppopation, and which was dram
Irom this, that without a Relorm in the Repreventai ion in




 thing ior







 Wexford.
 Uhe maxisitraten in ofice durins bix mon thos. The esysem won wided oranizad.



 liat the course he pursued on the present occasion was the safeet and



 adjourned.






 Reform Rili.
 wan he Political Union, he denied it, and aidid that the en


## 






 for Mididesesxas most impotent, t, lame, and unsatitiactory. He there.
 dideex llad done quite the reveree Thite theter which he had reant th.
 Geniteman, and he declared that his doubts and suspicions were no








 the several Realulings were agreed to, and the Reports ordered to















 graphic personal narrative, and onthe Much delikhtulu information,
which, in the words or or the $A$ Atheneurm,


 Ounner of the boat,
 respite during oleasure. The hoorses of prince Leopold are ordered for sale at Tattersall's

 more hloominst-her friend the monkey too, is also hightly popular.




 erucilate by new and curious facts. the mode oi conveyance which
traty
that arelonksto
contanion AT Stignor Spelterini was last week exhibiting his herculean feats
 nearry five eears
The depert sent by the Field Marshal of the battle of
der
 prisonerso the papers have 'allen into an error by stating that forty
sail of sit si, te bearing the

 The London Sessionarantine taz of Enyland.
mididendon Sessions, which commened on Wednesday, proved a













 Hinod or Hounslow. On that occasion he set up a defence that the
Roval
 propertyof the proseceutor. The Jury reurned ardidicto onilty- Death;



 A silver enuff:box from the person of Wm. Woolley simpon, and
sentenced to be transonoted for seven years.

on of Thos. Biden, and received a like sentence. robbery on the per
Wm. Clas. perm. Clark was found guilty of stealius a handkerchief from the
ion. Boaz Budd a brichlayere, and Michael Mullins, a labourer, were
indirited for siealink lrom the premises of Edmund Pontifx, the
 previous day the prosecutor had missed property, but was unable
to detect the thief, when a watch was set. and the prisoners detected with the property in their possession. Verdict guilty, but strongly
recommended to mercy on account of their former good character two months' imprison
a lad named John Armstrong was indicted for stealing a quantity
of silk, the property of silk the property of lis employers, Messrs. Morrison and Harri-
son, silk mercers. The circumstancesof the case were rather singuwhom the stolen property had the witnesses for the prosecntion, committal, and a long conversation ensuad as to the reception of the deposition taken
that the deposition was only copied from the original minutes of the evidence taken in a book at the Police Office, and that the depo-
sition was not read over to the prisoner. The Court decided it could not be received. - The Jury returned a verdict of guilty.
Thomas Bagott was indicted for ntealing divers articles of furniture, linen, and apparel, value 301. and upwards, the property of Thomas
Dell. The prosecutor stated that he lived at Piner, and was a car penter, and that his wife and he had frequent aquabbles. Some time
last month he told her she mikht go away about her business and take in the pes. On the 29th of May he went to hed, and whe awok in the morning he found his wife was gone ofl bak and baggake, for
every portable article of value was gone. On the 4th of June he
found the property at the prisoner's honse at Drayton, who had becone his wife's protector. ( ( laugh.) He had known the prisoner
long time to his sorrow. He had since obtained all the propert bong time to his sorrow. My Mr. C. Phillips: He bad not pot his wife back into thy
bargain; he wished he had. She had left him several times, and he
took hein took her again. Did not know whether this looked like a case o
crim. com.-Mr. C. Phillips: Are you really serious when you say
you should be glad to hav. your wife back? Witness: Yes. Sir.-
Mr. you should be glad to hav. your wife hack?-Witness: Yes. Sir.-
Mr. C. Phillips: And walk home arm in arm together? Witness
Yes. Sir.-Mr. C. Phillips: Well, slie is in court, I'll call her. - Mrs,
Dell, a brisk little woinan, then sprang into the witness box, and be-
stowed a tender stow, a brisk little woman, then sprang into the witness box, and be
lauwhter from every person in court.-Mr. Mr. Chich caused burlitips: Well, Mr lauzhter from every person in court.-Mr. C. Phillips: Well, Mr.
Dell. you have lest nothing. Now are you quite satisfied?-Mr.
Dell: Quite so, Sir. (Laughter.)-Mr. Serjeant Arabin here stopped
 May last, by violently kicking him in the groin in a public-house quarre.
minster rancis Const tile chairman of the Middesex and West
past
ant hes
 time had nearly arrived whien he should vacate the chair which he
then filled. It is snid that Mr. Marriott. one of the police magistrates that kentloman having for some time past ofliciated in the absence of



 "We have read this treatise, and find it to contaln much useful information
The author arpars to have conninued to it the results of many years' experience
both surgical and mechanlcal."-Dixpatch
 most prevalent DISEASES of DNDIA. The effecta of Calomeel on the

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Smgenseases. By JAS. THORN, Member of the Royal College of
 ATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY of the BRAIN, SPINAL
CHORD, and thir MEMBRANES, being a condenged Descriptin or





 ance with the ha

- Morning Post.



THE LIVES of celebratep feva sover eigss.



 essays and orations, by sir heins Halford. Post 8ro. 6g. ©d.






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DF A MovDay Edrrion (for the Councry) is published at Three
-'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Lateut Newa.

## JOHNBULL。

LONDON, JULY 3.
The gaieties of the Court are kept up with incessant splendour: concerts, balls and dinners, levi es and drawingrooms, succeed each other with the rapidity of thought, and
crowds of affectionate subjects throng the Palace, and quit the magnificence of the scene'only to praise the liberality and taste of the Royal Host and Hostess.
We were very much struck by the newspaper description
of a young Lady's dress at St. James's, which is stated to of a young Lady's dress at St. James's, which is stated to
have been heautifully embroidered with Cantharides-the effect must have been very gay, but if the fair wearer had sat down incantiously, the consequences might have been very disagreeable-however novelty is such ia desideratum,
in fashion, that the artistes are hard driven to satisfy the in fashion, that the artistes are hard
demand upon their taste and ingennity.
It will be seen that on Friday evening Sir Henry HarDTNGE forced Mr. HUME into an explanation of an assertion which that Honourable Gentleman chose to make, that some
of the most treasonable and blasphemons publications which are undermining the loyalty and morality of the lowerclasses were written by men professing Tory principles.
In the course of this explanation, Mr. HUME-for what purpose we can scarcely comprehend-produced a letter,
addressed to him as "Citizen HUME," which he read, and which rous thus:-
"Respected Fellow Citizen,--Perceiving by the Morning Chronicle that in the assembly of which you are a member, you yesterday no-
ticed the publication called the Republican, and prelended that it proceeded from the enemy's camp-meaning thereby the party of the miserable reform opposition.-I beg to assume the liberty to
correct the absurud error into which you liave fallen. The publication correct the absurd error into which you have fallen. The publication
is edited by a determined, consistent reformer, who has always been of that party, who has no connexion with the despotic anti-reforming Tories, nor with the hypocritical double- dealiing ${ }^{\text {Whigs. }}$.,
So complete an exposure of either the credulity or the misrepresentation of any Honourable Gencleman as this, we have been a most gratuitons and childish piece of invention, we never heard; but it is not to vindicate the Tories against the allegations of Mr. Hume, or to expose his misrepresentaUons, that we here allude to the subject; it seems quite
time to check the eftorts which the Ministry and their hangers-on, are making to charge upon Tory agency and Trory duplicity whatever faults they commit or whatever misfortunes they encounter
Our readers must have observed in all the newspapers, that in discussing the clause, which inadvertently slipped into the Reform Bill, and upon which we have made a few observations in another part of to-day's paper, the Ministerial writers lave over and over again attributed the appearance of that clause to a wilful manuruvre of some gentleman ap.
pointed to draw the Bill, or of some otlier gentleman cumpointed to draw the Bill, or of some other gentleman em-
ployed to transcribe the Bill, or to somebody of Tory principles, left in authority by the late Ministry. This has been repeated, and repeated, and repeated, until grave reasunable people begin to believe it true, and wonder at the
"iniquity" which prevails in what Mr. Hume calls the

In what we have
In what we have elsewhere said upon this matter, it will be sen that we have vaguely remarked upon the designs of
Lord Joun Russeluand his colleagues, of which this clause Lord Joun RUSSELL and his colleagues, of which this clause
inadvertently inserted in the Bill, is the striking evidencewe shall now speak more plainly; because the charge made upon the Tories has assumed a seriousness of character which renders it necessary to state facts-here they are.
When this clause-this very clause, with all its imperfections as they appear-came under the consideration of the able and honouraine Gentleman who has been employed to called the attention of Lord John Russela to its operation and consequences. His Lordship, so far from being surquences, and even expressed his opinion of the necessity for throwing the elective franchise into the channels to
which the proposed clause would naturally lead it. Mr. which the proposed clause would naturally lead it. Mr.
Gregson difered in opinion with his Lordslip, and the question was referred to Lord ALTHORP, and, after much consideration, Lord John Russcill agreed to abandon it;
and so the conference upon it ended. At a Cabinet, howand so the conference upon it ended. At a Cabinet, how-
ever, which was held a short time after, Lord JoHN met with more support and countenance, and after a second mature deliberation, the clause was inserted.
This being the case, Mr. Gregson, when he found that the insertion of the clause was attributed to either the inadvertence of the gentleman who drew the Bill, or to some
worse cause, and that its appearance in the Bill was spoken of as being he result of Tory manceuvire, did not hesitate to call upon Lord John Russell, and request a vindication of his character upon this point- but Lord to by the Times, of saying nothing about it, as the best way of by the Times, of saying nothing about it, as the best way of
getting rid of it altogether-this, however, would not satisfy Mr. Gregson, than whom, as all those who know him know, there does not exist a more honourable or higherminded gencleman, and in order to wash his hands of all justice, he tendered his resignation of the office which he bolds under government.
To this Lord Althonp demurred. He begged him to retain his office, and promised him that on Friday he would explain the whole of the circumstances in the riouse of
mons; which accordingly his Lordship omitted to do.
This is the plain statement; and a prettier picture of never was exhibited; to say nothing of the personal conduct of the Ministers io Mr. Gregson, or the insinuations cast by their direction upon the party, to which Mr. Gregsos po-
litically belongs.

The measures which Government is adopting towards Ire-
land are curious enough, and a B Bill brought into the House land are curious enougl, and a Bill brought into the House
of Commons by Mr. Spanser to prevent an illicit importa. tion of arms into that country, is we believe entirely unequalled by any Statute that ever was yet enacted. The
Times attempts to justify its severity by believing that it is called for by the appalling circumstances of the sister coun-?
presentmimstry; what a flet contradiction to the exulting
statement of Lord Joun Rossele, made a few short weeks ago in Parliament. There is, however, anether Bill in progress through the House of Lords, which, if not quite so inquisitorial in its ceive, covertly to do a great deal more mischief, and that mischief of a peculiarly serious character. The Bill is ostensibly brought forward to regulate the appointment of Lords Lieutenants of Counties, but in fact, will have the effect
of placing the whole of the M agistracy of of placing the whole of the Magistracy of Ireland at the dis-
position and in the nomination of the Whig Lord Lievposition and in the nomination of the Whig Lord liev-
TENANT; at the same time that it takes away from the TENANT; at the same time that it takes away from the
Tory Colonels of Militia Regiments the patronage of the appointment of the Officers and gives it to the said Whig
By way of a gentle hint, we beg to observe that this
salutary Bill is to be read a second time to-morrow. salutary bill is to be read a second time
The first division in the new House of Commons took place on Thursday night, when Ministers defeated, by a powerful majority of 203 , an absurd attempt of the opposiNothing could be more decided or triumphant than the suc.cess of the Government over the foolish ery about retrenchment, which, like that about REFORM, might have been very useful during the elections, but is now most disagre
able, and even offensive to Lord $(\mathbf{G R E Y}$ R's Administration.

Quem Deus vult perdere, \&c.- What will the country think now of the wisdom of the Ministers, who have arrogated to themselves the gigantic task of destroying the
English Constilution and making a new one? If the unqualified failure of their Budget; their declared ignorance of existing Treaties and Acts of Parliament in full force; of
their exposure and defeat upon the timber duties: blunders about Cape wine and their mistakes about tobacco; if, in short, all their weaknesses exhibited upon all occasions vere not sufticient to outweigh the magnificence of their
scheme of Reform, what will to believe the election cry about the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, now say to the disclosure of their schemes, which has been made in the clause now inserted in their altered and mutiated Bill, which follows? Read it, ing, that this-read it, and judge for yourselves , special grace and favour of voting upon ten pound householders:
Provided always, That no tenant occupying such premises as reason thereof yeary rental of not less than Ten Pounds sharl by if such rent shall be payable more frequently than once in every half-
ycar, or if by ans agreement or contivance, or by virtue of any local yecr., or if by ans agreement or cont ivance, or by virtue of any local
Act of Parliament or otherwise, the landlord shall be liable to the payment of the rates for the relief of the poor in respect of such prenises: Provided, ne eretheless, that where by virtue of any local
Act of Parliament the landlord shill be liable to the pay ment of such ates, , shall be lungul for any such

Would it le beliered that so much cunning, under the innocent guise of dense stupidity, could have been brought nto operation in such a measure as that which the Ministers
have had the effrontery to represent as a henefit to the country? Would anybody believe that the merest pettifogging legislators in the miverse could have contrived, by half-aall words, to convert a measure, romantically revolutionary franchise to the hands of the proprietors of houses all over
the kingdom? Would anybody believe that men could be the kingdom? Wopld anybody believe that men could be found at once so wicked and so weak as to slip in a clause
into their кnallerable Bill, by which the landlord may vote for a county in 1832, in right of his house, the rent of which is paid quarterly: and in 1833, hy taking his rent half-yearly, give a vote, under his influence, to his tenant for a borough ?
The contrivers of this ingenions surrender of the elective franclise to the proprietors, and not the tenants, of houses, are pleased to call the appearance of this clause in their Bili "an inadvertence," and Lord John Russell has written a hetter to Mr. WASON, to assure him that the "inadvertence"
shall be remedied; but, in the mean time, the clause stands shall be remedied; but, in the mean time, the clause stands
part of the Bill, and is one of the many alterations of the part of the bill, and is one of the many alterations of the
principle of the Bill, upon the immutability of every part of principle of the Bill, upon the immutability of $e$
which the Ministers are pledged to staud or fall.
The Bill, besides this, contains half a score incongruitiesThe impossibility of making up, from distant parts of counabsurdity of sending about Cositent voress in towns; the Bill, they are not to be Privy Councillors, to fix limits and select voters, and various other impossibilities and absurdities; but some of these are attributable only to folly and versight. The opinion entertained of the clause to which
ve are now alluding, may be pretty fairly gathered from the we are now allurang, may be pretty fairly gathered from the
forlowing observations, which we find collated in the Morning Post, from the different newspapers in the interest of the present Ministry :- The Morning Ierald says-
"The proposicion for making a man's right to freedom depend to us to bee the most preposterous that ever entered the head of a

The Morning Chrenicle says--
If we thoushit for a moment that this vestriction had its origin in any other cause than ignorance, we should of course charke Minis-
ters with a complete de viation from the principle of the Bill. The error betrays such gross ignorance, that if drawn up by a man of
business we should kispect treachery."
The Morning Advertiser is more severe yet-for it is "This clause is altogether so different in spirit from that of the Reform Bill, that we cannot for a moment imakine that it ever ema-
nated from His Majesty's Miniters. There must be a mistake in the
printing!'

The Globe says-
much attention and created Reform Bill, \&cc. has naturally attracted called for. It is a mistake growing out of the ignorance of the person who ingerted it of the frequency of quarterly reser vations of rent. took on limelff to amend a qualification for voting, fo unded on the property and the terms of the tenancy of houses and la, Ids in Eng-
land, ought to have had some idea, however vague manner in which houses and lands are enmmonly owned and occupied. The occasion is one to justify some jealousy."
The Sar asks.
The Star asks-
duced such a clause $q$ Some one so ill-informed of all the wages of
the country as to be utterly unpualifed for its legislation; or or one who
holds the juldgment of the people in such contempt as that he sumpoed they would not discriminate his perverse design.
The Courier offers a suggestion-
"The clause complained of was inadv

## rtence will be immediately obviated

 the Government, is the most to be attemately connected with of proceeding it recominends is perfect.The mnst rational and easy way of getting rid of the clause is to say nothing -of the periods of payment","
The Times and its abettors will find that "s saying nothing", will not be the system adopted upon this momentous trial. Lord John Russell shakes in his shoes-he knows the Bill is very nearly gone-and all his vehement reproaches dealt out
to his colleagues and supporters for the lukewarmness of their to hiss colleagues and supporters for the lukewarmness of their
praise, and ahove all the scantiness of their attenda vain as the whistling of the wind. The Ministers have virtually signed their abdiration; they have abandoned not only the details of the Bill but the principle of it ; they have discovered its impracticability just at the moment when the people are convinced of its utter worthlessness; they have places upon the strength of it; but of what avail will this pact be to them now? The men who have been retwil this support " the Bill. the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill,' will not only be justified in opposing this new thing which Ministers have now got up, but are bound as men of hoonur pledged to the mensure which those Ministers have abandoned, to combine
tempted to be made. $\qquad$
Don Pedro has arrived in loondon, the air of Paris being considered unfavourable to his imperial case-he is staying.
at the Clarendon, the first floor at Griluions being retained, at the Clarendon, the first floor at Grillions being retained,
it is said, for Mr. Louis PhilifPe, who is expected from France very shortly.
IT is not yet known whether Prince Leopold will accept
he Belgic Throne;-we should think he would be wise to decline it. Conside-We should think he wonld be wise to instability of new monarchies, he is much better off here than he would be there; besides, if he gives up his $£ 50,000$ a-year for a sum paid down, the greatest part of which will be spent in setting himself up, and then is forced to come back to England as an asylum from his discontented subjects, it will
look so foolish. We repeat, if he is wise his luyal Highness will remain in England.
We cannot but view with apprehension the notices given in the House of Lords with respect to alterations in the Tithe system, or, in other words, of innovations upou the rights, property of the Established Church.
le have the highest veneration for, and the strongest reliance upon, the character and ability of the Archbishop of forward pari passu with Lord Grey relating to the Protestant religion of the comutry as by law estallished. Lord Grey's views of the necessity of a Cliurch Establishment in Ireland have already been avowed, and his Lordship's opinion recorded, that "it was a monstrous anomaly that the very small minority of those who professed the
Protestant religion slould have such a church establishProtestant religion should have such a church establish-
inent."-To tlis, as we are credibly informed, it was answered inent."- To this, as we are credibly informed, it was answeres
by one of the two Noble Lords to whom the observation was addressed, that "the truth which claracterized the Protesaddressed, that "the truth which characterized the Protes
tant religion should always entitle it to maintenance and favour in a Protestant state, especially as it stood opposed to Popish errors."
To this, it is said that Earl Grey replied-" That, my In the spirit of this answer is, we apprehend, the reply of the Prime Minister to Lord Winchilsea's question in the dissolve the conuexion which yet exists between the Church and the State? Lord Grey's reply was, that "he was as great a friend as Lord Wi ncciusea could be to any measure which had for its object the granting to the Church that sort of protection necessary and proper to enable it to exercise it duties;"-and this gracious offer of patronage was followed up by this observation :-" With respect to the ASCENDANCY of the ChURCH, he certainly wished to see the religion
the Church of England supported and extended by the purity of its doctrines and by the excellence of its own ex emplary conduct-for this $p$
RELLGIous Distinctions."
From these words, what is to be gathered? We confess we have the strongest apprehensions that some desperate measures are in contemplation-some plausible yet destructive changes, which, like those in political reform, sound delight fully well when read on paper, or argued theoretically, ated which in practice, must be subversive of all the vanere
institutions of the country, in the possession of which she bas flourished for ages.
We have upon the Bench, more men of distinguisted alent than have often been seen there at the same time, and we do trust, considering that the Church of whicly they the
the pillars is nowhere else represented, they will, in the House of Lords, vindicate her rights and character, and undeceive Earl GREY if he fancies a separation of the
of Church and State compatible with the existence of the country, the government of which it is his Lordslip's g fortune for the present to direct.
The Times yester $\overline{\overline{d a y} \text { falls foul of Mr. IIUNT, and gives }}$ it as its opinion that the Reform Bill, if passed, will note
have the effect of seating men of that IIonourable Gentle man's stamp and character. If it have not. what is the ut of the measure? Why need there be any change if it is Mr . to produce some new effect upon the representation? Been ountry in that character for many years. eturn twice for Preston shows that the Times must be taken when it says that his constituents are ashamed of
Why should they be ashamed of him? "He is no their Representative than the fictitious ragamuffir Mayor of Garratt, is their Representative, says If this be the case how comes he to sit in Parliament
there by them, having beaten the Right Hon. Secreta Ireland, a Whig Cabinet Minister, out of the field? Wh theelection at Preston but a signal triumph over the Lordly influence of the Earl of DenBy? What was it but the trhapled of extension of franctise? What was it but the naturned

July 3.
JOHN BULL:

Mr. HoNras Member? What does the Times mean then
by Mr. HUNT's not being the Representative of his liberal by Mr. HuN? Mr. HUST is not ouly the Represe constituents
the people of PRESTON, but he is more, he is the Representative of all the Reformers in England. His fault is his candour-he speaks out-he dues not mince matters, but
what he speaks, is the truth-therefore is he ablorred of ${ }^{W}$ Whigs.
THE Court Journa $\overline{\bar{l} \text { says, "that several of the Peers who }}$ were hostile to the Reform Bill have given in their adthesions to Ministers." This is a slight mistake-the contrary is
exactly the case-Earl CowPER, Earl MANvERS, and the exaclly the case-Earl Cowper, Earl Manvers, and the
Earl of Winchilsea, have determined to oppose the Earl of Winchilse
The same paper has the following piece of intelligence :-



 The scheme is a remarkably good one, and we should not be surprized if it were adopted inmediately; but how we
are to fit out a squadron, under a distinguished naval officer, and send two thousand auxiliary troops (if so many can be obtained, without compromising the neutrality of the
Government, we certainly are at a loss to conceive. But Governmest, we certainly are at a loss to conceive. But
what is neutrality to us?-Ministers on Thursday triumphwhat is neutrality to us?- Ministers on Thursday triumphantly crushed an attempt at retrenchment-why int on
Monday violate another of their pledges, non-InterFERENCE?
Ir is not generally kinuwn, Hata a Petition against the Reform Bill was recently very extensively signed by the
Bachelors and Undergraduates of Cambridge; but as the University afterwards expressed a pretty decided opinion on the question of Reform, both by petitioning, and in the election, they thought it unnecessary further to appeal to the Legislature, and the petition was therefore withdrawnu
from the hands of a Memter of Parliament, to whom it had been entrusted. At Oxford, a Petition of a similar nature was preparing, when the Proctors, not improperiy, inter-
fered; it was therefore sent off to London without so many signatures as it would otherwise have received, but yet with 780 names attached to it, amoug which a very considerable number were Bachelors of Arts.
We should be sorry to see the Undergraduates of these
wo Universities taking too conspicuous a part in politics two Universities taking too conspicuous a part in politics; it is true that the studies, in which they are engaged, teach them, better than any ollhers, the right way "to govern men for their waiting till those studies are completed, before they for their waiting till those studics are completen, before hey
attempt to reap the benefits of them. They must, however, have more philosophy or less patriotism than we give them credit for, if they can view with indifference the ne-
cessary consequences of the Reform Bill ; and we do think that any fault which is to he found with their expression of opinion on it , must be referred to those, who, by their iuconsiderate and unpardonable folly, have brought tlie country to a crisis which no man of common foresight and common feeling can bear to look upon with indifference.
The Constitution is literally being barquined away ; and ensive or permanent werest in it. On the one hand, are the KING's Ministers, whose speculations appear
to stretch but little beyond their own retention of office; to stretch but little beyond their own retention of office; the other party is the mere mob-an infuence only dangerand supported by the disaffected of all sorts through the country. And by a coalition formed between these parties,
the result of mutual compromise, an act of barter is forced upe result of mutual compromise, an act of barter is forced upon the rest of the nation disgraceftes and ruinous, both athors of $i$ t.
All the conditions of the exchange we need not now enumerate. It may, however, be observed, that great as is the
boon which the Ministers confer on the mob, it is most boon which the Ministers confer on the mob, it is most valuable, inasmuch as it involves important precedents,
which may be made very convenient on future occasions which may be made very convenient on future occasions.
By this first concession to popular outcry, in preference to arliamentary deliberation, the voice of reason is for a time stifled, and so the probability increased. that it may be
similarly stifled again. By an at bitrary spoliation of charsimilarly stifled again. By an at bitrary spoliation of char-
tered rights, the rights also of property, the funds and the tered rights, the rights also of property, the funds and the
tithes are placed within the grasp of "his Majesty the
people". While so sudden people." While so sudden and universal a commotion,
legalized in some sort though it be, offers the pleasing anticipation that not one stone will soon be left on another in the general overthrow of the national institutions.
We cannot boast that these munificent sacrifices on the part of the servants of the Crown are adequately requited by the opposite party. A truce with O'CoN NELL in Ireland, (and aith in the Government and a gratuity of a gross breach of futsehood from Mr. STANLEY) ; the silence of the radical papers-a few months of artificial calm, less really safe than sphere-a mere " torrent's smoothness ere it dash below"all this, if even this is to be granted to us, may be worth laving in the eyes of a set of men, whose only chance of retaining power depends on their atchieving the overtlirow of the Cunstitution; but exaggerate the liberality of the mob as you widl-paint it io the nost glowing colours you can,
this at least is certain, that the concessions of the Ministers must, from their very nature, progressively increase with the fie That years hence be worth just nothing at all.
duates of 0 xford and Cambridapsed, when the under-grathe world; most and Cambridge will take their stations in Lair, or the Host of them will be engaged in the Church, the bargain or that Honses of Parliament-but on the atrocious bargain that is now pending rests the question whether bargain is sanctioned pariament are to stand or fall. If that consolation that they by the Legislature, it will yet be some out-stepped ordinary rules, to what they could, and even wise and partrioticicy interposition of either House of by the
mentiathen the seountry, restercued from the impending danger, misrule, to the free, happy, and a condition of disunion and recently enjoyed, will look, and contented state which it so
the interests satisfaction to the time when the interests of a future gencration may be entrusted to
"faitliful found among the faithless," and danger, are yet zeal and discretion on the side of order and good government, of which we will now say no more, than that it affor to the nation a reasonable hope of better days to come.
We hate political partialities or prejuclices-we therefore give place to the following letter on the Reform Bill, which appears in the Times of Friday:
TO THE EDitor or the tines.
Sir,- I confess myself to be one among a numerous class of persons
who are far from being satisfied either with Lord John Russell's exwho are far from being satisfied either with Lord John Russell's ex-
planation of the singulin clause introduced into the Reform Bill, or the equally singular manner in which you, an avowed fri nd of the
measure asit orikinally stood, not merely exculpate, but even vindicate the "Ministers') from this foul blot on the ir consistency.
That it was designed, und not inadvertent, I think clear, and Lord John Russell's attempt at explanation makes the matter more evi-
dent to my apprehension. It is a new clause altogether, it is drawn with kreat care and prec sion, and was evidently neant to neutralize
the populur character of the Bill, unless wa supose the "able lawthe populur character of the Bill, unless we suppose the "able law-
yers", who lave used such apt words for the purpose, really meant Ir is now evident that what you have so often thundened in the
ars of the people is but too true, viz., that they are in more danger rom their pretended friends than their real enemiss. During the pledging the, whelves tosupporpular candidates were every where the wiole Bill, and nothing
but the Bill"-and you, sir, foremost in the ranks of the press, both as regards power and influence, reiterated this pledge, and would not
hear of the slixhtest innovation whon its prise hear of the slikhteet innovation upon its princeple, the Tories re-
peatedly flung back the watchword in the tepth of the reformers in derision, and plainly told them "that their Bill would be anything
but the whole Bill" which the Minivters had pledged themselves to Well, who is right now 9 Is the new Bill, the altered Bill, "the
Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," as it went forth from the walls of the late Honse of Commons, strong in the panoply of
simplicity and truth, to fight under the hanners of the people the battles of those Mimisters who, alter all their prostation, have,
say, novo deserted the people? The present Bill is repplete, with sulstuntial alterations (introduced
in the artful dress of "detail") in the principle of the Bill, which yes. lerday you treated as such yourse f-thoukh to day you ale pleased,
to call them "triffes"-..

The lawyers and " sage grave men" who, after three months' de-
liberation, penned the "hall-yearly" clause, knew full well (as who libe ration, penned the "hall- yearly", clause, knew full well (as who
did not?) thata lease with a half- yearly reservation of rent is scarcely
to be seen. It is rare even in farning leasehold. In town leases pertectly unusual.
I deeply rexret
I deeply regret this unworthy attempt, under a clause of regulation,
to sap the very principle of the Bill, and rob it of it tionable form; playing the gane of its worst enemies in the most ubjecto their own intcrents on trusis akaine eethere the Whe wigs or the The Tories,
the former of whom are not remarkuble for the ir luve fred the former of whum are not remarkable for their love of freedom, except
when out of place, it will tend to create a distrust in the sincerity of
the present puen, which the thesent experiment to juxly warrants, the present inen, which the present experiment too justly warrants,
and which the removal of the "oonnoxious" clause (for so with singular inconsistency even you call it) will never eradicate, and will ko near
to establish in the minds of the people the truthoo the celebrated
maxim ascribed to Sir Roburt Walpole, that "every man hus his maxim, ascribed to Sir Robrrt Walpole, th
price,"-I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
June 30 .
Upon this letter the Times, somewhat at length, explains of the person who copied the Bill from the draughtand argues-not that Ministers would scorn and despise such a flagrant piece of trickery-but that Ministers must
have been certain that it would have been useless to try to play such a trick; because they were sure to be found out. This is a noble vindication; and exactly such a one as we should expect, under all the circumstances, from that paper in behalf of a Cabinet, the head of which is Lord Grex. That Cabinet cannot much longer keep together; and that
fact, the Times, better than any other authority, knows- If it face not well assured upon that point, the letter of "T. H." evidently of home manufacture, would not have found a place in its columns.
The following splendid bit of cant is placarded at Richmond:
"Vinevard Chaprif. Richsond.-The firnt Anniversary of the
above Chapel will be held on tuestay. June 28 , 8831 , on which occasion two sermons will he preached-in the morning, at 12 , by the
Rev. Georer Clayto ; in the evening, at 6 , by the Rev. Jonn
Liefchind. A cold collation and tea will be provided, at a moderate charke, under an aneniugg, in the ground behind thie Chapel.
"N.IS. Any friends rom London desirous of coming by respectfully informed that it will be necessary to engage boats as
carly as 8 in the mornink. as the steam packe, which leaves at 10 ,
will not arrive (in consequence of the late tide on that day) vill not arrive (inconsp, quence of the late tide on that day) until
or 2 in the afternoon." It is not stated that the entertainment will conclude with dance; but that is all that is wanting to complete the

We beg to call the attention of the polite of both sexes to the following prospectus, which has been extensively circu-

FIFE HOUSE CLUB, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Very many prrangs of the first reapectability, having expressed a
ish to establish a Club House, where their camilies cun have access to. as well as themselves. the above magnificent house, have haccess ex.
tensive Gardens, and a Terrace lor a Promenade, has been taken and
fittrd up in a style of superior elepance.
In it a large and well aired Restaurant, capable of containing
500 persons, where Breakfasts, Coffee, Ices, Orgeat Lemonade, \&ce 500 persons, where Breaklasts, Coffee, Ices, Orgeat Lemonade, \&e.
are served to the Subscilhers at a very Moderate Price, having the A larke Assembly Room, where the Subscribers' Ball will be held nce a fortnikht, the rooms being open every evening for Soirees and
Cards. A larke Card Room open every evening.
A Committee Room for the une of the Committee of the Club, and Moorings will be laid down for the vessels of the Sailing Clubs,
and Slips to haul the rowing boats up on, and Sheds to stow them
The Band will play in fine weather, during the Morning Prome-
nade, from two till five, and in the evening from seven till nine. The whole to be under the direction of a Committee of Manage-
ment, and no new Members to be admitted after the 20.h of July, but by the introduction of five of the orikinal Subscribers. rade, introduced by any Subscriber, and certified by their Am-
assador as being married and reppectable persons, may become Annual Members of the Club.
Every person on being
Every person on beink admitted as a Suhscriber, will pay Twenty-
five Guineas entrance, and Five Guineas annuall for himelf Guineas annually for his Wife, Aunt, Sister, or Niece, Two Guineas
nnually for each ol his Children between the age of Eisliteen and Twenty-one years; which will include every expence for the use of and admission to the Restaurant, Music, Reading, Card and Assem-
bly Rooms, Grounds, and Servants of the Club Thooms Noblemen, Geitlemen, and Ladies, wi
ribers, will send their names, addresses, and professions, at full ength, post paid, to Mr. John Bance, Screretary, EgERToN's, White-
HALE, as soon as possibie, where every information will be given.

A Post Office is kept at the Club for the reception of the letters of
he Me, burs, and Bed Roomsby the year for the unmarried Members.
The scheme is a very agreeable one, and in any othe
country than England would, we have no doubt, succeed ad-
mirably. Here, however, we apprehend it will be found that national prejadice will interfere with the enj"yment of that sociable and familiar intercuurse which, in order to make the thing agree
Ladies and Gendemen.

## Ladies and Gentlemen. We shall be very

We shall be very glad if the undertaking should prosperthere is a sociability about the notion which is very agree-
able, but we cannot venture to give an opivion upon the able, but we cannot venture to give an opioion uponi the
effect such an agreeable union might have upon sociely until effect such an agreeable union mignt have us.

A correspondent, who ought to know the fact, distinctly denies that Sir Patrice Ross shook hands with some The statement, which was contained in the letter we published, mentioned it as a rumour-our present correspondent repels the idea that Sir Patrick could ever suhmit to any personal degradation for the purpose of conciliating persous
in a state of insubordination, and morenver refers us to the following official document, which we readily insert :
"SIn-We beg leave to acknowlyd." Artigua, $222 d$ April, 1831 recipt of sour Exelious on the restoration of the public tranquillity. great me twa Housev, Sir, cannot tut attrinute this happy result in a
wisd meater the blessing of Divine Providence, to that Wisdom, penetration, and vigour, which your tx wellency has, winced
in all the measures which have been called forth by the late exikency of the colony, and more particularly for that vi,ilant promp, pitude
which obtained tor us so timely an addition to the strensth of our b. In the very judicious proceedings of your Excellency the two
Houses discover Irest p poofs of that 2 eal and anaious solicitude which $y$ nh huve invariably displayed for the interests and weffure of the
islund. beg your Excellency to be assured, that we individually par-
ticipate most cordially in thie sentiments ol the two Huses on this ticipate most cordially in the sentiments oi the two touses on this
occeasion, and derive unceinned satisfaction in the performance ol the
duty which has been enjoined on
 by your Excellences, on the late emerkency
very obedient servants, "SAML. ATHILL, President.
(Signed)

IT is gratifying to find that the exigencies of the times, branches, have induced a veteran officer (one in command when his present Majesty was a Midshipinan, and one who has for years been living in a state of retirement,) to rouse himself from his honourable ease in order to write a letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty, which we have great pleasure in submitting to our readers as containing a clear and able lesson to the Right Hon. Baronet, and one of which he will,
no doubt, avail himself. The country cannot but feel grateful to the gallant veteran for upon a point which he himself so clearly understands. The merchants and traders have had the goodness to regulate the stamps on stock-transfers; other gentlemen have put a stop to similar impositions upon transfers of real property ; me wufacturers have have sethed the whe duties, the cotton manufacturers have arranged the cherges to be made upon the raw material; and the venerable Governor of Greenwich
Hospital is now kind enough to instruct the First Lord of the Admiralty in a few points of essential importance in the conduct of his department.
TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAIIAM, BART., \&cc. Sin-Understanding that it is in contemplation to brink under the
consideration of Partiament the propriety of surrendering the duty wich Hospital, or to grant to the merchant seamen a concurrent claim to the bencfits of that asylum, I am desirous of caliink your nttention,
and through you the members of the House of Commons individually hereto. In dy, to the following factulded necessary that I shatd thereto. In doing this, it may be con idered necessary that I ahould Che profession, and anxiously zealous tor itsinterests, and as governor
of an institution, perhaps the noblest in the world, provided as an
asylum for the worn-out and disabled seamen of that profesgion I feel assured that my anxiety will be pardoned, and ny motives righ, I Immediately on the foundation of Greenwich Hospital by william III., an act passed for granting 6d per month, to be deducted out of ine wages oitall seamen, towards the sapport thereor: it was granted
in prpetity as much so as the coal tax was given to the City of
London, and, as it appears to me, should equally be considered as a London, and,
vent'd right.
This asseks
hent on merchant seamen was evidently not made with in return, but racher upon the broad principle of protection and se-
curity afforded to the merchant-shipping and commerce of the councurity alforded to the merchant-shipplig and commerce of the coun-
try by the navy, for whom the asylumi is provided. This lact is esta-
blished by the preable, and inded bhished by the preamble, and indeed the whole tenour of earth of the
Acts of Parliament relating thereto, wherein it is explicitly stated that the benefits of Greenwich Hospital shall be for seamen, mained,
wounded, or worn-out in the Kink's naval eervice, and it is thus
limited for the express purpose of giving encouragement to seamen The only exceptions to this are found in the 10th. Anne, cap. 17,
the 8th Geo. l. cap. 24 , and the 8th Geo. H. cap. 29 , wherein the
benefits of the hospital are extended to seamen maimed or wounded inefits of the hospita are extended to reamen or pirate, alchough That it not have served in the navy. That it is important to preserve this, and every other possible en-
courakement, to enable the country to man her tleets in times of danker, no one can doubt, who has ever heard of evils of inpress-
ment; and while the navy is supported for the grneral protection of the country, it has a more clear and distinct influence in time of
war in the protection of mercantile property, and thus the equity of the tax is in my mind fully established, ; and, I would observe here,
that the great increase of wages to merclant seamen renders 6 d . a
month a mere trifle, compared to what it was when the inally levied.
In 1746, a petition from certain masters of ships, and other offecers and seamen employed in the merchant service, was presented
to the House of Commons, praying lor the authority of Parliament of merchant-seamen, to found and endow an hospital for worn-ous and disabled seamen in that service ; and so far trom this petition advancing any claim on the part of merchant-spamen to Greenwich
Hospital in consequence of contributing the former pressily adverts to it, as levied for the encouragement of seamen to
register themelver provision for such of the said registered seamen, who, by ake, or
by wounds, or other accidents, shall be disabled for future service at sea.
It was
ment, after the fullest inquiry into facts, that $G$ reenwich Hospital was incapable of receiving, and its funds of supportinu, the lepitimate
objects from the navy who applied for admission. How much more objects from the navy who applied for admission. How much more
this is the fact at the present time will be evident, when we consider
that 38 years have ellpsed since the navy began to be augmented
beyond all precedent ior meyond all precedent, for a war of unexampled duration, and the
men who were then introduced into the navy as prime young sea.
men, are now worn out by age, wounds, and lonk services, all men, are now worn out by into the wavy as prime young, sea
becoming applicants for Green and lonk services, all
hispital. The are particularly evidenced in the generality of pensioners





 dividual. Those who are weak enoukh to join in them are compelled
to orm their wicked companions in mischief. Of all low characters, none
tends more effectually to degrade man in the eyes of the community
and in "To.day ten women came nall he way rimothe boe Bostock Park Estate
(a distance of 18 miles) with a complaint to his Excellency against
 threatened to stop their allo wance of fisht for the week, of which they
came up to omplain. The fact is they destroyed a great many of the
cancs by thei The proportion of expences which the pensioners' mercbant service time might lay claim to, in an ample conpenation or the reve-
nue derived trom this duty; these men having averaked thirteen
pears in the merchant service, years in the merchant service, and may be presumed to have paid to
the Huspital the average sum, of 4l. As. $6 d$. each, being less than to
montss of the expences of maintenance to be borne by the institution montbs of the expences of main.
Sithe remainder of their lives.
But other important adves
But other important advantages, both to the merchant and mer-
chant-8eaman, are the be dond ine the schools of the institution. In
the upper scliool 400 boys are educated, and although a hundred of them are exclusively the sons of naval oficers, and admision to the the
330 in equall open to the sons of offers and searn of the
and moore then a hundred of the latter in the school. These boys receive
a superior education in navigation and nautical astronomy; and when


## nayigate them.

It is scarcely possible to appreciate the value of thie. It has been
recently observed, and with great truth, that the Greenwich scliool is recen ly observed, and with great truth, hat the Greenwich schioo is
fast rescuing the terchant servic.from the imputation of laving so
somy ill-navigated and unscientifically.conducted shiss employed; many ill-navigated and unscientifically. conducted ships employed
and there are now some merclants who are rearing their own oficers
fron fron boys selected drum the school
It is tur the that the children in
account or the father's services in the navy, Lut although admitted on this claim only, it not unfrequently happens that the children so
employed in the merchant service.
Prom thess observations it will be seen that notwithstanding the principle upon which the sixpences were oritis inally levied, it is hoth
anjust and untrue to say that the merchant seaman has no benefit in
return. 2 . Geo. II. cap. 38 , provides a fand for the support of worn-
The
That and disabled mercliant seamen: if the monies thus raised be in-






 have rarely had an opportunity of seeink thrir friends for upwards of
ls yeare, whil ethe merchant seaman is in the fiequent enjoyment of
bis home and his family.





 seaman,
Iffit be contended that the tax falls supon the merchant, then I would
say it is doing injuntice to the liberality of the Britioh merclant, nnd


 individually firlt or colmplained of by the merclant-sailor, who is
ilkely to derive real and substantian benefit from the hospital.
I am, Sir, your very faithual servant,
We beg to call attention to tie following extract from a St. Vincent newspaper, in order to exlibit the mischief which is in progress in our West india Colonies:-

appearance could no wheree be seen. They admitted that they had
plenty of provisions, and that the manager (much to his credit) never flogked them. It is now very evident that wicked persons are
inciting these deluded creatures to ncts of insubtordination, and the sooner the mischief is nipt in the bud the better
A reference to this statement will satisfy the reader upon several important points : in the first place it will prove to him the extent of the allowed to the slave for his own ad-
vantage; and in the second, explain the indulgence which they are habitually granted. they are habitually granted has to himself, made no less than 80 puncheons, for which he received sixty pounds, and 10 or 12 dollars per month for Guinea grass, making twenty pounds more; in addition to
which actual money he is fed, clothed, and housed by his master.
On the other hand. look at his grievance; be complains of his wife pounds of fish per week is insutncient fore to Mr. Fhench, but allowed as an indulgence to live rentfree upon his estate; and this man is a malcontent.
Then as to the women; it seems that ten of these black fair ones came 18 miles to complain of ill-treatment. What sugar-canes out to be? Why, because they destroyed the manager threatened to stop their allowance of fish for a certain period,-fish being, according to their own admission,
a superfluous addition to the plenty of other provisions which were served to them; and, in conclusion, they state that the manager never punished them.
These are cases worthy the consideration of the would-be philanthropists and emancipators. Let the causes of comout of the hundred, that the slaves are incited to insubordination by disciples of the canters, and that the planters of
St. Vincent are very generally, like Mr. French, kind and humane to their negroes, who, if they were not worked upon by their enemies, and by the women, upon whom, in the first instance, the emissaries of the Colonial Reformers generally practice their arts and insinuations, would never feel
cause of discontent; being, as we here see, well treated, and, in every respect, far far above in comfort and station to the ree people of the same colony

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My Dean Bull,-The "Optimists" are thoroughly defeated and rance now sees clearly that war, anarchs, and ruin await her.amentary and public life. In vain do all the other Ministers protest that they have ever been men of the Revolution, and are attached to
what they call liberty. In vain does Lovis Phinf preach peace till in tongue aches. In vain are all the eflorts of capitalists and bankers to keep up the price of the Funds. The French public can be deceived price-and the year is fast drawing to a close which was to have seof which we have diskrace, misery, poverty, dishonour, and famine. There is one word which could re-establish order-re-secure plenty-
re-open our manufactories-re-provide the labourer with employ-ment-and make Paris and France what they were in 1829 . That word is "Henny the Fifth!" and yet who will pronounce it ? I
will shew you in a few minutes how this word would act, and how the re-establishment of the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon
vould inevitably conduct to these results. The return of Henny the Fifte to France would prevent foreign war-would lead to the prompt and effictual arrangement of both the Belgian and Polish
questions-would secure to Italy peace and happiness-to Spain order and the laws-to Portugal its present justly popular Govern-ment-and to Germany repose and order. It would make the Em-
peror of Russia at once disposed to grant certain concessions to Poland-the Emperor of Austria to ameliorate some of the laws
which are complained of in Italy-and the King of Prussia to give a Constitution to his Rhenish provincen, which he has no desire to will force from him. It would lead to the disarming of Europe and to the re-establishment of armies and navies on a peace footing. Peace would bring confidence, and confidence would necessarily lead to the production of capital. No lonker would he merchant and the silver in the ground for security against the expected day of trouble, but wealth would re-appear, and the Royalists of France, who are the only men of fortune and capital she possesses, would spend their July. The return of peace and confidence would lead to the emigration of the inbabitants of various nations for France, and especially
for Paris. Once more this capital would be the abode of the rich and noble from all the nations of the world, and the introduction of so much foreign wealth would soon give an abundance of employment
to the poor labourer, who now walks the streets of Paris asking for cood and raiment, but in vain. Of course, this returning. prosperity would lead to a rise ind men of all countries would invest their surplus in French Funds. This state of prosperity and ease would at once all that renders life desirable and the world delightful. For what is the present state of our existence in France, but one of unmingled
torment, daily fear, and hourly anxiety? We do not live but merely vegetate, and millions now rise every morning in this country unday on which they have entered. The abundance of wealth and happiness which we should then possess would lead to the exercise
of charity and to the development of hunane and generous sentiments. Those who freely received would frecly give, and the poon
would be educhted, the immoral reclaimed, the lospitals and cha-
ritable institutions of France would once
and incrense, and the moral and reingious as well as the intellectual
character of the people would be improved, while their anime no ideal picture, no work of imagination, or vain This is The Liberals themselves admit that all this would result from the return of "Henry the Fifth!" and yet no one dare pronounce hi place. All feel sensible that France cannot remain inge must take place. All leel sensible that France cannot remain in her present proud to is to be ruined, and Europe embroiled in a long continental conantry cause no one has the courage to cry, "Vive Henny V.," and behis standard in the south or west. We know quite well that if the young Duke shall live, his return to France as King is one day certain; but before that day shall arrive we may be visited by numeIt appears now to be generally admitted and understoed that France is to go to war!-with whom, or for what cause, we know not,
and the French Liberals care still less; but war with some one either about something or about nothing, is decided upon. Some, think it will begin about Belgium-others about Poland-others about Italy-others about Portukal-others about Spain-and others about a certain debt due from France to the United States, which wishes to avoid paying. M. Lives for, very troublevome to M. Sebastuasi, and the latter is so annoped being asked for money, "in momen s like these," that he vows it is all Lafayette's doing, who has set Jonathan to plaguing Horaee, because Louis Philip has behaved bad to Lapapette, and above all are to have wars. Soult has persuaded Louis Philip to adopt this opinion. The young Duke of Orleans is well known to be for mar The poor Citizen Queen is the only one in the fanily who is really now opposed to it, and this is to be attributed to the persuasions of
M. Perier, who every day passes an hour with her Majesty, to ez plain the position of foreign affairs. But though war has been de termined on, France is without an army. Cavalry she has none. I yesterday conversed with a general officer, who admitted that nothing troops of the line, France has not more than 60,000 to rely upon. All the rest are mere heardless boys, who would lay down their arms and They never smelt first charke from a Prusbian or Austrian army. ciplined, of diminutive stature, unhealthy, ill. fed, and decidedly opposed to the present order of thinks in this country. The artillery Lovis Philip-or Soclet-but thanks to the ex-royal family and the ex-government. But though the artillery are in good order they
are not numerous. They could not oppose a Prussian army on the north, an Austrian army on the east, and a $S_{j: a n i s h ~ a r m y ~ o n ~ t h e ~}^{\text {a }}$ paign be commenced, France must submit to any terms imposed upon her. You liave, doubtless, heard a vast deal, my dear Bull, about the strength of the National Guards. But this is a mere fiction, Remember that the National Guards are citizens, having a variety of political opinions and ideas. A large proportion in the south and west are royalists, and they would not fight against an invasion, if its
avowed object was the placing Henry $V$. on the throne. On the contrary, they would range themselves under his banners, and pro claim him King. Remember also that the clergy are all royaliste, to the return of the ex-dynasty and in the against any resigane exercise a vast influence on the lower orders. Rememe clergy stil even in Paris, the National Guards would be divided. If the question had to be decided by arms between a republic and Henry V. I admit
that in Paris the battle would be long and bloody; but it would be very short between the party of Lovis Prilip and that of the Duke de Bordeaux, since the republicans atate that if they must bare king, they would certainly prefer Henny V
eleven months ago, "the best of republics."
As war. then, is certain, the next question of importance is, will which now rules her, already. She has interfered, by declating through Lord Grey, that the British Government meant to aet in Vienna and to the plan adopted for the settlement of Europe in 884. If the British Government had refused to take any part in the diead it declared its intention of maintaining its alliances with Turkey Portugal, Spain, Naples, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Holland, and in 1814 peace was re-established, after 20 years war, and by which 1814 peace "the situation of the countres which had lutely revolted had been "the best for the people themselves, as well as the fittest to preEurope.
Sooner or later, then, England must be involved in this Continental in the end her interference is certain to lead to a war, the duration of which must be long, and the end of which no one will venture to pre dict. To my English friends on the Continent, therefore, I say "Hasten home! spend your money in England, and prepare for war taxes, and loans." To my friends in England I write, "Stay at home ard thes you nhould not be wandering up and down Europe, but should be preparing to meet the day or war and their sons and daughters to France to receive liberal educations, I say, of a revolution. English parente and guardians do very mrong io allowing their offspring or wards to remain on the Contin
longer. A war with Prussia will necessarily bring ue the morbus, and although that malady may by possibility reac hand, and Englishmen and their families should be found at ready to meet the evil, and should no longer resemble gipsey
roving all over Europe, though the plague, war, anarchy, an lution are actually ravaging or threatening Pola
 Let me now call your attention to the following pacts: they
worth remembering, and though I could add a thousand to their number, even from the occ
ill I should think suffice. celebrated engraver the permission of striking a medal morate the taking of Algiers by Marshal Bourmont,
enkraver had ten thousand subscribers. It has been sugg o have the medal struck at Birmingham, and to introducen
into France by a dozen at a time, or concealed in merchan into France by a dozen at a time, or concealed in merchand
Fact 2.-Since the revolution of July the Marahal Bour
not been paid his pay as a General Officer, although to his v talentm France is indebted for the taking of Algiers. T
candalous and outrageous proceeding. The 'Marshal the Ordinances of July-has no crime or even charge la faithfully gerved his country for thirty e ers-and yet,
attached to the Ex-Royal lanility, and lias followed their lortunes, is deprived, without law or jwstice-w and pension. This is a specime of the Liberals' justice
Fact 3.-There are now nearly 500,000 soldiers in France, although Fract is said to be at peace with all the world. If France should go France is sad enormous loans must be raised. If she shall remain in ber present uncertsin situation, the army will revolt, and Louis must be made to pay for the expences of the army. And finally, if France
shall disarin, we shall have the 500,000 men in a state of absolute shall disarn, we shall have the 500,000 men in a state of absolute poverty and want-thrown
ready at once for civil war.
ready at once for covil war.
Facr 4.-At Donay, a few days since, a mob proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, demanded with threats that the price of bread should not be augmented, and left placards amouncing their intention in case their demand was not complied. The Mayor obeyel bakers' shops and the corn dealers granaries. Thers, and the price of bread was not raised. This is the their orders, and sovereignty of the people!
Fact 5.-At Lyons, a few days since, a mob of masons paFact 5.-At Lyons, a few days since, comrades" they met to
raded the streets and compelled all their "wages. The masters, to raded the streets in demanding an increase of wages. The masters, to avoid riots, were obliked to comply. This is "order."
Fact 6. -The criminals proved to have de troyed the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Perpignan by the most indubitable evidence, and even by the confession of those who afterwards committed robbery, were, with the robbers, all acquitted, for fear of renewed riots and attacks protection which the revolution gives to property.
Fact 7.-A few days since the distribution of the decoration of July commenced at the several mayories in Paris; but as they are onls
delivered to those who take the oath of cillegiance to Louis Philip, not more than one bundred persons out of several thousands hav presented themselves. This is the loyalty of the revolution, and this is a specimen of the attachment of the revolutionists to "the best of Republics.
Fact 8. At a meeting of the electors of the 10th arrondissement of Paris, held last Saturday, at which 1,108 persons were present, there were only eipht voices in favour of an hereditary peerage. All the
rest, viz. 1,100 , were for "liberty and equality, pillage and division of properts." Yet the ralution of July is called "moderate" and "glorious."
from His M the department of Calvados a pretended proclamation La Vendee and the South are called to arms. Although it, in which that the document was spurious, yet it was well received. was stuck p at the church doors, and led to demonstrations of attachment to Fact 10.-The Echo de l' $l^{\prime}$ Est, which is a Metz paper, announces a
F a fact that several regiments of the 3rd military division, of which Metz is the chicf town, have just received orders immediately to march for the frontiers of Belgium. This looks like war
Fact 11.-General Bonset, who was sent with a large army to the like efforts, and is so afraid of firing on the people for fear of war ke efforts, and is so afrain of hirmg on the people for fear of a civi arrest of deserters and refractory conseripts. The Vendeans will arrest of deserters and refractory conscripts. The Vendeans will not
become soldiers, and vow they would rather all die than serve Lours Philip or the revolution.
Fact 12.-The Journal de Maine et Loire gives a letter from Vil liers, stating, that the commander of the troops stationed in that pass the nixg received information that a band of agitators intended to set out at ten on the premises of a farmer, near St. Hilaire du Bois, carcely come within verge a party of gendarines; but they had upon them: the soldiers returned the fire, and 150 shots were ex changed. One gendarme was killed, and several wounded. All the agitators escaped, and no trace of them has been discovered.
Fict 13.-The Minister of War having found out that secre tical societies are established in France to overthrow the presen order of things, and that several officers belong to them, has issued an order prohibiting them from becoming members, and threatening all who belong with destitution. What a state for a country to be in The officers of the army becoming members of secret societies to Fact
e Dep.-The Minister of War has written to the Commandant of possible the reorganization of the National Guards in that Department, and to acquaint him with the number of muskets necessary to Fact 15.-The French Funds have declined Ten per Cent. in three Fact 16. - The Republicans are preparing a revolution for the 27 th "Lolo-phiphi," as the caricature calls him, told us that the revolution was finished.
I cannot terminate my letter, though already very long, withou giving you the following list of the Lies of the Dap. They are a current this mornink, and a great many fools believe them:-
Lie 1.-Prince Leopold has accepted the Throne of Belgium un conditionally.
Lie 2.-A co
Lewe 2.-A courier has arrived from St. Petersburgh at Paris, with
news favoural news favourable to an arrangement of the Polish question.
Lie 3.-The King of Holland will consent to sell Luxembourgand
Limbourg, and deliver up Maestricht to the Belgians. Lig 4.-The Austrian troops will all leave the Roman States on 1st
July. Lie 5.-M. Casimir Perier has resigned.
Lie 6.-The French Ministers are sure of a majority in the new
Chamber of Deputies.
Lie 7.-Don Miguel will apologize to Louis Philip!!
Lie 8.-The British House of Peers will pass the revolution Bill The last lie has nearly choked mee in repeating; and therefore I
will only subscribe myself, as ever, your affectionate Correspondent

Mr. Baring Wali has addressed the following letter to
the Electors of the Borough of Downton:Gentlemen, -The Bubject of Reformnton:-
in those parts of the cont, occupies so much of public attention even
hitherto exarts of the country in which subjectitle of political feeling has.
rarely discussed, that I do nots o p political nature have been but
for
rarely discuused, that I do not think it necessary to make any apology
for addreasink a few lines to you, to add, as your a friew lines to you, as your neighbour, and, permit me
My attention Russettention was arrested by the following passare in Lord John
whish imeech, explanatory of the Government Bill of Reform, sideration of that parazraph the the Borongh of Downton. To the conmyself. Thre paragraph, in these few observations, I shall confine to himself. The places were so small, that to have included them in tives in the hands of individuals. The first of thation of representaborough of Downton, and the Noble Earl who poseessed the borough
was the person to call his attenion of the the
and he mer was the person to call his attennoble Earl who possessed the borough
and. he had tho he had mathe enquiries
an exception an exception to the theneral rule, with his duty to make this boriude it in the Schedugh
diafranchisenent."

 made, when speakink of what concerns you; for I I apprechend, that
lad the orinial plan been adopetd and your rishty partialy
reaspected an was the intention under the old Bill
 would have been secured to a most respectable istrict, well calcul-
lated to selcet a kenteman hs their membr, wo,", would where to of his parliamentryy duties. The very circumstance of the number
of $10 /$
 small as represerntrd in the inaccurate return ninde to the House of
CComons, and on which the measure of distranctisement is iounded) would have so enlarged the spliere of the Downton representation,
as to have given any independent man. unconnected with any kreat

 decline assening to the proposition, until it be clearly proved to me than it at present is, that by the old arrangement, my Lord
Radnors influrnce would appears a somewhat curious circumstance, that the author of the
Binal the stickler or ar its enatmente-and for the interity of
that line which he himeself abbitravily Hhat line which the himself arbitrarily drew, should be the individual
first to de deart from it and measare. One instance is as decisive for the argument as twenty.
I deeply regret that Downton sliould be the victim, with St. Germains only as its cumpanion in misfortune. We have, however, this con-
solation, that if your boroukh and $S$. Germains are to be disfranchised on account of the small number of 10\%. houses contained within their precincts, or on account of their bein what are termed "s small
thace

 kainsay. Such are thr cases of Guild ford, Huntingdon, and Darr
cheeter. It is no unlikely hat Lord Radnov, who is so ensibly
alive to the wishes of the people and so anxious for the free pression of their opinions, may teel desirous of again kiving you an opportunity of recordink yours on the new line which has just been
proposed ty the Gover proposed by the Government. Certain it is, that when you laft elected would be for ever secured to you.
 TO JOHN BULL. ${ }^{\text {Monday Morning, Jine 27, } 1831,}$ Mr. Enton,-I have just witnesed an act of trannny, which
hold myseff bound to make pubhic. In passing through Hyde Purk his mosning I observed one of the Kerpers deliberately pistol a kentienan'slog. The an in ore instrance e ilicited from the Keeper a
iss master, whose indignant re
cool
 it mase
ations, such an act of violence, 1 how ever diskusting, tikitht in some de-
 and as such 1 leave it it your liands. 1 yam, Mr. Eviron, yours very respectfully,
and

## CLERCALATELIIGENCE.

The Rev. Charliss Sympon M.A. Vi, Vicar of Drayton. Notts, and
Jomestic Chaplain to Lord Fevershan, to the Rectory of Feversall, Notrs. Rev. SAmuel Hudon, jun., to the Rectory of Castle Carrock,
The
Cumberland. Patron, Bithoo or Carlisee.
The Rev. CANov Uner of Uwoon ot te Vichage of Upton Bishop,
Hereford. Patron, Dean and Chanter of Hereford.
The Rev. Dro Curan to the Vicarge of Lumardine. he r-
innink the Vicarage of Sydney, Glouncestershire. Same Patrons. sivnink the Vicarage of Sydney Gloucestershire Same Patrons
This Genteman has also ben elected to the $W$ ardenslip of St.
Ethel The Rev GEonice Mesov. to the Rectory of Whitwell, DerbyThire. Patron Duke of Portiand. Chaplain to the Blshop of Glouceater.
Patron, the King.
The Rev. $\mathbf{W}$. W.
Wons, to the Rectory of Westdean cum Singleton,
Nuke oo Rechmondy
Vurpon, to wid Vicarage of Willoughby-on-theThe Rev. JonN Curfeov, to te Vicarage of Willou
Tolds, Nottinglam. Patron, Willim Melville, Esq.
 The Rev. A. Punshouss., Vicar of Brathourne and Monk's Horton,

or univensity intelagience
Musters of Arfs.-Ambrose Goddard Lethluridge, Fellow of All
Nills: Rev. John Clarnock

 Bodileian, and the Rev. J. J. Smith, of Trinity College, Dublin, was
dmitted ad eundelen. York Minster.-It is mowellaneous. Yonk Mrssenn- - It is now apparent, that the effect of the reno-
ated clioir will be very diffrent rimm ilut solemn gloom which the columns, and work form, will require many years to impress them with the venerable
semblance of tormer antiguits.
An examination of the eandididates for Sclolarships of Sir T. Coore's
foundation at Worcester Colleke, Oxford, was held ft the Grammar School, Bromsproves, or Toustay last when Edward Horton, John
Churchill, Chas. Scriven, and James Hannas were elected scholars.



 neighthourhood during the last year. The gratuitous distribution of
books for the same period has been bum small, owing to the wish of the
Com Committee to accumulate a sum sufficient to enlarge its conlection or
 usual liberalily, has kreatly conrributed, by allowing not only books
oo the amount of 120. to be purchased irom its atore at one time, but

 Wilts, have presented to the Rev. A. Davidson, on his retirement
rom parochial duties, which he hasregularly periormed during nearly
 esteen, and as a token of their approbation of his ministry during Her Mipests, in adidition to buecoming Patroness, of the City of
Hondon National Schools, has been araciously pleased to contribute firty pounds per annum thwarlls he hr llands of the inatitution.




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## 




 Corn Maketo-Racing Calendr.
NOTICBS Of NEMBER II

 Joln Bual, June 19.








We last night received Brussels Papers to the 29th ult. We
Extract the following, which is the only important information they contain: -
In the
presaged pressed for some explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
on the subject of the negotiation with Prince Leopold, and moved
for answers upon several different points connected with the neofor answers upon several different points connected with the ne ko-
tiations. M. Lebenu resist the motion, and aid, that in fact the
Government could not afford the desired information, as the DeptCation had not communicated with it. M. Lebeau also hinted at an
indiscretion, which was a short time ago committed by the commaindiscretion, which was a short time ago committed by the comma-
nication of an official document to Congress, which indiscretion, he paid, ought to serve as an exainple to induce greater circumspection
in future. M. Lebeau added, that he expected there would be a satisfactory arrangement of the difficult questions in agitation; and on
M. Van Meaner urging lii to lie more explicit, M, Leheau said, his hopes were, that "Prince Leopold would accept." The Belgic
Deputation returned to Brussels on the 28th, but these Papers that nothing had then transpired in that city as to the result of their mission. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduce-
ion of the cholera morbus into Belgium. The ports of Ostend and Nipuport are closed against alt vessels coming from suspected places,
and the inhabitants of Bruges, Furnes, and other places, have adopted measures to prev vent
coming tron suspected vessels.
The Standard of last night kives the following paragraph:-" We
have just learned that a Cologne boat arrived at Rotterdam at one have just earned that a Cologne boat arrived at Rotterdam at one
o'clock on Thursday, which brought intelligence of a defeat of the
Poles near Warsaw. No particulars of any kind were given when our
nitmant sailed."
In the same paper we have also the annexed information :-" By a 23d, which positively, assert that the Poles had taken Kauen, after a
most desperate and bloody but le. Warsaw is described as dreadCholera Morbus.-By the latest accounts received yesterday, the cholera wataluatink at Dantzic; latterly only 14, 18 , and 20 per-
sons had been attacked. Up to the 19 ult. attacked, of whom 188 had died. Lubeck and Petersburg are per-
featly healthy. It is also highly gratifying to learn, from various places, and particularly the sea ports in the Baltic, that the malady the malignity of the disease.
At Lur Old Bailey Sessions yesterday James Coles, aged 21, was found wily of forking and uttering a cheque for long, with intent to
defraud the firm of Roberts Curtis, and Co. The Jury strongly redefraud the firm of Robarts Curtis, and Co. The Jury strongly re-
commended him to mercy. William Pearson, convicted last Sessions of staling a letter with a Bank note, was brought up to receive the opinion of the Twelve Judges on a point submitted to them. Their
decision was in favour of the Prisoner, but there being still another
indictment against him, he was ordered to be detained indictment against him, he was ordered to be detained.
against two convictions obtained against him at Bow-street, for pub against
lishing news convictions obtained against him at Bow-street, or pub-
Court in person, characterizing the prosecutions as an addressed the the Court in person, characterizing, the prosecutions as an attempt to tet-
ter the press of the country under an odious and oppressive Act ter the press of
Parliament. He also contended that on a comm mon sense vier of the
case no man could say that the Republican was a periodical, and case no man con ld say that the Republican was a periodical, and
stated it to be his firm determination to continue its publication at all hazards. The Court confirmed the conviction of the Court below.
The next case was for publishing another paper, called "A Penny
Paper for the People by the Guardian of the Poor." This also was proved to have been published and sold at his shop. The Court in
this case also confirmed the conviction. The Kilkenny Moderator contains the following paragraph:-" On
Sunday morning Inst Lieutenant-Colonel Leaky received orders to Sunday morning last Lieutenant-Colonel Leaky received orders to
send a detachment of the 21 st Fusileers forth on route to Dungannon Fort. for the purpose of conveying arms from thence to Newtownbarry. The detachment, under the command of
Lieutenant Johnston, accordingly marched from this city on the above day. They are to arrive at Newtownbarry on Friday dietri-
and to deliver the arms to Brigade-Major Bunche, who is to bute them amongst the yeomanry corps of the county of Wexford. ing them with arms and accoutrements."-The Courier of last night denies that Government know any thing of the above orders, and ex-
press a a disbelief of the statement altogether. Pe have received the eighth day's proceedings at Newtownbarry but they are far too long for our columns, and they elicit no new fact.
The ingunt is again adjourned. It was supposed that it would have concluded on Wednesday
Roving Match among the Officers of the Guards. - On Friday, ten gentlemen, belonging to the Guards, contended in a scullers' match,
from Westininster Bridge to the Red House, for a aweepathkes. The
That start took place about half past three o'clock, and, after an excellent and Dixon. The remaining seven shortly after arrived at the sti-
pulated distance. Viscount Chetwynd started the men. The match, boat. Mediterranean packet, so anxiously looked for, has arrived off Falmouth; but up to a late bour no accounts or letters
received by her. The accounts received at Lloyd's the other day of a revolution at
Pernambuco, now turn out to be void of truth. The letters by the vessel arrived at Dover, alter being detained four days, were deli-
cered yesterday morning. They are dated the Och May, and do not mention any thing on the subject.
Mar. Cobsert's Trial.- We understand that upwards of one hun died witnesses, from the county of Sussex, have been subpoenaed for
this trial, which comes on the beginning of next week. The jury will have hard work of it before all is over. for blasphemy, comes on to-
The trial of the Rev. Robert Taylor, morrow at the Surrey Sessions.
A public meeting was held at Manchester on Thursday, to petition
Parliament to remove the "odious" clause from the Reform Bill. Parliament to remove the "odious" clause from the Reform Bill.
The auditory consisted principally of the wiseacres who met a few The auditory consisted principally of the wiseacres who met a few
days ago to petition Parliament for annual parliaments, \&cc. So much for consistency. Several of the Hunt party expressed their strong
disapproval of the Reform Bill, and praised the "Blacking Man" to the skies for a great many qualities which he has not. In the midst was uttered by more than one of the low party, and resolves to fight for
their liberties and conquer, were made without reserve. After several hours uproar, the resolution for the petition to Parliament, praying for
the removal of the clause from the Bill, was put and carried by a large the removal of the clause from the Bill, was put and carried by a ark e
majority, the Huntites being defeated. Other resolutions were also passed, and it was agreed that the petition should be sent off to London that night, to be laid, with a similar one adopted on Wednesday
night by the Manchester Political Union, before the House of Commons without delay. -At the concusionation to hold a meeting to further their own designs, and accordingly they remained in the further
room for several hours, to the great amusement of several curious
auditors, and to their own gratification, descanting on the glories of auditors, and to their own gratification, descanting on the glories of
universal snffrake.

## $\mathbf{R}^{\text {B }}$ 

 HA SAY on the ORIGIN IN and PROSPECTS of MAN. By the

$\mathbf{R}^{\circ}$






 nation Laws -12. Rennie's Architecture of Birds -13. Crotchet Castle -14.
Haverhin115. Social Life In Fane and Engand-16. Military System of Na:
poleon-17. Taxes on Kiowledge-18. Beigium and the Holy AllianceDocks, \&c.
No. XXX. will be published on the 30 th September, 1831.
Robert Howard, 2, Welling on -street, Strand.
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NHE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, FOr JUIY, contains:-
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 First and Second Tho:shits-14. The Poet's Old Ave -15. Paganini-16. Monthly
 ot Socleties-Varieties, British and Foreign-Biograputical Notices-Provincial

Henry Colburcial Report Rect, \&ec. \&e. Bentley, New Burlington-street.

 N. IV. The whole of Miss Jane Porter's celelelrated Romance of THADDEUS
of WARSAW.








## F <br> 

 Literary Characters No. XIV. The Earl of Munatref, (Portrait); the Bird Rind

 Sonnet to Teryotchore-The Oxford Coniroveryy-The May Meetings-lotis
Dying. From the Romaic-Burtal of Mrs. Siddons -A Word at Part inf. Also in the course of the last Year. Pall of Kings, and the Rise of Frazer's Magazine
Jam", Frazer. 215, Regent-street, London; John Anderson, jun., Edinburgh
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Reviews. 6. Plutarch's Live: (WYanghan's Edition of Latyhurne's)-7.
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he Con
'he Commerce of Palmyn-8. Sallust's Calline and Jugnilhn-9. Barley
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en expressly for this Edition, by THOMAS ROSCOE, Esq; and an elegant

TTHE METROPOLITAN MAGAZANE, No. III. for JULY " was published on Thursday. CONTENTS:
A New Poem on Poland, by Mr.
Campbell.
9. Dy An Officer.
 Sate of Partite in Dublin, by the
Author of "Sketches of the Irish
Bar." The Tar."
13. The Graces in Ireland.
14. Epistle in Verse to the Ourang.
 Anecdotes of Lord College, No. I.- -
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A few Passages in the early Life of
Wm. Mortimer.
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# JOHN 

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$\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{BISH}} \mathrm{S}$ RMON will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING next Re 1 th no Jily, hy the Honourate and Rizht Reverend the Lorid

V"
$\underset{\text { THRE }}{\text { NE }}$ EEIDETTIREADER- W. DURHAM Lers Ieave torecem


## $T \mathrm{H}$







be had at the Bar of the London Tavern; and of Signor Paganial, 98 , Quadrant
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level with these their only competitors? The Embellighments surpacs those of

## TMPEDIMENTS in SPEECH REMOVEI.-The method pur- sued by Mr SPENCE, for the Remoral of STAMMERNEG and DEFEC.

 Lundon. According to this syslem, the pntient is enabied to speak withe easeand fuency, without that unpleasant peculiarity in the enulciation so nbsious in
and


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 thee boonk selectect at the moment by the exarminurers, In this way the pupils of
fiondenough House were examined In the Grerk Plays, Homer, Xe:inphon, Greek



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 lefs time, Radd also for their enganing to set down and take up Passengers with


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charged the wholesale price.





 certaint waid, there would be sompdiditiculty ty arising troen the altera-




 he tard dind.
LLor ALtitonr liad no dificulty in repenting what he had said be
fore, that in his opinion no blame was to be attrached to Mr. G. At the Bme time he fett bound to observe, that Mr. Gi, did int tataed




 lioned the e crrumgtance that there were persons paying avery suffed
cient tert. but not paying it quarterly, who would be disfranchised Lord Jouns Russell moved the order of the day for the second
reading of the Bill. reading of the Bill.
Sir John Walsh said that the more he had considered that subject,
he was the more convinced of its unconstitutional character and danhe was the more convinced of its unconstitutional character and dan-
gerous results. He condemned the pledges extracted irom Members in favour of the Bill as fatal to the principles of a free representative
system. The Hon. Baronet concluded a long and eloquent speech by moving that the Bill be read a second time this day six months.
Mr. F. Cinton, Sir Jas. Mackintosh, Mr. C. Ferguson, and Lord Porchester followed.
On the tnotion of Mr. Dundas, the further consideration of the
question was adjourned till Tuestay.

## The adjourned debate on The Retorm

The adjourned debate on the Retorm Bill was resumed.
Mr. R. A. DunDAs really felt surprised that the present Ministers should have introduced the present plan of Reform; they should
bave introduced a modified system, conferring proper rights upon intelligence and property, to which they would be likely to have the
consent of all inoderate men in and out of this House. If the present systern of representation were found really to be corrupt let it be
altered. but lel not the whole of our ancient institutions be upset in
order to try some wild and unnecessary experiment. Never was order to try some wild and unnecessary experiment. Never was
there an occasion less suited than the present for trampling under boast and envy of all the nations in the worid.
Sir J. Malcols said, the otjections he had stated to this Bill in
the last Parliament were confirmed by all his subsequent experience,
and hence he would the hence he would honestly and fearlessly oppose it.
and
Sir F. VINCENT spoke in favour of the Bill.
Colonel Trench considered the measure rash and revolutionary,
and trusted all partipa would unite in resisting so serious an innovation upon the Constitution.
Mr. Vernon supported then
 true interests of the people that he resisted the measure, and he
hoped the House would do him the justice to believe that he was influenced by no kess worthy motivee.-If those who thought with him
that the Constitution had been the cause and was still the bulwark of the happiness, the freediom, and the glory of the country, he hoped
they would rally round it, and it was not yet to late. Let its re-
sonrces be confidently relied upon, and by the force of their own sonrces be condenty re they would akain restore us to our supre-
native vikour and energy the
macy above the other nations of the world, and secure us alike against the designs of foreipn fors without, and the machinations of secret Mr. Bulwer addressed the House at some length, but from the
manner of the Hon. Member's delivery, scarcely a word was heard manner of the Hon. Member's delivery, scarcely a word whs heard
in the gallery. We underatood him to say that the necessity of the mensure was proved by the great extension of the line which sepa-
rated the people from the arintocracy of the country. The Hon.
Member said he should avoid those threate and imputatione which had been had recourse to; and arier quoting Bolinglitroke in support
of the view he (Mr. Bulwer) had taken (the quotation was most in-
of of the view he (Mr. Bulwer) had taken (the quotation was most in-
distinctly given, he concluded by aying that as the time hind arrived when hypocritical ceremony could no longer aupport the present
system, it was fortunate that the country had a Government which
was ready and desirous to place the representative system upon the was ready and desirous to pla
basio of wisdon and purity.
Mr. Lyon said he felt it to
upon so important a question as his dut under consideration, and that although he was a Member for one of those boroushas which and were to
be politically annitilated if the Bill passed, he was in duty bound to express his sentiments, and he must at once declare that he should render all those blessings whicit the country enioyed under the exfrom a piece ol sprculative legislation. The liil, therefor, had his
most decided opposition; but he must add, that if the mensure should most decided opposition; but he must add, that if the mensure should
be carried, and he eno yod no seat in that House in a reformed Par-
liament, still, if his frars proved unfounded, and the new Constitution worked well for the good of the country, he should return into
private life conncious he had done his duty, and gratified to find that
bisale Mr. Gonson said he was one of those members who had pledked
themeelves to support the Bill, and the whole Bill; and that, next to the honour of having a aseat in that Honse, he estimated the honour
of havink kiven that pledge to his constituents. The Ho. Member
recapitulated his arguments amidet much coughing and confusion. recapitulated his arkuments amidat much coughing and confusion,
and concluded by rxpressing his determination to redeem the pledge he had kiven to his con tituents.
Mr. EDMOND Pee, sid -It must be under feelings of the greatent
difidence that I vinture to address you, inexperienced as I am in Parliamentary debate, and distrustful as I ought to be of my leeble
eflorts to arrest the attention of the House on a subject of such importance as that under our present discussion. I might well content
myself to kive a conscientious and silent vote, but impressed with the
overwhelming ment, and urged byy the declared opinions of a large body of my con-
mtituents, the inhabitanty of a populous and commercial town, and relying on the candlour and indulkence of this House, I trust I may
be permitted briefly hut ppenly to avow my opposition to the motion
of the Noble Lord, and to avail myself of the present moment of declaring that neither on this or any other future subject of Parliamen-
ary discussion shall I be influenced by the slightest desire to offer a tary discussion hall I be influenced by the slightest desire to offier a
trifing or vexatious opposition to the present Members of His Ma-
isst's Government 1 rise, Sir, respect for the opinions of those who wupport this Bill, to axpress iny
conviction that in its present shape it cannot be carried without the kreatest injustice to those who have long enjoe carree elective fran-
chise. and withont some danger of disturbing ioo suddenly the existing chise. and without some danger of disturbing too suddenly the existing
institutions of the couatry. Unknown as I am in this House, and
fully rensible of my inatritity to do justice to this great question, yet
my observations and experience having led me into conviderable ac-
quaintance with the feelinkatid opinionsof the manufacturing clases
of society. I cannot conceal my frar's that the ardent expectations of of oociety. I cannot conceal my frar's that the ardent expectations of
the people have been so much excited by the imaginary blegsing of
this Bill that eventualy they will end in disappointment and discon.
 rekret to say I sre sume men taking advantage of the present time to
make the peop'e believe that this meayure of Reforni will open all
the blessingsori extended and eonstitutional freedom, and include all
that their individual intereste and private feelinge require. But,
in my bpinioh those persons are not the real friends of the people who
lead then to expectmore than the circumstances of the country re-
quire, and the best elforts of the Parliament can with satety concede.
1oppose not a due consideration of the eeelings of the people; but a
too hasty change in our representation, in the forms and constitution
of this House, if not in its just power and too hasty cliange in our representation, in the forms and constitution
of this House if not in its just power and influence, over those whose permanent and real interests must be our care, and whose fusture con-
fidencé and prosperity wirl be our retvard. These, I repeat, are the general grounds on which Iobject to this Bill ; and I hope I' shall not little more explicit as to the foundation of my objections. In the first place, I find that the operation of this Bill would be to disfran-
clise fifty-seven boroughe entirely, and forty horoughs unconvicted of any wrong, unheard, and undefer from and I cannot but consider such a sweeping step will prove hazardous,
bold, and too full of absolute change in our constitution and ally, disturb those nutual feelings and that natural union which bas tive of a constituency who enjoy their elective right by servitadeand
from being free-born, I sliould not be doing my duty it I did not deavour to expose one radical defect in this Bill in the future dijftron-
chisement of those who are entitled to vote a f freemen, for these reasons:-First, all those who have the right at presentare to retato
it for their life. Then it is admitted that there is no danger in the exercise of this right. If there was danper, surely thase who ihage
disfranchised one hundred boroukhs would destroy this privilege.
freemen. but for the next fifty years, why should there be any danger in its pef manent continnance? Secondly, the framers of this Bill have no
right to object that freemen are often non-residents. The owners of warehouses in towns are constantly now-resident, and yet they'aitifo are often rich and the freeman is often poor; but why is the richmath who is non-resident to get a new right, and the poor man, who is non-
resident, to forfeit that very same rikht of which he is actually in pobe session? Thirdly, it is unwise to disfranchise the freemen; they are,
generall ke few civil privileges they can exercise-it is one of the
tunities they
minding him that they are his equals. Is it not absurd in tine rive-
thene, wien the privileges, to destro

said, hut so is the 101. householder, and the fre
influence to which the 101 . householder is subje
no lande to which the 10 : househ 1 arf is subject. The free from an an
one. The Corporation cannot refuse it to tim, nor can theyiftabeit absurd one. A child. born before the pansing of the Bill is to hage
the right-a risht which he cannot begin to exercis
twe twenty years. The child born the day after the passing of, th t
Bill is not to have the right, so that a great privieqe is to depento
upon the speed with which the Bill passes. As opportunities of entering more into detail on this most importmpt, and liaving fulfilled a duty which I owed to my constiwents
subject I will not detain the House longer than by acl
titude the indulgence which has been extended ing a sincere hope that whatever may be the re
whatever may be the concessions which it may and experience, and not the too hasty concersio
or thoughtless popularity. The Hon. Gientleman
during the coursand during the course and at the conclusion of his specech
Colonel Torrens, in a short speech, which was Meard, supported the measure.
Mr. R. Trevor said he felt it due to his conscience, to big copfr,
stituenta, and to his country, to declare his determined opposfiopmo. a measure which, let it be characterised by its authors and supportant
 popular voice, and acquiring a momentary but dangerous popularixt pass, and that the year 1831 was destined to usher
Riglits. They might look forvard to a long ore
of a popular Government, and a loyal people. They
the meanure, he verily believed, all those clement nupport to a measure on wlich the repose of the empire and stability of the Crown must, in his opinion, depend.
Mr. W. BANKEs said it was with bitterness he saw the pourse purr
sued by his Majesty's Ministers, believing, as he did believe, that the proposed measure woult not believink, the co country
but, like a false chart, lead to rocks and quicksands
 the Bil would kive satisfaction to the country.
Sir G. MURRAY, in a very manly spech, deliver his sentiments upon he measure, and concluded hy declaring that he opposed date
measure from no party feelings and from no dislike to modete
Reform to produce such A motion for adjournment

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ne was now puIt } \\
& \text { WEDNESD AY } \\
& \text { ed to be isaned fol }
\end{aligned}
$$


 On the motion that a new writ be issued for Liverpool in place,
Mr. Denison, who had natde his election for Nottinghamshire
The Narquis or CHANDos objected to the issuing this writundild the The Marquis of ChANDos objected to the issuing this writ
Liverpool inquiry, yet pendink before the Inous, was disposed
Alter a few words from Mr. Denison, Mr. Ewart, and the Marpuin Thursday.
The aljourned debate on the Reform Bill was resumed.
Mr. HUNT wished to ask if the clanse relating to the quarty. payments of ten-pound rentals was to be continued ?
Lord Joun Russech said he had already aiven an expland, and.
 to those who would introduce rash Reforms into the Stat
$\qquad$

 supported the Bill.
Mir. K. Dovgas

 we must reler our readers to the daily press, our limited
dering it impossible to piver even a feeble outline of detail to bee duly appreciated. WSir Ful. Burnerre closed the
dhen, after a ahort reply from Lord Joun Russele, the House

## short reply from Lord For the second readin Against it


The SpeaEEr informpd the House that he had received pefitiong
FRIDAY
Hroukh the Hanaper Ofice, Dublin, complaining of undue retral throukh the Hanaper Oftice, Dublin, complaining
lor the city of Dublin and the county of Wexford.
The petitions were appointed to be considered on the gath; and
28 th ing
 Uoon the motion of Dr. Lushinkton. who makes his election to sit
for the borough of Ilcheater, a new writ was ordered for the boroush for whe beh
of Winch Lord Nugert moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of
 Election Peition bee postponed until the llth of Alugust.
After a short conversation the putition was ordered to
into further consideration the 4th of Aignst.
On the occasion oi the presentation of a petition by Mr. Hunt, from Manchester, very numerously sivned, in favour of Redidical
Reform. adeyultory conversation arose. Several Menbers, it appears,
 reasoned. with the delegates wh, broukht the prtition to town, and
urging them not to persist in the presentation of the petition, they

 merriment in the House. The further conversation
led to Attheck on, and defence of, the Reform Bill
Sir C. Foness was decidedly of opinion the Bill
 nevertheless support it.
Sir E. Suaden submited that however the people might applaud the Biilit they did not understand its srinciple. He had never before
 not carrided it would produce a conn antsopnon $;$ and that that if it it were wer
ried, such would be the disappointment of the people, that it would ried, wuch would be the disappointment of the epoople that it would
still produce a convulion. This statement also called forth considerable laughter
The Petition was received, and ordered to be printed.
Mr. HuNr then rose and announced, that he hed
Mr. HuNT then rose and announced, that he had another Petition so overwheming that the Hon. Member resumed hib seat in silenere.
Mr. Denson resumed his motion that a new writ be issued for Liverpool (he having made his ele etion for Notwnghamethire, but
wias opoosed by several Members, in the kround hat the House was opposed by everal Membery, on he kround that the House
ought first to hear Mr. Benett's Resolutions as to the state of the representation or Wise sporpoi.
Mr stronky of the corrupt character of the repre-
entation of tlat town. He declared that even the last election wis sentation of that town. He declared that even the last election wa

 for a tax on steam-boats. His Lordship afterwards mentioned, in reply to a question from Mr. Hume, that it was the wish of the Go-
vernment to remove the regulations liniting the number of hack ney
 troduce. Mirron gave notice that when the House went into Com-
mitter Mo mittee on the Reform Bill, he should move, as an amendment, the ties, and that the boroughs enumerated in class C. should be placed
in class B. so as to enable all the newly created boroughs to return The Chancello to adjourn, in rieply to a guestion from Mr. Herries eanid, thit was about determinition ot the Government to procred with wath all the Relorm
Bills this Session but as they found it impossible convenienty to carry them foriarard in pari ptrssu, they proposed to get throukh with
the English Reform Bill previous to pressing further the Bills re garding Scotland and Ireland
The motion of Mr. BENET
pool was postponed till Monday, to which day the House adjourned. Lord Leitrim is called to the Upper House by the title of Baron
Clements. Cholen Mondis- $P$ erfect Setarity against.-"The most, effectual
means of securink the system against the Choiera Morbas," saye the

 that has been discovered; a and the second, by the Tincture of the
Cherattah Herb, (the celebrated Indian remedy for indigestion and bilious allections)." Three medicines may be obtained, with full di-
 estate nt Twickenhaan, not far from Hampton Court.
Vnuxhall Gardens seen to be reap
Vauxhall Gardens geen to be reapink the advantage of this fine
weather; we observed in the course of the last week they were Weather; we observed in the evurse of the last week they were
honoured by the presene of Thil Duke of Bedford, Montrose,
Somerst, and St. Alban'e, with their parties; the Marguisol Cleve-

 Mr. UNot, of the Northern circuit, was on Wedreeday last ap-
pointed King's Counsel.

 we nevel heard of M. A. Hsward or M. Plunkeff Burk, though we
peresune, the translator of Savign' on Legislation and the Author
of His of a History of Roman Law, to be meant.
the powards or 7000 dollars have been broinht up from the wreck o
the thetis frigate, by means of the divius- bell-lost, we belieye, nea Rio Janeiro.
Mr. W. Roscoe, the historian and poet, died last week at Liver


 ise, and in a short time, it removes ireckles, sunburn, wrinkle, ze.



 country; but the public ape rensentitully cautioned derainat numerous
counterfeits, sold under the fictitious name of "William, Thomas,







the Jury would be convineced that he could have no such intention as
that imputed to him. He ecomplained of the severity of his sentence on
his former conviction for libel. This was the second indictment of his tormer conviction for libel. This was the second indictment of
this nature preferred againat him, and all emanatink from Whigs. After somene furt ther ored arervations the defendant concluded ly declaring, that whatever might be the verdict of the Jury, if he were doomed to spend his last breath in a dungeon, he would pray to God to blesg his
country-he would curse the $W$ hiks, and leave his revenke to hiss children and the labourers, of England. The defend ant hren called
the Marquis of Blandiord, the Eart of Radnor, Sir Thomas Beevor, and numerous other winesses who had subscribed to his Register for
twenty years, and others who had attended his lectures, to thow that
neiter
 were of a arature to excite the working classes against their employcrs.
-The Lord Chief Jontice havink summed up the evidence very minutely, directed the Jury dispoussionately, and .ree from pryjudice
on either side, to delibrate on their verdict. The Jury retired at ten minutes past six oclcick, and, after two hours deliberation, they
rent a messake to the Judke, to say that they could not agree in their
 mained dall nixht. At hall-past eipht to clock on Friday morning, the
Jury were again waited on, and the Foreman having leclared that inanimity amonngat then wan wext to impossible, they being divided
for and against, they were diecharged without any verdict being or and against, they were discharged without any verdict being

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[^1]
## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, July 10.

Their Majesties left Town at five o'clock yesterday for Windsor.
Their MAjesties honoured Lord and Lady Farnbomovgh with their presence at a splendid fete on Friday, at
Bromley. Bromley.
THE Reform Bill, as every body anticipated, has gone to the second reading: and he debate dullest and host uninbeen, with a few exceptions, the dullest and most uninto the Newspapers, and did not take the trouble to speak them at all, but Sir James Mackintosh, the independent
Member for Knaresbornugh, and Mr. B. Macaulay, the man of the people,-at Calne, preached at great length, and with a very visible effect upon their hearers.
It is a curious fact that Ministers either do not think it worth their white to say anything in Parliament, or are in competent to do so-judging by the disconnected nurmuring
of Lord ALTHORP, we believe the latter to be the case. At all erents. there really and truly was nobody who seemed even to attempt to " sliew fight" on the Ministerial side.
Lord Althorp has given the coup de grace to his unfor Lord Althorp has given the coup de grace to his unfor-
tunate Budget-and has announced lis intention to abandon tunate Bulget-and has announced his intention to abandon
the last of its nine lives. eight of which he had already sacrificed. He has given up the oppressive tax upon steam-boat passengers.
His Majesty's Ministers were in a minority on Friday evening. The question was upon the immediate issuing or
delaying the writ for Liverpool; and, after a seasonable discussion, Sir George Clerik inoved for the delay, in opposition to the Government, which was carried by 117
to 99 leaving, as we have already said, His MAJESTY's to 99 , leaving, as we have a
Ministers in a minority of 18 .
Now, the natural observation which suggests itself upon the statement of this fact is, that the question was an unimportant one as regards the existing Government; and be-
sides, that as a Cabinet Minister divided with the majority, it must be clear that no point was made of it by the Cabinet. To those, howeever, who have eyes, the hurried and forced march of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, and Mr. Charles Fox, when it appeared expedient for some of
the Ministers and their adherents to join the throng going out, spoke volumes.
But this is not all-while this rapid mancuvre spoke volumes, certain Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen were speaking sentences-so pithy as to admit of no doubt, no disguise, no qualification. The division was upon
a purely Ministerial question-Ministers made a point of it, a purely Ministerial qual
and WERE BEATEN.
If we are asked for our authority for making this assertion, we readily give it. When General O'Neill was leaving
the House, meaning not to return, he was stopped by Lord DUNCANNON and Sir HENRY PARNELL, who begred him not to go, before the division on the Liverpool writ, because it was a question which MINISTERS MADE A POINT OF-
Here is the fact-and upon this question, of which Ministers made a point, they were beaten.
This is only the fhrst of a series of defeats to which they
are doomed, and however active Lord Duncan non might are doomed, and however active Lord Duncannon might
have been in stopping General O'Neili on Friday-we can tell Mr. Stanley this, that if he had persisted in pressing his Arms Registration Bill to a division, cven Lord DUNca n Non himself would have required more stopping than his
Lordship used towards the gullant Gieneral, to get $h i$ im to vote Lordship used toward
with lis colleagues.
Mr. Stanley, however, has given up the severity of his measure, in which severity lay all its wisdom-the Times
disapproved of it-and Lord GREY knew that his Frankendisapproved of it-and Lord Grey knew that his Franken-
stein must not be angered-and so the Bill is neutralized, in fact, annihilated.

The ball for the distressed frish was well attended. The King honoured it with his presence for an hour. Her Masesty, we regret to state, was absent on account of
illness. We have an opinion upon the subject of these temporary acts of charity towards Ireland, which it might seem
illiberal illiberal to express-we are therefore silent.

It is, as we have often observed, one of the great disadvantagee of a Weekly. Journal, that it is doomed to bear in
silence for five or six days, the attacks of its diurnel silence for five or six days, the attacks of its diurnal con-
temporaries. In consequence of this inevitable difficulty, temporaries. In consequence of this inevitable difficulty,
we have been obliged to sit dowu under a load of invective, which the Times has been pleased to put upon us, on acand truth in our brief but disagreeable statement made last and
Sunday, "in ine GREGSON,",
inceable beg the patience of the reader for two minutes.
was first established to the present moment of has Paper fully misrepresented or mis-stated any one fact-we may so must the Times much more frequently than ourso must te Thes much unore frequentry than our-
selves; else whence the hundreds of contradictions to its original statements and reports, which are to be found in its columns day after day. Aware as we are of the rapidity of composition and compilation essential to the production of
a Newspaper, we never should attribute to the conductors a Newspaper, we never should attribute to the conductors
of that Paper wilful designs or desires to propagate false of that Paper wilful designs or desires to propagate faseappears in its columns. We think we may clain a similar
indulgence, and when we distinctly declare, and we indulgence, and when we distinctly declare, and we
fearlessly challenge any human being to deny it, that this Paper is under no extraneous controut or influence, hut
conducted as purely upon feeling and principle-wheconducted as purely upon feeling and principle-whe-
ther right or wrong is a question of opinion-as any public journal can be, we do think we have a right to complain of being stigmatised as inventors of falsehood, or as compounders of falsehood with truth.
Haring said thus much wie
Hafing said thus much, we must heg to observe, in the first
place, that we never had any communication whatever with place, that we never had any communication whatever with
Mr. Gragson on the subject of the statement which we submitted last Sunday-that he was neither direetly nor indirectly concerned in its publication-and that he did not eren know that it would be published. So much in justice to
Mr. Ginegsos. With respect to ourselves, the part of our Mr. Ginegson. With respect to ourselves, the part of our
statement which is unt strictly correct, is that, in which we state Mr. Gregson to strictly condrect, is that, ine which
pears that he had not artually dores so, althoughation he it appears that he hard not artual!y doneso, althoughath he hap con-
sulted his friends upon the neressity of resigning uagless hord A lothorp, according to his promise, sed hium right
with the country, in opposition to the TR UE charges which
the ministerial press had brought forward against his honour the ministerial
and integrity.
As we had our account of the affair not from Mr. Gregson, or from any body connected with him, this nice distinction naturally escaped us, and in so far we were wrong but not intentionally wrong; for why should we go out of our
way to mis-state a circumstance which did not way to mis-statea circumstance which did not at
apon the point of the case which we were putting?
But, we were wrong in another part of our statement, it But, we were wrong in another part of our statement, it
seems; and all the history of Lord Joun Russemb's discussion, and Lord Althorp's arlitration, was incorrect. We are ready to admit that, if it betters the cause of the
Ministers; but we must beg to state a neu fact which is Ministers; but trovertible. The oljectionable cluase which got into the
Bill inADVERTENTL, was sent from the Cabinet to Mr. Bill INADVERTENTLY, was sent from the Cabinet to Mr
GREGSON, in the hand-writing of Lord ALTHORP; and the note which his Lordslip sent to the Learned Gentleman of the clause the Cabinet had deternined to inser it AS It stood.
We are anxions to be correct, and we therefore amend our statement of last Sunday; having done which, we beg
to subjoin Lord GREv's letter to Mr ATwoon and his political friends at Birmingham; and then bid adieu to the subject.

 oljections are stated
their irents hal-yearly
"It is with reat suctisfaction 1 have to inform you, that the words se
limiting the fruncfise vere inullertently inserted, and will be altereal in conimitce, he only oljject in contemplation being that of insuring
 "I have the honour. to se, Sir, your obedient servant. "GREY."
It appears that Mr. Conit las given notice of his intention to resign the importatt and responsible situations of chairman of the Middlesex and westminster Sessions, which much to be deplored-a more able or more conscientious magistrate never existed. We trust that in the quiet enjoy ment of the society of his nomerous friends, his valuable life nay yet be extended for meny years.
The Jury who tried Mr. Cobsetre for libel on Thursday were discharged without coning to a verdict. The defendant was honoured by the presence (on the bench) during the and who together with Mo noble ather-inbeen lighly gratified by the observations made during the defence upon the Whigs ard Whig Governments generally. Lord brovgham was sabpenaed, and this, we suspect
together with the vituperation lavished upon the Ministers by Mr. Cobsett, saved that gentleman from conviction because it appeared that within two months of the period at which Mr. Cobsett was prosecuted as a dangerous incendiary, the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR had writen a
letter to his son, beginigg "Dear Sir," and requesting letter to his son, hegining "Dear Sir, and requesing to print one of Mr. Cobiett's letters to the Laddites. It is quite true that Mr. Cobrett is capable of writing
on different sides of a question, and of taking that part which on different sides of a question, and of taking that part which at the time seemeth met-or rather meat-to him, to do but it certainly is a slaggering fact for a Jury, to find the libeller, one of whose proturtions has just before been begged by the highest law officer in the land, as something worthy of publication by the disseminators of useful knowledge.

A simple fellow in tle country being told that the Calinet were quite united, and that there was a good understanding between Lord Grey, Lurd Althorp, Lurd Durham, and Sir James Graham, said, that he was glad to hear even
that-but that in these tmes he thought it would be better if they had a good under:tanding a-piece!
The Duke of Wrllington, on Monday, enquired o Lord Ghey if it were likely that the Coronation would soon
take place-and LordGrey's answer was that he had heard take place-
nothing of it.
It is quite true that there are precedents for the delay of political circumstances rarely paralleled, combined to render the postponement of the ceremony uecessaly ; but at present no such circumstances exist, and the Kivg will in the course of a short time, probably be called upon to give the Royal Assent to a measure which totally alters the Constitution of the country, without having solemnly ratified the great contract between himself and bis people.
Blackstone says:-
"As to the terms of the original contract between the King and PEOPLE, these I apprehend to be now coucheed
in the Coronation Oath, which, by the statute 1 W. \& M. 's. l.c. G., is to be alministered to every KING and QUEEN who shall succeed to the Imperial Crown of these realms, by one of the Archbishops or Bishops of the realm in the presence of all the people, who, on their parts, do rec
procaliy take tie Oath of Allegiance to the Crown."
As yet this has not been done.
The Coronation Oath can never be too often repeated-
"The Archbishop or Bishop shall say to the Krisa-'Will you soler.nly promise and swear to fovern the People of this Kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the
Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same?' The $K_{\text {Ing }}$ or Queren shall say -' 'I solemnly promise so to do.'
" Will you, to te -the true profession of the Govpll, and the Protestant reformed religinn, established by luv 9-A Ad will you preserve unto the Bishpps and Clergy of this realm, snd to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privieges as yy lave "o or shall appertain unto.
or uny of them 9 "-KIsG or Quern-"All this I promise to do."
blackstone states, to be sure, that the conditions of this oath are impliedly as much incumbent on the Sovereign before Coronation as after, as indeed Crealegiance of the to the Monanch. Yet, we confess, we think the cu untry would feel better sati-fied if the great and sacred con pact between the King and the Prople were solemnly rati, ied,
hefore such ehanges wore offered to His Ma.jesty's


RUSSELL's Reform Bill, and in the church by Lurd GHEY's Bill for the Commutation of Tythes.
Since writing the above, we have heard that the same
opinion is held in high places, and that the Coronation will take place either the $21 \mathrm{st}, 22 \mathrm{~d}$, or 23d of September.
A correspondent wishes us to ask Lord Melbourne whether he did not receive a communication from a body of the effect, that if they were called upon to act against Reformers, or at any riot arising from the collection of Tythes, they win circumstance, he did not observe, that he had received many similar communications?
In this question is embodied the substance of a report prevalent in Bristol, and which was carried to that place by Lordship in Hertfordshire, and professes himself to be on lerms of intimacy with him.
The Times of Wednestay, atier informing us that "a grand political experiment is just now in progress among
our neighbours (in France) little short in importance to (of) THE REvouvtion of last July - and the fate of the popular The Revolution of last July-and the fate of the popular
Monarchy is abmut to be drawn from the electoral urn Having premised this-
It tells us that the Chamber of Deputies, by this chosen, has been returned-" Chicfly by the middle ranks, the active stirring part of the population, the great body of small proprietors, who possess estates of the annual value
of 2001 or 3001 a year, the merchants and weal hier shop keepers, who pay licence duties and personal taxes; prosmaller functionaries. By the return of the state, of the electoral body at the last election, the majority of them paid a census of less than twenty pounds!
This is a description of the French electors under an es perimental system equally important in its probable results with a Revolution Now let is see the atcount given
by the Times of the Members likely to be returued by such constituency.

The favourite candidates appear to belong to the movement party or to the extreme left of the Chamber-nearly all the old friends of Constitutional freedon, who last year re-
sisted the arbitrary proceedings of Charles the Tentr sisted the arbitrary proceedings of Charles the Ceirme,
have knocked in vain at the doors of the Electoral Colleges. Whoever engages to vote against the hereditary privileges of The Peers, against privilege, monopoly, or inequality o ANY KIND, is sure to obtain the suffrages of the electors. tical experiment founded precisely upon the same principles. as those of our own Reform Bill-that experiment being one tep more forward in its process than ours, but which, as noticed some weeks since, France has been kind enough exhibit to
guidance.

The old friends of Constitutional freedom"一who were Ultra Liberals last year, now "knock in vain at the doors of the lectoral colleges." Is not this a full and perfect verification of every thing that Mr. HUNT has told us herestituents oppose the Bill because it does not yet go bail
enough.," Now the French having gained the Reforin Bill which passed last $\Lambda$ pril. are proceeding exactly in the same course as the English Revolutionists will proceed next Aptil; for the French Bill and the En
fications, are the same things.
With this before our eyes-and purposely put before on eyes by the Times-is there any man who truly loves his which and its Constitution who will support a here de-cribed-it infallibly produce the consequences hehere we have facts-the regular natural working of the system nowr this moment, in progress before our eyes.
lectors fro ony are favourite candidates with the reformed the hereditary privileges of the peers, and against inequality of amy kina.
Since France is good enough to offer herself as a victim and an example for our sake, let us not throw away the golden opportunity affiorded us-let us watch the progress of his great experiment before we launch ourselves us at least
turbulent wares which present themselves-let us pause for the next act of the drama which they are performing exactly corresponding with those which have already taken place in Frauce-be quite sure that the results in that country do not renew the events of forty years ago monarch dethronem,
military despotism.
Never, surely, did an opportunity such as this, occur of profiting by the example of others-ibat it may not be lost is our anxious praye
The King honoured Lord Hill with his Royal presence green.
The entertainment was splendid. The Duke of Wki LingTon was a considerable time in conversation whimet
MAfesty, as was, subsequently, Earl GREY. The subjet know that his know that his Majesty was particularly struck par exhibition of a large tri-coloured flag, dis.
bridge which crosses the Padington Canal.
男
The revolutionary colours were placed horizontally- asin the Datch ensign-not vertically-but the effect and inded tion were the same; and we must confess, that although was English and loyal, here were evidently not a few $r$ Reformers amongst them.
There was a discussion on Monday in the House of Lords Specting the insertion of the name of a Mr. STocser the Ridings of Yorkshire, without the consent, or advic and the Lord Chancelior, after having been roughly handled by Lord LYNDHOBST and some other Lords, made a very mild and amiable explanaiion conduct, disclaiming any intent been intended no doubt to force into a resignation of his office). This game, how did not succeed; and the Chanckllor was certainy a goid deal damaged in the discussion, althor gh the Duke of
placency of lis Lordship towards all Lords Lieute nants of
Counties who rad occasion to communicate with lis Lordship Couniles
The result is all we care about. Lord Harewood retains his nffice, has received the explanation, and the Commission of the Peace has gone d
of Mr. Storis' name
THE following are the leading features of the Archbishop Canterbury's Bill, intituled "An Aet to restrain and regulate the holding,
by Spiritual Persons."
by Spiritual Persons." Whereas it is expedient to alter and amend
Theramble says,
the laws now in force for the reattraint and regulation of the bolding the e aws now in force tor the reattraint and regulation of the lolding
of purarality of dignities and benetices by spirital persons, and to


 session of the same, then and immediately after such noasession
thereof, the first ben fice shall be adjudked in law to be void; and so so
much of the said Act as enalles spiritual persons, being of His
 $=\square=2=5$ $= \pm=2 \pm 2=2 \%$ vasuasvat poral Lords born in wedllock, or the brethren or or sons born of any wedlom-
of any Kniklt, and all Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity, Doctors ot of any Knikht, and all Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity, Doctors of
Law, and Bachelors of the Canon Law, to purchase licence or dis-
pensution, and receive, take, and keep two parsonages or benefices pensation, and receive, take, and keep two parsonages
with cure of souls, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.
canonries, or other dignities, \&c.
Tllat no person shall hold two brefices with cure of souls.
Spiritnal perons havinid thaind licence
Spiritual personns having obtained licence ordispensation. may hold
wo benefices, if the distance between them do not exceed thirty two benefices, if the distance between them do not exceed thirty
miles, with power for the Archbishop of Canterbuis to grant licence or dispensatio
Proviso in

## Proviso for confirmation or dispensation by His Majesty.

Power to Archbishop to revoke licences.
Proviso in case of benefice becoming void by the revocation of Jicence or disp
by His Majesty
How annual
How annual value of benefices to be estimated.
The form and contents of the application for licence or dispensation.
Archibishop may order distance between benefices to be measured Archbishop may order distance between benefices to do be measured.
Preculiar's and donatives to belong to diocese in which they are
Act to extend to England and Wales.
Taylor, the blasphemer, has been convicted, and sendreadful oppression, that Reverend person has of this dreadful oppression, that Reverend person has become a
protegé of the Times, in which paper yesterday we find the the Clergy, inculcated by the advocates of the Reform Bill: TO THE :EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
Sin-A few of us were just congratulating ourselves and the country
on the overwhelming majority in favour of the Refortu Bill, when we
were joined hy one of the churchwardens, (a hearty friend to the were joined hy one of the churchwardrns, (a hearty friend to the
cause), who informed us he had seen the curate, Mr. Sissmone, who
left with hisperemptory commands that the belle should not on the occasion if the inhalbitants required it. This communication
was received, as you may suppose, with great indignation, and several
pounds were at once subscribed, to enable the people pounds were at once subscribped, to enable the people to tesestify their
joy by a bonfire, and provide those who could not provide themselves with some stronk beer to drink thr health of our worthy King nnd
his Ministers, and succeess to the Bill. I have just left an assemblage
of weveral hundreds of the intingitints of weveral hundreds of the inhabitants round an immense bonfire, on
the ton of which is seated an efligy, clother in a surplice, with white
bands, \&cc. while with the voice of thender the air resounds with huzzas from the multhitude owhich is fast incrasening. This uncalled for
interfercnce on the part of the vicar, has cansed all this: without his peremptory connmands, a few peals, would have been rung, and the
matter passed over. In haste, yours, \&oc.

SUBSCRIBER. Lond Milton has expressed an opinion wholly unfavourable to the clause in the odious Bill which gives the right of voting in counties to $£ 50$ leaseholders, and gives as a rea-
son that there will exist a derivative interest from some other quarter which may influence the vote of such an electorthis may be, and unless Lord Milton will undertake to reform human nature altogether, he will find that no meawhich he so much affects to dread-All men are, more or less, dependent upon others-frequently with a perfect unconscionsuess of the reason which renders them so; but in a mere common-place venal view of the case, it is perfectly
clear, that if a derivative influence is to affect the $£ 50$ lease holder in a county, the $£ 10$ housebolder in a borough is five o one more likely to be worked upon. So much for the purity to be upheld by the Bill-so much for the independence to be secured by it.
MEDICAL DINNER.
A reporter sends is the following account of one of the no means vouch-yet there is an air of possibility about it which induces us to give it a place at a season when doctors are likely to be in great request, and when every fashionable lady sallies forth into socicty armed with her Siamese bottles of brandy and laudanum.
The feast is described
The feast is described to us as haring taken place at the Freemasons' Tavern, and is remarkable for the appropriate-
ness of the fare with which the tables were spread. The aldermen have turtle dinners- the Literary Fund Society have two anniversaries in the year-the Ministers have fish cunners-the farmers have bean feasts, and the gardeners The dinner was announced been nasty
various subjects were placed upon the table about that the varter a shorects were placed upon the table about that time. earth" who were present took their stations by prescriptive
right.
The banquet
The banquet, purely professional, was in its way excel-
ent-the mixtures-the decoctions-the solids, and the fluids, each in their way wece excellent-the preparations The vermicelli and rascale
of Gardener, of Long-acre. The hams were well cured -
the marrow-bones and kidnies particularly good and well
partid hider the hread samce for the turkey poults was pre-

Three courses of medicated food were successively exhibited in the third, rhubarb tarts were plentifully thrown in; but the professional gentlemen were so
that the change created no sensation.
The Phisique was adinirable-Vin de Grave was the win most popular, but black-strap was taken in large draughts and, to prevent mistakes, the bottles were labelled.
After dinner, the health of Mr. Hume-who was present as an amateur brother-was given; and the Honourable
Gentleman returned thanks for the honour of obliging enquiries, and delivered himself in a very doctor-like manner: confined to any particular branch of practice; he eulogized economy-declared himself to be a great advocate of the anti-money system, and a sparing dispenser of penny-royal -compared Senekn and Broom-and, by speaking for an hour and a half, gave a practical illustration of the possibility The Ladies were given in detail. The Chairman gave DAPHNE Mezereum;" one of the Stewards proposed Poly prescribed a bumper to "Sal: Polychrest
After a protracted course of Joogwood in a series of black draughts, a well-known practitioner in gouty cases favoured the company with Macheath's song of "How happy could I A little interruption of the cordiality of the evening took place in consequence of a mistake: a gentleman who shall be nameless having unluckily hit upon a bad bottle of wine, which was going its rounds, declared that it tasted like a solution of Potash; his next neighbour exclaimed " that's a ley,"-which, being pronounced in the ordinary manner, ever, subsided without a recourse either to pills or bleeding, and a draught removed the irritation altogether.
The health of the Master of the RoLls was given as the irst of all Leeches ${ }_{2}$ win great applause. The glee of "Wine cannot cure" followed, after which a tall gentleman performed an air on the flageolet-his health was subsequently given under the appellation of "P Piper longum."
After Mr. Hume had apuitted the meeting, the President gave the following description of the symptoms and prognosis 's Gentlemen,

Gentlemen," said the learned Doctor, "a great deal of larm has heen created in the public mind on the subject of cholera. I do not consider there is any danger of its reaching our shores. It is true that a malignant epidemic,
pronounced by the best-informed of the faculty to be the pronounced by the best-informed of the faculty to be the of the general election; and such was the virulence of the of the general election; and such was the virulence of the
disorder that it spread rapidly through the kingdom-but I am happy to be able to congratulate you, gentlemen, that this temporary influenza has subsided, and indeed, almost entirely disappeared.

It may not, however, be useless to state some few particulars of the nature and character of the disease, which, it appears, reached the superior members and disseminate itself to different parts of the body. The eruption which it presents is of a mingled red, blue, and white colour, and
when onceit affects the head, delirium and brain fever become the natural consequences, and the constitution eventually is destroyed. The physicians who have been employed to manage this disorder, appear not to have prescribed the
proper remedies for their patients-the brisk cathartic of Doctor RUSSELL has been grievously ill-appropriated, and although, in Ireland, the powder-and-pill system has been dopted. that exhibition was as ill-timed as the other has been misapplied.-In short, gentlemen, this cholera is an imaginary disorder into which the doctors themselves have my opinion, that their disinterestedness, like their abilityt is not ahove suspicion ; for their great aim has been, without regard to the state of the sufferers under their hands, to re ain their practice and pocket their fees.
This address was well received, but not generally understood: some people were pleased to think it allegorical and
ironical-others scarcely knew what to think-when, in the midst of their consultations, a sudden sluiek was hend midst of their "onsultations, a sudden shriek was heard in is it?" cried one-"What can it be ?" exclaimed another-" What does it want?" bellowed ? exclaimed another-" What does it want?"
third-" How did it get out?" bawled a fourth.
The quiet, gentlemanly cause of all this tumult bowed his the dond retired. It was an eminent wit, who had mistaken was going to preside as Cliairman of the room in which he His disappearance relieved the faculty from the horrid mis givings of an unfee'd visit from the tomb; but it put an end to the sitting, and the gentleman who furnished us with the report, came away, convinced, by the manner in which the learned body shook their heads, that all was over.
"SURELY mortal man is a Broom-stick! But a Broomstick, perhaps you will say, is an emblem of a tree standing on its head; and pray what is man, but a topsy-turvy creahis head where faculties perpetually mounted on his rational his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth and yet, with all his faults, he sets up to be an universal
Reformer and corrector of abuses-a remover of grierances Reformer and corrector' of abuses-a remover of grierances,
-rakes into every slut's corner of nature, bringing hidden corruption to the light, and raises a mighty dust where there was none before, sharing deeply all the while in the very same
pollutions he pretends to sweep away." - Vide Dr. Jonathan Swifi's Meditation upon a Broomstick.
That once admirable actor and clever map, Elliston, he comedian, is dead-he died after a protracted illness, and-strange to say-at the age of 57 , of gradual decay-on Friday morning last.
Ile was born in Orange-strect, Bloomsbury, in the year 1774, and not in Suffolk, as has been erroneously statedand his uncle, Doctor Elliston, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, charged himself with his education,but the stage, which has been the pleasing cause of ruin to him before the public-he having, with MATHEWS and several other votaries of the drama, performed in private, much to their own satisfaction, long previous.
The field of his early fame was Bath, where he becam he reigning favourite, and where he married Miss Runine children. She died in 1821 .
Elliston's first appearance in London was at the Hay-
market, where his success sas merited and complete. Shcva
was, we believe, the character in which he made his debut in
the metropolis; his reputation was speedily established, and it would be difficult to point out any acting superior to his in the Duke in the Honey Moon, in which he was the original performer. His Young Wilding, Sir Charles Racket, Don Felix, the Three Singles, and many other characters in comedy, were excellent, each in its way. His versatility was not the least of his merit, and although his tragedy was inferior to his comedy, that, and even opera, were within his reach. There was a joyousness in his manner, a vivacity in and countenance, which combined to place him in the first rank of the corps dramatique
Elliston, however, would rule; and accordingly he took a lease of that overwhelining calamity Drary-lane Theatre, which in due course of time exhausted his means, and he eventually fell to the Surrey Theatre, which he managed, little beneficial result to himself. He had his follies, perhaps his vices-but not more than fall to the lot of thousands of others; and there was a certain degree of inflation in his others; and there was a certain degree of inflation in his
mannei of treating small matters, which, no doubt, will hereafter furnish food for the theatrical historian-at present we have only to record his death, which, in common with the rest of his admirers, of which class we profess ourselves to be, we most sincerely lament.

A VERY strong sensation has been created by the system of dog murder which has been adopted in Hyde-park. We are of opinion that very frequently the names of High and Illustrious persons are brought into question and disrepute by cated, and although the savage order for the destruction of cated, and although the satage order for the destruction of His Rears His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, it may have been persons having dogs there being no place so convenient to persons having dogs, there being no place so convenient to as Hyde park, have been outraged by the cool murder of their favourite animals, which, as they have time out of mind been accustomed to do, they hare taken with them to Hyde-park
If dadrantages ofential ornament to a piece of burnt grass at the end of Stanbope-sireet, or at the corner of South-sireet the deer, we admit, ought to be protected from the assanlts of dogs which might be found hunting or worrying them; but really the tyranny of directing all dogs to be shot found in tradesman, to the black-nosed pug, the curly poodle, or the waddling spaniel of the antiquated maiden or the rose-daubed dowager, is more than the people are yet accustomed to.
We notice this matter because we have heard that an incention exists among persons, not perhaps of the highest
class, to take the law into their own hands, and retaliate personally upon the keepers for the outrages committed upon their dogs. This system, we trust, will not be adopted; and we think it will be considered less necessary when we
have called the attention of the reader to the following pre

## SOMERSET ASSIZES, March, 1814

Mr. Comer brought an action against T. S. Champneys, Esq. and his Game-keeper, for shooting plaintiff's greyservants to destroy all dogs found on his premises, and one witness stated that the dog was forcibly taken, tied to the stump of a tree, shot, and then buried.

Champneyssets up a justification, that he had cautionary boards put up,
vould be shot.
The Court animadverted severely upon Champneys conduct, and ruled that such notice would not justify the Verbum sap.
We copy the following trom the Lainburgh Evening Post of Saturday :
columns, which seemed to imply, amonnst other charges, into our columns, which seemed to imply, amongst other charges, that the
Earl of ArkLIE, the Lord Lieutenant for Forfarshire, had lately
acted upon Whig principles. In justice to the Noble Earl, and not acted upon Whig principles. In justice to the Noble Earl, and not
leas in justice to ourselves, we have now to atate that that paragraph was written under entirely erroneous impressions regarding the line of conduct which Lord Arrirg has all along pursued with respect to
the Reform Bill of the Whig Ministers. He has been its uncompromising opponent from first to last; and we are extremely sorry that, moment, have diverted the current of strict justice. Lord Aincie is entitled to the thanks of the country for his patriotic conduct.
With regard to the offer of a reward which his Lordship has pubproduction contained matter grossly libellous, independently of it fied in the steps he has thoughit proper Noble Earl was fully justiunprincipled author might be detected. But, on the whole, we
think that the Noble Earl may rest upon bis own high character to think that the Noble Earl may rest upon his own hikh character to
rescue him from the imputations which his calumniators so fondly

The New Sporting Magazine says, that " Thirty years ago the Whigs were Fox-hounds-now, they are GREY hounds.
Tre Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Right Honourable the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Cummons, to consider the expediency of allowing the use of molasses in the brew-
eries and distilleries of the United Kingdom. If the ressult of this Committee's deliberations should be to determine the question in corn, and operate much more seriously against them than the rum
question, which was defeated last Scssion, would have done. The nrotecting duty, will be transferred from the West Indies to the
United Kingdom-molasses, ordamp sugars, will be largely imported and substituted for corn in the breweries and distilleriek, thereby
most seriously injuring the landowners and farmers, the regula falling markets for corn, and the prospect of an early Surely, with harvest, the present attempt even to aget of an early and abundan inter lerence with
the already depressed landowners and tenantry, must be considered the already depressed landowners and tenantry,
impolitic and dangerous-Caledonian Mercury.

We once more cull a leat from the Morning Post, where we find on Monday the following extract from some fashionable periodical work on the subject of gentlemen's dres
" GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS. sorts; but the hip buttonastand a little wider apart. Dress coats
are worn generally with flaps rather narrow. Lappels at top are
wider and lis. wider and less pointed; but the collar step is very small. All coat
collars and lappels are made to swell. Buttons are of the hatit size,
and six or seven up
and six or seven up the breast are not too numprous.

- We perceive, as the summer advances, that the stiffistarched
confining cravat, is fact giving way to the open collar, relieved by a
handkerchief, passed slighty found the neck aud fastened in front, as

One of the great－and as the Cocknies would say－most refreshing points about the Paper called the Court Journal， has hitherto been its total abstinence from any thing like radical line，and therefore think it right merely to observe that it is wrong in every thing it states as political facts．－ With its opinions we have nothing to do．

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

Paris，6th July， 1831
My dear Bull，－I am reminded by the date of this letter that we have rendered France happy and strong，dinnified and imposing，rich and prosperous，and was to have united all Frenchmen by one indis－ rily．forced to takea retrospective view of the proceedings of this year
and am compelled to ask whether the promises of the revolution and the liberals have been rehlised the Dey of Alar Res－and now，France is at peace with no one excep the Dey；and aine is at peace with him because he is dethroned．－
Twelve months ago the opinions and wishes of the French Govern ment were respected by every nation in the globe－and now there i
not even a small German State which does not laugh at and scorn it． Twelve months ago，the commerce of France was so rapidly improv the restoration of the Bourbons had at least procured in a great de
gree the physical happiness of this country－and now，there is no commerce at all．Twelve months ako，every manufacturer was kettin rich，and a failure was not heard of once in six months－and now
two．thirds of the manufactories are closed，and the labourere ar
literally living upon veretables and water．Twelve months ago，the literally living upon veretables and water．Twelve months ago，the capital－and now they do not obtain 1 per cent．Twelve months ago，
not a shop was to be let in all Paris，and the moment any one was empty there were sure to be a hundred applications for it－now，ther are thousands of shops to let，and none will take them，even at rent
diminished 40 or 50 per cent．Twelve months ako， 5 per Cents．wer at 110 ，and now they are at 85 ，and 3 per Cents．Wrie at 86，which ar
now at 56 ．Twelve months ago，the peace of Paris was preserved a now times by a few hundred police officers－and now， 100,010 National Guards are not enough to keep it quiet．Twelve months ago，the paid at all－in others，at the point of the bayonet－in others，the
ittle stock of furniture of the miserable tax payer is seized and sold a．not more than one－third of its value to mect thr demands of the
tur receiver；and，in the west of Fronce，a camp of some thonsand
trans of their painful duties；and in spite of a loan，of additional taxes the issue of an unlimited ambunt of exchequer bills，and of a patri－
otic contribution of some minllions of francs on the part of the lover of revolutions，the treanury is empty；the demands on the Ministe
of Finance exced his resources，and，very soon，new taxes must b imposed and new loans resorted to．Twelve months ago，France of that number to Alsiers to destroy the pirates－now she has 500,00 the world．Twelve montha ago，no power in Europe was more kene
rally respected than France－and now，the Duke of Modena refuse
 tion in this country；thie Emiteror of Austria and Kink of Pnussi
treat all the letters and despatehes of Louis Phin with diedain；the Kink of Spain refuses to allow a French ariny to march throuskithat countty towards Portugal ；the Sultan has ordered Gurlemsinor，
French Ambassador at Conatantinople，oto about his business，be
cause he dared to sugkest the propriety of Turkey aiding the Poles cause he dared to sugkest the propriety or turkey yiding the of the
the．Belgians，who twelve monthe quo desired the re－union of
country to France under the constitutional governiment of C the TENTH，now onenly declare that they would sooner belong to
Holland than to Louts Phicip；HRd finalls，the Poles themselves dread above every thing the intervention of France in their favour，
as they declare they would rather perish than be succoured by a Go－ as they declare they would rather perish than be succourths ako，the perfect tranquillity－and now，the laws are every where openly vio－
fated，and every province is in a state of disorder．Twelve nonthis
aro，the churches were well attended on Sundays and rete days－reli－ ago，the churches were well attended on Sunday and rette days－reli－
gion was reppected，laws werein force against vice and immorality，as
well as auainst trading during divine service－indecent and blaspliemous publications were alnost monnown－and if any per－
sons offended the laws they were proceeded akainst without delay， and were pomptly and effectually $p$
profaned by law；the print shops are full of the most disgusting
prints，and the booksellers vend openly those works which for years past had beren prohibited by the improved civization and morality of the ake in which we then lived．Twelve months apo the colleges
were all full the religious serninaries were all inhabited，the students
were pursuing those studies from which atterwards they hoped to were pursuing those studies from which atterwards they hoped to
obtain fonour and wealth，and the rising keneration were instructed by men who feared God and honoured the King；but now，the
leges are halr empty，the religious sminarieg have bren either
destroyed or closed，the students are cngatgrd in discussing pnlitics or revolting akaingt their teachers，and thne teachers are either
infidels or anheists．Twelve months ano the Frunch were the liveliest and most happy prople under the sun；they danced at fetes．flocked
to the theatre，took delight in the arts and sciences，and always said to care and sorrow＂get ye gone till to morrow：＂but now，there are
no people so dull and wretched ；the fetes and fairs are destitute of
visitore the the visitors，the theatres are not more than one fourth full，private par－
ties are siven unp，balls are discouraked；and I may mention in cor－ and Paris，more than a world of words，that the celebrated balls at
Ranelagh，in the Bois de Boulogne，have been abandoned．Twelve me Libergls；buy now we have Republicans，Napoleonivts．Litherals， state of thinge and the existing Government．Twelve inontlis Ako
not more than three persons were in prison in all France for political offences；at present all the jails are crowded，and orders have been
given to entares some and to bind a new one near Paris．
This then，is the change which twelve montlishave eflected！These
and can anawer the question with great lacility，What have we lost by the
revolution？Why，up to the present monent we have lost all Bained nothink．
Let me now，my dear Bull，pursue my system of fact recording，
since the factsol pach week are suftient to fill a volume；and ii the
pernesal does not convince the Peers of Great Britain that they must
rush to the foot of the throne and defend it before it be too late from
a similar revolution and sininiar resulte，why I shall despir oo the
cause of truth，and shall be disposed to abandon politics for the re－
will now propose a Retorm Bill，moderate，just，and anti－revolution
ary，and will now reject the measure discussink in the House of Com
mons，they will be in tine to prevent the spread of Jacobinital lpin mons，they wail will preserve to Great Britain that Constitution which the envy and admiration of the world．But a few months hence it will be too late；and let them be assured，that a revolution once
commenced cannot be arrested．Concession now may be made to commenced cannot be arrested．Concession now may be made to a
certain wise and moderate cxtent，and the Constitution be preserved， the people satisfird，and the country saved；but an acquiescence in
the revolutionary Bill of Lord John Russecl must inevitably lead to an attack on the Church，the Funds，the Aristocracy，and then the
Crown．Iassure tou most seriously thut tlie French Correspondents Crown．assure you most seriousty thut the French correspondents
of the English II hiss openly avou，that it is intended next year to
provose the abolition of all tithes and all church patronage，should the propose the abolition of all tithes and all churchl／patronage，should the
revolution Bill be now carried．I know several of these，who are in constant，daily correspondence on the English Protestant Church．You may consider this as a fact． Excuse this digression；but the French revolution，and the events now passing around us，should teach us something more than merely a hearty，united，and determined ressistane to that wretched party，
which has its adherents and correspondents in England．And now or the facts of the past week
FAct 1．－LOwis Past
FAct 1．－Louis Philir has returned to St．Cloud，fully satisfied of
two things－1st，that he must make war to save his crown－and 2 d ， mere cat＇s pase in the hands of the Liberals，and that when the
a the
cublic is ripe he will be laid on the shelf． republic is ripe he will be laid on the shelf．
Facr 2．The elections are now proceding throughout France． The royalist Depaties abstain from presenting themselves，and the
oyalist electors will not vote．The elections will merely show the elative strength of the republican party，since it is a contest between remaining as we are for the moment，or changing at once．All are ink awhile，and gaining time．A war majority will be returned to the FAcr 3．－The Liberals have determined upon celebrating the nniversary of the taking of the Bastille，although the Governmen dieapproves the measure．It is said the result，will，however，take the lead，lest the mob shonld proceed
the to St．Prlagie．and liherate those in prison for political offences． FAct 4．－The Goverument is so apprehensive of serious riots tion for the starving labourers，and to get them out of the way．
Facr 5．－The Revolution journal has been seized at the post office or attacking the Government－though the revolution was to hav
brought us the liberty of the press．A clever journal，called The
Caricuture，has been alao seized，for having a representation o Prince Talleyrand setting in motion a set of puppete，and another representing the Governmentas a mason，planternpered mortar．You perceive，by these and othe to its principles，though ridicule is often the test of truth．
Fact 6．－The funds have again fallen 5 per cent．and all public securities have proportionably suftered．An akent of Change，of
long standing，has failed，and the father now ceases to have confi－
dence in his own son．Public contidence is destroyed． Fact 7．－A A ew days since a large crowd of young canaille wont to
celebrated place of entertainment called＂：LaCliaumere Montmar－ tre，＂and took possession of the place destined for dancing，amids
shouts of＂Viev la Repubbigue．＂The municipul guard in vain inter
fered－the tables and forms were broken－women were insulted－ property destroyed－and all this was done in the name of liberty！
Fact $8 .-A$ new journal，putiolished by the＂Societe des Amis d Peuple，has made its appearance．The first number was seized by the Government．It is violent，republican，and revolutionary．It
addressed to the people，and excites them to revolt against the
Facr 9．－The French．Government is actually opposing the electio of M．Lapitte，and has set up a candidate in the person of M．n
R⿴囗十 thieves fall out＇tis honest men who profit．
Fact 10 ．The heroes of July have held another meeting，an arp，nor on receiving the medal．This is pleasant news for his Mapesty！
Fact Fact 11．－For some days past there have been in circulation
francepieces，with the effiky of Henny $V$ ．About 20,000 francs
this coin is said to have been put in circulation in Prance．They ar greatly songht after by the adherents of the younk prince．
Facr 12．A A great number of July heroes，who have not been
rewarded，and who assert that their right to the national recom pence has been disresarded，have held a mectink and orkanized com－ been already sikned by nearly 5000 ．
To France 1 must not solely， or the events of the last week in other parts of Europe are
worthy of notice．In Belkium the Congress has been occupifd in discussing whether it shall make war against Anstria，Great
Britain，Prusia．and Russia，and rejpct the propositions of the
London conference，or whether it shall endeavour to obtain the London conlerence，or whether it shall endeavour to obtain the
assistance of France，and make war upon Holland．For this，
my dear Busp，is the eecret of this allair．The French Go my dear is ploting to the last．Yes，to the very last，old Tas
vernment
nernanv believes that he shall succed in obtaining Belginm for
Loun Louis Philip，and if the Compress shall not accept the eikhtee
Articles nowproposed，it will be because Lous Prilip has take
care they shall know privately but certanly care they shall know privately；but certainly that in the event
thrir rejection France will oppose force to force，and will protest
arainat any armed intervention．The state of suspen in arainst any arined intervention．The state of suspenge in whic
Belkium is placed，has led to the emiration of all the bestand nost
virtuous citizens；and the low countries，which twelve month a wre the garden of Europe，are now deserted plains，and abandoned o pauperism and woe．It is by no means impossible that the Ar－
ticless will be rejected，or accepted by so small a majority as shall
ender it quite itnpossible for Prince Leoroun to accept the Crowl Indeed，It pute it to him，how he can expect to remain six months
King of Betgium with the priesthood，the French party，the Duteh party，the Repullicans，and the war party all opposed to him？He
must be madd to accept a Crown on such conditions．The Throne Greece was a prize compared with such a Throne as that of dis－
tracted，ruined，and forsaken Belgium．The Prince must not pose that by justice and reason，truth and honour，he will succeed，
Quite otherwis．Kink Whaman tried this，but as he was a Pro and the same fate must await trindece Leoround shourd he consent to
abandon his independence and dignity to become the Chief of a cabal Revolutionary Belgium．
In Portugal all is tranquillity and peace．The French fleet is still occupied in marauding－in seizing wine and orankes－insulting the
British Flag and Government－and puting a little cash into the
Treasury by its seizures．This is the most unprincipled manner of going to war ever yet heard of，and the lritiah Government，though
Whig one，cannot long permit it．If France has made war unon a Whig one，cannot long permit it．If France has made war upon
Portigal then why does she not send an army to land，and a fleet to
bombard，and France will soon learn with horror the result．but it is really not to be endured，that a strong naval power should insult a weak one simply for the purpose of obtainink concessions which no
hoinest inan even in Prance would say oukht to be made．This system of piracy，on the part of rance，itired by the Government of DON
since no one insult has been ofer
Mious Mravel to France，and none even to Next week，I slall be able to tell you gomething about the result
of the General Election in France，which，it is expected，will end in avour of the War and Republican party．－Adieu then，my dear
3uble till Wrdnesday next，and assure yourself ever of the affection
and respect of your faithful correspondent．
P．H．

## WEST INDIES．

We continue our extracts from the＂State of the West India Colonies

ST．VINCENT．
Royil Assent the 14th March，I827．）
Religious Instruction，and Observance of the Sabbath．Baptism and


 gious instruction and a knowledge of morulduties；to cause ate slite
to be baptized，without fee or reward，within six months a to be baptized，without fee or reward，within six months after bivesh
to have such baptism duly registered，and $A$ copy of the register givea to each slave batized：under penalty of lopy－ i ． 10 ．Parioter getergea
men shall soleninize matrimony，without fee or reward，betweer slaves as，applying with their owner＇s or manager＇s consentit，appear Food－Cothing－Lodging：Generat Treatment
§ 12．All plantation sfaves shall have assigned to
§ 12．All plantation slaves shall have assiyned to them a portion
of and fully adequate to their support；and shall be allowed topat six full working days in each yenr to cultivate the same．They athat
likewise have lor holidays．Good Friday，Christmas－day，and the tro
next following：penalty 501 ．$\$$ 14．A qualified medical peactition next following：penalty 501．－$\$ 14$ ．A qualified medical prache titioner
shall be emplosed to attend all slaves who require medicato
aid，under penalty of 501 ．；and shall keen a record of all patieal Frescriptions．－$\$ 15$ ．Owners or managers permitting sicts or is in and
slaves to wander about，shall forfeit 51 ． t 101．for each oltence § 13．Every slave shall have hall an hour for breakfast and tip
hours for dinner；all manner of field labour before 5 in the mo hours for dinner；all manner of field labour be fore 5 in the moinip
or after sun．set，except during crop，is prohibited under peanity
$501 .-\$ 16.17$ ．Assigns to mothers，widwives，and nurse，
 the amount is about 4，0001．per population．Exempts mothers of six
labour，at the same time securing to then
maintenance， maintenance，＂under penalty of 1001．for each omission
§21．Limits punishment，Py inferiors，to 10 stripes at one ima，itis
owner or manager to 39 ，within any one week，under penalts of thent to 501 ．for every excess．Record of all such punishment to belfept
and produced to any justice of the peace，under penalty of § 23．No superint mean
therit
the ne


## Evidence．Trial，and Defence． §69．Slaves charged with rrave offences shall be tried firalpe spects like free peryons：with the exception of this superior sdes tage，that counsel be assigned such slaves at the pablic expecicit Slave evidence，except against owners，admissible，as in ctase＇d

65．Secures Right of Property，and Right of Action． §5．Securres to slaves the posiossion of personal property，，and
Ruards against its invasion by anfine of 100 ．over and above the value
of the property taken from them．Offender to be put on his oath： Contumacy to be construed Legal Protection
 Nhall be put about he
morning．Penalty 101

Labour and Holith，ys．
7．Each fipld slave shall have half an hour for breakiast yuls
hours for dinner，each working－day ；and，except during crop
 § 10．Reatricts punishment by owner

## imprisonment for

during the Narne day．Record to be
magistrates．－$\$ 12$ ．No superint

Separation of Families；and Sale of Slaves detached from
 mission，by providing that where there are mortga
sent cannot be procured，anothr slave may be su
139 ．I．Slaves manumited by will are authorised to
next friend，for establishment of freedom．
hext friend，lor establident
 shallbe prevented
under penalty of 5 Right of Property，and Right of Adion．
§ 52．Secures to the slave the possession of pertoo
and imposes a penalty of lol．over and above the full valu





Religious Instruction, and observarice es.








 for each omision.



 visions.







Separation of Families; and Salle of Slaves detached from Estates.
 creed that no flaves shall in iuture be ould separate from the estates to which they velongividence. Trial, and Defence.
 understanding the neter eof an atht: two slaves exaninied sepa-
raiely, to aspe














 ormer failing to shewr just cause of objection, shall grant the appli-
cation. (6n9. Froodibitcolling-Lodging: Geineral Treatment.


 See illso AN TIGUA.v.in.




 peaalty 51. to so 50 .
Separation of fee funilities ANTIGUA.
${ }^{6} 16$. Prohibits the separation of taisianilies by sale under judicial

## See aloo ANTIGUA








 Se Aloo ONTV, wivit.




 the fact that Lich hield will still remanin a clooe boroukh in the thands these voters a rikht. which they never before pas. essed of voling for
 their right or voting at Lichifield. And the Ministers say they ferr
hey can kive no relief in this case consistent:y with the other pro:
visions of thir Bill visions or thair Bill.
Consequently, these fictitions freelolders, who have been long
expecting to lose their votes entirely, find, to their surprise, that
under the new yystem they will under the new system they will enjioy double votes, and be able not
only to crust opposition at Lichticl, but also to exercies a very poweriul infuence a
shire. -1 am, ac.,

## $\overline{T O}$ JOHN BULL.

My dear Bulu-The time is a most arrived the main army of Toryism must be necessitated to fall back on ite body of ressive. The forces of Radicalism thave so far been success-
ful; but still, althourh they have advanced to the very gates of the Oown-it remains entirely in the bands of the yet besieged to drive back
the lawtess crew and maintain theirown just possessions. Of this let hem reel peiffectly assured-they have the power of repelling the asthem discharge their duty to the meelves and to their countrys in spite of tie ignorant yelling of a fierce
stirred up ty the eftorty of designing men
It
It is to the Peers of theser realm mit that the more rational and ele-
vated part of the nation look with imploring eyes. They are alas, likely to become the only anchor of our salvation. Let them be
 the lost son, after tasting a litle of the evils of their own infatuation,
feign to tick the hand they loathed. Above all (and we leel anxious, or trmporising vaccilation must inevitably precipitate them. The
mob is like a petted child - its desires are insatiaule, and run wild by encouragement-" they grow by what they feed on." Even in degeroun to indulge the popular outery. The smalleat favour, which they fancy has been extorted by fear, swells theen with prodizious
notions of poover, and the consciousness of possession beekeci the inclination to exercise it. Witness Catholic Emancipation, then the halloo for the repeal of the Union, then the licentions press, hnd
then this tremendous mensure of Reform. In all this there has heen a regular progression-first one step, then another-a hop, skip, and then a jump into the groaning abyss.
Now, if this be true, how fikely is (destructive as it is, even though it were possible to confine it.) it
will soon be converted into absolute dominion, attended by its usual subversion and anarchy.
shock must come, now in the time for it, while them lie firm-ir the embryo. Allow the opportunity to pass-shiut your eyea to future cvils-care selfishly ouly for the present and that which it now
in reality only a spark may be kindled into an unquenchable
conflasration-the murmuring will soon toss its foaming waters into the tumultuous occan. Who is ignorant of the vile menaces that have been made ise of to induce
the Preas to violate their oaths - to deal falsely with their country -
 threats of a still farthere this netw batch thention of their number-wherefore the very denial of their riphts to inde endent judgment, but for the purposes of intimidation? Is there any truth in the truckling de-
clarations of the Press? The whole history of the preater part of it in exoited times denote its falss hood. It is willing to aerve either
God or Mammon according as its turn is gerved. What are we to understand by the creation of new Peers? Is it not the sign of a weak Ministry, who are willing by the most unconstitutional means,
to accomplish those R Rovolutionary measures. which the prouerly
 spurious revolutionary appendage to the legitimate Perage! Already whelm the constitutional House of Peers if they dare! Already it
has been done by Queen ANNE, but a blot has been cast on that
 by place or faction, have been the very first to exclaim against the
audacious innovation! In fact, the very attempt hetrays the false. have ealmedofthe pirruinousyryijectsupona deluded public. Havethery their side? Pray, what sort of indication do the Peeris of these realm
affiurd, of the truth of their often-made declarations? Are the Peers
 this great nation. If so, are not the sentiments of the whole Peerake Tidications, almorta demonstrable proof, of the opinions or that circic of socirty, and inl the other departments or society, over whom edu-
cation maintains its controul? Most assuredly. All the higher departments of society are interwoven tradualy with each other, from
the aristocray to the niddiling classes. The late eections have
hat in sume conutices even the middling classes have been borne aloon with quility of the elector most of them, any one who has withessed the the wealth, rank, and intellitirnece was on thed conatithtionalil eide.
Besides, why was there not a reater sccession on cirments of society made to the majority of intelligent constitution-

 thr aristocrary, or that part of them called Peers, may mexrt the in
influrnce in either way; but that the most of tins conservative piper
 the opinions of the Peers of these realing are inlicative of ce of the rank, wealth, nd intellivence of the nation nat larke. Wwa have thus long dwelt on this part of the subject, becanse we are knowledge and prudence of the people being as good as any Member of Parliament's. We ask the Ministry whether they durst so far violate
 is a point of intimidation wlich is otterly fruitlesg, and which
they dare not put in practice. Anothr
 lamity! This is the cant on the dewigging torrorists! Alas, they
have been blowing might and nain with bellows of Vulcan, and yet
are are utterly unable even to lend a sladow of plausibility to the false
hood of their menaces:
The country, we do a



 Whine
ninny-he is himself too manly and athe John Buil is no not such
he startled
 the iolle wh
on be arri
disaffection
genuine symptoms that all history bas recorded an the sure preapages e in "the mind's eye, Horatio," for our physical organs give us no reatinpony of their existence.
In fine, there is no viotul
In fine, there is no virtual necessity by which the Peers of thisem-:
pire can be driven from duty's. open course. Our parting worde pire can be driven from duty's. open course. Our parting word
xre and, if unheedede they may le heir teath knell 1 let the Peeta. do their duty-they lave nollinng to fear-let then relinquish their.
duty in.one iora, and they may for ever be blotted out from the pages


## CLERICAL INTGLLIGENCE.

The Rev. G. H. Bowsps to the Rectory' of St. Paul, Covent-gar Mie Rev. John Abrort to be Domeatic Chaplain to the Lord The Rev. Antrur Matrabws, B.D. to a Canon Residentiarybhip
Here:ord Cathedral. The Rev. Wm. HuNrinaton to the Rectory of St. John's, Manchester. (Patronesa, Mra, Byron.) B. The Rev. HENRY HUNTIBGFORD. B. Fellow of Winchester
 ick Chapel, in the parish of St. Marylebone, London. (Patrong The Rev. J. Vavghan bas been elected Afternoon Lecturer to the

 The Rev. GEoine PEA. ase. M.A.A. .t. the. Vicarage of Henley. Suf-
folk, and to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Martin and St. Saviour, foik, and to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Martin and St. Saviour
Norwich, Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Norwich.)
The Rey When a Minor Canonry in Rocheaster Catbedral.
The Rev. GFonge Gooper, B.A. Iate of Jesus College, Cam-
oridge, to the Rectory of North Barcow, Somerset. Patron, E. B. The Rev. Hevar Wyatc Cotrie, to the Vicarage of Watiord Northante. Patron, Lord Chancellor.
The Refr. Frincis Jgnninos, Recwir of Croston, near Brigg, Lincolombirea


 and Rector of North Chanil, , insifex. intelligence.
 Hachelore in Ryvintry.-Rev. G. b. Corrte, Cuthertne Hall; Rev. Joseph


 Reve. Edward Everard, St. Peters College, and Chaplain to the Household at
Brighto
Rev. John Grifith, Emmanuel Conege, Prebendary of Rooheter, and Mcar



New Chirch. - The new Church at Coleford, in the parish of
Kilmerson Somerset will he onecrated by the Lord Biehop of
 ink of the members ol the Buth and Bedminster District Commiettee
of this Soceiety took place on Tueaday, at Wrington. Divine service
 sermon the parties proceeded to the National schooi. The Rev. Secretary then read the re port. It stated that the Parent Society
lind been now labouring for one bundred and thirty years in its glo-
rion rious olyjects ; that the number of Bibles, Testaments, Common
Prayers, Psaltery
 cost, considerably exceeded the nuuber in aly former year ; that
they rached antoget
later, to the vatet nmount of $1,715,500$. Since the supplied with a Bible and Coinmon Prayer, the Socie ty bad furnished purpose. The Society had ilso directed its attention to Ireland, and its objects in that hands of the Lord Prinate, for the furtherance of


 hold two deanerief, channe, or other dignities, \&c.; that no person shatilnod tivo benetirs with cure of souls; spiritual nersons, having
ottained licens or ditpensation, may hold two benefices, it he distance between them do not exceed thirty miles, with power for his arace the Archibliop to grant jicense or dispensation; peculiars
and donations to belong to the dionese in which they are situated. and altar-scrren, being now nearly completed, the Dean and Chapter have fixed Monday the 25 th inst. Oor the opening of the Cathedral.
The work, both in ntone and wood, is executed in a very superior maincr. A very beatitilul new pavement of Ketton gtone has been
liad down in the nave and tranetp. The Bishop of GLoucstre
(with whoon the work originatedt whilst he was Dean) has been invited, and has wodly accepted the invitation, to open the Cathe-
dral, and preach on that most interesting ociasion.

Abotract of the Net Produce REVENUE.
Nhotract of the Net Produce of the Reyenue of Great Britain, in the
Years and Quartersended 5th
ink the Increaly 8330 , and $\overline{\text { jth }}$ July 1831 , ink the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.


CITY.--SATURDAY Evening.
The payment of the dividends has commenced, but the tranync-
tiona in the Money Market have heen of litule moment. Consols for Acrount closed this afternoon at 83t. Nothink of monent in doink in Foreign Stock. Russian Bonds

We have received Bombay Papers to the 30th F.t. Thic Governor
General was at Cawnpore on the 6th, when he reviewed the troops.

 bouring country perfet
Mrstratovs Apratir.-It will doubtless be in the recollection of
our readers, that an account appeared in the papers of an altempt our readers, that an account appoared in the papers of an attempt
made by some person or persons unknown to poison a coroner's
Jary who held an inguest on the bodies of three individuals on the Jury. who held an inquest on the bodies of thre individuals on the
224
December, at the sign of the Earl of Chatham's Arms, Thomas-

 recovered from the effeecto of a deleercrious sobstance proved to have
been introduced into the food on that occasion. Athough a rikid encuiry was instituted at the time, the result of it did not fix the
crine on any parties, thourh several wete suspected. Among crime on any parties, though several wete suspected. Among
those upon whom sumpicion fell was a man named James Lowe, a butcher, who, since his dismissal from the service of his late employers for dishonesty. has made some disclosures to a magistrate, accuase of havink employed him to purchase some tartarized antimony for them the which he procured at a chemist's in the town, and gave to William Campion, whom he soon aster saw enter,
in company with bis brother, the Chatham Arms pulichonse-
On quiry took place into the affair, at the King's Arins, Woolwich, when the fact of Lowe's having purchased the poison was proved by the
shopnan who sold it him. The servant who dressed the teeaks leposed, that whilst ro occupied. she saw no one enter the kitclien; she however, was absent a fhort time to lay the cloth up stairs, durink
which abvence some one might have entered. Slie gave hre mother some of the steaks after the Jury had dined, who soon after became
dreadfully ill, and las since died. Lowe persisted in the truth of his dreadfully ill, and has since died. Lowe persisted in the truth of his
former disclowures to the maxistrate, hur ad dinted being induced to make them in consequence or laving been disclingred for purloining
an old whecl of his employers, wlich he (Lowe) sodd. Tle makistrat's agreed in the necessity of caution in receiving evidence or such a man, and the enquiry was postponed till Friday, and sum-
monses were directed to be issued against the Campions, to compel their attendance.
At an carly hour on Thurslay morning, a herdsman of Mrs.
Frtherstone, named Luke Doyle, was murdered within Frtherstone, named luke Doyle, was murdered within a mile of
Portun ia. ily a party of Terry Ates who slot him while going out The frecedom of the City was preyented to Lord John Russell yesterday at Guildhall. The Lorrd Mayor afterwards entertained his
Lordship and peveral other of His Majesty's Ministers at the Manof Brazil was also of the party. morniarmink ine ihe house of Mr Mnderson, rek. Merchact, LLongs l-ane,
Smithield. The interior of the house was destroyed ; but the
 of having ohtained a certifincli on Friday, Henry Fry was convicted Apothcearies' Company by fratudulent represen antation, the dery fefendant not having served aregillar apprenticeship of five years, as prsscribed
by the Aft 55 th Geo. TII.. and wentenced to twelve monthy' imprisonment in II chester Gaol. The prosecution was at the instance of
the A pothrcaries' Company. Friday morniak. anpany. elderly lady was passing in front of the
Town Hall, Southark, she suddenly fell to the ground. opposite to
 rendered her, she died in a few minutes.
In the Prerokative Court. on Frid Fidy, Sir John Nicholl set aside a testamentary paper, purporting to be the will of Mr. G. Whittem,
 Benjamin Pike, Forty years of are, residing in Joiner-street, Sonth-
Wark. was dicooverd inn the yard or the house hanking over the drain
with his thoat cut in lese, and was conveyed to St. Thomas's hospital. The rash act is attribinted to wanto of employment.
In the list of the division on the

 the minority, whereas that kentleman voted for the second reading
There are, we helieve, anme other errors.







[^2]


'THE COUKI JOURNAL of Saturday, July 9 , contains:-






 PHILOSOPHY IN SPORT MADE SCIENSE IN EAREST.
 with numerous engravings. Also, just reads.

## 

 liem within the reach of even private individualy. A Catal.gne of all the Works
which lape" been printed by order of the Comminsion, with the reduced prices
 I Cititcal Nomices, and Porrraite - Part First: The Fren nh Theatre:-


$\bar{W}$VERLFY NO V EL LS.




London: Whttaker and Co., Are Maria lane.

PEERS and COMMONS of ENGLAND: !! D Do you think the
 ink :": publit hed hy Halchand dand Son. Piecardill:

THETHIRD VOLUME OC COLONEL NAPIER'S HISTORY may not with arsuited conidene be predicated of the work hefore
T. and W. Boone (from the Strand), 29, Now Bond fetrineet.



TIIE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XC, will be published on

 ment. and prevention of the Malady. With a Map of fits course. By BISSET
HAWKNSS, MiD.


otes ty the Editar Sit Waltor Scont, Lord Stweell, Sir



 Universtties.
Prinled for © J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-
 - Conder's Italy, will in future be the travereling companion of erery man hent


 "We sinecerly conn ratulate the public uppor the appearance of a work which





CHE AROMATIC EAU DE COLOGNE is the Real and only




 A N. UNUSUAL SACRIFICE in LADIES' DRESSES. \&C.



GENERAL CEMETERY COMPANY--
 Exeter Hall, Staald, a Viscount miluton in the Chair






 amicable society's opfice,

## 




GOUF CURED, without the use of those fashionable Poionen,






| On the 7 th instant, in Milbank-street, Westminster, Mra. Ams 0 , widorod <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| \%, Mear Birmintham Henty, youngest sen ont the Re |  |
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| Mary, widow of E. Inher, formerly of Hatton- Ca aiden-On the at Edmonton, Sarah, widnuw of the late Mr. Cobbent, haring in of $J$ p <br>  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| only six dayo-On the 5th ingt. at Margate, Janne hag', Esq. of Lhe pherrts thath, in her liza, wife of $R$. Harrison, Eq. of the Pastsame place-On the 7th inst.共 |  |
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wahble of discolouration or corrosion, and fixed without the incumbrance o

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 minediately firward their names to the Publishers, or through the nedium of

OVEITIES IN THE FUNERAL LINE. - Messrs. Milton nita, on the banks of the Regent's Canal, for the purpose of burying people recedence in the choice of hiealily spots, and a list and description of the mem


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 The Marquis of Losponvegrar, eeelng the Nobile Earl in his place, public duties and intereats if the papera conneeted with the appoint
ment of Prince Leopold to the throne ol Belpium, were laid belore the House? Atso whether that appointment had, the sanction of the
Kins of Hollund? If the papers were refused, his Lordstip expressed his intention to oubmit a motion to the House on the sub. by this country was to be eontinued after that illustrious individual ascenis be throne of Relgium?
Exil GREY replied, that wherin
was broukht forwird, he should be prepared to give answers that he was broukh forward, he should e prepared to give answers that he
doutred not would be satisfactory. His Lorlship further added, that when the proper time arrived in the estimation of Ministers,

Conld not interlere. Bill, which is nearly similiar to that introduced by his Lordsthip last
Session ; but there are some aterations in the minor deails, as in the regulations regerding the appointment of official assignees
the power of appointment being restricted, to allay the jealousies o certain leading persons in the City.
After a few words from Lord WY
Atter a few words from Lord Wrwporp, the Bill was read a firat
time, and ordered to be printed. the Lord Chancelor stating that although he might propose the second readink and commitment of
the Bill. for the purpose of filling up the blanks, he would take car to hine it re-connitited, and postpone the third reading to sare period as should enable lord Lyndhurst to be pres.
sion
Several Bills were advanced a stage.-Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Perrs to hear the Royal Absent ki
certain Bills (for which see Lords' Report.)
On the motion of Mr. Tennyson a new writ was ordered to be issued for me the borough of Bletchingley. MM. Tennyson having made
his election to sit or the Boroukh of Stanford ; and on the motion of his efection to sit tir the Boroulg or ter samior ; and on the motion Chilt The Marquis of CHND Dose presented a petition, signed by a number
of the most respectable inhabitants of Northamplon, complaining of or the mos respectable inhabitans of Northampton, complaining o thet town and praying for inquiry. After a a short discussion the
petition waa received, and ordered to be primted. On the motion or Liord Duncannon the Order of the Day was read
for taking into furtlier consideration the Report on the Waterloo or taking into furt lier
Bridge New Street Bill.
Mr. N. Wh
Mr. D. W. HARvery said, that as the House was not fully in pos-
session what the precise object of this Bill was, he should inove an ainendment, that the Bill be re-committed, and eent to a Committee ap-stairs to report their opinion on it. The CHANCRLLOR O
 On the question that the Speaker do eave the Chair,
Mr. KN®By athed whether Ministers intended to proceed with
 that, for the purpose of preventink confusion. it would be better not
to proceed with the hree Bills pari passu. His Majest's Government. however. were deterninned to crarry through the Scotch and
Irish Bills this Session. Nothing should prevent them buta majority
 the Speaker having left the Chair, a lonk discussion took place on the
reaolution to equalize the dutios on Frencl and Portukuese wines ; it was, however, malgre the able expositions of Messrs. Rolingon,
Goulburn, Sadier, and several other Members, carried on a division,
by a majurits of thent part of the evening, in another Committee of
Supply a disceussion arose upon the claim of Sir Abraham Bradey



 Irom the Chief Secretary of the day was considered a recognition of
his rixit in the patent. Much correapondence ennued upon the subject, and there was adesire on the patt on Sir. . . . Kink to comply
with the wistlee of the Government. His claim was submitted to the arbitration of three etationers in London. who awarded him two
thousand five hundrded pounds per annum as a fair remuneration for An annenilment upon the orikinal motion, hy Mr. Dawson, for the
amount of this award, was noiv moved, and negatived, upon the division. by a majority of 5s.
The Care of Lunatics Bill was read a third time and passed.-Adj.
TUESDA $\mathbf{Y}$. Mr. Whuss, on presenting some petitions, kave notice, that in the fion of a clause, providing that no Parliament should continue lonige

 as to the quertion, he replied that it would be to mislead the country
to state that any measure had been prepared, or was at present con tempated by the Government. He, however, viewed it as a conso-
latory circumstance, that the tithe recerivers. as we well as the tithe A long and desultory converration resulted from the atove remarks. in thes and rents could not be ollected without the aid of an armed Mr. O'Cosseli, liavink adverted to some obvervations by Captain
Gordon as to the kencral resistance of tithe paymentr, denied that there was any such ke neral resistance. He acknowledged that there
 added, that the people were not unwilling to contribute to just remp-
neration for services performed; but that, while there uras a rich
 the granaries of the conntry were burating with their stores, and
whinie peopele in the midst of all this plenty were starving, was it to that some remiedy oukht to be attemp could lasi? Having declared the Newtownbarry affair, and wheithereclergy men thal not attempted

 not believe that there was a general indisposition in that country to pay
Afterat
drew observations from Mr . Spring Rice the conversation dropped.
On the motion of the Chanesilor of the Exohmouer, His Majesty' measage concerning a provision for the Queen was read. His Iord
ship atterwards moved in Committee a proposition that ther be provision of loa.0001. per annum, with the residence in Bushy-park, Or the Queen, in the event of the King's demise; which resolution
Waidoperd,
Lord Johs Russex then moved the Order of the Day, that the
 Lord ustrunsp thereup
praning that Counel be be
of the boratgh of Appleby.
 Bict not being one of pains and penaties. The question was one of
act-the amount of the population of Appleby; and to ascertain act tir R. PEE nat netengary to call in Counse to show that the principle of the Bill on the ground that they wished
Right to them. The


 Meinbers atdressed the House, speaking to the general question, and
occupying the time till one
Coleclock.


 roperty;
Britith nation.
It beink now

## of the debate.

Leneral Aliscussion reeisted the proposition, and said, that after the
 Noble Lord was infiexible in his determination; and the result $m$ mon
that upon a divion there appeared-lor the adjournment, hat Lpon a
apant it. 328.
Upon otrangers being re-admitted the House was occupied ing
further discussion upon the motion that the Speaker do leape the
Chair, when the House divided and upo this division then Chair, when the House divided, and upon this division there ap-
peared -or the motion, 286 ; akainst it, 90 .
 Lord Stormont then moved that the House adjourn till fiveo'dock.
next day.
The Chancellor of the Excheoubr hoped the Noble Lond wodd allow the Speaker to leave the Chair, but his Lordship woold ruot consent, and a division hei
ment, 4 in ikainet it, 214,
Sir C. W ETHERELL now proposed an adjournment, which mampe.
ported by Lord Brdenell, Mr Praed and several other Menter
which went to a division, to which division

 (Althore) had to offer
she CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer proposed that the Howy
shoud repolve itesel into a Committee proforma, and that no didme tage sho
 Hig been yone through the House
leave to pit araiin on Wednesday.

## adjourued at seven o'clock in the merrining WEDNESDAY

Colonel Tor Ress prenented a petition roum Mr. Gurney, complin-:
ing that a Turnpike Bill had pansed the House, subjecting fteamcarriakes to extra and disproportionate toll.
Mr. GEo. DAWBon confirmed this allegation, observing thatone Turnpike Bill had paseed the House, amposing a toll of
carriakes, where other vehicles were only charked 2 s .

## Mr. S. Wortery said that steam-carriages did more injury thith

 $\operatorname{Sir} \mathrm{M}$. W. Riduryjustify such a disproportionate impost.
Mr. WILks stated here
. Whitecharpl-road, with the sreateat advanterate to the public. Ce ounl TonRens eventumlly kave notice that on the $28 t h$ indur




 read for the House koing into Committere on the Reform Bill,
Sir
R. Pek said that there was a point of considerable import which he thought was not decided by the vote or the preceding nigh
The House drcided not to hear Counsel in the case of A pples,


 arise, there would be time enoukh to raise the question. Sa to beon
second enquiry, lie deemed the divisions of certain countied of ond
and
 with which this duty would be performed. Afer mome further discuasion the Order of the Day was
tha
Cuestion










## 

wererma and reliefs which were jibtly required in other co
wore required not here; and whilst the virtuous and the
and sound institutions to their fallen countrymen, in Eng
was worthy of support.
At length the question was put and carried, that the
leave the Chair, and the House went into Committee.
Mr. RERNAL, the Chairmane went into Committee.
of the Bill, when Mr. W. Wrns stated his objections to the
and moved that the disfranchising part of the Bill should
poned till the enfranchising part of it hhd been considered and
-This led to a renewal of the debate on the qeneral ques Mr.
continued till two occlock, when the House divided upon $\mathbf{M r}$
proposition, and the numbers were-for it, 174, azainst
The House having again resumed, the remaining Ord
Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half pa
Mr. EWART, adverting to a atatement made by Mr.
former vening, aidy he wa authorised to contradict
that public bouce were already opened in Liverpool

 the soieversat, who exproneses dibs hone that the House would endea,







 aidision, Mr. Spang Rice aid, was an argument axinst the So-



 oher reterins and whetherevidence would de fref eved it the Com
 worlir iuaif the hearing if evidence denied that the Minister Anow confined the provisions of the Bill t o the population returns of 1821, mere in ivefince of ofich returns

 What the Hon. Memper for Mididiesex woild call, an enemy in their




Outriter about three hourg had been thus occuried, the Speaker wae



 named ing shedule A, and course of which Mr. Hus riept the Houne in a rair of laukther with his exclamations about the " beastit",


The House again realod Findot.
 Poscd the frit atendment, of which previons notich had been fiven



Majorits 1111 . being mentioned in that part of the clause eatablished Ho the division, the Committee then proceeded to the considideration Mr. Crosen expressed hiai intention or opposing it, on the same
grounds on
which he eliould oppose the retention of $A$ ppley in in suoh
soledile $j$. ResseriL said that he proposed to consider the case or
Anplefy on Tuenday.
Mr.CRoken thereui
be brought under consideration. Sol
 chisement.


 tirul Rems we ever saw. Many pritisis liave ill sistratrd Shazkpeare,












 read ond insimmo of the vevee, and ought to be on the tables of alil who noweat misconception prevaile ans to the real object of the Committee Dratilleries and Breweries." It is rightto state, that all that in olought
to be accomplished by the proposed measure is this-that molases,
the produce the procuccelished oy the proposed measure is this-that molasses, the price of barley is so high as to encourmage the in introduction of foreign barley
Atsinson's
the finest flowers, carefully essected of Lavendien, distilled from gitonner and more carefully selected when in bloom. It is much
freed from all the emprrant than the best Lavender Water, and is












 7. GuYS british speliling book. The Thlty third Edition, with

























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 KRIT inted for Loneman, Reee, Orme, Brovn, anit Areen





















ROYAL EXTRACT OFFLFLDERS, The extraordinizy cir-








## We beg indulgence of our numerous friends who require answers- their fuvvurs are nut dissegred

 We have received a very able letter, commendatory of the ATHENEUM,a periodical puper of much merit, The letter is evidenty fram a per a periodical puper of much merit, The letter is evidently from a per-
son not connected with the work, but il calle ourv atteution to the pact,
that the provrietors propose reducing its price to fourpence, after the shat the proprietors propose reducing its price to fourpence, after the
tirst Saturday in August. We think it but justice to say, (not knowing
flo first Saturday in August. We think it but justice to say, (not knowing
in the least who conducts it) that such a work deserves patrunure ; it
is wholly and entirely unpolitical, therefore no political feeting can is wholly and entirely unpolitical, therefore no political fueling can
actuate us in what we suy; but we sincercly think the paper houestly,
and fairly, and ubly conducted, and we therefore say so ;-at the price proposed to
in Europe.

## JOHN BULL.

THE Court is at Windsor.
THE proceedings of the House of Commons on the Reform Bill will be read with deep interest. On Tuesday, Ministers, conscious of their pledged majority on the principle of the
Bill, chose to exhibit symptoms of hanghty inattention to Bill, chose to exdinary customs of Parliament, and drove the Opposition into what otherwise would have appeared a rexatious course of divisions. The adhesion to this system, however,
until seven o'clock in the morning, was the work only of a until seven o'clock in the morning, was the work only of a
few. Sir Robert PeEL had left the arena before one o'clock, and in the division which followed his retirement a considerable number of the most influential Members of the
Opposition either withdrew, or joined the Government in Opposition either withdrew, or joined the Government in
negativing the adjournment.
During the progress of the Bill-in the Committee-if progress it can be called-much eloquence and argument progress it canlayed. Sir EDWARD SUGDEN most success-
have been display
fully proved, that the introduction of the £10.clause not onl fully provel, that the introduction of the $£ 10$. clause not only
was not, but could not have been an inadvertence; and Mr was not, but could not have been an inadvertence; and Mr.
Croker, in a speech replete with eloquence and wit, exposed the monstrous absurdity of giving the elective franchise to a class of the population in whose favour a Bill had actually
been introduced into the last Session of Parliament, constituting them paupers; but the speech of the Right Honourable Gientleman, to which we are now alluding, fell even short of his mincing reply to the Lord Advocate, Jeffery, on
Friday-a more brilliant or effective piece of oralory was never heard in the House of Common, and no man in that House felt it more powerfully than Lord Jeffery himself -he made no attempt at a rally, but sat down, beaten and abashed.
Mr. CA
Mr. Campbell tried his hand for the twelfth time at speaking, and for the twelfth time failed-he too brought the ex-Secretary of the Admiralty upon his back, who in return laid the Learned Gentleman gently down, and left him on
the ground-from the way in which the Learned Geuleman the ground-from the way in which the Learned Gentleman
kept raising his eyes to the ceiling, it seemed as if he were kept raising his eyes to the ceiling, it seemed as if he were
invoking the gods-or goddesses-but they were not propitious, and we presume Mr. Campbell will now pack up
his bag and go circuit, satisfied with his last display in Parliament.

The Committee, it will be seen, have got to schedule $A$, and have decided the fate of Aldeburgh; but on Tuesday,
when the case of Appleby comes to be considered, it is most when the case of Appleby comes to be considered, it is most
probable that a sense of justice will very considerably reduce probable that a sense of justice will very considerably reduce
the majority, which, after the results of the elections, every body knew must support the Ministerial principle.
As to the details of the Bill, nobody in the Government seems to comprehend them-the principle upon which
boroughs are to be disfranchised or not, is not yet ascerboroughs are to be disfranchised or not, is not yet ascer-
tained or declared; and Appleby will put the framers of the tained or declared; and Appleby will put the framers of the
Bill, we suppose, to the trouble of explaining-if they knowwhat they mean.

There never was a more insulting mode of proceeding adopted by Ministers than that of trampling down the Con-
stitution of the country by dint of numbers, without even condescending to speak to the question, or answer when they are spoken to. They plead incompetency, and more than one member of the Cabinet has openly confessed his obstiga-
tion to Sir Robert Peel for getting the Government out of sorapes into which it has, by the sheer clumsiness of its administrators, got itself.
The Times sees the difficulties in which the party is placed, and the dangers by which the Bill it pr
environed-on Friday it quakes thus-
"We may here take occasion to express our regret at seering the
majority on the Reform Bill falling off, owing to the remissness in the attendance of the supporters of the measure. The numbers on
the division of last night were 290 , and 193 , showing a falling off of 77 from the maiority and only 38 , and rom the minority on the second
reading; and this is the more remarkable, as we are assured, that not a single member who voted for the second reading, voted for
Mr. PeEL's amendment. to make (according to his own expesion) Mr. Peels amendment. to make (accor
nonsense of the first clause of the bill.
"Means should be taken to publiald daily the names of members
ho are absent from their duty, that their constituents may advise Who are absent from their duty, that their constituents may advise
with them on the subject. The anti-reformers are active and per-
severing, and nothing but the most zealous and punctual attendance of the supporters of the measure can enable Ministers to conquer the
vexatious and teasing opposition they have to contend with, not only at every stage of the proceedings, but to every word in every clause

Surely the honouble members who are friends of the bill will not, from any motives of personal convenience, sive their enemien
the smallest chance of a triumph. Neither the urgent demands of private business, nor the intolerable fatigue of hearing the same dull
trash repeated night after night, nor even the fetid jargon uttered by the Blacking-maker, should prevent members from an unremitting
and punctilious attendance to their parliamentary functions on this tranacendantly important occasion.
be pointed out in order to its complete correction. Gifntlemen of be pointed out in order to its complete correction. Grntlemen of
the House of Commons should feel that the eyes of their country are
.hpon them; and that a confident expectation is entertained through--upon them i and that a confidentexpectation is entertained through-
This sounds cheering-a falling oft of seventy-seven-a aemonstrance-a threat-all these announcements from the
Times are corroborations of the fact, that the feeling in the Times are corroborations of the fact, that the feeling in the
country about Reform is fading away, and that those who came into Parinament upon a pledge about the whole Bill, \&c. find that thicir constituents, like themselves, begin to see the mischief and absurdity of the measure; and seeing, more-
over, that Ministers have been found out in their sly contrivance for neutralizing, by one clause, the liberal enactments Bill will be carried in the Commons in spite of all the alarms of the Times carronor We confess we like all the alarms of that journal bsoper. proves the existence the appeal in rather the change of feeling, of which we have had the best
On Tuesday, we repeat, the case of Appleby comes under
discussion, and upon that case we thinik Ministers ought to
be heaten, at least into an explanation of the principle of dis be heaten, at least into an explanation of the principle of dis
franchisement beyond that which at present only is evidert rranchisement beyond that which at present only is evident,
namely, the introduction into scliedule A of all boroughs in which a Tory interest prevails, and the omission of all those which are under the immediate control of the Whig Lords.
LORD Althorr, as we last week observed, has given up upon steam-boat passengers. The Times thus announces the fact:intention of taxing steam-boats. III Lis Lordship's s a nadour in foregoin
is nuine manliness of an uprigit mind, he is not a ahamed, when con-
Especially financial resolutions. A tax upon steam-boats and loconotive engines would be a very wise tax, and, if not extravagantly productive, not liable to any heary charge for
collection. It would be a just tax: because, while the proprietor of public land-carriages, besides the wear and tear of
his vehicles and lis horses, and the price of corn, stablerent, and a hundred other charges, is taxed for his catlle, fo his mileage duty, and for tolls, the steam-boat-man carries his hundredsat at at no charge whatever but his coath
add engineers. Th: oppression consisted in taxing the individual passengers-let the "power" be taxed, and nobody will complain, not eren if the fares were proportionably
raised: that which was revolting, was the personal contact with the tax-gatherer on parties of pleasure or journies of necessity. For the present, that is disposed of.
It appears that Mr. Alderman Thompson, one of the
City Members, having yoted, as he thought proper on the question for hearing evidence on the case of Appleby before que voted for its disfranchisement, has been called to account by his constituent
This part of the affair he could not help; but he meets his constituents-explains to them that he did not under-
stand what the motion neant which he supported, althoug he declared himself particularly qualified to express an opinion upon it from his local knowledge. Mr. Alderman
THOM PSoN also condescended at this Meeting to borrow word from the Cabinet, and state that his vote was giren inadvertently, and that he never would do so any mot
they would forgive him, which hey sulkily enough did. Why! is it come to this?-Is a man to be taxed and
questioned by his constituents for every conscientious vote he may give in Parliament? - Here is an end of representa-tives-of men-upen whose honour and judgment electors
are to rely. The reign of delegates is begun; and the man who sweeps the crossing at Biidge-street will make as good
a Member as the wisest and most honourable man in the country, if he is to act and speak only as he is ordered to do. Alderman Thompson is a gentleman, and full of gen-
tlemanly feeling-and was a Tory. With his wealth, and influence, and character, how can he consent to truckle to such a set of prople as those who have bullied him for his such a set of prople as those who have hamed shamed hime on his independence.
honesty
IT will be seen, by the following Proclamation, which we ov it phto imser at lengh, hat hie Dulat of ELLuva of their MAJESTIFS. We think we are not exceeding the truth, when we attribute to his Grace the announcement of that very important ceremony, for no longer than nine days
before the date and issuing out of the said Proclamation, Earl Grey, in answer to a question put by his Grace, upon
the subject, in the House of Lords, stated, that at that period his Lordship knew nothing upon the subject.
The Proctamation, with merely the variation of the names contained in it, is the same as has usually been
published, and we hope and believe that the solemn ceremony will itself be performed with all the accustomed magnificence, which have heretofore marked the ratification of the liberal and splendid hospitality of their present Majesties, nd ate anore splendid, as it must be on the present occasion, by the more splendid, al it must be on the present occ
presence of the illustrious Ladies of the country

One argument-and the only one, we believe-adduce against the suitable magnificence of the pageant, is, the
expence; but surely this is a very weak argument; the money expended will be merely put into circulation in the country. and those who can best afford it, will contribute their siare for the benefit of the manulacturer, the artisan, and others, to whom the price of labour and material is an expended besides, in a country like this-take the amount MAJEstry, and see what it is-the total amount was Scotch population-we leave ireland out of the questionsay that only three millions pay direct taxes; put the Coronation expences at $\ddagger 300,000$, and suppose a consequent ncrease in the jears laxation to that amount-which is not the necessary cousequence ly the bye-it would entail an
additional charge of tuo shillings a head for one year the direct tax-payers of Great Britain, which, in their appli cation to the purposes of the State ceremony under discussion, would benefit, directly and indirectly, hundreds, aye, thousands of hose who pay no direct taxes at all.
The diminution of the splendour of the Coronation would he grateful to the Radical Reformers of the day, as tending of the subject is agreeable to them, because it leads to argu ments upon the sacred character of the ceremony itself, which, in its very essence, binds the Church and State ogether. They tak of the assumption of the Throne of Fance by cizze Lous Philuipe with admiration;Throne is tottering under him. They hope to find our kind Throne is tollering under him. They hope to find our kind and gracious Monarch meeting heir views, by curtailing
what they are pleased to call useless ceremonies, and what they are pleased to cal useless ceremonies, and
abolishing what they term obsolete observances. We have too much reliance upon the Kivg to believe that he will descend from the station which he holds by the grace of GoD, him upon a lerel with themselves and that only as a prace iep BY THE KING.- $A$ Proclamation,

## eclaring his majestr's plensuae touchivg. his


day the eightht day of September next, at Our Palace at Wermminster;
and forasmuch as by ancient cuatoms and usages of this realm, as aloo
in regard and forasmuch as by ancient customs and usages of this realm, at afleo
in regard of divers tenures of sundry manort, lands, and other here
ditame

 whom they claim, have done and periormed at the Coronations of Our
famous Progenitors and Predecestore, Kings and
































 Nond
 shall be to them exhivited by any or Our lovink subjecti (in that
betalf; and We shall appoint our said Commisisioners purpose to sit in the Painted
minster, upon Monday the twenty-fifiher of of Our Palace, at oclock in the morning of the same day, and from time to said
adjourn as to them shall seem meet for the expcution of Our ail
Comen Conmisgion, which We do thus publish to the intent that all mere
persons whom it may any was concern may know when and where to kive their attendance for the exhibiting of their Petitions a and
Claims concerning their services before mentioned to be done and performed at Our said Coronation; and We do hereby signily
all and every Our subjects whom it may concern, that Our will all and every Our subjects whom it may concern, that command
pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and coiner persons, of what rank or quality soever they be, who, e or tenures
Our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or the of 0 竍 or otherwise, are to do any, service at the said day or time of Ouf
Coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a
appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth, and of this they, theit
any of them, are not to fail, as they will answer the contrayr at
perils, unless upon special reasons by Ourself, under Our hand, perils, unless upon special reasons by Ourself, under
be allowed, We shall dispense with any of their
attendances.
Given at Our Court at St. James's, the thir
the second year of Our reign.
After we had written so much of this article, we perceived the following second Proclamation in Friday's Gaze

BY THE KING-A PROCLAMATION,
declaring his majebty's further pleabure touching his
coronation and the bolemnity therbop.
WILL $R$.







































 of Coronations, Lords being altogether useless and sunper-


 cmmpliment and gratitude mat bedue to to this sow wariven from the Times Newspaper and its partisans for depriving of splendour and solemnity of which, the dignity of the King and
his Crown is intimately connected, the abbreviation of all the his Crown is intimately connected, the abbreviation of all the
proceedings coincident with the Coronation is the result attribute it. The state of His Mhes the levellers would not simílar as to permit him to undergo the fatigues of protracted pracession and festival. We lament this fact sincerely; but we would rather place such a deviation from
the ordinary constitutional course hitherto observed upon similar occasions to the account of bodily infirmity, than Councillors who erery whe to the hyocritical suggestions of please with the King," and whose hangers-on, now represent the result of mental determination. We are aware that the mination.
as the Reformers, mean by their and sycophants, as well splendour of the coronation, to east a slur upon the memory base and heartless but they should be more cautious in their It is true that Gepred Monarch.
now the fashion with these people to traduce, and whose
character it is their and elaborated ceremon to vilify, went through the splendid refer to this fact, as one illustrative of weakness, or of vanity they should please to recollect that George the Thirn did "riding rough shod," as they hase been for years pledged to

MAJESTY has, more permitted on monnt, that his presen object to imitate and emulate, as far as possible, the merits and virtues of his illustrious father.
What curious coincidences occur in this world.-We ferling which we confess we never properly estimated, resigned the representation of the University of Oxford, his Mater into the The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Palmerston, His MaJesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having been for many years one of the representatives
of the sister University, is to sit for the very same Jew borough-with only one little difference in the cases a point of honour and feeling ind office, in the Cabinet, full of talent, and full of influence, was beaten out of Cambridge in company with the heir presump-
tive to the Dukedom of Devonshire (a first-rate scholar and a most honourable gentleman), by the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, without place, office, or influence, and the
brother of Sir Robert PEEL, the Ex-Under-Secretary for the Home Department
The Times of Monday contradicts a statement about the was carried to Bristanry, which we never made. The report Melbourn, in Hertfordshire, and living on terms of intimacy (as he says) with his Lordship. We did not believe best intention, because we knew that much mischief had arisen from its circulation. The nonsense which the Times adds of itself to that which it was ordered to say, is too absurd to notice.

Ent asks us why Sandwich, which stood in one schedule in the old Reform Bill, has bren so is, with the addition of DEAL and WasMer, to return two Members to the round-head Parliament?
Another correspondent, oddly enough, tells us-Sir Tuobut without success; amongst others, he canvassed Captain Boyce, of the Navy, a gentleman of the highest character and respectability. "No," says Captain Boyce, "I canget Walmer and Deal joined to Sandwich, and so united, to return Members, 1 am your man.
That Sir Thomas Troubindge made this statement to John Russell has clapped his Sandwich between the bread and butter of Deal and Walmer, and has brought it out of schedule A. into schedule E. We say no more.
This is another bit of twaddle, which we publish, as the Times says, with the ignorant simplicity of childhood; but
we refer the Times to Captain Boyce himself, who, we dare say, will make no scruple of shewing the Editor of that paper
an extract from Lord John Russell's letter on the subject -It has been seen by many other people.
Another bit of absurd nonsense to report, is the fact, that Portsmouth, and to Sir Enward Codrington, and to his
Portion was telionghed to fleet; this is very ridiculous, no doubt; but as nobody can surmise what this immense fleet is going to do in a time of profound peace, it excites a the exact state of the ministerial muster in the House of Commons.
A very respectable Gentleman of the name of Jellicoe had recently a Sheep Show at a place called Biterton, near Shiffnal. A dinner was given on the occasion, and
it was attended by all the respectable Gentlemen in the neighbourhood. An individual, intimately acquainted with Lord Althorp, thought proper to give his Lordship's It ald
It may not perhaps be known to many of our readers, that Lord AlTHORP himself was a great breeder of sheep, before (tor the sad calamity of the country) he became a Scatesman Lord Althorp's health would, we have no doubt, have been drunk with general acclamation; as indeed we believe it would be still, if he would quit politics, in which he has done almost irremediable miscliief, and would return to what is called in the 38 th chapter of Eccleniasticus "the talking by Country Gentlemen and by the Yeomanry of England for drink his Lareer, there was a unanimous uisincesation to the toast being given, turned down his glass, to manifest that not a drop of wine should be wasted unon such an occasion. Let Lord Althorp reflect upon this, and then consider whether he was not a more popular, and a more happy man before he cast away his once fair fame for
triumph in the contest for Northamptonshire.

The foolish City people, after all the rebuffs they hav met with on the subject of the King's diuing at Guildball, have made another spaniel-like attempt, and have again
been told to go about their business. We find the following in the Standard of Thursday:
"The Committee for conducting the affairs of New London-bridge
waited on his Masestr, on Friday last, at St waited on his MAJESTY, on Friday last, at St. James's, for the pur-
pose of ascrrtaining whether his MAJESTY would be pleased to honour
them pose of ascrraining whee at the cercmony of opening the new bridge,
them with his presence at
on Monday, the lst of August next. The Committee were received in the most courteous manner by the Enrl of Munster, who informed
them that his MAJESTY was then engaged, but that he would be at liberty in a few minutes, when, he had no doubt, they would be ad-
mitted to an audience. Accordingly they were shortly alterwards admitted into the presence of his MAJEsTY, when thes stated the
wishes wishes of the Citizens that his Majesty would be graciously pleased
to honour them with his presence, as also that of his illustrious Consort, giving at the same time an outline of the preparations that
were made for the ceremony; and soliciting further that his MAJEBry would be graciously pleased to honourr his faithrull citizens of London
by partaking of a dinner at the Guildhall. His MAJESTY heard them with patient attention, and with the most aftable condescension
entered into conversation with them. He stated that he highly entered into conversation with them. He stated that he highy
approved of all their intentions, but that the heat of the weather
precluded the possibility of his endur procession through the City, and that he must be in Windsor at eight oclosibility of his dining with them; but that Himeelf and the QuEEN
posid repair to the bridge, at the time specified, by water, and would
woul pould repair to the bridge, at the time specified, by water, and would
join in the proceasion for opening che bridge in all other respecta as join in the proceasion for opening the bridge in all other respecte as
proposed ty the Comnittee, who then withdrew, highly gratified with
the reception they had met with. We understand that several tent

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$\xrightarrow{\text { spared to }}$ dos.
eservees. Mheiresties and the Court will go and return by water, mbark ing and divemarking at Whithall
By the above observation of Has His Gry, we discover that the list of August next is to be a very hot daycertaingt the present weather is not much warmer than the Theatre fitted up for a fete. When will these citizens take arefusal, and understand it?
The Court Journal gives the following account of the poin
Thi- enew creations of Peere are reserved, we understand, for the

 As the Court Journal has just taken a line in politics, and explanation of the way in which the Government " "find good opportunities" for doing upon false pretences what they dare not do openly, is highly satisfactory.

## MR. BINGHAM BARING

We have been rete this Gentieman to insert the following letter, adderesed to the Editor of the Times:-
 attack on ny characterer in the ee eadives articice of your paper this morn-



 Bentemen, for which 1 thould be byoly yuwor thy Istwould not recall to the recuraection of the public the unfortunate
disturbance of the agricultural pasantry last winter. These dis-
turtances raged with particular violence in my own ncighbourhood, where after contributing every thing in my power to the security
of my immediate district, I went to Wincester, to aid my
brother Masistrates in restoring peace, and securing the ringleaders brother Magistrates in restoring peace, and securing the ringleaders
air justice. On arriving there, I found a warrant already signed by
he Magistrates, for arresting, among other persons, a Mr. Deacle farmer, in a retired part of the county, and his wife. i had never
seen or heard the name of this person belore; I did not sign the warrant. The depositions connected with ehe conduct of these
persons will prove sutficiently that they were bronkht up on no
light ground. Mrs. Deacle was personally charged with headight ground. Mrs. Deacle was personally charget with head-
ng, haranguing, and leading, a large mob, and with Buperintending
the distribution of the plunder collected by them by force and ter:or through the country. It was felt that, while so many unfortunate
labourcrs were sent to waol by hundreds, it was important not to neglect anything like instigators or ringleaders of a weallhier descrip-
ion. The execution of the warrant was entrusted to Lewington, constable, by whose evidence the charges against me are mainly
upported. This man I understand, stated (ior I have not yet re ceived the short-hand notes of the trial). that he wanted no assistthat he exprecsed, on the contrary, great apprehension, and repre-
sented that Mr. Deacle was not a man to allow himself to be take quictly. Alt requisite assistance whase in consequence, promised
hin, and he was accompanied, on horseback, by myelf, Mr. Seagrim, a Mr. Neville, two kentlempn, of Winchester, Mr. Deane, a
banker or the same place, Mr. Wright, junior, a clergyman, and iny
relntion, Mr. Francis T. Baring. It was agred that we should
emain outside the house, to observe the neighbourhaod the remain outside the house, to observe the neighbourhood, then in a
very disturbed state, and enter it only in case the ordinary constan very disturbed state, and enter it only in case the ordinary constable
wanted assistance. We waited, accordingly, some tine, but seeing no result frona the constable's, procecdings, and perceiving several
persons lurking about the house, we entered, and found that he had made no progress in the execution of his warrant. He was ordered
to do his duty without further delay, and it must here be recollected that this was no ordinary execution of a civil warrant, but that the
state of the neighbourhood justified promptitude and caution. I
come now to the material parts of the chat come now to the material parts of the charkes akainst me, which
were substantially three. 1st. That I ordered the constable to hand-
俍 body, her head hanging on one vide of me, and her feet on the oth $r$,
hrough the mui, to the cart. And, 3dly. That I struck Mr. Deacie while in the cart, on the road to Winchester.
With respect to the first charge, I undertake to prove, that not only I did not order the handcuffing, but that I was not in the room when
it was done or ordered. With respect to the second charge, I under it was one or ordered. With respect to the second charge, I under-
take to prove that I was not even present when Mr. Deacle was conveyed to the cart. I shall be ready with the deposition of the gen-
tleman who did convey him, not in the manner represented in evidence, but with all the care and kindness which such an act would
admit of, and who is in fact the person praised by the complainants themselves for his humanity, for the purpose of eahencins, by con trast, my alleged brutality and violence. I hope, that it I can clearly
make out by proof that I was absent from the spot where these fact took place, I shall clear myself satisfactorily with the public at larse,
as I am sure that those who know me, will in their minds have ac as I am sure that those who know me, will in their minds have ac
quitted me of an act of such unparalleled infamy. To return to my some fire-arms lying about, and to the presence of a man who ap-
peared with a gun to have taken up a menacing position. I pro ceeded to disarm bim, and atterwards to render all the fire-arms tem porarily useless, by wetting the locks. On proceeding afterwards to
the room where Mr. and Mrs. D. were, I found the handcufting had taken place, and that Mrs. D. had been released by the order o
my relation, Mr. F. Baring, so soon as he heard of it, as is admitted by the complainants themselves. The bolts on Mr. Deacle could
not be removed until he returned to Winchester. The constable had not be removed until he returned to Winchester. The constable had
been left originally to his own discretion as to using these imple-
nents of security. I think I shall have shewn, when my proofs are ments of security. I think i shall have shewn, when my proofs are
exhibited, that I had, personally, nothing to do with either putting
them on or taking them off; in fact, I was absent from the spot. I them on or taking them off; in fact, I was absent from the spot. I
accompanied Mr. Deacle to see him in the cart, and remained with
him until Mrs. Deacle, who had remained behind, was brought to
the same spot. This, when proved, is a full answer to the second charge. In now proceed to the remaining charge of striking the blow. The cart proceeded with the prisoners, driven by the constable down
a narrow lane, the gentlemen with ine accompanying it on horseback. Three men were perceived endeavouring to take a gate of
a field which opened into the lane, off its hinges, and wee were
fearful they purposed throwing it into the lane to stop


Politics so entirely engross public attention, that the
Prts and literature have gross public attention, that the arts and literature have no chance of notice, unless in
some way convected with the great struggle in which the innovators and conservators are engaged. The caricatures of the best artist, in that line, of the day, are ten thousand Corregio ; and May Morning, Leap Frog, and Johnny Gilpin run away with, supersede, for the moment, Lord Bandon's beautiful Teniers, or the King's exquisite Hobbimas.
To this entire addiction of the people to one point, may fairly be attributed the desertion of the play-houses and the English Constitution, and. besides, is supported by sub scribers, who, as they must pay, think they may as well go ;
besides which, the $O$ pera audience is chiefly composed of actors in the great political drama, who fly, like journeymen cabinet-makers, to repose and recreation on Saturday nights. paganini is, indeed, an exception; he has succeeded in attracting popular notice for the moment; and in the cause tried after the City Dinner, last week, Fiddle-stick versus
Broom-stick (in which the Lord Chancellor was the defendant), has established a reputation as high as any that could have awaited him in the piping times of peace and tranquillity.
The pressure of political matters, however, has hindered our noticing fifty things which are quite worthy notice in this
huge metropolis. The Somerset House Exhibition closed huge metropolis. The Somerset House Exhibition closed
yesterday. Nobody talked about it while it was open. Some people spoke of having seen the pictures on the day of the dinner, and they admired certain works then and there
exposed to view. Pickersgile's Sir George Murray is an exposed to view. Pickrabgille's Sir George Murray is an
admirable picture and a striking likeness; his Lord Lyndhurst extremely good. These portraits are both painted for
Sir Robert Peels gallery, which contains more of Sir Sir Robert peel's gallery, which contains more of Sir Thomas Lawrence's pictures than any one collection in
England. Sir Robert Peelibaving selected Mr. PickersGhich awnue the series of ens speaks petty pleis which LaWRENCE Lad begun, speaks pretty plainly his
opinion of Mr. PICKERSGILI's merits, and of the rank he opilion of Mr. PICKER
holds in his profession.
Wilikie mortifies us-not that his portraits are not good and first English painter of this or any other are in tis line and find him not the first, nor near the first, in the line he has adopted, we are grieved. Let anybody first look at his has atiopted, we are grieved. Let anybody first look at his
picture of Lady Lyndhurst which was in this year's exhibipicture of Lady Lyndhurst which was in this year's exhibi-
tion, and then go to the British Gallery and look at his Blind Fiddler, presented to the country by the late Sir George BBAUMONT, and they will, we ar
Ward, the Royal Academician, who it seems retires from the profession, had a portrait of himself, admirably well painted, and, as we are told, a remarkably good likencss : and TURNER, although he has recreated as usual in yolks of
eggs and mustard in one or two of his favourite bits, has eggs and mustard in one or two of his favourite bits, has
exhibited two or three splendid pictures: a large "Composition" is superb, and an effect of blue lights on the sea shore admirally produced. But the gem of his works for the
season is Van Tromp's Barge; it caught the eye and won season is Van Tromp's Barge; it caught the eye and won
the approbation above all his recent productions; and why? the approbation above all his recent productions; and why?
because it was true to nature, and because the white flag which flies in the vessel is not yellow. We are delighted to find that Mr. Tuhner admits that there can be anything white or green in the world; perhaps nature, from which
Mr. TURNER professes to paint, is getting over the Maundice.
Sir William Berchey has the King and Queen-good likenesses, but harsh, like Lonsidale's Lord Brougham at the Suftolk-street Gallery. The figure of the KING is
ungraceful, but the dress is ungraceful, and it is not always ungraceful, but the dress is ungraceful, and it is not always scapes, rough and extraordinary as they are, are prodigiously is ectie at a hertan is, that dabs, and grubs established a system to himself, he dots and dabs, and grubs and splashes, more strangely in each The President has been highly successful in his likeness of Captain Woolmore, the honest plain-spoken DeputyMaster of the Trinity Hoss in his har glass
heard him explaining after the last Trinity Monday dinner, to Lord CamDen, in reply to Lord Brougham's exeuses for the absence of Sir James Grabam, the real history of his proceedings with regard to the invitation to Sir James,
and Sir James's answer to the said invitation. Captain WOOLMORE, has the honour to be the personal friend of the King, and has been so for many years, but his taste does not lie amongst Whigs; and, although Lord Grey's absence from the dinner to celebrate his defeat, and the triumphant election of Lord Campen, was quite natural, Capt. WoolMone did not see, and therefore sexplained the real cause of the absence of the Right Honourable the First Lord of the Admiralty

Taken, upon the whole, the Exhibition was not a good
The Suffilk-street Gallery a little better than usual, but one. The Suffilk-street Gallery a little better than usual, but
having on its walls some of the most contemptible daubs
ever sleevn to the light. Knigur's new pieture of Auld
Rooin Grey was the gem of the collection ; and Robin Grey was the gem of the collection; and, although
the composition perhans is not so good as that of lis last he composition perhapb is ont sone good a a that or his Rast
picture on the esame subject, some of the painting is exquisite. We would instance the Old Woman's Heard as a aplen-
did example of the Artist's stalents. A long Landsape, by EAstlake, we believe, took the lead of the pictures of that
class, while two pictures, begun by Lawrence, and finisbed class, while two pictures, begun by LAWRENCE, and inished
by somebody else, exhibited to one's view the noble countenance of the Duke of Gohdon, mounted upon a pair of double-jointed legs belonging to the Jrish Giant, and the magnificent person of Lord Jersey stuffed into a tight paring to dance a country dance in a scarlet petticoat pre huge picture, half a mile long, representing the Windsor Hunt, and exhibiting all the King's horses, and all the King's men, occupied a large portion of one side of the room, and vied in beauty with the portrait of $\boldsymbol{A}$ Sirloin of Beef, which has been purchased for the collection of Lord Ducie, and is reckoned a rare likeness of the original
The British Gallery has been closed, and is re-opened with specimens of the Old Masters. Lord Bandon's Tenier is a charming picture, and a caricature by Sir Joshua Reynolds will not a little amuse the spectator. At the Water
Colour Exhibition, Copley Fifiding has some superb bits; Prout is, as usual, splendid; Hent, not so good or so natural as he was-he is, what we have already called playing tricks, in order to get rid of a manner, by which he
made his reputation. The Misses Sharpe have some exmade his reputation. The Misses Sharpe have some ex tremely beautiful dramings; Cotman is highf suis collectio that there is nothing decidedly bad in it; nothing like the things we see in oil-colour exhibitions, while there are sub jects in this department which are far above all compari-
son-could such a comparison be fairly instituted, with son-could such a comparison be fairly instituted, with
the best efforts of the other, and, as it is generally admitted, the superior branch of the art.
In addition to the exhibitions, we have had various contributions made to the stores of the connoisseur in the way of engravings. Mr. Cousins has gaiued another laurel by his admirable print from LAWrence's beautiful likeness Miss Macdonald; and a head of that highly-gifted and enterprising travelier, Coloneligen
of Sierra Leone, after a very fine portrait by Phimbips, has been published by ColnaGHi, which does infinite credit to been published by Colnag
both painter and engraver.
We have again to notice
, ages more modern worthies of the land, and are intended to bring more modern worthies of the cland, and are intended to bring
dow century the series of biographical memoirs and their splendid illustrations. Of a work so firmly established, and enjoying a reputation so high and so well-merited as this does, it would appear vain and presumptuous in us to say a word of commendation; but the pages, the more deeply we are impressed with its value and importance.

To another work, smaller in size, and less pretending in beg to Road Book Illustrated. This gem is the illustrated detail of a journey from London to Naples; and, putting aside all which it is adorned are beautiful. Mr. Broceenon' reputation is established by his Passes of the Alps, and, having mentioned that work, perhaps any further observation is useless; yet we cannot help expressing our
unqualified admiration of the illustrations of his Roadbook, and our astonishment at the smallness of the price at which they are published. With this book in his hand a man may travel to Naples as much at his ease
as if he had been there an hundred times-and with it upon his table in London he will know and see everything worth seeing and knowing on that route, without as going once.
As we love candour and impartiality, we would venture to inquire of the proprietors of the National Portrait Gallery,
who it was, that imposed upon them the who it was, that imposed upon them the effigy of a respect-
able dissenting Minister, with long flowing locks, for the likeness of Sir Walter Scott, which appears in this month's number we ask this question because, from the illustrations have been of the very first order-the likenesses from approved pictures, and the engravings by celebrated from approved pictures, and the engravings by celebrated
masters-this one is a slip, which must have been contrived by some wag, in jest-as some sly rogue has pointed out by some wag, in jest-as some sly rogue has pointed out
to the clever sketcher in Fraser's Magazine, some antiquated Colonel in the IIonourable East India Company's Service, pig-tail and all, as it seems,) for the animated and handA Ere
A periodical called the New Sporting Magazine appears which we have before noticed, made up partly of original matter, and partly of selections from the current literature of the day, is remarkable for the excellence of its wood-cuts. to those who set a value upon the different varieties and genius, the illustrations of the Olio are worth more than the whole work costs.
The Landscape Annual, one of the most beautiful andinte resting of all the Annuals published, is this year to be illusngs for two years, and now Mr. Habding, taking a new line of country, is to supply a new style of illustration. The specimen published in the prospectus is beautiful
We could go on for an hour noticing things which have
not been half enough noticed because politics have absorbed all the public attention, but we must just recommend to our readers the Huge Whale at Charing-cross, which is really a wonder of nature, and a Huge Vase at the Que
in Oxford-street, which is really a wonder of art.

There is so much of romance in the affair which was yesterday before the Lord Chancellor, that it deserves particular place and particular notice :-

> Application to commit mb. LONG wellebley for contbap.
At the sittink of the Court,
Sir E. Sugden said he wasinatructed to move for an order to com-
mit Mr. Long Wellesley to the Fleet, for contempt of an injunc-
> mit Mr. Long Wellesley to the Fleet, for contermpt of an injunc-
tion kranted by the Court, to restrain him from removing his
danghter from the custody of her aunts, the Misses Long. The
> afiddavit on which he moved stated that Miss W ellesley was re-
sidink with her aunts near Kingson, and that on Friday mornink,
Mr. Wellesley, accompanied by his French servant, and four
 quested to see Mies Lonk, an, he said, that he had an importedt, pes.
ques.
sege to deliver to her from Mr. Julius Hutehinson, her solieitor.
Whilst this message was heing delivered to Miss Long the seat $\underset{\text { go }}{ }$ got
gpot
the
was $\substack{\text { Tinctic } \\ \text { thin } \\ \text { mit } \\ \text { mit }}$ mittal of Mr. Wellenley, and another for the instant delivery of young lady to lier proper kuardians
The Lord Chancrlor
oppose the motion? The Solicitor. General said he had no instructions; but he understood there were many facts to communicate which would be em-
bodied in an affillavit. He believed Mr. Wellesley himself was not
aware of this application. The Lond Chancellor desired Mr. Wellesley's solicitor to go
immedately to Dover street, and see that gentleman; for, sididis
Lordsiaip, I shall feel bound to make the order before the tising of the COurt. Lordship for an ordert ectitled to move ex.parte, and ask your
The LoRD CHANCELLoR.- Certainly, the chilivery of the child
given up; and Mr. Courtner be instantly given up; and Mr. Courtney, who is present, tells me that bely
ready to receive her, but that Sir E. Sukden is not sufficient to satiofy
me sitting in this Chair. I must vindieate the jurisdiction of the Court.
Sir E. Sugden.-I hope your Lordship will not lose a monent in making an order for the restitution of the child.
The LORD ChANCELLOR.-Certainly not and
The LORD Chancellor. - Certainly not; and following the coerse
pursued by Lord Eldon, I shall order my officer to pursue her
wherever she may be removed to. I slall not make the order wherever she may be removed to. I shall not make the order
against Mr. Wellewley alone ; but I shall make it against any party
hat may have the custody of the young lady Stict that may have the custody of the young lady. She never otould
have been one nikht under his roof; if Mr. Courtney had wot ready to receive her, whe should have staid at my own honse. His
Lordship then ordered a warrant to be immediately made out, And directed Mr. Butt (the Serjeant at Arma) to proceed fortowith in she was, and bring her before him in lis private ream. His
Lordship added, that at present the officer had nothing to do with Mr . Wellesley; he weuld dispose of the motion ayainat him as 800 n
as the Solicitor returned. COMMITTAL OF MR. WELLESLEY.
 The Loan Chancellor said-Mr. Wellesley, you have seen the
affidavit against you. Now, I hope, on the honour of a gentleman, affidavit against you. Now, I hope, on
you will fairly answer me two questions.
Mr. Wellealey-I will joln wil aarly answer me two
Mr. Wellealey-I will. my
-(He appeared much anfected
The Lord CHANcELLOR-W
from the care of Ming Lonk
Mr. We!lesley-I do not
The Lord Chancellor-Will you consent to give her up to the officer of the Court.
Mr. Wellesley-I will not, my Lord. I am determined she shall never be under any other care than my own.
The Lord Censcellon-Let Mr. W. L. Wellealey stand committed
to the Fleet. His Lordship then stated the pain it gave him to be oblixed to make this order, but he had no alternative.
Mr. Wellestey I Io not complain. I am willing to suffer, but I
am determined to have my child Thu Loun CHANcELon directed that Mr. Wellesley should have
all the accommodation compatible with his situation. The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. CaN-
ving's. When spoken we do not know. It appears in the aing's. When spoken we do not know. It appears in the
"Common-place Book of Prose," published at Edinburgh, in 1823 . This note is appended to it :-
" This hut for the purpose of giving a specimen of Mr. Cansing's style and
power of reawnong."
We wish Lord Palmerston and Mr. Charles Grant We wish Lord PALMERSI
and their friends would read it attentively.
ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM
ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.
Gentiemen, all power is, or oukt to be, accompanied wher responsibility. Tyranny is irtesistible power. The definition is equilly
true whetlier the power be lodked in one or meny; whether in a
despot, exempted by the form of Government from the contront of despot, exempted by the form of Government from the contron d
law, or in a mob, whose numbers put them beyond the reach of lav.
lde, therefore, and absurd, to tilk of freedom whipre a nueb doniIdle, therefore, and absurd, to talk of freedom whirre a moob dompi-
neers! Idle, therefore, and ab-urd, to talk of liberty, when 耳ou
hold your property, pertaps your lite, not indeed at the nod of
des
 were pernons in tlis country who had a rikht to complain of tyranny,
it was they who loved the Constitution, who loved the Monarchy, but
whodared not to uter their opinions or their wishes until their houses were barricadoed and their children sent to a place of gapety. That was tyranny; and, so far as the mots were under the controul
of a leader, that was deppotism; and it was againgt that tyranny,
was agninst that despotism, that Parliament at lenget raised itsorm. was against that despotisin, that Parliament at length raise a propor
All power, I say, is vicious, that is not acompanied with a
tionate responsibility. Personal responsib!lity prevente the ause of individual power; responsibility of character is the security agsingt
the abuse of collective power, when exercised by bodies of men whose existence is permunent and defined. Strip such bodies of these quas
lities, you dexrade thrm into multitudes; and then what secwity have yous aguinst anything that they may do, knowing, that rometbe
moment at which their union is dissolved, there is no human being moment at which the ir union is dissolved, there
responsibie for their procedings?
The House of Conmons must, for the purpose of clear argument, The House of Commons must, for the purpose of clear argument
be considered in two views; first, with respect to its ageney as
thirel purt of the Constitution; secondy, with respect to its compo
sition in sition, in reflation to its constituents. Ay to its agency as a part of
the Constitution, I venture to syy, withont hazard of contradition,
that there is no period in the history of this country at which the that there is no period in the history of this country at which of
House of Commmons will be found to have accupied so large a shave
the functions of Giovernment, as at present. Whatever else mag be
said of the House of Conmons

 of the Government, as the defect of the modern House of Commo of pover
1 admit, however, very willingly, that the greater share of to



 simple as it is, and necessary, one should think, to a
standing, much more to a grave decision of the pointat ion
though noliciting it with all humility, have been able to
any Reformer.
I may have kreat respect for a person who theoretically prefert
Repeblic to a Monarchy. But even supposing me to agree with hilis
 this-Whether I, born as I am, (and as I think it is my gor
to be), under a Monarchy, am quite at liberty to consider
thenther clange, to withdraw Monarchy altogether from dhe Britist
chation, and to substitute an unqualified democracy in its ate
whel her, whatever changes 1 may be desiroxs of introducin
wheither, whatever changes 1 may be desiross of introd
not bound to consider the Constitution which I find, as
cuasscribing the range, and in some measure prescribis





 other ounch of the Constitution that mught attempt to oppose or con-
traumpit. I cannot conceive how, in fair reasoning, any other branch
of the Constitution shound pretend to stand against it. If Govern-
ment be a matter of will, all that we have to do is to collect the will of the Constitution should pretend to stand against it. If Govern-
ment be a matter of will, all that we have to do is to collect the wil
of the nation; and having collected it by an adequate organ, that will ment be a man; and having collected it by an adequate organ, that will
of the nationi ; and
is necessarily paramount and supteme. By what pretension eould
the Heuse of Lords be maintained in equal authority and jurisdiction the Hepuse of Lords be maintained in equal authority and jurisdiction
with the House of Commons, when once that House of Cominons hourd
have become a direct deputation. speakiking the perples' will, and that have become a direct deputation. speaking the peopples' will, and that
wnill the rule of the Giovernment 9 In one way or other the House of
Lords

 onation 1-By what assumption of right could three or four
great proprietors set themselves against the national will $?$
Lord Grex has been very good-natured about the Coronation. Lord Brovgham should have his share of praise foc readiness in doing what he is told by people who know better than himself. We therefore extract the fol-
lowing report of Law Intelligence, which we find in Friday's lowing report of Law Intelligence, which we find in Friday's
Post, but which, strange to say, does not appear in the Post, but which, strange to say, does not appear
Times:-
COURT of Chancery, Thursday, July 14.

Sir E. Sugden hoped something would be decided upon as to the regular hearing of motions. Th
there was a long paper of appea
There "Las a iong paper of appeains
The LoANCELLoR sid the reason of taking appeals to-dag
was that two days of last week had been appropriated to hearing
motions. Sugnen was not at all anmare of any such thing
The Lord Chancelor qusured him it was in conse the motions taking a very lonk time to argue.
Sir E. SUGDEN considered that nothing. It was most important that one day at least of every week should be devoted to motions.
Persons were actually discouraked from making motions which they ought to make in consequence of the length of time they were sure The Lopd Chancellon was aware of
tion of time heing regularly allotted to motions, AND it should be
Bo in ruture.
To shew, however, the excellence of Lord Brougham's
temper, after having promised to do as he was bidden by Sir temper, after having promised to do as he was bidden by Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, we give an account of the following
Mr. Trestove, while Sir Edward Sugden was arguing in Lucy $v$.
Hill, thoukht it, rikht to interrupt him, by observing to the Court Hill, thoukht it rikht to interrupt him, by observing to the Court
that Sir Edward's head was so full of what was going on elsewhere,
that his statement was entis ely inapplicable to the case under discus-
sion, and seemed to be only an oration fitting to be delivered in the House of Commons.
Sir E. Sugen then congratulated Mr. Treslove's client in having
a Counsel who thoroughly knew the facto of the case, and who was, no a Counsel who thoroughly knew the facts of the cave, and who was, no
doubt, extremely well cficulated to arge it, while the Counsel op-
posed to himn knew nothing of what was going on. He recommended
all solicitors well to divest this discovery posed to him knew nothing of what was going on. He recommended
all solicitors well to dikest this tiascovery, and not to fail to let Mr.
Treslove lave all the leading briefs until the debates elsewhere wrre
concluded, which otherwise they might have given to him (Sir concluded, which otherwise they might have given to him (Sir
Edward).
(Lautherd Lord Chancelon.-That is, to put jou into schedule A.(Laughter.)
Sir E. Sugnev.-Exactly, my Lord, to put me into schedule A.
Mr. Tressove.-It will come to that.-(Much laughter.)
Sir E Sugne -I don't Sir E. Sugnev.- I don't know that; but we'll see by and bye whether
that prediction whall be verified or not. The Learned Counsel then
proceeded with his argument.
The truth is, that Lord Brougham is conscious of his own inferiority in the profession of which he is the head, and
that consciousness no doubt causes his anxiety to take, another line. It is no dispraise to such a man as Lord
Brovgham to say that he is not so great a lawyer as those Brougham to say that he is not so great a lawyer as those
who have exclusively devoted themselves to its technical
drudgeries. drudgeries.

## RLFORM TRIUMPHANT.

Some notion of the conduct of Reformers, when they have
power, may be formed from the fullowing extract from the power, may be formed from the following extract from the
Bridgewater Herald:In our last number we didnot refer to the diskusting proceeplings
which divgraced our town and neighbourhood, because we would not,
during Which diwraced our
during the races, publish a word whicich was likely to add to the pre
vailing excitement. The hurricane is now passed, the wreck is scat
tered tered wefire us, and we may now survey at leisure the acheckevements
of Mr. Shirley's mob. Tlie facts are in a nutshell; but not so the
causes and the consequences. As much as two years since Mr. Astell, at the request of the sub-
scribers to our Races and to our Infrmary, undertuok to perform in
the presrnt year the duties of Steward of the onc and President of the
 General Election in April last a strunker, whom no one person in the
Gown had ever previously heard of, offered himself to the electors as
"Mr. Shirley, the Relorm Cand
". Mr. Shirley, the Retorm Candidate,", and was rejected. The pro-
digious dist trbances which then followed hiscry of "tlamour. clamour.
clamour,", will be long remenbered and properly appecied
 of life could thave supposed that advantake would be taken of the the
ocasions above stated to renew those disguating demonstrations of
factious hountity But Mostility.
mortal man, mortal man, pretending to the honour of a seat in the House of
Commons, ever before heard of. He actually selected this occasion
for an ostentatious entry, in grand procession, with banners and
colours, and a num colours, and a numenerous crowd adorn procesion, with the rith thands onners hand and
The pearty.
orders exceited by town being thus wantonly disturbed, and the lower
ortgar haransues it Orders excited by vulgar harangues, it tollowed as a matter of course,
that those who were opposed to this patriotic Reformer would be
subjected to the outrakes of a brutal mob The ladies of Mr. Astell's praty mere grossly insulted by crowds of
bulties. alonned with Mr. Shirley's colours, and wearing the medal
of the Brilgwater Political Uni
 presume will most procfecdinks we have ever witnessed, and which prevent any Races we
this town, as long as the remembrance of these outrakes shall hexin
We have heard
 may be to yield and a general conviction that, however inpresolitic it and outrage under common circumstances,
it is, unfortunately, in this case inevitable, as the sulveribers to the
Race who reside in Bridgwater would not be the
the Races who reside in Bridgsater would not be justified in soliciting
the patronake and the presence of the neighbouring gentry, while
they felt that they could not protect their families froin ingult and
injury. Thus has Mr. Shirley's proceseion triumphed over our aces and
will, if persevered in tring
 are by the neighlouring gentry. on the interest taken in its wel-
ing annuened by gentlemen residing at a considereable is matatance, meetly
ing annually to forward the same object: but it cannot be expete
they will continue tage of, for an uncalled for, and disguating display of the to taken advan-
 Every honourrable candidate for the distinction which a seat in Parnecessarily accompanies a contested election. But considering suob excitement, in a certain degree, inseparable from the nature of our
Constitution, they contemplate it as an inevitable evil, which all good men are called on to mitigate. Such men obey this call by returning
to the habitudes of socinl life with the least possible delay. But not o this Mr. Shirley. He considers it decent, at a period assigned to nnocent amusement, to break in upon the peace of a once united
and happy neighbourhood; scarcely an inhabitant of which had ever heard of his name untilit, was coupled with "clamour" and outraze.
He considers it decent to endanger, by his ferocious moh and his wild He considera it decent to endanger, by his ferocious moh and his wild
harangues, the existence of an Institution which has relieved thou-频 ot our suffering fellow-creatures.
Gentlemen living at a distance from us, with truly English hearts,
will scarcely believe that at the time when eighty persons of this town
and neighbourhood were celebration the and neighbourhood were celebrating the anniversary of a chari-
table institution, most honourable to the county, and eminently successful in its holy object, that a person, calling himself the
"Reform Candidate," should select that very time to display, ingrand cavalcade, his colours and his ribands, his bullies and his haransues.
We believe the disgraceful annals of electioneering We believe the disgraceful annals of electioneering ferocity never
before recorded anything equally reckless and degrading, anything in which the common courtesies of life were so coarsely trampled on,
and the chivalrous respect which every gentleman pays to the pre-

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My dear Bull-The last week has been one of fear and alarm The revolution is afraid of a widow :- of a charming, a miable, sensible woman - of a Princeess in exile !-of a defenceless and affectionate mother --or in other worde, of the Duchess of Berry! This revodrive away three races of Monarchs, three Princesses, and a Royalty of centuries, is now so nervous, fidgetty, timid, and helpless, that it cesses towards the frontiers of France. Scarcely any thing has been talked of or thought of this week but a revolution for to-morrow the 14th of July, to be made by the republicans-and the return of the Duke of Bordesux to France at the head of a revolation he be lessness and inefficiency of this braggart revolution, it is the fact, that the mere thought of the possibility of the appearance of the a state of aldrm, the journale in a state of terror, French Diplomacies into a state of ferment, and Louls Philip into an ague. There is so much of Ikey Solomons about this July Royalty-this mob Crown Kinc of France are mentioned, the wearer is seized with the palsy and all those who have joined in the robbery, are preparing for flight and the guillotine. I cannot possibly convey to you any idea of the alarm of the inhabitants of the palace of St. Cloud, when M. Sebas tiani announced, a few days since, that the Duchess of Berry was
in Germany! Mra. Louis Philip (I bek pardon, the Queen!) was so much terrified, that she was compelled to retire to her boudoir,
and drink camphor and æther the rest of the evening. The young Miss Orleang's asked their papa whether he thought they should b able to give lessons in music and drawing, in case (poor girls, they Lovis Philif sent oll, without an hour's delay, couriers to all the Courts of Europe, entreating the Kings and Governors of Europe arises all thia? If it be true that the Duke of Bordeaux is without partisans in France, then why fear him? If no swords would be
raised in defence of the Duchess of Berry, from north to south, and from cast to west, of this large and populous country, then why charming mother? Or if, as the Lilierals so very often state, the Royalists can only reckon upon one in every 1000 for the Duke of
Berdeaux, if the gross population of France should be polled, then how comes it that the 999 have fear of one? These questions requir no answer. They can be understood and felt by every man of com.
mon sense, and $I$ need not dwell on them any further. The fact is, that the Duke of Bondeaux has millions of partisans-that the ree
volutionists, the real practical canaille fighters of July last, are sick volutionists, the real practical canaille fighters of July last, are sick
at heart of their revolution-and one of them only yeeterday-yes, and one too who has received "a cross," and a "medal," and a
"pension," and applause, and honours every where, assured me, on his word and honour, "that if Charles X. were again to become
King of France, and were akain to make similar Ordinances, he would not fight against them." He further added, "I thought, Sir, when fought in July last, I was fighting for the cause of Liberty, but now I find that it was for Louis Philipagainst Charles X.-I am very
sorry for all I did." This sentiment, I assure you, is by no meana uncommon. It is felt by thousands in this capital; and if those fee so who made the revolution, what must those feel who live in the
departments-who were no parties to the revolution, and who have The appearance of some five franc
The apprarance of some five franc pieces, bearing the effigy of ast wfek, to increase the alarms of the Liberal faction. These five anc pieces have been so much sought after, not for the sake of thei imes the number had been put in circulation they would all have cen rapidly caught hold of by respectable and wealthy citizens. I if he had seen one of these pieces of money, and he replied as follows and I shall kir, I took one of them yesterday in payment of my fare money Sir, and I shall be curious to see how long it will be hefore
he returns." "What then," I asked, "do you suppose the Duke o Borpeaux can ever return to France ?"" "Oh yes Sir,"' said the
cabriolet driver, "to be sure he can; one King is as good as another And as we are not to have a Republic, why I would as leave have
HENRy the Firpr as Lours Philip.,
Iuring the last week we have been very much engaged with our
 pirits have lett the Senate House. Their successors are sneaking
shulling Louis Plilippites, or outrakeous and turbulent Republicans
 entinel M. Bernyen has been re-elected. He will take his seat in
the Chamber of Deputies, watch the proceedings of the revolue
tionists, talse full and accurate notes of all that pusse日, and now and
ihen, when an ocession offers, will protest artinat the dishoneaty
njustice and violeuce of the revolution. Trie Minister, who was a
Republican in days of yore, until the Royalista boukht Him when
they assisted him in commercial difficulties, is now the most unpopular man in France, and Casimin and Lapayette, who were swoin
riends for ten years, are now at daggers drawn. This is fine riends for ten years, are now at daggers drawn. This is fine
sport for a looker on, who takes a note of all he sees. and
then, once a week, prints it in the columns of John BuLL.
It is most curious to observe, that the Casimin Perier party
 triots. It appears that the partiots are, only those list of pas con-
spire against Lovis Philap and his barricade throne 1 The Minis. ter says, however, that he has a majirity in the new Chamber; but
this is denied by patriots and republicans-and certainly 1 am dis-
posed
 misery, ruin and woe, we have assurances of an alliance, offensive
and defensive, of England, France, and Sweden, asainst Rasaia Prussia, and Austria-we have the assurances of the ministerial journals, that the Government intends, without delay, to engage in a
war with Ruasia, on the subject of Poland, and therefore, that new
taxes must be imposed-new taxes must be imposed-new loans made-new demards enforced.
against landed proprietors, to enable the State to pay its way; and against landed proprietors, to enable the State to pay its way; and
the revenue of tire last three months has so fallen off that the Government does not dare to publish the account. Besides will recollect, in my laut letter but one, I told you that Jonathaa
had been plaguing his friend Lovis for an arrangement of Americam claims, and accordingly I have now to add that Lovis PhiliP haa
akreed to pay 25 millions of francs to the United Stan akreed to pay 25 millions of francs to the United States, although
Pranee doess not really owe one sous. This is indeed buying peace
very dearly very dear
Poreian
in Poreion News.-I can only say that the Poles have been betraged themselves. I am very sorry for this, since the Poles are brave ang homsest men, speaking of them en masso-anal am also are brave and
because the French Government has behaved to them with so muek because the French Government has behaved to them with se muek
bad faith and dishonesty. As to Belgium, it has agreed to every
thing thing, and is resolved by some means or other to have a King. If, circuevintances, Prince Leopowid shali accept the throne under such
porters, I would at porters, I would at least advise him not to sell his horses at TATrEs-
sincts-nor to give up Claremont or the pension of $£ 50,000$ a year but to keep dogs, horses, money, and house against his return, which
will certainly be before Christma. In Spain all is quiet. In Portugal all is happiness and confidence:
Lours Philp bas captured the vessels of Portugal the same as "a man, two other men, and three lads, once beat a little boy."' There
is a vast deal of courage, to be sure, in a large French fleet seizing small trading vessels 1 Why does not Lovis Puilip send an arms
to the shores of the Tagus and make war? Because he dare not
We have heard with disguat of the second reading of the Reform We have heard with disgust of the second reading of the Reforman
Bill, and only hope that the House of its patriotic and wise determination Europe is now looking with
anxiety and hope. Adieu, my dear Bust. Pake care of the grippo
and the cholera morbus.-Your affectionate correspondent, P: H.

## WHIG CONBISTENCY.

Dear Bull,-It is probable you have heard of certain decomposed vegetable matter that floats on the surface of standing pools, pre.
senting, by the infuence of the sun's raye or through a falee or in-
direct medium. colours and forms peculiarly pleasant to the sights
but which, when skinmmed and reduced to powder, becomes a deadt but which, when olso that you remember certain paragraphs floatirge
posis on the surface of the newspapers, about the time when the preseng
Ministry was struggling into existence, set forth by a party of peudg Ministry was strugging into existence, set forth by a party of peeude
Whig patriots, who professed, for the public weal, to resign all emo-
luments of office. This luments of office. This was extremely pleasant to the sight, and
excited general admiration; but the pablic should beware of the powder. The only cuation or antidote I can prescribp, is an enquiry.
pato the result of those profegsions.-I Imprimis; Can Lord DORHAy, the Lord Privy Seal, who appeared among those persons whose cho-
ritable donations were so thank fully received, by a species of sophioritable donations were so thank fully received, by a species of sophis-
try or whiggism, in the abence of direct proof, undertake to assert
that he has not continued to receive the fees of his office up to the. present $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hime Lordship should be careful of what he writes : there is ne } \\ & \text { mistaking his Lordehip's peculicar style-his countink-house hand- }\end{aligned}$ his fine extra-wove paper -his liberal allowance of wax, or the pro-
phetic motto to his arms, "Le jour viendra." This, for the present, but more hereafter, from

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { " Le jour viendra.'" This, for the present, } \\
\text { Yours, DEAR BULL, } \\
\text { ANTI-HUMBUG. }
\end{array}
$$

CLERICALINTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. George Woods to the Rectory of Singleton cum Vicarage The Rev. GEorge W oods to the Rectory of Singleton cum Vicarage
West Dean, Kent. Patron, Duke of Richmond.
The Rev. Charles Swan, to the Rectory of St. Michael's, StamThe Rev, John WHIE, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to
the Vicarage of Saxilby, Lincolnshire. Patron, Bishop of Lincoln. The Vicarage of Saxilby, Lincoinsbire. Patron, Bishop of Lincoln.
The Rev. EowARDVENRIs, M.A., , bas beenn elected Chaplain to
the Cambridge County Gaol, in the room of the Rev. H. Pearce, The Rev. John Huysfe to the Prebend of Cutton, in the Castle of
Exeter, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Pitman. Patron, Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart.
The Rev. Jons Anbotr to the Rectory of Measey, Cornwatt
antron, the King. Patron, the King.
The Rev. W. Dusauroy, M.A., to the Rectory of Exton, Hants.
Patron, Bishop of Wincliester. The Rev. Gronae Tomlinson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cam-
bridge, has been elected one of the Secretaries to the Society tor probridge, Chas been elected one of the Secretaries to the Society lor pro-
moting Chrisian Knowledge, in the room of the R.v. Dr. Burow.
The Rev. T. R. WowconE, to be Rural Denu of the Deanery of
Castle Martin, vice the Rev.C. Philipps, resigned. The Hon. and Right Rev. Wilusam Knox. D.D. Lord Biyhop of
Derry. (Consecrated Bishop of Killaloe 1794, and Bishop of Derry The Rev. F. J. H. Festing, Vicar of Winehain, Somerset. Patron,
Wean The Rev. Gronge Hulme, Rector of Areley, Kings, Worcestershire. Patron, Rector of Marley.
The Rev. George Winstanley, Rector of Isleham, Cambridge. At the Rectory, Earsham, near Bungay, the Rev. Mr. Day.
The Rev. Edward Norwood, M.A., Rector of Sevington and Milatead, Kent.
The Rev. Thomas Burnough, Rector of Abbotatone, Hants.
Oxfond, July 15.-On Saturday the Lollowing degrees were con-
ferred :-Masters of Arts.-Rev. S. J. I. Lock hart. Lincoln ; Hon.
Elmund Plipp, Trinity T. A. Strickland, Merton.-Buchelor of
Arts.-T. T. Champness, Merton. Arts.-T. T. Champness, Merton.



Thursday, the day so much dreaded in Paris, appears to have passed over without any commotion.
The cholera morbus is again spreading with fearful rapidity and
virulence. The accounts from Cracow state that it has broken out virulence. The accounts
there with great violence
There with great violence.
We bave received Quebec Papers to the 16 th ult. They state the
arrival of several detachments of discharged soldiers and Greenwich arrival of several detuchments of discharged soldiers and Greenwich
pensioners, emigrants who have received grants of lands front Got'heir privileges of pension froun the English Government.
The German Pepers to the 9 th inst., which arrived yesterday
That
morning, contain an article from Constantinople, dated June 10 , morning, contain an article from Constantinople, dated June 10,
which confirms the report of the plague having broken out at Smyrna. The Turkish Government, on being acquainted with the fact, ordered a six days' quarantine upon all vessels coming from the Archipelako. etate, and great apprehensions were entertained that the public
tranquillity would be disturbed. The Sultan had let the capital. for tranquillity would be disturbed. The Sultan had left the capital. for
the alleged purpose of accompanying the fleet to the Dardanelles; but his depparture had given rivee to various surmises. No fact is
stated sulficient to justify the prevalent alarm; but it appears to have been much increased, in consequence of the Director of Police having
issued a proclamation, rigsrously prohibiting all public festivities, and the assemblage of more than three persons in places of public and the assemblage of more than three persons in places of pubic
resort. If the article is to be relifd upon. the spirit of reform is
likely to extend itself to Turkey, as the Sultan in stated to be about likely to extend itself to Turkey, as the Sultan is
to carry some important ameliorations into effect.
Departure of Paince Leopuld for Belgium.-Yesterday morn-
ing, at seven o'elock, Prince Leopold, King of Belgium, left Marboroukh House, in a travelling-carriake and four, to take possession
of his kinkdom. His Majesty proceeded to Dover, where he embarked on board the Sulamander packet for, Calais, at which place
he would remain for the night. His Majesty's horses and carriage were yesterday morning shipped by one of the packestand the River.
In the Court of Chancery on Friday, the Lord Chancellor judgment in Shirley $v$. Lord Ferrerid. It was a motion to set aside a Writ of sequestration against the Noble Defendant, and an order o
commitment against his Steward, for a breach of an injunction issued to restrain them from cutting down ornamental timber upon the estates in which the defendant was onnly tenant for life, and the
plaintiffs were entitled to the remainder. The orders were made by the Vice-Chancellor, and the motion in this Court was by way o
appeal. It is impossible to say that the injunction was not right topping irom cutting any timber at all, when he knew of the orde of the Court, although that order only restrained him from cutting
ornamental timber. His Lordship examined the pleadinge and ornamental timber. His Lordship examined the pleadings and
affidavits, and he had no reason to doubt that ornamental timber had been crit. The cutting was not extensive, only 40 or 50 trees, o about 10 inches diameter, independent of spring wood. His Lordship favourable inclination er reversing his Honour's order, and disminse the motion of appeal with costs. His Lordship ordered all proces against the defendant and his steward to be stayed till Tuesday next
to give them itime to come to an arrangement with the plaintiff, eo as cutting any for the future.
On Friday, the inquiry relative to an attempt to poison a Jury in On Friday, the inquiry relative to an attempt to poison a Jury in
the month of December last (the particulars of which have alrendy appeared in this paper) was resumed before a bench of Mapistrate
at. Woolwich. No new facts were elicited on the present occasion
and the Makistrates diaposed of the case by нaying that there were no grounds to justily them either in committing or holdink the prisoner to bail; at the same time the prosecutors might indict them at the
Sessions if they pleased.
About twelve o'clock on Friday, one of the houses in York-stree About twelve oclock on Friday, one of the houses in York-strcet,
Boroukh -market, atout to be taken down for the approaches to fhe
new London-bridge, fell; fortunately it was uninhabited, and nothing Wa 12 ' lio time
About 2 octock on Friday, a man, unknown, was picked up, in
most distressing situation, pear Somerset- house, by the police, and taken to Surpeon Snitch, in Bridge-street, who very kindly attended him, but said the man was in a very low state, and recommended him
to be taken to the workliouse. He was then taken to St. Clement's, but died in the afternoon.
FUNERAL of Ma. Eliston.-On Friday the remaing of this come. Fian were retnoved or interment from his late residence, Great
Surrey-strect, to St. John's Church, Waterloo-road. The funeral Wurrey-strect,
was a walking one, perlectly unostentatious, and, in further com-
pliance with the will of the dicceased, the coffin was of onk, with pliance with the will of the drceased, the coffin was of oak, with
black nails, bearing on its lid a brass platr, on which was engraved from his, own dictation, the followink inseription in Latin:Obit — (which blank, was filled up with the day of his death)
Octavo Die Julii 1831 ,', The following relatives and frien
 Orother. The lody was deposited in a vault under the church, near
the coffin of the late Mr. Bengoukh. The 16 bearers were oblized
frequently to relieve each other, in consequence of the extreme. Irequently to relieve each other, in consequence of the extreme
weight of the corpse, which, besides the thick oak coffin, was enclosed in a leaden ore.
Death of the Countess of Massarene.-Died, at Ballywilliam
Cottage, near Donaghadee, the rexidence of Lady Charlotte Jocelyn, Cottage, near Donaghadee, the rexidence of Lady Charlotte Jocelyn,
Mariettcountrso of Masarene, in the 77 y y yer of her ake, relict of
Chichestrr Earl of Masaarene. and sister to the Earl of Roden.

 NAVAL and MIILITARY LIFE ASSURANCE.
 lected materials of the most perfect character, from which they have assertrained
the rates which ought to he pald for Policies to conver all the riaks to which the officer may be exposed in the performance of hhs proferesional duties
To those who do not linmediately contemphate ere To those whe do not inmediately conte onplate service on toreign stations, two
guineas per cent. per annum, tn add ition ti, the ordinary life ,remium, which is guineas per cent. per annum, in addition tw the ordinary life ire miur, which is
ite lowest In England, will he charged for a polily convering all parts of the
wortd, and all services in which the officer may thereafter be employed in the British army or navy.
OAticers under ordera for foreign stations at the time they effect insuranicea,
will be clinriged the proper rate for that particular station, and may be covered will be clanrged the proper rate for that particular station, and may be covered
againat all rutuaz change, by payment of an extra one guinea per cent. per In either of these cases the Officer may at any time discontinne the extra pre
mium, and hhil hls To facilitate, as much as pnssible, the adoption of so desirable a system on


## set forth in the policy. DOMESTIC INSURANCE.

The rates of the Asylum Company, whether for a term or the whole of life, are
the lowast ever pulhished, and one. third of the Premiun may be left unpaid to the lowest ever pulblished, and one third of the Premium may be left unpaid, to
be deducted with interest from the sum ansured, or partiea may begin at a very
low rate and pay on an ascending scale.
 house in Waterloo place, every day (except Wednemay). at 3 occlock, to grant



 Morriug Post.



 lor the pen of Lle novelist:"-Courier. wv.



full of practical experience." - Lit. Gaz.










Thin Murray, Altemarle.entreel









John Murra, Albemarle.treet
T HETHIRD VOLUMEINCOLONFL NAPIERS HISTORY

$\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{N}}$
















$\mathbf{R}_{B+1}^{\text {mien }}$








 C






 That this Meetng approve of the Enotirate entered int in the Campltefor

















 have a lespectable labourer about thrir establishments will find a great saring to prepared ,i, for the point can also be had.
The mot faterering cert ticates in farour
$\bar{\eta} 10$ LADDIES and GENTLEMEN, Riding, Drivi g. Prome-




 on oprcemen impasition, the Naine nid Ailitreas of he S. ROW LThe sole Propriet nrs,
SA'TrON.GARDEN, London,

## r

 FLUENZA, At this season of the year, when Influenza and in now use of Saline Draughts is univeralls recommeniled.-




| PRICES OF THE PUBLIC PUNDS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mond. 200 | Tuen. 201 | Wed. |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ 200 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 200 |
| $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} 200{ }_{8}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{83}^{201}$ | ${ }_{83}^{201}$ | ${ }_{83}^{2003}$ | 824 | 884 |
| 3 percent Connola. | 828 | 82\% | 82 d | 824 | 82 h | ${ }^{825}$ |
| $3 ¢$ per Cent. $1818 .$. |  |  | 919 | 91 | ${ }_{90} 9$ | 902 |
| 3f per Cent. Red.. | 914 | 91 | 903 | 907 | 90. | 901 |
| Now 3¢ per Cent. | ${ }_{17}^{904}$ | 9114 | 902 | ${ }_{1}^{9110}$ | 16 | - |
| Bank Lowg A nni |  | 17 |  | ${ }^{16 \%}$ | 16. | r |
| Exeliequer Bil | 16 | ${ }_{8}^{15}$ | 13 | 12 | 834 |  |
| nentumer | 84 | 84. | 84 | 838 |  |  |

the 15th, the Honorable Mrs. Edward













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NDON: Pruted anit published by Enwan Shat
Flebt-stneet, where, only, Communications
N, FLERT-STREET, wher
posh paid) are receivell.
" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND [HE PEOPLE!"

Vol. XI.-No. 554.

## T

 R OMAL ARARENS, AUXHALLL-TO.MORROW, Monday













## $\mathbf{M I}^{\mathrm{A}}$

 WILLIS and DAAGATERS MUSICAL ACADEMY $\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{E}}$ EASEED !", Thim

$\mathbf{S}^{\circ}$










 Five ilirgitum Livifenis Priki


## M

 TTMER, BERKS.-TO LET, Trom 29th September next,



















 A Font man's extra douhbe niilid
drab (r. Coat with large cape Gold or Silver Lace or Creaped Butto
charged the wholesale price.


COLOSSEUM, Kegent's. Park- The Proprietors of this Magni.

THE EXHIBITION of LODGE'S PORTRATTS of the Most




## P



A GRADUATE (A.B.) of the University of Ox Ord. who pur


TO FAMILIES and GUARDIANS.-There is a VACANCY for


WX Leter COLLEGE, Snaresbrook, Essex, six miles from Mirsuits, the Lepgal and Medical Professions, the Navai and Milirary Institu
ions, and the Universitios. The number is limited, they are Panlour Boardere,


A Mercan'ile Course, with Terms ner Annum.
Usenatics, History, Geography,
Use of the Giliben, Actronomy \&e
Or, with the Cliasics, in Lation Greek, and Frencl, and Including




 My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,
S a new creation of an ASSISTANT-SURGEON to the
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL is contemplated, I beg to inform those Gover
 $\qquad$

## 


elied on.-Apply by letter (fost paid) to Mr. Moore, No. 6 , Savoy street, Strand.
BOARD and RESIDENCEE-Thre are now Two Vacancies
in a mail private Famils, where FOUR LADIES only are recelved as


CIDER. ALE. STOUT, \&.C - W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint










 a large and commodions LOODGEGG and BOARDING HOUSE, situate





N.B. Clothes mate in exxhange (if required) of the preasent fashi
quality. Apply pergonall, or by letter, to STEPHEN PEARSON
Conduit-Atreet.-Gentlemen walted upon seren milles from London.













 that Payer baal be R B Ducos
















 Friends aud the Pubitic in generral, that then y itill contliune to restore Decaled
Teeth witl their MINERALSUCCEDANEUM, souniversally recommendedt




WYM. MOURIVATE FAMILIES and ECONOMIST
hiun from the Public. Sush unexampled enceraragement from all
of the mast
 This advertisement W. M. particularly addresses to the prejudiced, offering them a few plain reasons which must convince them that he is able to supply
them at his Warehuse so muth better aumd cheaper, In large or small quantities their In the first place, W. M. depends on the smallest fractional proft on every
aricle he vends, relving enitrely on large returna for his remuneration.
 terating the quality or putting an additional charge on the articic to cover an expenpire establisbment.
Lastly, W. M., by the adrantage of a capital, the frulta of many years' exer-
tion, obtains in the markets a preference of the choicest Wines and Spirite that thon, obtains in the markets a preferenice or he choicest wines and spirite that
come the thi cuntry, and by these meann he can juatly boast of one of the most
vailous and best selecied Stocks in this Kingdom.




 J. VANZELLER, New Broad an of IN OOLVENENCY
W. RICHARDSON, Clementhore YYUPKBRSEDED.





 Mr. Wehlegley has auldrensed a letter to the Lord Chancellor, in
which he declares that he did notenter, as has been atated, the house Wh the Minses Long, with constables with sticks, ntaves, \&. ., but that
of
his daughter came away with her elder brother. and of her own free she had quitted the residence of hipr auntr.
Puovision Por THP Qugev. Abstract of the Bill for enabling his
Majesty to make provision for supporting the Royal Diknity of the Majesty to make provision for supporting the Royal Diknity of the
Quen, in case she shall ourvive his Mujesty :-Clanse 1. Ifis Ma
jesty is pmpoured, by Leutrs Patunt under the Great Seal, to krant to the Queen an annuity of 100, ,ok0., -2. The said annnity is ot be
paid at tlie Receipt oi his Majesty's Exchequer. 3 . His Majesty is paid at the Receipt oi his Majesty's Exchequer.- 3 . His Majesty is
empowerrod to kront Marthorongh House, and the Lndgeand Ranger-
shtp of Bualiy Purk.-4. The said Letters Patent, \&ec., deemed good shitp
int
On
On ningtont the Bell Inn, at Edmonton, was broken open by Jorcing the bar window, whin the thictes atole five kallonn of kin in a cavk, one
gallon of brandy, one botle of Shery, one botte of cloven, the till containink 25 s. Worth, of halipence, seven silver apoons, two pair of
sugar tonkr, 4ibs. of tobacco. three table. cloths, two quart glass decanterw, and sundry glasses, ilb. of green tea in a canister, and several Geonop (itichriwt.-Since the condemnation of this individual for
the-rothine of the Bank box from the Prince Regrnt coach, we understand that 4(NOM. of the mowey has been delivered inte the hands
of the athorities. The place where it was concealed, we have
lentned, was under the stance of the cow in the lyre at Willend

 AcCidenis ON THEiRALLWAX-Two men have just lost their lives
on the rwah. Thet were both in the employ of the company, and
theirdeath were purely accidental.-Liverpool Albion. A Cantion to Dadies who wieh to preserve the native charms of
beauty, can never be more apropos than at this beautiful season of the year, Whyn all animated nature affords an inexlaustible source of
felicity. The "Silver Thamen," so elpgantly eulogized by Sir John
Deenham, in his poem of "Cooper's-hill," lias an autraction which oocasions an iutmensen number of aquatic 'rxecursions daaily; but whe.


 expenoe on hip kenulne mefal; and am the seasnu is far adrancing, NP Phail


 Those who liave not yet had an opportumity of seeing this most elegant ina nu ac-
 Atrisson's Milk or Almones.--This is a highly condensed emut
sion of the fine:t Almonds, and wombines all the well known qualities sion of the inp-t Almonds, and wombines all the well known qualities
of that fruit.; it imparts arfrakrant perfume, and is very refrestring in
use; ant in a short time, it removes freckles, sunburn, wrinkles, \&ce. use; ant in a short time, it rempores frecklos, sunburn, wrinklen. \&cc.
from the skin. and where the kkin has lost its youthfol bloom, either
from hard laboutr, inclement atmosphere care or sicknes, it




## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT <br> HOUSE OF LQRDS.

The Tithe Composition Bill was read a second time. This Bill proposes to extend, yery considerably, the powerr of makink compo-
bition for tithes. The Archbistap of Canterbury defended the
 tually withdrew, after speeehes from Earl Grey, Lord Carnarvon, \&c. in support ot the Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill
Earl Gryy read to the House the followind eopold, relinquishing the Pension be has enjoped from this country:-


 This communication appeared to afford great satisfaction. The Prince also resigns his Coloneley in the British Army
The Lord Chancelion adverted
proceeding which he had doptcd againgt Mr. Wellesley, observing that he felt satisfied of the
correcness of the step he hat taken, vindicate the authority of the Court over whicl he presided, Lhe should have felt himself unworthy to hold that station another hour. His
Iordstip afterwards presented his promised Bill relative to the Exchequer Court on Scotland. This Bill will enable the Crown to anti-
cipate the retiring pensions of the Chiel Baron, and the Puisne Barnas, if they be disposed to accept them, and in the event of theieis 8 on doing provide for the remainink duties of the Courtby the other Julkee.
After several private Bills WESDAY. journed at a quarter-past five
TllúnSDAY
Lord Wynfonn moved that the Order of the Day for the third eadink of the Frauds upon Creditors Bill be dincliarged, with a view new clause. Uobrora liable to the claims of their creditors. But he could not belp
 be to make a gentleman in no way concerned in trade, and upon uotice
of proceedink merely conatructive, a bankrupt, and, if he did not sur render in timp, lialle to outlawry, and perthaps to transportation.
The Noule and Lenrned Lord also otjijcted to the B ill of deprive the judxpment creditors of men of landed property of that priority on the faith of which they had trusted them. At leart such
would l the effect of the Bill when applied to Ir land according to the present state of the law in that country. He did not know whether The Earl of ELDon was anxies to promote the objects of the Bill. reland were in the constant hatio of pronouncink. He thoudtin in

 O'Connell. He should move this without the least intention of im-
muting blame to any body. He thoukht the case was such as to call
 re did not mean to apply the document to the purpose of any obser-
vition or inquiry into the immediate case, or any ohther case that was Aiter a few words from Lord Pluneter, and from the Earl of Eldon explanation. Corl Wyxrond. in allusion to what had fallen from the Noble
 He had no objection, however, to introduce a clause to prevent the The order was then idischarged, and the Bill ordered to be read a
hird time on Tuesday next, for which day their Lordships were or Tred to be summoned.
The Anchbishop of Canteraury, having moved the Order of the Lord thendrond noved the addition of words extending the Bill Thay Impropriators as well as Rectora and Vicary. The Earl of ELDo spoke against the Bill, and of the difficulties of cris ink itw provisions into effect.
Lord $W_{\text {YN }}$
Lord WYNFORD, at the sugkestion of the Arelbighop of Cantorbury,
withdrew his ammendment. when the 13ill paesed throuwh the Com. nittee, and was ordered to there-ce.committed on Monday sen nnight.'
Lerd KENYN wished to ask the Most Rev. Prelate when it was
kely that it would le convenient to him to proceed with the Bill cominunications he was daily in the habit of receiving that great anxiety prevailed in
The lishopon Iov Dow wast devirous of proceeding with the meagure but he could not hive any d dinite answe to the quentinn of the Noble
ford for he hed many qugsestions on the subject which he hnyght worthy of censider ration.
Their Lordslips then adjourned
The Bishop of Feass preancedid a petition from the Protestant in-


 oremedy this detect
 On the notenion of thin Earl of Radnor the second reading of Calcraft's
Divorce Bill was fixed for this day fortnight. Divore Biill was fixd for this day fortnight.
Tlieir Lordslips then adjinurued nutil Monday.

## IO $\overline{\overline{U S E} \text { OF COMMO }} N$ S.

 Liord Belgrave reported from the Committee on the Monmouth Election, dectlaring Mr. Hall not duly elected, and the Marquis of
Worcester duly electrd
The Spesker read a communication from the Lord Chancellor

 the fact of Prince Leropold having refingumished the annuity he has
heretofore received from this cuntry. The announcement was ceived with loud cheers.
In a Cotmmitte of Suply a vote of 240,0001 . was pronosed by the Chancellor of the Exch phuer. to o e granted toin MMajesty or certain
 Colounl Trever moved that it be an instruction to the Committee
on the Windsor and Buckingham Palaces to inquire. Whether Buckinglam Palace might nut Ue advantakeously y appicied to other public In detail that by devoting part of this building to a pioture galilery,
 of a buildilig. which he regretted had ever been erected, and which
was eo inconvenient, both in its internal arrangement from it
 worthy of he country and the toved for erecting another. Pa, iace
desirable,-The motion was agreed to.

Captain Gorpon (of Dundalk) presen.
 Romish Church Chae religion a a idolatrous, and declared that the
Ane
Andy marked out or the venkeance of the Af the petition, which endea in its rejection on a division, as contion
 Mr. Mackinson, previous to the House qoing into Committee on
 if under a certriin amount of population.
Government had taken the census of 1821 as theier The House eventually divided on the motion, when the numbera.
appearest for it. 169 : againat $\mathrm{t}, 244$ : appearead or it. 169 , againat it 244 .
the House ention of the second line of clause A. .ill, and. proceeded Lord MirtuAND moved that it be taken out of clause A. and tramoer
ferred to clanee B. rerred to clanse B
This transfer was supported by Mr. Croker and other Memberg:
who contended that Appleby was similarls circumstanced to Buck? ingliam and Reigate which had been transterred to schedule B.

 The Chairman then reported progress; \& obtained leave to oitgagia.
Certain Resolutions upon Hackne-Coach Duties were agreed to. in a Committee.
In ansmer to a question from Mr. Warburton,
The
The CHANCebloan of the Exen EqUER said that stage-coaches would be allowed to take up passenkers in any part of the town.
The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the Houser adjourned at two o'clock. wEDNESDAY.
 wn the county of Hertord, rexarding the opinions now entertivined
in the neighburbood in whicl, he residec as to the . "When first the measure was introduced.", "aid the writer, "we
were As hot tas pepper in it favour, but we have much coold, and hixhl
The House agnin resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and.
 divisions. posed of. The Chancrilon of the THURSDAY.
Crreaspd opportunity for the discussion, of the Reform Bifl affording excrpt nuch petitions as related to the subject of leflirm ; that the House should meet at three o' clock in the day (the Speaker having:
consented to that part of the arranke ment), and proced with the:

 ind and roroceding wirthathement Bill
Mr. WrN said, he deeply rew.

 of the copprsau proposed bry the Noble Lord would absolutely be an

 anlowied to interfere with the resumption of the procecedings on the:


 nentionink several particular.s., as they miikht be connidered sas poth judicine the application for a new trial, should one be made. The
explanation of the Hon. Member was ao natiofactory a refutaion of a division.
The $H$ mes then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded with schedule A.-. when six more boroukhs were diefran-
chised. The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained lease. co sit axain on Friday.
The Coal Duties Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed. Sir F. Bunnetp presented FRIDAY, pecition from the Rev. Robert Taylor, ser-lane Gal.
Mr. Dentron

 pportunity hor was anxious to have, "as he probably might not be Mre next Parliament (A)
Mr.







 Lord. John Russpll expressed hie regret that there ehould be aikd
 whow, whether hentirnents oo particular queations?




THE NEW KING OF BELGIUM.
His Majesty and suite left town on Siturday morning for Dover.
He arrivel at Wrikht's Hotol at three o pocock the same atternon.


 and nearly every house in the chief streets hunk tri coloured Hatgs
 received with tumultuons joy. On his arrival the horses were tiken
from his carriake, and he wast drawn int the town anuitlthe ringing
of bells and a disclarke of lol pieces of cannon. A general illumination took place in the evening.
Throukhevery town this Majesty passed his reception was enthu-
He arrived at Lacken on Tu"sday night, where the whole


 of the count $y$. The Congress held $a$ nitting of kreat importance,
which lasted rion ten in the mornink till past mid nifht.
The Kins passed Wednesday in tranquility at his palace, to re-
Tove the latisues of his journey. and all was bustle and confusion'
Thurdfy was a masy morning, and
at an early hour. Denutations and addresses awaited his Majeaty's at an early hour. Depmetations and addresses awaited his Majesty's
arriva; ; not less than 40,000 persons, in carrineses and on foot, lined
the ruads. the ruads.
The King left Lacken at eleven o'clock, and proceeded on horse-
back, accompanied by the Commander of the Civic Guard and the back, accompanied ty the Com mander or the Civic Guard and the
Governor of the Provine, by a squadron of the cavary of the Civic
Guard to the kate of the city, where he was met by the Burgomaster Guard to the wate of the city, where he was met by the Burgomaster
and a deptataiton from the Corporation. After an address from the city was read. His Majesty replied.
The cortege thene netered the gate, and proceeded slowly amidst
the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the crowded windows and streets. King then came forward, and was handed up the steps by a
The
dene deputation of the Congress. He addressed some kind words to the
Regent and anter a tew words from the President sat down, nu-
covered, on s eneat prepared in front of the throne. The Congress also

 M. C. Vilain XIV. then read the whole of the Constitution, upon
which M. de Noothomb, ,the tounkerot of the Secretaries of the Con-
gress, stood forward and read a paper, which he then presented to the
King. gress, stood forward and read a paper, which he then presented to the
King.
Lheopold read it seriously over, roe from his seat, and ad vancrd to
the front. He then slowly, serionsly and distiucty read aloud the























 Which took eflict; ; and warrants were issued against several ohthers,
who are charged with having fired shoos, without stain whe ther they tok effect or not. Captain Giral.
Leopo. and two sureties, each in 5001
New York Papers tate that exertio
New York Papers state that exertions were to be made in various
parto of the Union for the entire atolition of Freemasonry.
on


 was not deprived of food or even dellicacies of any description. on
the magistrate
attempted the pang to the prison, Mr. Taylor expolained that he had

 cedminers, who are modest,ly computed en an a milhoion.


 communiated into costody the spend locked him up till the fyct could be
hours befire the norant of the rules and orders Oran Tupyliay last, as Laty Charritte Lane Fox was returning from


 from the place at which they firdt Ret off, where they ran tlie carriage
into the hedge bottom, and Lady Charlote Fox and the lady accom-
paning her wit paning her, were both, thrown out. The ponies again set off with
the coachman in the carriage, unti they became a second time
entangled in the tede
 verious injury from the fall; and it is prolable that in most instances
fatal consequences would be less frequent from similar accidents did the parties maintain presence of mind to keep tha ir seats, and on no
account
 furd of the ing in in Genoa, were very, "early hecoming victions the
and the Duchess of Berry. At the Erin stean-ship, from Belfast, was on Wedncsday coming
up the river, a boat containing seven people was upset near Mill
 in boats, and a boy stwain to shore. The acciden was cansed by the
great swell in the river produced by the rapidity with which the
seamer was proceeding. On Tuesday evening. ${ }^{\text {s. servant, Named Margaret Lerwis, absconde }}$
fron the service of her master. Mr. Witson, 6 , Pulteney-terrace
 with paste nd ruby stone, a silver knife, and other articles; also
two sovereings, the propery of her mater.e.
 near the source of the Usk about 1,000 leet above the level of the
sen, and bigher than the limits of the native woods, consisting of
alder and birch. It

 Instead of red, the clothing iistot be scrarlet, and there is to be no lace
upon the coats as at present. The devicrs of the respective regiment
 is
device of the regiment in front, viz.-The Scotoh Fusileers, or third regiment, are to display the Order of St. Andrew, with a crown at
top (by order of His Majesty), that regiment beink nearly entirely England surmounted with a crown, and the Grenadier Guards are to have the King's arms, and a arowno above them.
The first division secnd bitalion Grenadier Guards will on Wed-
neday nesday next niarch to Bristol, from whience they will embark for
Dublin, to relieve the first battalion of the Scotcl Fusileer Gurrds,
 Londun Bridge.
 and flso an Order in Council tor continuing the suspension of thie
ballot and enrolnent ot the local Militia ior the space oi one year,
 Bombay Estallisislment. Ong engaged in cluock--Tuesday the workmen who have been Dunsian's clock, a the Marduis of Hertford's mansion in the Regent'
Park co competed their undertaing, and that ancient piece of work-
 Treleny, near Chepstow, ran into some bushes to shelter thenselves
from the fies, and fell over a perpendicular cliffi. about 70 feet hight,

 Every time a mentibr neglects to attend a sitting he is to forfeit




 got clear off.
One morning last week, one of the coast guard was found dead on the beach und ur Birlink Gup. His naked sword was found on the
cliff above whenec it is supposed he waut bave been thrown over
ctie preci
 ings, No. 8, Trinity street, and stole a double cassed, gold faced perty of Miss Symons. They were both very genteelly dressed, and
of polite Friaftrut Accinpwr.-Tuesday afternoon Captain John Slater,
master of the new Roterdam steam-ship Londen. Merchant, wa
 returnink from an experimental voyage to the Nore, with a select
party or ladies and gentlemen on board. He vat down by he side of the opening, and was about to lean his head on hise arm, when the before the enkine could be stopped was crushed to atoms, The
calamity calamity occasioned great consternation amongst the company. The
deceased was universally respectied, alid lias left a widow and five the King of the Netherlands Rotterdam steamer
MURDER AND Suicios. -The inhabita aitants of Perth were horrorwhik er took place in that neighthburthood, and which can only be slocking deed. An Individual residing in Bridgend of Perth, the futher of of family in respentable business there, and himself a haberdasher in that quarter, had formed the horrible purpose of depriving
himself and his conjugal rartner of life. On Sunday morning, about ten orclock, their steeping apartment presented an awful spectacle
the wife guite dead, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and the hughand wetterink in his own gore from a similar infiction. Surgical
skill was almost immediately applied, but he was dead belore the skill .was amost mimediately applied, but he was dead belore the
operation of sewink up the wound could be completad. It is perhaps needleas to ddd that the horror excited by the deed is.míxed with deep
colnmiseration for the feelings al the surviving family. Wednesday morning, as two men were working a barge on the
canal at Sydenham, they observed something foating on the suriace. cand immediately proceeded to ascertain what it was. With the asoistance of their oars, they at lenkth succeeded in getiting out of the
water the body of a genteel-fooking man, apparently about thirty water the boid of a genteel-fooking man, apparently about thirty
years of ghe. The body did not-appear to have been long in the canal ;
and as they to the dolly Sailors publici.house, quantities of blood it wased from the
nose and mouth of the deceased. A good deal of excitement has lately prevailed in consequence of the sudden disappearance of two
or three younk men ander very myaterious eircumstances, we therefore sahyoin a descripbion of the deceased's dress, and other particuThe deceased, as before seated, appears to be about to years of age,
with likbt hair and whisk ers, and abou' 5 ft' 9 inch. in height. He was dressed in a black frock coat, white jean or white duck crousers, and wope 'a black silk hanskerchief, with bive stripes, on his neck.
He had two rings on his fingers, one of them with a cornelian in the
centre, and the other plain. There was no watch in the deceased's fob; cent there was a green silk purse found in his trousers' pocket, con-
taining a half-sovereisn, and some silver. The deceased had a fine taining a half-sovereign, and some silver. The deceased had a fine
hinell ghirt on, with a broad cambric frill, which was marked with the
initials "J. B." and he also wore white cotion stockings ulder his boots, marked witb. initials.




 The ing: inwing subjects are complete, and are cach neatly done up in eanvas

atural philosophy, ineluding the








 A History if the no nav Emperors. Ornamented with Portratts























TONES'S PATENT PROMETSHEATS, for producing inotent







 SHAKSPEARIANA,-KING LEAR.
Lear. Fidelity, Ifreet thou will FLily yalone?-
Edgar. Alone with poor Hoill and with lim soon will de,


and 18.1 encti.:
are counterfeitd

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, JULY 24.

Their Majesties gave a splendid Ball at Windsor on Tuesday, the magnificence of which exceeded that of any fete yet given at the Castle this season. The King held a Levee on Wednesday, and honoured the Duke and Duchess
of Bucclevgh with his presence, to meet her MAJEsty, of Bucclerwards.
The Earl of Munster is fappointed Lieutenant_lof the
The Reform Bill is going forward in Committee, and although every day of its sitting, Ministers are pressed to state the principle which they have adopted to regulate the
fate of different boroughs, no answer can be squeezed out of them ; they state, indeed, that the not having 2000 inhabitants is the disqualification, and then disqualify a borough, the minute after, which has nearer four thusand inhabitants than three, because a Whig Lord wishes it to be so
This careless mode of proceeding, so declaratory of heedless wantonness, is the overthrow of a system which, in spite of its anomalies, has rendered this nation the envy of the
world, has had its effect; and the country, as well as the world, has had its effect; and the country, as well as the
House of Commons, feels surprized, and even disgusted, at House of Commons, feels surprized, and even disgusted, at
the manifest injustice of a course of proceedings, the results the manifest injustice of a course of proceedings, the resuits
of which, they see every day more clearly, will be delusive of which, they see every day nore cleary
and disappointing in the highest degree.
As to the feeling excited in the House, we have only to refer to the present Ministerial Majority-from 136,
their first Majority, it has diminished to 30 !-to 30 , their first Majority, it has diminished to 30 --to 3 ,
in a House of 518 Members. Does not this speak the Reform Bill, because they thought some Reform was the Reform Bill, because they thought some Reform was necessary, fly from the perpetration of rank injustice, and
injustice too, which has neither the merit of system to warrant, nor of talent or eloquence to qualify its infliction. All that the Ministers say -and few indeed say anything-is a
then repetition of what Lord John RUssell has said before. act-and this is the course pursued.
act-and this is the course pursued.
Look at Lord VALLETORT's exposure on Friday of the
Plympton case. Plymptonhas in it 130 ten pound hosesPlympton case. Plympton has in it 130 ten pound houses-
the place is flourishing-its neighbourhood respectable-but Plympton is put into Schedule A, because the borough touches upon two parishes-each of which has a Church, one Church dedicated to one Saint, and the otther to another
Saint. "If," as his Lordship said, " there had been only one Church, the inhabitants said, "there had been only
have returued two Members to Parliament.
This and the case of Appleby, contrasted, as it must inevitably be, with that of Calne, seem to affiod a pretty fair
specimen of that elastic system of the Ministry, which exspecimen of that elastic system of the Ministry, which ex-
pands and contracts according to the way in which it is required to fit, or not to fit. the subjects under discussion.
There are yet some cases to come forward, which will There are yet some cases to come forward, which will
require more than the usual dignified silence of His MAJESTI's Ministers to manage-We rejoice, however, to perceive, that in spite of threats and intimidations, Members of the House of Commons are yet resolved to think and act for themselves, and that the last majority we have to record in
favour of the overthrow, amounts to no more than THIRTY favour of the overthrow, amounts to no more than THIRTY
individuals, out of a body of FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHteen!
The attention of the public is earnestly called to the fact, that notwithstanding we have scrupulously abolished the sum of money to clieck it on the part of other nations, a Bill for the admission into our refineries of the Sugar grown by into Parliament, the direct tendency of which is to promote and even greally to extend, that trade, as still carried on by
Foreign Powers.
The Marquess of Worcesten hast been seated by the Committee, for Monmouth, and Mr. HaLL, whom they call in
Monmouthstire "The Man with thej Iron Mask," is Monmou
ejected.
The Times has taken up the case of Mr. Deacle against Mr. Baring with a zeal that outruns its usual discrefiongraph :-
 on such a subject is entitited to great atlention, but who was seventy
miles from the evene, telle the House of Commons that when he rrad
the trial, and saw the facts bearing only against one defendant, when our or five were named in the declaration with hime ha nut, wheten

 Want of evidence azaingt them, and his counsel would have been jus-
tified in deemanding it that they minht immediatell aftewards have
been employed as witnesses for the defence. Did any such proceeding ake place on the part or the Judge or of the defendant's counsel ?"
TT this weanswer No for the best reason- it was impossible. Had the defeudants been indicted, the course sug-
gested by the Times might have been adopted; but as this happened to be an action for damages, no acquittal could have been directed, nor any step taken to get any of the
defendants out of the case, until the verdict was returned defendants out of the case, until the verdict was returned
This may reasonably account for the conduct of the Judge,
and of the defendant's counsel.

A statement appears in yesterday's Court Journal with ticular, and evinces equal ignorance and malevolence.
The English Radicals in New York have got up an
adress to the King of England upon the Reform measure address to the King of Eng land upon the Reform measure,
which may be expected over very shortly, and will, no doubt be received as a splendid tribute by the present Administra tion. Their gratitude and complacency, however, may be,
in some small degree, moderated, when they discover how, in some small degree, moderated, when they discover how,
and in whom, this testimonial of approbation has originated -The first projector and contriver of the affair is a Mr George houston, who, some years since, we are informed was prosecuted and convicted for the publication of some
blasphemous work called "Ecce Homo," and his blasphemous work called "Ecce Homo," and his seconder
and abettor in the great design, is a Hair-dresser from Bath.
The whele affair bas been "coddled"
The whele aftair bas been "cordicd" up in an obscure par
of the town, and is precisely what might be expected from
such contrivers, upon such a subject. So long, however, as
the gentlemen who send it do not threaten us with an intenthe gentlemen who send it do not threaten us with an inten-
tion of returning to their native country after the great meation of returning to their native country after the great mea--
sure is carried, the thing may serve to langh at. A promised invasion might prove as disagreeable to the community after the Reform Question is carried, as it would be to themselves, If they tried it while the British Constiution existed.
Don Pedro's arrival here has produced a paper which appears in Tuesday's Times, the principal point of which is to libel and vituperate the Duke of W E LLIINGTON and calumniate the memory of his late gracious MAJEsTY. As these
are things to be looked for, it is quite needless commenting are things to be looked for, it is quite needless commenting upon them; but that part of the performance wh and Eng-
to the claims of Don Pedro upon Portigal LAND, is worth noticing.
It is an established fact, that the Crown of Brazil was conferred on Don PEDRo because it was to be kept separate
from that of Portugal-he accepted that crown and renounced that of Portugal-renounced it by one of the most solemn acts of abdication upon record. What possible claim has he now upon Portugal, having thus positively surrendered it ?if he lad not so surrendered it, and given the preference to Brazil, the natural consequence would have been, that Don MigUEL would have been the Einperor-but not only because the law of Portugal is decided and express upon the Don P Portugal Don Miguel became the King.
It may seem needless again to repeat what is the recorded Portuguese law touching the succession; but we cannot refrain from again quoting this passage so peculiarly applicable to the case in point :-"In case the King of these realms shall be called to the succession of another crown, or greater empire, having two or more children, then the
eldest shall go and reign in the foreign country, and the second, in Portugal, which latter shall be the ThL RECOGNIZED SUCCESSOR AND INHERITOR.
This is the law of Portugal-by what stretch of intervenion are we to meddle with this recorded statute? But besides the law of Portugal, he truth, heracten entirely aban-
are unanswerable. Don PEDRo, we repeat, are unanswerable. Donturalized as a Brazilian subject, and doned Portugal, was naturalized as a Brazilian subject, and
renounced his European dominions in the most formal and reaounced his
But the writer of the article in the Times tells us that we re to respect Don Pedio, because he is the author of two constitutions, given spontaneously to two people? over whom prodigious importance; but it is, we coufess somewht invalidated, when we recollect that one of these constitutions was never received by one of "the people" (we adopt the writer's phraseology) for whom it was intended, but that the
moment the protection of British bayonets was withdrawn from it in Prortugal, it was trampled under foot by the people, and that Don MIGUEL was compelled, absolutely compelled by the three estates of the kingdom, to denounce eigned with perfect security and tranquillity ever since its abolition.
This does not say much for the wistom of the constitution intended for Portugal; and as for the other constitution which his Majesty was pleased to contrive for the Brazilians, the fact of his having been dethroned, and driven from the country, which he could no longer govern, at the end of nine tages thau anything else we might feel it our duty to say about it.
There are, to be sure, very strange rumours with respect to Don PEDHO's aldication; rumours rendered not so improbable as hey otherwise would be by the manner in which Charles the Tenth aldicated in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, because he could not govern France any longer -he came to England, and was permitted to land as a pri-
vate gentleman-Don PEDRo, in precisely the same situavate gentleman-Don PEDRO, in precisely che same situa-
tion, having abdicated in favour of his son, comes to England tion, having abdicated in favour of his son, comes to England

- not even in a kingly capacity, but calling liinself Duke of BrAGANZA- to him, our Ministers pay every royal honour. He is royally received, while Charles the Tenth, and his fanily, are exiled as it were, in Holyrood House, and reated, as they were first received, as private individuals.
This savours strongly of non-intervention. Not satisfied with falsifying the dechation of the King of England, solemnly made to the people from the Throne, that the re-
cognition of Don MIGUEL would immediately take place, the Ministers set up and exalt, to the hopes of the Portuguese Menisters see up andexal, of the hopes of the Porthguese
rebels, the exiled Emperor of BraziL, the victim of his own Constitution, made exactly by the same pattern as that with which he was good enough to favour Portugal, after he had turned his back upon the country and faunily, formally abdicated its throne, and become to all intents and purposes the naturalized Monarch of another Empire.
The French would have nothing to do with this affair, and the Duke of Braganza was very shortly warned off, by the monarchs is not the order of the day there, nor is partisanship desirable, when the object is not the support of either faction but the entire possession of what may slip through the grasp of both in the struggle. If France overthrows Don Migues Don Pedro or his daughter will be just as near the throne of Portugal as if they were in Brazil. If our Ministers should have sent for Don Pedro, in order, as they think, to settle all their differences by seating either himself or his daughter wro the throne law France intervention aill ene can dispossess Don Mon PEL. although, to be sure, he arrived in England just as if it had been arranged beforehand that there should be somebody ready to step f
turn at Lisbon.
Strange things must come to light, if affairs are pushed to extremes. Sir EdWard Codrington is at sea, with
his fleet of Evolution-no unseasonable circumstancel have occurred accidentally, while a French fleet of Revolution is off the Tagus. This, however, is consolatory; and if there should eventually turn out something for that fleet to do in that quarter, Ministers will get credit for foresight in a measure of such cost and magnitude, and which at present excites only the sneers and laughter of the nation
Since writing the above, we have seen the following
curious coincidence", announeed in the Standard of Friday: "Furious coincidence" announeed in the sean of riday:
"Falmouth, July 19.-This morning arrived the Magnet packet
Lisbon, in nine days' passage. Off the Bar,
battle ships, two frigates, one corvette, and three brigs. A fing of
truce was sent in by the Fruch Admiral on the 9 th, truce was sent in by the Fruch Admiral on the 9 th, and returned om
the 10 th. The Admiral also informed Foreign Consuls that he men the 10th. The Admiral also informed Foreign Consuls that he ma
ingtructed to demand satisfaction, and commence hostilities in cues the demands were not acceded to. L ft His Majesty's ship Briton
then at Lisbon.- The squadron under Sir E. Codrington are off this port,
and several of the yachts have tieen at anchor in the harber

We are able to contradict, from the best authority, the repeated statements of the illness of Sir Walter scott: hat great and good man is in the enjoyment of excellent takes his usual quantity of exercise daily. What the object or end of those people are, who would make him dangerously ill, and lay him upon liis couch, we cannot understand-the

From intelligence which we continue
that the recentionce which we continue to receive it appeare have been and continue to be, every thing that His MAJESTY and his friends could wish. The details of the Royal progress will be found in another part of our paper.
The conduct of King Leopold has been exactly what milht have been expected of a Prince wishing to prove him-
self the independent occupant of an elective throne. The income which His MAJESTY derives-for it is not relin. income which Hes MAJESTY derives-for it is not relin.
quished altogether-from this country, is in his absence to be quished altogether--from this country, is in his absence to be
appropriated to the liquidation of certain debts, not yet asappropriated to the liquidation of certian debts, not yet as.
certained, and to the payment of pensions and gratuities to servants of the late Princess CHAR LotTE and other meritorious persons to whom they have been granted on benevolent considerations-the balance remaining, to be paid back into come exchequrr. The caution observed is reaining the inthe offer of a crown is tempting, and the reception of $i$ ts acceptor extremely gratifying, it is impossible to forget that a people who can make a King in July, may, if they please, unmake him in August; and this same possibility appears to have acted upon King Leopold when he gave directions for "keeping up" Claremont. If His Majesty should come country house to go to, than to take Grilinon's first floor, even if it should be vacant at the time, that nobody can doubt the prudence of the arrangement.
To us, who cannot of course enter into the feelings of Princes, and more especially into those of this particular
Prince, his acceptance of the Belgic Throne appears extraresideone appears extrato which he is attached by ties and circumstances of the most interesting nature, his proximity to the heir presumptive to the Crown, and the weight and importance which he must sponsible enjoyment of a fine income, might, we should hate houghte enjoyment of a fine income, might, we should have unstable Throne; but the feeling that he should become the independent ruler of a people who looked to him as the assertor of their freedom, was parmount, and all that has yet happened seems to justify his decisiou.
The situations in which His Majesty has been placed by curcumstances over which he has had no co bho , are hase curiens: He became the hasband of been our MAJESTY is not by bith connected he has had two Crowns, with which he was not connected at all, placell at his disposal. If anything could render this combination of circumstances more curious it is the fact, that the hand of the Princess Chariotte of Wales was to have been given to the Prince of Orange-so was the Crown of Belgium ; but Prince EOPOLD in both cases was preferred. That this last fact
hould render the occupancy of his throne more eusy, we should
doubt.
The King of Belgicm leaves his illustrions Sister in the tatious the English people. Her Royal Highness's unosteaparent of our future Queen, have justly endeared her to the country; and the wisdom and judgment evinced in the selection of those destined to train the mind and form the chahe British illustrious child, have excited a confidence is will fully and completely justify.
The tradesmen of London are quite outrageous about there being no Coronation upon the usual scale: they say the
present ceremony is made after the pattern of silk stockings with cotton feet and tops, which are sold cheap to would-be dandies.
In another part of our paper we have made a few remarks Man's Guardian addressed to Messrs. Birnie and Halss, the police Magistrates, at which they were so much amused. We now beg to give verbation an advertisement which appears in yesterday's number of that periolical! We beg also to press it upon the attention of Lord Melb
an tell him that it is no laughing matter:-

TIIE 'THREE DAYS' OF THE
SECOND FRENCII REVOLUTION.
"The Working Classes of the Metropolis, and its vicinity, "restfing Military Despotism, by a Public Meeting, and other amuso ments, at the Copen
Monday, August 1st.
voted to the heroic Parisians and the . Other resolutions will be submitted, pledgif in he workmen of this populous city to renewed activity obtaini
rights.
"The Committee press upon the attention of their fellow orkmen the necessity of meeting as numerously a
on this occasion, as that day is chosen by the City ties for an exhibition of Monarchical Folly and gance. It will at least be a good test of the intell the labourer-it will in a great measure decide whernent that will
have sufficient sense to havea Governmen attend to our wants, or a co ee are now groaning under. IT is Particularl Quested that all persons will wear the Tricoll 17 , Tickets, 8d. each, may be had of Mr. Warden, Kingsgate-strield-street, Holborn: Cleave's Coffeehouse, treet, Sno
quare, \&c. value of 6d.; the other 2d. wusic, Printing Cards, and other
ment of a good Band of Music meidental expences.
"The Public Proceedings to commence at three o'clock, and to terminate at half-past five. After this, Persons can the Refreshment or not at their discretion, preparatoay that will occupy the remainder part of the Evening.'
This may serve, with other signs of the times, to convince the present Ministry of their great popularity, and the ex-
tremity to which their friends of the TRI-colour think it necessary to go.

Mr. O'Connell, in the debate on the Six Acta, said-" There was one country alone in which the press was free-that is America,
where every man may write what he pleases; there is there no Car-
 ignorant on this point as Mr. CoNNELL himself. The truth is, that
in America there are plenty of Cartiles ; and as we imagine that in in America there are plenty of Carclies; ; and as we imagine that in
this instance his, most disguting publications were alluded to, we bek
to this instance his most disgusting publications were alhered are, Cartiles
to inform M. O 'ConNEL and Hon. Membere that there
in America, and that his most disgusting doctrines are published, vindicated, and commented upon, in a atyle that would gratify a true
Carilist. We have now a paper before us chlled the $F$ ree $E$ avire, Carlilist. We have now a paper before us called the Free Enquirer,
edited by Mr. Dale Owen and Miss Frances Wright, in which there is an article written, avowed, and signed by Mr. Dale Owen, which openly and undispuisedly
LuE.- Brighton Gazette.
The division in the $\overline{\overline{H o u s e} \text { of Commons on }}$ Monday night, on the subject of Pensions, thews the true cllaracter of those Merabers who
brawl at the lustings in favour of economy; and who before their brawl at the humtings in favour of economy; a and who before their
constituents hold out the word of promise to the ear, but break it when put in confict with their party feelinge. It is right to exhibit these Gentlemen to public notice, and we accordingly publish a list
of those Members who either voted with the Government for the continuance of the Pensions, or whe staid away on this important ques--
tion. We lave confined our selection to those Memers rep tion. We have confined our selection to those Members representing
counties, or populous places; and in submitting it to the public we warn them against the miserable subterfuge that the vote was
given for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassment of leaving the Government in a minority. Pensions are either right or wrong, justifiable or unjustifiable, proper to be suppressed
now, or proper to be continued, it in, in fact, a question
of principle, and the public or principle, and the public who are said to conplain of their
burthe, have a right to call upon those representatives who to seize the ifrst opportunity of putting an end to them. We shall
see how faitiliully these gentlemen liave executed their duty, and it matters little whether the following persons were present at the division, and thereby stamped by their vote the continuation of the
Pension System, or whether they were absent, and thereby neglected Pension System, or whether they were absent, and thereby neglected
the duty wlich they had pledged themselves to their constituents to perform, namely, the abolition of the Pension List.
If we have made any mistake in the names of the absent Members, or have classed any ay voting in favour of pension
minority, we shall be happy to correct the error.
either voted for the continuance of pensione, or who places, who


We see in the Times of Monday the following paragraph,
xtracted from a paper called the Windsor Express:extracted from a paper called the Windsor Express:-
.a We are told that some horses, hellnging to the Ryal Ary
came from Woolwich on Wednesday, for the purpose of piving
 has been lor some. time engeaged in teachings oome drakoong lhorses to
draw tring draw the guns by the surcingle instead of the collar, and that the
experiment has been attended wint the rreateat success. it is aid,
that the K
King has appointed Monday morving for inspecting the new process. which will be exhibited in the freat Park.,
We have heard of the march of intellect, but this march of artillery horses from Woolwich to Windsor, for the purpose of giving instructions to the horses there, beats every
thing we have read of, except, indeed, the Duke of JBEDthing we have read of, except, indleed, the Duke of Ben-
Ford's mare, who swore she would not be saddled! The artillery horses of the olden time must have been asses compared with these.
It may be superfluous, at this time of day, to call the attention of the reader to a work so popular and so generally but we cannot resist making an extract from the dialogue, with which the book concludes, and which is supposed to be carried on between the author and an American citizen. Having described to the American the nature and character of the English Government to a certain extent, the American says:-
To shemuld like to know what part the House of Lords has assigned
ty edification P Polticical drama which you have been getting up for my edification ? We Ameriacans can never fully understand how that
anomalous branch of a ree government is made practically wertul
we don't




Englanppose,", said I, "you are aware the asked. the sons of noblemen in

 in the Areers, into the public sorvite of their country, in the Church,
to work in earnest likew, and so on, but it ocompels the eldeat oon
merely by




 discir sine for falling with eftect in into these tittest of all courses of
been born, and the duties of which the which he has upon to exectute." "Y interrogator, ' but all the training you speak of will not take a cle mer man outo of a dull, one, or a virtuous Nobleman
out of a disreputable Commoner.,


 and true, for there will always bee master spirits ennuth to lead
them where their courage and ocndelece is in ine another-the life thed soul of good order-are required to defend the venerrable institit-
and
tions of their country- BY Doina wHich, THEY PRove THENSELEE

When Capt. Hall gave this opinion of the character and constitution of our House of Lords to his American friend he was not aware of the probability of its being called upon tion, but worthy the affection and gratitude of millions of his countrymen.
The citizens have caught the King at last. They were determined that His MAJEsTY should eat with them, even
if it were luncheon, and on a bridge, and accordingly the whole architectural beauty of the new structure, which was to be exhibited to the Sovereign and his Court, is to be covered over with a Cockney gallimaufry of cold chickens, and hams, and pies, and fufed for the edification of their MAJESTIES, who are to be in their turns exhibited to the feeders. As we have the Royal word for its being an ex tremely hot day, we suppose the crowd will be immense.
THE following appears in the Times of Friday se'nnight-
"A patent has been recently y taken oup for a perfectly new mode of
 ordinary yodede of re.distililing. The, inventor, therefrope, proposes
baking the bread in ovens perifectly closed from the outer air, communicating by a tube with the ordinary worm, or curved pipe,
surrounded on all sides by cold water. which is used in the common process of distillation. All the steam, therefore, which rises from the
 sists of alcohol, or spirits of wine mixed with water. A second disti-
lation in a common still will separate this spirit. can it is stated, that atout three-quarters of an ounce of pure alcohol this is correct, the saving that woild accrue from adopting this mode
of baking would be immense. It is acleulated that the value of the spirit is more than four times the whole expense of baking; so that
if romouht into extensive operation, this measure would have a great
iffect effect on the price or or bread of if even, the thice of grain were to remain as at present t but in addition to this, the quantity of corn annuall
consumed in the distilleries would be considerably diminished.
 reckoned it as hikh as 5.000, noo gallons per annum; but it tevidently
depends spon wwether the process can be adopted with facility by ail
 have a peculian oil which rises in the first distillation, and difters ace-
cording to the substance from which the distillation is mide. Re cording to the substance from which the distillaion is made. Re-
distilling, technically termed rectifyink, is resorted to in order to get
 and some can scarcely be puritied from it by any means whatever.
II, therefore, the tpirit which is obtained from baking bread contains
 The Patent spoken of in the above communication has HICES, who it is said, has alrealy raised an incredibl large sum in shares for putting it into practice. There is large sum in shares for putting it into practice. There is
one question which suggests itself, upon reading the account will the process have upon the Bread itself?
As Spirits generally conduce to the destruction of health and the curtailment of life, of which Bread has hitherto been considered the staff and support, it would be as well to know whether, and in what degree, the wholesome food speculative atternpts to increase the production of a deleterious commodity, already too cheap, and too easy of at

The City people are getting on: besides having entrapped ge Kivg a cold finer on London Bridge, and having perceive the following proof of their influence in yesterday's Court Journal:-
which wan attended Council was held this afternoon at the Foreign Office
 the Earl of Carlile, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, Lord Holland, the
Duke of Richmond, Sir James Graliam, Lord John Russell, and Mr.
Stanlev,"

## TOJOHN BULL.

Horizontal Club, Hanover-square, July 14.
Dear Jofv,--As an old Indian. I have been equally edified and amused with the hish honours paid to the celebrated Indian Prince
RAJH RAs Mohun Ror. That he $i$ is, as an individual native of Benga, as the son a Calcutta baboo, who was a small zemindar or and holder, highly gitced and distinguished for his talent, is admitted; and that he is so far deserving of honour and encouragement, as the
"rara avis in terris, et nigroque simillima cygno" of his race. The singularity of such attainments in a native Hindoo, deserves comIndiation, and I hope to see the march of intellect "progress" in ing to the philosophy of the day, that's all clear gain, though I do But fess to understand how
But, dear John, Ram Morun Roy is no more a Prince, or a Rajah your's, although he has been so termed in the sapient English prints. The adjunct of Roy to his name, proves that he is a very caste ; which in Bengal, where the Rajpoot koyt, o mof the write next in point of rank to the Brahmin. He wes moonshu, or teacher of languages, to Mr. Jonn Diger, of the civil service, a man of eminent a acquirements, and from whom the teacher is supposed to have
accuire at least the foundation of his present knowledke, or to hav gained nore than he save-finally, the tracher became an independ
ent gentleman by the death of his father But none ol the high or meritorious as they ore, can fuatify him no to take rank between our English Dukes and Marquises, which it, I see. the place asiwned
to him in the English papers, and st which the Baboo himeelf will be
gullibibility
and
I say this without any ill-will to the Baboo. His friend and correspondent, Jeremy Benthan, is certainly more highly-gifted-so are
you, dear John-and so is Rosert OwBN, the greatest-happinese you, dear John-and so is ROERT OwEN, the greatest-happinest
principle-man, or the discoverer that there is no happiness out of principle-man, or the discoverer that there is no happiness out of
the bunds of a well-defined parallelogram ;-yet I have never heard that either of you have been called upon, to dye your faces with walnut-juice, and atend the camily dinners, at the Albioa, the Lono publico, to eat your rice or pillaw with your fingerg,
pro bor
at te res athe rate of fifteen or twenty guineas a heaa, ar to bexpene are only "the hewers of wood and drawers of water," the real "labourers in the vineyard," and a parcel of Radicals to boot, for whom 1 hope, would you believe it Jouns, he rascals have actually the impudence to ank for the wages at which they were hired-forgetting those wages London; and they finally threaten to carry their clzim before the King and Parliament
As I am sure, Jonv, that you cannot tolerate such freaks against
all "order and legitimacy," any more than you will the Euslish press forcing RAs Monus Roy to take post on parade, between the Dukes and Marquises uf dear, old, aristocratic England; unless, intioned; I trust you will set the gemmen of the press right as to the order of precedence and rank, and inform Mr. R. OwEN. that the
greatest happiness is circle; inasmuch as all the radii drawn from a common centre, to a common circumference, being equal to each other, the squares of those radii will hlso be equal to each other, (which definition cannot apply to a parallelogram or square, , whence it follows inevitabiy, ness. I am indebted for this discovery to my little girl, "Little Kitry," who is just entering her ninth year and a course of mathematics together.
By the way, dear John, I observe that friend Owen has set up a parathogram shop, somewhere in Croser's Aesopotumia or Kamt-
schatk. I sawit one day when I essayed the nor'-west passage by the north-east, i.e. towarde Rusell-square, as things are now usually tried the wrong way, in hopes of greater success, having tried all the right ones in vain, or, as the mathematicians call it, by the rule o
inversion. To relieve the tedium vita of an old sun-dried Indian, I shall attend some of these lectures on the square or cube root of human happiness, and send you the demonstrations with some of my own oriental corollaries, if you deserve it by inanongst "this most learned and most thinking people, as Cosbert calls us (the ely rogue ! I did not think he was capable of such rebe clear to the shall send you the whole in Sungscrita, thatit may Wileins, Dr. Wilson, and the Learned Brahmin.
dred Marchoss paid the firstvisit to the Baboo at his nient, as all dames of equal or inferior rank, who wish to enrol the Lion amongst their visitors, must borrow precedent, do the same,
or forego the honour. Adieu.-I am, Dear John, the nephew to your old friend and correspondent, Mise Donothy, and your humble
TIMOTHY FULM Servant, Ex-Oriental Professor of Dunderleat, P.S.-As the Schoolmaster is now said to be abroad, I don't see why ex-Professors should not also ko forth. I shall therefore proin my diver the Babylo, and send you ocasionally food for mirth Notalilia, or bilious notes-Menorabilia, or bilious recollections of the world and things; being an old Indian, it is allowable enough, hue of the East, and from which, not even the walls of our Club-
A dramatist, whose puns are rare but excellent, being told of the shooting of dogs by order of the Duke of SUssex, said that his Royal Highness seemed to be playing Archer instead of Ranger. It may be necessary to add that these
are the names of two favourite characters on the stage.

The following observations upon the Reform Bill, which appear in the Edinburgh Evening Post of Saturday, appear the Bill, and we gladly avail ourselves of them, and call the attention of our readers towards them :"The most important part of the Reform Bill is that which creates
and regulates the rikht of suffage. Every think, whether for good or evit, which it establithes, is hinged upon the principle whereby
ihe elective franchise is confrred on the people. If there be error
or defectiveness here, the Bill will work either as an anthyonist
 to inquire into the nature and extent of the proposed franchise. In
the first place, we extract from the Bill itself, the two clauses which refer to this mater:- That from and after the passing of this act. every person not
personally disqualified by law shall be entitled to be rekistered as
her herein sirected, and therearter to vote in elections for shires, who
shall, when he claims to be berexistered and to voto, be vested as
the twue the true owner, in the land, fru-duties, houses, or other heritable
subjects, except debts heritaly secured, within the shiter ; provided
the subject or subjects on which the
 he may be bound to pay or to give or account for as a condition of hid
right, and also the interest of any debt heritably yecured and charged
on the said subjecte, and provided he be, by himelf on the said subjecte, and provided he be. by himself, his tenants,
vassal


 ducting all other burdens is not less than ten paunds p ; or for s
period not lese period not less than seven years, exclusive of breaks, where the
yearly rent Yearly rent is not less than fifty pounds; or where such tenant,
whatever the reserved rent may be, has truly paid for any lease
for life or or seven or more years had
or consider
 that where in any of these cases, the rent ts reserved in whole or in
part in grain, the value shall be estimated according to
fias fiars of the three preceding yearss, , nd were reserved in an orther
fiecies of produce, according to the average market prices for the specier
pame
posees




 :tenantry, and no boon, tothe aristorasyy, We would theretore stre-







 Will suport the iorce of our obervation in everify partieular. There -ot tha aristocracy. Gentemen Reformers, think on this, and when Temenmer that they weuld gain rather than lose, by the passing of
 counties hast, tien made very tow tue then it thives no power to the

 Hadit be an well plossed oper it the provisions which bot orerul



























 within ohe town, as a matitro of conree, che whotian eeare, will reer white
















 clection within the town, aid that he shall occupy at the moment a

 proof" of the "annual value
 Ore, farirly put it to Minisery, and to our retorming contemporaries
whether they ever contemplated a promiscuous extension of tie



 Bill But, once more, let our readers perue the 110t clase of the
 ion is a pretencec it will enable every occupier of a stall or liovel to
 onald preere the universal euffrage which the Bill no clearly thoupl1 mmediate and professed ohject to create."
THE following is a Police report extracted from the Pos Bow-street. - Penny Newspaperg.-On Monday last summonse vere issued at this Office akainst Henry Hetherinkton, of Kingsgate-
street. Holborn, printer, for offences aysinst the Stamp Act, in pubishing a paper containing news called the Republican, the va e no
being printed on stamped slueets, according to the provisions of the
Mr. ALLEEY attended yeaterday, the day appointed for hearing, and
at one o'clock, having waited an hour. the Learned Genteman adat one o'clock, having waited an hour, the Learned Gentleman ad-
dressed the Makistrates, Sir Richard Birnie and Mr. Halls, and said
it would be in the recollection of their Worships that some weeks
ago a man named Hetherington appeared before them. on the proseublishing two papers, called the Republican and the Poor Ahan's ach case. The defendant appealed to the Sessions, but the convic
ion in each case was atfirmed by the Bench there. Notwithstandink
dhese decisions, however, the defendant had kone. on pullishing. the ame papers uninterruptedly ever since, and the Commissioners of
Stamps had come to a determination to try whether he or thr law was the stiongest. With this view the Solicitor to the Stamp Oltice
had caused four fresh informations to be laid akainst lletherinkton,
and that day (yesterday) was appointed for the hearing; but the defendant had not thought proper to appear, and lie (Mr. Alle.')
therelore boged to claim the ripht, whirh he undoubtedy had under
the Act of Parliament, to proceed exparte, and with the leave of the orthy Maxistrates he would call his withesses.
Mr. HALt.s said that Mr. Alley had certainly the right to proceed
xparte, but it had always been the custom of this office, in case where the defendant did not appear at the first summons, to grant a they would be proceeded against exparte. Ie (Mr. Halls) thought
it would only be common courtesy to pursue the same course in the
Mi. Aleser said that such having been the course of proceeding in
iinilar cases heretoore, he should not think of attempting to prevai upon their Worships to deviate therefroin in the present instance
and he would willingly consent to have the defendant summoned Fresh summones were then issued against Mr. Hetherington for
Cuesday next, with a notice inserted in the margin of each, that if he did not attend the informations would be heard exparte.
Sloortly after Mr. Alley had left the office, a notr, of which the folowink is a copy, was handed to Mr. Birnie and Mr. Halls, to whom
ointly it was addressed:-
"Henry Hethenington's compliments to Messrs. Halls and Birnic, and intorms them that it is not convenient for him to attend he rikht they or Mr. William Giuetph, or any body celve has to cen-
ure his conduct or call him to account. H. H. is going out of town or a week or two, and doubtless he will hear further from Meswrs
Halls and Birnie on his return. H. H. hopes that Messis. Hulls Birnie do not wish to give him the trouble to ko through for the
second time, the farce, the mockery of 'justiee.' to which he submitted a few weeks aince. Messrs. Halls and Birmie muy have $n o$
better way of employing their time, but Henry Hetherinkton considers diggraceful proceedings.-13, Kingsedtentreet, July 21 , $18311 ., "$
To this, the Reporter of the Morning Post adds mark-. The Magistrates laughed veartily over the perusal of this simgular eonnaicaion."
It may be very comical, in the eyes of Messrs. Birnie and Malls, to see the administration of justice libelled, and the extresterial authonty ridiculed and defied, and it may be Police Magistrate, talk of the King of England as Mr Wiliiam Guelph, but, for our own parts, we recollec when such a letter would have caused a very differen That a
That a person breaking the laws should be encouraged by the approbation of the Magistrates, who are paid for enforcing them, that the legal summonses of those Magis treated with sovereign conraction of hose laws, should be of the law, the KiNg himself, should be ridiculed and degraded by his subjects, at their pleasure, and with more than confess we do not see the affairquite in the light that Messrs. Branie and Halls appear to have seen it.
As a corroboration of the staternent made. not long since by Lord JOHN RUssbli, respecting the peaceful and happy the present Ministry, we beg our readers to cast their eye "Wer the forlowing statement from Saturday's Warder:"We learn, from the Carlow Morning Post, that a great and
imposing reiligious ceremony took place at ewwownbarry, where, on all the country round, and celebrated High Mass with all" "lle from and porap and gorgcous circumstance" of holy wother Church, so
well calculated o make the wished- for jompestion upon an ignorant superstitious, and fanatic populace. This. High Mass, never
solemnized but in connexion with feelings and interests of peculiar importance to the Church, was trinutary to the extraordinary
claims of the persons wiro lose their lives in opposing the lavs of the and; it accorded to tham ohe dignity and, signification of martyrs
The Carlon dournal, which is decidedy Popish in ita principles and self, uses thereflecting even the opinions of the great J. K. L. him slain, and the testimony of all considered by the Church as martyred
perpetrator is thus recorded against the
"Was this High Mass solemnized with no political associations, and particalar imposition on ignorant credulity, as is among the profit




 not the intention, asy a kathering might opperate, even though it ipren


 "Mr. O"Coysiel and the Popish press. prothally, would tell as thes



 Sefell to republish an extract from the account of 'Priest C CAReouts





 hen bed, and on
cent entered at



 Srk








 tances
 Ve are not confident ir oun rauthority."
Law AND Prysic., There was a rather curious case heard the otber 0 assess damages, in an action, in whicha Mr. Thonpe was plaintif. The action was brought to recover a bill of 411 . 18s. 8 d . for interesting ariety of enemas and boluses, applied to the bowels of a peri.189 99.
defunct. The Jury found for the plaintiff, with damages.26is great impropriety, that the deceased had with truth "gone throufb a course of medicine," and if the couree had gone through him, happ lay's items of "the Bill."


Mr Dear Bull,-This week has been one of "Comm the determination of the canaille Patriots to celebra nent of the proceedings of this "Commemorating Thurrday last, I went to see the Revolution at the Place St. Denis, to the 14th July, Place Bastill vastly fond of punctuality, I arrived on the ground The party was a large one, and I never beheld so daces, not merely together, but never separatery,
dur former 1 ffe . The principal part of the wisted of young men, from 18 to 30 -almost all wearin mustachion, whiskers, whicin could not be cut but by colonel Wilson, of Yorkshire, would have disdained and some looked as hungry as Alderman Waitrisin. elf, and the natives looked astonished at beholding a loth trowsers, with patent straps, and a gilet! yes,
you come over from Fleet-street to the Rue Neuve to catch a glimpse of, yoll will be well repaid for
expence. Well, there was I, and there were they, when is
hi. Ahoen, advanced to me, and asked it I betonked to the "Socié é plied, "No." "Then, why do you come here ?" asked the insolent scoundrel. These persong are all members of the Society, and We do not wish for spies." This was too much to be orne,
so I ailvanced to the poat of the National Guards, and had my soung grnute man safely lodged in the guard-house for his insolence. young gente man safey lodged in the guard-houase for his insolence.
As he did not understand the liberty I claimed of walling where I ploased without his interference, I took care to let him know that
his libeity was likely to disturb my peace-and he heartily regrettrd the insult hel had ollered me. I should not have mentioned greturd the insult his had oilered me. Ahould not have mentioned
so unimportunt a circumstance, except for the purpoe of shewing you the advantages we have gained by our "glorious revolution.", you the advanners we have gaine intentions of the cruxille before
The Governmeit being aware of the the
the day arrived, had prudenty called eot all the National Guards; the day arrived, had prudently called out all the National Guards;
and therefore, with the exception of one or two slain, and some half dozen wounded, in the Champs Elysees, for attempting to plant a tree of liberty, the whole think went off rather flatly, and the Parisians
were thorouglly disappointed. Since that day, however, the Libcrals were thoroughly ydisappointed. Since that day, howe ver, the Libcrals
have been constantly
quarrelling amonk themselves, because the have been constantly quarreeling among themselves, because the
Government wan too powerful because the onots did not succeed in Government wan too powerful-because the nots did not succeed in
effecting a revolution-because the guards bayoncted the canailleand decause, when it was allo over, M. CAssinis Penimen sung a political
$T_{e}$ Deam in the Afoniteur. Since that day the Government has foland the police has employed sone hundreds of workmen out of employ to tear from the of distinction. Ollars yes, my dear BuLu, these national colours, which were celehrated in trad prose and ceven worse verse, sone six months aga, by all the writers and writerlings, poets and poetasters of Paris,
as the most sublime and :ational colours in the widle world, and for as the most sublime and national colours in the wide world, and for
the defence of which the canaille vowed they were prepared to sacrithe defence of which the canatile vowed they were prepared to sacri-
fide thrir lives-these same colours are even now torn to pieces by the workmen in the streets of Paris as they sing the song of "The Parisian," or whistle the air of "Ca Ira.
Poor Louis Philte, in the midst of all
is.the moat miserable man in the wide world. Believing in trouble, and conscience that the day will come when he will have six hourt allowed him "to pack up his traps" and be off, he is gradually preparing for the event. His first care (for he is an excellent father) oys can take of his daughters; for, as he justly observes "the boys can take care of themaelves, but the girls cannot." So
Lours Philap has been endeavouring to negotiate two marriages, The next week, when I failed.
The next week, when I write you, I shall have occasion to refer to the Speech of Louis Philip, which it is proposed he shall deliver
next Saturday, on the opening, of the new Chambers. I believe the next Saturday, on the opening of the new Chambers. I believe the
substance of it will be as follows:-
"Peers and Deputies of France, and my dear Comrades of the
National Guards! National Guards!
"I am very uncomfortable indeed at the present moment, and therefore I have called you together earlier than I otherwise should
have done. My Ministers have told the public that I summon you have done. My Ministers have told the public that I summon you
together earlier than I thought of doing, because they forgot when the indirect taxes would cease to be payable; but this is a mistake on their part, and nothing can prove this stronger than the fact, that very few think of paying the indicect taxes, and therefore we need not be in any hurry about this. But I have called you together earlier because I understand that we are to have serious riots on the 27 th,
$28 t h$, and 29 th inst., and I would not for all the world be alone with 28 th, and 29 th inst., and I would not for all the world be alone with
my Ministers on the anniversary of those days. You all my Ministers on the anniversary of those days. You all know that
I have been obliged to order three days of fête for that period, and I have been obliged to order three days of fête for that period, and
I have pledged myself to lay the first stone of a National Monument I have pledged myself to lay the first stone of a National Monument
on the site of the old Bastille; but between ourselves, I think we on the site of the old Bastille; but between ourselves, I think we
had all better go into mouning for three days, instead of climbing up greasy poles in the Champs Elysees. The National Guards of
und Paris l:ave promised to aid my Government in maintaining peace
during the three days, for which I am extremely grateful to them, during the three days, for which I am extremely grat
as I cannot rely either on my Police or on my Army.
"Peers of France! I am very sorry to tell you that this is the last I know perfectly well that an hereditary peerage is absolutely essential to maintain a constitutional Government-but you, my comrades
of the national guards are not of this opinion, and there of the national guards are not of this opinion, and therefore, peers of
France, I must yield; for how can you suppose that a man of my France, I must yield; for how can you suppose that a man of my
large fortune would risk his estates and property by maintaining an hereditary peerage, and thus bringing about a revolution. No-no, peers of France-principle and patriotism are very fine things, but
cannot give any more lessona in mathematics at my time of life. cannot kive any more lessons in mathematics at my time of life.
"Peers and Deputies of France! I continue to receive the m friendly assurances from all foreign powers-except from Russia,
Prussia, Austria, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, and Turkey;
but these are small powers when compared with England, Sweden and Naples. I lament to state, that in epite of all my protestations, the Emperor of Russia will persevere in his war against the Poles, anform you tlat the King of Prussia will keep on arming in his king.
dom, dom, thongh I have proposed to disarm at least 50 times. I am sorry to add, that the Eimperor of Austria will not recall his troops from
Italy, thoughi I sent the son ory Italy, though I sent the son of my chief minister to pray the Pope on his knees to let them go. The Pope is incorrigible, and I must
submit. I am sorry to inform you that the King of Holland will
have no have nothing to say to me or to my Government, though I have King of Spars will not listes to heason, but allows the French Royal-
ists to late ists to arm, in his territories, against me and my barricade Th, rone; dare not make war, as I aliall tell you presently. I am exceedingly
distressed then satisfaction ; and, though I hove captured a good many give me no valuable cargoes, yet he will not make the least apology; and I do
not know what to do-for England says I shall not know what to do-for England says I shall not storm Lisbonarmy to Portugal-and so of course I cannot. I must add, that the King of Sardinia has refused an alliance, offensive and defensive with Franc", though I have proposed it three times; and lias pre farred an alliance with our ancient enemy Austria. And, finally,
Turkey lias required me to recall my Ambassador from Constantinople, brecause he dared to propose to Ambassador from Constantiagpaingt Rusia. If I had not sent for M. Guicleminor back, Russia
would have stormed all With England we are on very poods and sent us the cholera morbus; reasan. Weall hope Earl Grey will remain Prime Minister, because
then Enytand nothing to lear from be in a state of revolution, and we shall have learned that my army her. I am sorry to tell yqu that I have just
 think we had better send back the Dey.
in the Bepartmente, and I found a vade two long and fatiguing journies will devise ortpade, and want of employment. I pope and complaint, quite sure some means or other to pat an end to this, or else. I you quith gure we shalt have another revolution. Both my eons agree very poor at the Treasury, for thenent. I am. sorry to tell you agree instead of less moneths, though we laid an extra tax to raise more money. I beg to suggest the propriety of a forced
lian for fie or six milions of rentes, in order to enable us tw go on
It is no use, gentlemen, to tulk of economy at present, for we muse
keep our army on foot, for fear of war from without, and we cannot disarm for fean of rebellion within.
"Peers and Deputies of France! The press is so troublesome and actious that I think we ought to have a temporary censorship; and he priests are so disloyal and conspiring that I think we should
close the clurches for a fev months by way of experiment. I hope ou will agree with me that it is no use at present discossing the subject of education, for if we pass a law on the subject, the communes
where there are no schools will be requiring their establishmentwhre there are no schools will be rat
and we have no money for that object.
Peers of France! The state of my army is not satisfactory, for cripts Thie state of the navy is somewhat better, and though this is owing the zeal and ability of a staunch supporter of the fallen dynasty, for me to dis in treent position of of the do all I can to keep at the head of mair the gentlemen. Therefore with fidelity their the the head of affiais the gentlempn who served,
wuring the reigns of CBARLEs X. and Lours XVIII.

France : One word about the Budget! You must not think for one moment, of curtailing the tivil List. I I cannot
be expected to expend my private fortune now I am Citizen Khwa,
and I will not io ic and I will not do it. If you do not allown me nounh 1 muse abdicate,
and then you linow you will have a Repubtic. If you will stick by me I will stick by you-but if not, then I shatl abdicate, and leave
France for ever. Gentlemen I am sorry to terminate my speech France or ever. Gentemen ar am sorry to termintate my
wit a threat but I know your intention, and Lithink it
speak out berehand. Vive Cathart! Vive la Liberte!,
I do not pretend, my dear BuLLt to have given you the Speech
verbatim $t$ literatim; but if the Citizen King be a sensible man, he

 with the other. I merely observe, that the Speech 1 now wend is on
of facts and truth-notling exaggerated, and nothing highly co
loured.
Prince Leopold has gotat last to Brussels. At Gand they paraled his effiky on ansback,-and when ut Brussels they wantad a meetin number cf individuals could be found. Acivil war is.orkanizing, and
wiill soon lreak out, unless His Majesty will go to war with Holland A pleanant anterntive of or anew - King.
It is said that the Duke of Morter
at St. Petershurgh, will stay in that capial "to loon after the cholera
 Duke percormed the same mission for CHARLES X. M. Pozzo


 have had serious riots. and the elecetion of that talented and zualoue
Royaliint Deputy, M. BEnayEn (fils) lias been illegally suppended The King of HoLLasp has refused his consent to the new protacol o
 Sedouins. The French funds have fallen. The Repulticans lately
tried by the assizes, or ploting to estallisha Republicin France, have been ail acquitted. And finally, there is a deficiency in the revenuc
of 4 inilion. $I$ have only time to add that $I$ am, my dear BuL,

## 

The Rev. Henry Nicholls, to the Vicarage of Rockbear, Devon


The Rev. J. D. Baier, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to

Great Yarmoth, Norfolk. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Norwich.
The Rev J. C. Price, M.A. of Brazenose College, Oxiord, to


 Egiscoppll Jews' Chapel. Bel hal. Green

 The Hon, and Rev. Lord Jcelianeous.
The Hon. and Rev. L. Lrd JU THANNE has. vacated the Subdeanery
of Linculn, and his Lordstip is understood to bave exchanked it for prebendand auall at Wrostminster with the Rev. T! M. Surtov, who We are authorizid to state that his Graoc the Archbishop of CAN-
r:mbuny has pontponed lis intended visitation of his Diocese aud The Lord Bisthopor. Exerse has signified his intention to hold a
Thner
onfirmation at Silly, in thre end of Aukues. This desirable occur-
 The scene is expected to be extremely interesting, from the number



 dutips of lis nrofession, as their ministerr, during an almoet constant
esidence of 44 years. 27 th. June, 1831 ., The worthy pastor, on
 his triennial Visitation at Melton Mowbray, accompanied by Arch-
deacon Bowsex, and was met by a mumerous attendance of clerky.
 huild my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it:"
The Bishop afterwards delivered an admiratle charke. stone, upon a nlinth or Granite. The western front is crubellished
with a hexastyle portico, of the Tonic order, crowned with its entab. ature and a pediment, within which is the pringiphl, entrance. The
 guished by a portico, composed of a pais of columpge, wiath correspond.
ins anterat the western extemity
altar
 chur
case,
The
The
aats
oan
edif
 difice, with xitp ap
mounted to 33,000

$A^{\text {P }}$








 denived frim the Latin. By R. H. Black, LL.D. Second Edition, 18mo.
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Prited LINDEEYMURRAYGGLEEMENTARY WORES,
N Reng GLISH GRAMMAR, compreliending the Principlea and
























 Inte Al lutiabelical

TNHE SCHOOL, ANTHILOGY; or, Selections for Reading and


min

OSTELL'S GENERALATLAS WITHAN INDEXOR UPWARDS OF
FOUREEN THOUSAND NAMKE.


 N.B. The same work on inited tior saldwin. and Cradock





Bythe German Mail we received yesterday the Allgemeine Zeitung
of the l6th, and the Frankfort Papers to the 15th of July. We are asgured that the Austrian Government has considerabiy relaxed its
military preparations, and that the purchasing of horses for the army had every prrt of the Austrian dominions to prevent the extension of
the chulea. We understand tiat riots have broken out at St. Petersburkh,
owing to a notior, entertained by the lower orders, that the hospital Owing to a notior, entertained by the lower orders, that the horpital
Physicians were tampering with the lives of their cholera patients.
Phe Emperor was in consequence obliged to leave his seclusion at The Emperoc was in consequence obliged to leave his sechsion at
Peterhof, p.nd exhibit himself publicly in the streets. Dr. Seymond,
a German physician, was murdered by the populace, and his body a German physician, was murdered by the populace, and his body
drap; to a irikhtful extent.
Port au Prince papers to the 13th June, Montreal to the 19th June, and Quebec to the amme date, have been received at the North and
South American Coffee-house. The information from Hayti is of a Warlike nature; they refuse to ratify their treaties with France, and
the French government will not recede. It is supposed that the Frencl will send out an expedition.
French will send out an expedition.
We have received a copy of the speech of the Vice-President of
Mexico on the 2lat of May, on closing the sittings of the Congress there. He adverts to the improving state of the public treasury.
Half of the deht contracted with the growers of tobacco had been Fiquidated, and the internal resources of the State were in a state of
revival. The speech also alludes to the recosnition of the Republic revival. The speech also alludes to the recognition of the Republic
by France and Prussia, and the treaties now in progress with those
Powers. Atrempred Suicide.-Yesterday morning Mrs. Harland, wife of
Mr. J. Harland, of Great Barlow-street, Marylebone, undertaker, Mr. J. Harland, of Great Barlow-street, Marylebone, undertaker,
attempted to commit suicide by throwing herseff over the bridge in attempted to commit suicide by throwing hersentleman, and was got
the Regents Park. She was observed by a genter
out after being under water about three minutps. The unfortunate woman is the mother of seven childree, and has lately become un-
settled in ber mind in consequence of some domestic affliction. She settled in her mind in conseque
The interior of Weatminster Abbey now presents a most curious
appearance, - that of an absolute ruin. Seats for 6.000 persons will be erected, - ar arrangement involving a consumption of at least 700
fonds of timber. The monuments are all cased, to protect them from foads of timber. The monuments are all cased, to protect them from
injury which we shuld think must be an affair of some dificulty.
Thir Majesties will be crowned upon a platiorm raised twelve feet and immediately in the centre between the transepts; A covered
way will be erected from the House of Lords to Poeta; Corner, for similar platform in to be put up from the north door, through St.
Markaret'y Church-yard, to the iron-railing, where the carriages will set down.
The infux of atrangers into Brussels on the arrival of the King
was so considerable that ten florins (about 19s.) were offered for a was so consinerable that ten horins (about ens.) were ofrered ar a
bed. The streets were on this occasion beautilutly decorated, and
as much as sixty floring (5I.) were siven for a window in the Place
Royale.
Portsoken Ward.-Owing to the rejection of Mr. Alderman Scales by the Aldermen, \&ec. all the inhabitants, including the freemen who
supported him, have refused to pay the rates, on the ground that no rate can be legally demanded unless signed by the Alderman of the Mr. Webb, jun., the ann of Mr. Webb, robe-maker to the King, gec throat. The caue which led to the act is not known. An inguest
was held upon the body yesterday morning, and the Jury returned a
verdict of insanity. rerdict of insanity.

 Knowleige.)
The Clery, and the wives, widnows, and sons and dnughters of Clergymen, ar
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ontains n great deal of valuable information respecting a country about


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 The We have read tlis treatise, and find it to entain much uceful Information.
The author appears to have coinhined in it the reaults of many years' experience


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## SUNDAY, JVIY :3N: 1831.

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Resolved. Sthly. That the manazennent of the Intitition be vested in a Conn-
cil, to consist of the Vice Patron, Presidents and Vice. residents, and a Committee of thirty Members, to be clected by the Society, and that seven shall form quorum.
Resolved, 6thly. That the Council be empowered to
the up racancies ammnget
 and one Members of the Committee. following Members compose the Committee for the
Resorved, 8 thly. That the firl first year, ending Decetnber, $1831:-$
Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart.
Chairman. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lient. Col. Hanmer, } \text { i. H. Guards } \\ & \text { Colonel It. }\end{aligned}$ Capt. Beaufnrt, R.N.
Capt. Francis Brace, R.N.
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$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{E}}$, th he undersigned PROPRIETRRS and INHABITANTS dronted attachment to the British Constitution, at a time, when, under the sem.
blance of Retorm in the Representative Body, that COustitution is threatened whinte the most extensive innovations, and, in our judgment, placed in the most
winminent peril. inminent peril.
Where compli
be attempted only under a paramnunt neecessity, and afterens the most mature deli-
beration, and should be conducted with extreme caution
beration, and should be conducted with extreme caution.
The measure of Reform, originally proposed, and subsequently remodelled,
by His Majeatys Ministers, appears to us to be deficient in these indispensable characteristics, and consequently undeserving of orir contidenece and support.
BEAUFOR
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 FRDAY'S GAEETE.













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 2wibs, Mr. Green, the expmout, mill mecend with it bbation.

## IMPERIAE PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSA OF LORD

The Biishop of Batr and WELLS, on presenting a petition relative
the Beer Bill, complained of the demoralizing effect of that measure, and said he hop
tion of its provisions.
the operation of the Bill, but cond that disadvantages had attended its advantages; and stated, that its revision was under the consideration of the Home Secretary, who, he doubted not, would hereafter
be prepared with some remedies for the evils complained of The third reading of Lord WYNFord's Frauds on Creditors' Bill abil
The Oaths bef

## THURSDAY.

Earl Grex said he had it in command from His Majesty tolay before heir Lordships' a copy of the Protocol of April 17. respecting the
demolition of fortresses in Belgium ; and of the Note of $J$ July 14, transmitting the same to the French Government-documents to
which lie (Earl Grey) had relerred to in his explanations of Monday. The Marquis of Low DowDerry said he considered these papers
ustified the questions
 o have the mortification of beholding. the affairs of Beere trin? Earl GREY replied that papers helative to the aftairs of of elived no communication Irom His
to Majesty on the subject.
The Marquis of Lownondenry rejoined, that such a mode of sort or reppy that he thoughtit ought to have been, kiven. The Noble
Marquis subsequently kave notice, that on Tuesday next he should nove an Address to His Majesty for copies of the negociations repecting the affairs of Belgium. FRIDAY.
Lord Wranciuffe rave notice that he should move the next
tage of his Bill for the Suppression of the Truck System on Tuesday The Lord Chancellor begged to address himself to the kindness ar Tuesday of the Noble Marquis who had kiven notice of a motion tone relating to the aftiairs of Belgium, and to request him to postpone that motion until a future day. He asked this iavour as a matter
of convenience to some of his Noble Friends; and he asked it with the less reluctance, as Tuesday would probably be the first day in next
week on which the House would eit, $t$ being intended to propose that hey should adjourn from would mitrow over Aonday, on account of a heir Lordships would be actually desirous of being present. After some conversation as to which would be the inost convenient
day for the Noble Marquis'd motion, which was inaudible below the day for the Noble Marquis'g motion, which was inaudible below the
bar, the Marq. of LoNDoNDEn ny said that as the Noble and Learned of which he had given notice, he would not refuse compliance, but
vould fix it for Tuesday be'nikbt, instead of Tuesday next, and The move that their Lordships be summoned for that day.
 objects of this Bill are, to enlarge the operations of that Act, so that in should include Collegese, Hospitals, and lay. inmpropriators, kiving
them the same powers and laying them under the spme restraints as hat Act in the case of mecesiastics. By the Bill a further power
will he given, viz. that of making grants of rents to the extent of one ifth of the wiole. The Bill also bives a power, which would be very
ineful to rectors, to assign a portion of their tithes to the augmentaThoin of chapelriese in therir parishes.
Their Litips adjourned.

$$
\text { HO } \overline{\frac{U S E}{\text { MONDAY }} \text { MOMS. }}
$$


Tratione.
The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the
further consideration of "Schedule A." of the Reform Bill standing
 first one, that for upwards of 12,0001 on account of our Consular
catablistment, called forth a deantiory conversation. It was complained that there were too many Consuls, some in places where they
were useless, and that the salaries and expences were too great. It ivere uselens, and that the salaries and expences were to great.
was replicd that a completely revised system would be introduced On the grant regpecting Sierra Leone, Lord Howick stated that
the proiected establishment at Fernando Po, to supersede Llat of
 claimed it; and, llad there not been that difficulty, it was found to be
nearly as unhealthy as Sierra Leone. On the grant for Western Australia, \&c., his Lordstip mentioned that the last accounts from
"Swan River." were inore hen agreed to, when the House resumed, and the Report was or dered to be received on Tueaday. TUESIX.
Previously to the IIouse resolving itself once more intoa Committee
on the English Reform 1 Iill, Mr. Eving and Mr.J. Smith complained

 The Chanceilion of the Exchrgugn said that he was ready to adopt any steps that could fairly arcelerate the Bill, but, according
to he existing undertinding, there were eight hours a day for them
to
Sir R. Prec observed that it wnold be impossible to give, daily, a
 Roinncy were properly stationed in schedule A. Against the inclu-
sion of S. Germains in ochedule $A$ the Cominttee diviled. The
number S.



 whon the Chairman reported norakess, and asked leave to sit again.
Lord Pacarnspon iaid on the table copies of negociations hetween Entrand. Austrin. N.assii, and Prussia, ress,pecting the demolition ol Mr. (lawie wished to know from the Noble Iord whether he had
ny objection to lay before the House papers and correspondence

 the House all postible information.
Sir R . P Peri then asked the would produce the Convention for dismantling the fortresses, and howevci, to press any question that it mizht not He did not wish,

raised to menace Prance. The Right Hon. Brit. .ulso enquired whe-
tier there were any communiactions respecting the foreing of the
taun


 Belgium and Holland were united. AA Ao Portugal, his Lordship
 bent compidered that the reeent foreing of the Tagus proceeded on a
ment
pinc Wrinciple that would not warrant the interference of this country.-
We the Sir R. Perl observed, that he had heard with the greatest eatigfac tion that France was not a party to these proceedings, and het hoped
the demolition of the lortresses would not take place without Holland being frat consulted, tor whose protection they were eetubliaho, and
an expence to England of 2,000,000.; in return for which, Holland
had ceded many
 to the necessity of securing the independence of Hoilland; and the
not only had $2,000,0001$. been expended for the fortrease, but that in return ior the cessions of colonies, \&c., $1,000,0001$ had been priid
Sweden beeides charging this country with the liquidation of a certuin portion or Rusbian nebt.
Mr. BaING conidere
 Lord Panmersiow, in conclusion, said that the only difficulty wa The House intoct then resolved areements. itself into Committee on the Engluth
Tefoe S. should in future return "one" member,
解he and 71 represencatives, and seeing how greas pree of the North was over the agricultural interests of the South, thit proe:


Lord J. RusseL resisted the motion. submitting that the the Bill had been settled, and maintaining that the e precipe


The Committee eventually divided, when the numbers were-100
the clause in its original form 182 ; for Sir $R$. Peel's amendment, 115 ) majority, 67 .
 borough (YYorkstire), Amersham, Arundel, Aslinhurton, Bridpost
Bodmin, and Buckingham. Chippenham called forth a goor deal discussion, delay being required to prove that its census of 1821 malio mistakes, and but or which the fact would have appeared of it the this s y uestion, when
it, 25 , majority 70 .
The other Orders

## djourned.

THURSDAY.
The House, after transactinn somee minor buainess, soon ater sir Bill, and immediately proceeded with the consideration of schedule M. commencing with Clitheroe.
Mrivil, CusT and
Mr. CROKR
a diticrent nature, oushe to be be incladed with Lord $J$, Ru the ground of the parish being very populous
resisted the junction, as a still greater departuo rom the rule laid down than lad yet been propored.-The motion wion
utimately agreed to without a division. The like oucstion was rime especting Cockermouth, and the Committee divided on it, wher the
numbers were-for its retention in schedule B. 233 ; against it, 10 ;
 emaining in schedule B., 279 ; against $i t, 193 ;$ majority in favour of Droitwich and Evesham followed, and the propricty of thelr reGreat Grimsby was the next in the list, and it called forib eotio conversation; but the motion was adopted without a division,
EastGrinatead was next named, but a motion for adjournment noved and carried.
The Chancrilon of the Exidecuer said, before he moved the Order of the Day for the House rerovink itself into Commine
n the Reform Bill, he had to state. that in consequence of cireumb His Majesty's Ministers that the House should not meet on Mondas onk, lookink at the importance of the Reform Bill, it was aloope osed that there should be a Commission
Reform Bill should be proceeded with until six o'clock.-("Hear,
earr." and "No, no.')-He moved the Order of the Day for the House
land) Bill. An extended discussion took place on the Noble Lord's proposition, The House then went into Committee on the English Reform Bilfy The Ilouse then red of. isposed of, and the House adjourned.
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iosity of the public, as to the writer of Tremaine, continued nny to be frustrated; and thoukh Mr. Wevery day pave birth was avowed the author-
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house, except oceasionaly, Cbampngne Cases and the Freesing Apparatus, by
 filling, for sixtr hours, therelly a a oidity the possbibility of damp bede, wy the ep-
plication of this veasel occazionally; yor will it corrorle Ly rust. Corriage and

 and which are the onily thenumedicinal priftues of the Chetrenhation Spa Waters,
superior to any sinilar medicine in all cases of Indigestion to and for the cure of



COSTIVENESS. - The newly-invented selfacting Apparatus



a question io put into a tangible shaper, and the House of or, perhaps, as he is a great man this year, to the Tower-its character and dignity are gone.
The same hurry is enforced by every possible means-and
not only hurry, but a blind obedience to the will of the Minis not only hurry, but a blind obedience to the will of the Ministers on this point sedulously enforced. The Times, giving a
list of Members who voted against Ministers on the disfranchisement or mutilation of certain flourishing places, adds chisement or mut
" It is with great regret that we pereceive in the list of those who
voted against Ministers on this occasion, have hitherto been the unfinching supporters of the Bill in all its stages, and who must be well aware that if they pursue this course they inevitably retard the progress, and possibly endanger the ulti-
mate success of the measure. For the present we will abstain from mate success of the measure. For the present we will abstain from
any further remark, as we have always looked, "pon many of those
gentlemen as the staunchest friends of reform," any flemen as the staunchest friends of reform.
The Times will for this once forgive those Members of Parliament for exercising their discretion and judgment but if they do so again they will be remarked upon. This is one way of ensuring thefreedom of discussion and the independence of Parliament.
The forcing on the sitting of the House yesterday was very important, because a very wanton, inconvenient, deceptive, and arbitrary exertion of power-Wanton, for no
time was gained -the discussion upon the sitting itself having time was gained -the discussion upon the sitting itself having
occupied more time than could be given to the Bill-and of occupied more time than could be given to the Bill-and of
this Ministers were distinctly apprised in the beginning of this Ministers were distinctly apprised in the beginning of
the discussion by Sir George Warrender and Sir the discussion by Sir George Warrender and sir Cearles Wetherell. Inconvenient, because it was
announced so late that those who had made engagements announced so late that those who had made engagements
upon the faith of the general arrangements had no time to alter them, and even if they had had time it might not have been possible; for everybody knows that the inen of busi ness in the House are obliged to attend Committees as early as eleven or twelve o'clock each day, and do not get away ing; so that Saturday is the only day on which they are able to attend to santhing not immediately connected with thei Parliamentary duties.
Deceptive it was, for it was founded on a pretence-namely, the London-bridgedinner on Monday. Now mark the hollowness of this plea:-Monday is the day appropriated by Lord Althorp himself to Supply, and on Mondays the Reform Bill never comes on at all; so that, to allege the dinuer on Monday as affording any ground for pushing the Reform Bil into Saturday, is literally and absolutely a falsehood.
It was arbitrary, because it was the mere sic volo sic jubeo of Ministers-without reason, without notice, and in contravention of their own arrangement, under the advantage of which they have been allowed to do all the public business their own way; to dedicate every night (except the Mondays) to the Reform Bill from five until one in the morning, and supply, and other ministerial measures : whereas, when the were an opposition, they would not suffer the Government to make any vote after miduight.
Lord Althonp confessed it
this unprecedented and unwarrantable step, desire to take pressed upou him b!y others. His Lordship perhaps did not allude to the Times or Common Hall as acting directly on his mind, hut he certainly must have alluded to those who are operated upon by those engines : so that Lord Althonp
is perhaps not a direct tool, but only a tool at second hand. is perhaps not a direct tool, but only a tool at second hand.
Most certain it is that on Friday night he appeared to feel Most certain it is that on Friday night he appeared to feel
his sination as particularly painful, if not degrading, and hes sination as particularly painful, if not degrading, and
exhited cridenl signs of being ashamed and sorry for the course into which he had been betrayed, but from which he
The worst of' Friday's scenc, however, was that there was but one grotleman of the usual ministerial majority who numbers of others complained and are still complaining, of the inconveaience and bad faith of the proceeding-but, except one, they al-eren those who expressed their reluc
ance, were, !ike: Lord A athonp himself, weak enongh to acrifice their ferlings and their judgment to the sinister influenee which ras exerted on the oecasion.
We rejoice, howrer, to know, that all this indecent haste
will avail them nothing: all over the country the tone is Changing; and, as a proof of the justice of what we say, we all the attention of our readers to the election at Weymouth The state of the poll speaks volumes of the alteration of public feeling with regard to Reform:-Mr. Prendergast, the
reform candidate, has polled nimety-six votes; and Mr. Baring Wali, the staunch anti-reformer, distinguished qually during the struggleby talent and principle, has already polled three handred and ten-giving him a majority of 214. From this and all the other signs of the times we may gather the reasons for the anxiety to get on, which the
Radicals and Revolitionists express-the good sense of the people is coming to their rescue, and we trust by the contimed efiorts of the friends of the Constitution in Parliament to keep the measure muder consideration as long as hossible, that reflection and judgment which, in the House, averate with equal success upon the minds of the to 30 , may operate with equal success upon the minds of those out of the
ilouse-and that the Bill will eventually become the subject of ridicule, arersion, and contempt, as we are quite con-
vinced a full, fair, and free discussion of its merits will inallibly rende
A serions difficulty arises as to the performance of the the special reasons for this difficulty we do not think it righ to refer to, more distinctly at the moment-an adjournment
will not sufficicntly neutralize the outs an end to the Reform Bill;-much more depends upon this ditliculty than may be imagined by those not aware of ala the circumstances.

It will scarcely be believed that the Lord Mayor has actually had the wisdom and fortitude to invite the Duke of
Werlington to the opening of London Bridge. We pre Wellington to the opening of London Bridge. We pre-
sume that his Grace's answer to this bidding will be pubsume that his Grace's answer to this bidding will be pub-
lished by the would-be baronet; if it be, it may perhans be seen that his Grace tells the Chief Magistrate, that as it was considered likely, a few months since, that his Grace's appearance in the City would create some disturbance, and as his Grace's feelings upon all political subjects remain unchanged, the same feeling must of course exist, he declines the invitation. How the Lord Mayor, weak as he is, could hape ventured to expect the Duke of Wellington to
accept it, we nre at a loss to imagine.

The whole affair is coarsely cunning, and must, we
should think, disgust those who have been the victims of the trick-the King, over and over again, declined dining with the City-he refuses to visit their hall-he will not go within
their gates ; but so bent is this Mr. Key upon his baronetcy Mayors with whom Kings dine, that he has contrived to catch his MAJESTY in a canvas cover, and stick him up
under a broiling sun on a dusty bridge, to eat his coddled under a broiling sun on a dusty bridge, to eat his coddled
chickens and melting ham, merely for the sake of squeering out a dignity, in return for his mis-placed and officious civility.
KEY a baro be recollected by Ministers, that making Mr. wards of that nature, which several of their value of the reare promised at the Coronation. A knighthood frieads granted with safety, while Sir Harlequin Danielis and Sir Charles Aldis are precedents-but a baronetcy for a dish of cold chickens, and that forced upon one, is somerhat over payment-nous verrons.
Since writing the above, we have been gratified by finding to be to the City, or the Corporation, or to the Mayor, butto the Bridge-building Committee. The following appears in yesterday's Times :-
"- It has been determined that as His Majrsty's visit is to the London-bridge Committee, and not to the Corporation, the the official costume. and therefore the Aldermen, instead of wearing their robes, will (with one or two exceptions), be dressed like the and white waistcoats and trousers. It is because it is not a Corpora-
tion entertainment that the Lord Mayor misses the honour of standing behind His Majesty's chair during the repast.

We suppose the thing is pretty clearly understood now.
Colonel Trench, the Member tor Cambridge. who some years since proposed forming a continuous quay along the
northern shore of the Thames, by building a series of bridges northern shore of the Thames, by building a series of bridges
parallel instead of across the river, has just published the following proposition
A Proposition for the Disposal of Buckingham House, for a National Picture Gallery, a National Statue Gallery, and
for the King's College; leaving one entire end of the for the King's College; leaving one entire end of the
Palace, and one Wing, with the whole of the Attics, for other public purposes.
Comparative Accommodation of the King's College and Buckingby 10 reet., College The Kivg's College contains on each Floor 256 squares,
making on the two Floors

Buckingham House contains on each Floor 493 squares, (hem this 986 , deduct the proposed National
Prom theture Gallery, three Rooms at the north
end of it, the Music Room B., the Armoury
A., and Chapel M.; (also H. required for A., and Chapel M.; ;also $\mathbf{H}$. required for
Communications), making together

Now the number of squares required for the King's Col
lege is ..
Balance applicable for any purpose
$|\mathscr{C}|$

> Which balance of squares will either produce money or save expenditure; add this also,
> the whole of the attirs. 5u in number, and one of which would be admirably suited for an Observatory !

The Statue Gallery is composed of two Conservatories, to the Garden tront, \$e feet by to feet each, making 176 feet
which, with the Terrace between them, 158 teet, would
give a range of peculiar beauty and fitness, of 1 iear, at present, one of these beautiful apartThe purpose intended.
of accommodation.
There is also another Conservatory (not in-
cluded) on the South-West Angle, which would affurd a fine hall for examination. There is
likewise a space of 50 fret by 34 feet, (being an
open portico adjoining K.) not reckoned.

Calculating the value of this accommodation at a low rate $\notin 400,000$

moved, as unfit for any building but a Royal Palace.
(Vide B.)
Cellarage under the whole building, 2,000 per annum, at 40,005 The years' purchase, will produce , if lail' ont judicious $y$, will give 15,000 feet frontage, which, at 31 . per foot, amounts to 4is, 0401 . per
annum, of kround rent; which, at 27 years' purchase,
will produce $1,215,000$
Fund for building a Royal Palace, in a proper situation,
and without imposing any new burden on the people . $£ 1,79,081$
Add to this, SAvinas of Expense which must be
incurred, sooner or later, if Buckingtham
House be occupied as a residence for a King
House be occupied as a
and Queen. (Vide C.) .. .. ..
£500,000
plan of pulling down the King's Mews, and
building Galleries on its site ..
100,000
680,000
$1,749,081$
x2,349,081
These suagestions do not involve the necessity of any new grant;
and if proper accommodation is afforded in a new Palace evide D)
thil one on ot St. James's, and the qround on which it standas will
herealter produce a large sum for the completion of such $\&$ nationd herealt
work.

On account of the King's College, I take credit for a $\quad\{200,009$
sum of

 and the public
The Picture Gallery I estimate at $£ 80,000$; the Statue $\quad 100,000$
Gallery at $£ 50,000$ And for the remaining $30 \ddot{\|}$ squares, and the Attics,
which may be applied to any of the objects enumewhich may be applied to any of the objects enume-
rated, viz.:-1. Public Records-2. Public Libraryrated, viz.:-1. Public Records-2. Public Library-
3. Heralds' College-4. Royal Society-5. Anti-
quarian Society-6. Royal Academy-7. Asiatic Institution $\ddot{T}$ The removal of $\ddot{4}, 5$ and 6 , would set at liberty $\ddot{a}$ The removal of $\ddot{4}, 5$, and 6 , would set at libe
considerable portion of Somerset House.


## $\xrightarrow{\text { Accommodation for Servants, which }}$

nuisance-Elliot's Brewery.
 The remorval of the sewer
 One or, two thousand pounds would make the
King Mo me a handsome building of its de-
scription. RECAPITULATION.
Produce of Buckingham Patace and dardens in money ..
Saving tot the public. by abandoning Buckingham House
as a Palace
as they
earnest.
That
That very silly paper, the Court Jourual yesterday us for designating its observations upon the report of the architects, \&c. on this palace, as indicative of ignorance and malevolence. We repeat his statement, and we advise Mr
Couburn to look a little after his underlings, and not per mit them to be impudent. If he will of the paragraph in yesterday's paper, which makes a mysof of mentioning, and a delicacy in concealing the names which have been known to everybody who cares abour the subject for the last two months, it may give him some little idea of the exclusiveness of the information foisted upon him by his subordinates. As for extracting anything from
the Court Journal, except to laugh at it, we deny the fact.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

We understand that during the present Session of Parliament, an attempt will be made to obtain for the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland in Canada, an Estabishment on the same footing of equality with the Church of England, and consequently a right to a similar Establishment in all the other Britsh colonies. We need not say ar aro
this to be a most daring and unconstitutional project.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { this to be a most daring and unconstitutional project. } \\
& \text { If the Preshyterians of the Church of Scotland }
\end{aligned}
$$

Trtue of their Etablisher in vird ermant Eathlishent in Canda in orler that may enjoy their civil and religious liberties" as is gravely and modestly expressed in the printed Acts of the General Assembly we do not see what is to prevent the Scottish Eniscopalians who at presentin Scotland are in the same situation precisely as the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland in Canada and who confessedly are in undoubted possession of twothirds of the whole landed property of the northern portion of the empire, and who, moreover, pay annually, nearly £200,000 sterling of teinds for the support of the Established and demandins a similar Establishment for their venerable and deposed Church in Scotland. We also cannot see either the justice or fairness of making a distinction between what are called the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland in Canada, and the Presbyterians of the United Associate Synod in the same colony, more particulany asis the later are in number o the for, as
That very zealous personage the Rev. Dr. Lee, is at present in London, for he purpose, we learn, of forwarding tis avourite scheme of encroachment on the part of ta. Kirk of a watchful eye on this stealthy and insidious attempt, should it be brought forward, to trample under foot the recognized principles of the British Constitution
he powermen, in defiance of he Coronation Oath, has to prevent it doing the same in England and Ireland? We would, in the meantime. recommend to the Heads of the Church to require the opinion of the law officers of the crown, as well in Scotland as in England, declaratory of the limits and jurisdiction of the Presbyterian establishment in Scotland. No constitutional lawyer, possessed of a particle of common sense, will have the hardifood to maintain that the Kirk of Scotland has any shadow of legal or constitutional right to an establishment in any portion of the British
Empire beyond the limits of the Kingdom of Scolland.
Could Lord Bacon, when writing the following passage, have had any prese
down our throats?
"There is a superstition in avoiding superstition, when men think to do bent if they ko farthest from the superatition, ormerly received;
herefore care shi,uld be hall that (as it fareth in ill puryings) the good be not tak en away with the bad, which commonl
the people is the reformer." - Essay ou Superstizion.
Some striking circumstances as regard the foreign policy of this country have occurred since the publication of our
last number, and again we have to lament over the fulfilment last number, and again we have to lament over the fulfilment
of those propliecies which within the last two or three years ve have been in the habit of making periodically in the columns of this paper
In order duly to appreciate and understand the nature and character of the occurrences which have taken place, it will Ke necessary to read the Speech delivered by the Citizen
King of the FRENCH to his Parliament Reform, which differs from that which we are preparing in Reform, which differs from that which we are preparing in
England only inasmuch as one of its avowed objects is the abolition of the hereditary peerage, and inasmuch as in France that abolition is to be the immediate consequence of the success of the measure. To this inportaut document we beg to call the attention of the reader.

 you are the constitutional organs, and expcct from you that frank
and entire cooperation which must pive to my Government the
strength without which it cannot answer the expectation of the nation. I said. Gentlemen, the Charter would be a truth; what I have
anid bas been accomplished. The Charter is the Constitutional

 State we should put an end to those prolonget agltations whlich feed
the criminal hopes of those who dream of the return of the late
dynasty or of those who still dream of the chimera of a Repubic.

 . In calling me to the throne, France desired that the Royal au-
thority should be rational : it did not desire that it should be leeble; a Government without strength cannot suit a great nation,

- I have iust taken a tour through France
affection which I Ihave received in these, journeys have deepply
aftected my heart. The wishes of France are present to my mind ;
aneu will
 confidence of the country.
It is to attain this end,
"It is to attain this end, to consolidate more and more the Conto be prepared. which will be alaid before youe sever procts on "I that which has for its object the decision of a great constitu tional question, reserved by the Charter for the examination of the Chambers, you will, I hope, perceive that I always seek to make
our institutions harmonise with the interests and the wishes of the nation, en iightened by experinence and matared by the promises of the
"You wil also have to examine, conformably to Charter, the projects of law destined to complete the departmental
and municipar organization, to determine the responsibility of Minisand municipal organization, to determine the responsibiity or Minis-
ters, and of the other agents of Government, and to regulate the
ters, and of the other
liberty of instruction.
"Other projection. 1 law on the recruiting of the army, on the pena
On the financees, and various public interests, will also be laid
 hope that they are approaching to their close, and that the consoli-
dation or order will
daon pron uce the esecurity neesseary for the eirculation of capital, and will restore to our commerce and mane ${ }^{\text {anac- }}$
Lures, that activity which, under a Government always guided by the ational interesta, can never be interrupted, except for a moment.
i. The ituation of our finances is satisfactory ; if the wants are reat. abundant reoources are prepared to provide for them. you early in the Sesion. Reductions have been made in several
branches of the Administratition. They would be more important in
the increase of our means of he increase of our means of defence and the de evelopment of our mi-
litary force had not hitherto imposed unon us rreat sacrifices.
in ave acgurred the certainty of being able to do so without risking the ignity and safety of France.
. This, certainly, depende. on a general disarming. France desires
it; the Governments of Europe feel the necessity of it ; the interest

 ank which belongs to her, and henceforth nothing can deprive her of
- (Bravers.) was her independence better guaranteed. Our National Guards, who are equal to our army-our armies, the worthy deposi-
taries of the inheritance of our ancient glory, would defend that independence as they hane lately protected internal peace and liberty-
Ihave only to congratulate myself on the friendly relations which have only to congratulate myeelf on the friend y relations whic
Oreign Governments inaintain with mine. "It was our duty to seek to draw closer the natural and ancient
honds of friendlip which unite France and the United State on
North America. A treaty han just put an end to disputes which have North America. A treaty has just put an end to disputes which have
been to long carried on between the two countries connected by bo Treaties lhave been
Mexico and Haiti.
Mexico all hese acts. will be communicated to you as soon as they shall
be ratifed, in order that the financial stipulations which they contained may be rubmitted to you for your sanction.
It have given orders oin incrase ehhe number of veasels employed
to ensure the execution of the law passed im the last Sesion for the effectual suppression of the neerro nliave trade.
C Conformably
to $m y$ demands, the troops oi the Emperoro of Austria have evacuated the Roman States. A real amenesty, the e abolitition o
conficcation, important changes in the Administration and judicial
 and the balance of Europe will be strensthened by the maintenance of their ind inpendence. Not Netherlands, as constituted by the Treaties
of 1814 and 1815 , has ceased to exist. The independence of Belpium and its separation from Holland have been reoognised by the Great
Powers. The King of the BeLainss will not be a Member of the German Confederation. The fortrcsses erected to threaten Prance,
and not to protect Belgium, will se demn lisheded. A neutrality recogensure to our neigh-
 French sutbj"cts; it had disregarded with regpect to them the rights
of justice and or humanity. To obtain reparation, demanded in vain, out ships of war have appeared before the Tagus. I have just re-
ceived the news that they have forced the entranc. ceived the news that they have forced the entrance, the satisfaction
hitherto refused las been offered to usi ; the Portungeese men of war
hre in our power, and the triculoured flag fies on the walls of Lisbon. are in our power, and the tri culoured flag fies on the walls of Lisbon.
-"'Bravo. Uravo! "Vive (e Roi!") This strubgele causes lively cemotions in the midst of Europe. 1 have exerted myself to hasten the termination of it. After having offered my mediation, have invited that of the Great Powers; , have de-
sired to stop the effuion of blood to preserve the sounh ourope
from the ecourge which war propakates; and above all, to secure to Ponand, whose courage has revived the andient alfections of France,
that tationality which has resisted time and its vicissitude "Y Yu will doubtless jultge that in these difficult negociations the true interests of France, the interests of of its prosperity, of its popver,
and of its honour, have been defended with perseverance and dignity
Europe is now convince of the rectitude of our intentions, and of Europe is now convinced of the rectitude of our intentions and of
the sincerity of our wishes sor the maintenance of peace, but it is
also convinced of our strenthth, and mit knows how we should support a war if ever driven to it by unjust aggressiong.
"It is by persisting in the system of policy $h$
we It is by persisting in the system of policy hitherto pursuued that
benceitits of the in in securuing and in makiang our country enjoy the besents of the Revolution, which has secured its liberties, and to
preserve it trom new commotions, wioch would endanger at the same
time its own existence and the civilization "We Ware ox the eve and the civililization of the world.
of great anniversaries. I shall see you with natisfaction join me in these oolemnities. May their
serious and affecting cominemorations anaken sentiments of union
and concord, which a year ago alone decided the triumpl, the re-
membrance of which they celebrate, dim
It is not our intention to expose in detail all the falsehoods contained in this inflated harangue. There are two points
alone upon which we mean particularly to insist: but pone upon which we mean particularly to insist: but, en
passant, we must, by way of reply to the empty vaporring of itizen Philip, lution in July, has resumed the rank that belongs to her, beg
leave to offer the following plain unvarnished statement with regard to the actual state of her wretched metropolis; a metropolis which more than any other in the world affords a just epitome of the whole nation-Paris is France. The
following is an extract from a private letter, dated July 23 , 1831:- "Paris is much changed for the worse. Private equipages are ely seen in the streets, and thet appearance which Paris bore vanished. Those you meet look either fierce or desperate, or fearful and unhappy. The Theatres are no longer places of amusement, but arenas for the strife of highly excited political passions. The gardens of the Tuileries, once the resort of the gay and the fashionable, are pondency, or ounger ones striding with hurried paces under the trees, and mut completely defunct. The discussion nious and often outrageous tone, and that in the presence of the gentler sex, occupy their thoughts and tongues, to the total exclusion public hotels arc empty-several of the principal, and who were supposed to be the most prosperous, restaurateurs are shut up, and numerless shops in the principal streets are closed. The Kivg, it is
gaid, is completely tired and disgusted with his high but not happy station, and would most gladly, if he had not such immense privat possessions in the c
So much for the braggadocio of Citizen Phillip-but we have little care or concern with the internal state of his
country-we must look, and look anxiously, to the effects country-we must look, and thok anxiously, over the imbecile attempts of our own unfortunate Minis-Prs-to be sure we play at fearful odds. Hon. Member for he free and independent borough of Bletchingley-Lom-bard-street to a China Orange
But, will it be believed, that, setting aside the bombast and bluster so natural to a Frenchman, which characterizes it contains are true-strictly literally true. The one, that it contains are true-strictly literally true. The one, hat
the fortresses which menace France are to be destroyed-
auc (ue uluer, tha
fying at Lisbon.
The former of these assertions is correborated by the following brief and pithy Protocols
 Present-The Plenipotentiarien of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia,
 oonstricted since the yeer 1815 is the thinden of the Netherlands,
ahthe expence of the Four Courts, and to the determinations which it would become necessary to take with respect to these fortreseses, whin nely effected.
Havins carefuly examined this question, the Plenipotentiaries of
the Four Courss were uananimously of opinion that the nev situation位位m would be placed, with her neutrulity acknowledged
 that the fortreases in question would be too numerous not to make it
difficult for the Belgians to provide eor their
anintenance and derence
 that a part of these fortresses, constructed under different circumatances, might at present be razed:

 the purpose
molished.
(Signed) ESTERHAZY. WESSENBERG.
PALMERSTON.
BULOW.
LIEVEN. MATUSZEVIC.
No. II. Foreign-Ofice, July 14, 1831
 proof of the reliance which they place on the disposition shown by the nunce of the general peace, think it their duty to conn nunicate to the
Prince de Talleyrand the annexed copy of a Protocol which they have issued upon the subject of the fortresses erected since the year 1815 in the kindom of the Netheriands.
The undersigned see no objection to giving the same publicity to
this $P$ rotocol as may be given to the other Acts of the nexociations this protocol as may be given to the other Acts of the nexociations
whinh have taken place since the month of Novenber, 1830 , on the affairs of Beigium.
$\underset{(\text { Signed })}{\substack{\text { opportuity }}}$


## ESTERHAZY. PALMERSTON

LIEVEN. MATUSZEVIC.
So-in order to evince a firm reliance on the pacitic disposition of the Citizen-King, at the very moment iu which
he has taken possession of the metropolis of one of our most ancient and faitlful allies, we consent to destroy certain fortresses which have been erected for the maintaining of the general tranquillity of Europe, at a vast expence of blood and treasure
The reader will recollect, that when the kiugdom of the Netherlands was created at the ternination of the most glorious war in which this country ever was engaged, it was de-
termined by the late King of England and the King of Holland to erect certain barriers on the frontiers of Belgium, in order to afford protection to the North of Europe, and to the expenditure requisite for the construction of these for tresses, england, austria, Russia, and Prussia con-tributed-France having nothing whatever to do with them; and this continued to be the state of things, nutil the occurrence of that glorious Revolution of last year, the happy
results of which we have jnst had the satisfaction of detailiny. results of which we have jnst had the satisfaction of detailing.
When Citizen $\mathbf{P H I L I P}^{\text {an }}$ in consequence of this rcvolution, was placed by the mobility yon the Throne of France, whose tardy and delicate mode of proceeding, in another case, we sthall shortly have occeasion to revert-and in gratitude for the favour displayed, not only bornd himself to maintain all existing treaties in full force, but sent us
TALLEYRAND to watch over the interests of his liberated country

After the irruption in France, the revolutionary cholera spread to the Netherlands, and a separation of Belgium from
Holland has been the consequence-whereupon Frauce, who had no voice whatever in the original erection of the fortresses in question, and bore no share of the charge of erecting them ansiunates to our Government, through the pious Prince of BENEVENTO, a desire-purely pacific, to have these proof stroyed-and accordingly, the Protocol Ministers of the five Great Powers combine to gratify the said pious Prince, and agree, without further question or reference, to the desired destruction
character.
That England should without question or reference consent to the cemolition of the only real security for Belgium, to destruction of a barrier, which, so far from " menacing Fance," is merely a defence agaiust encroachment, seems people belind them, menace a country with thirty millions before them; a:md, as for the plea of their uselessness, because King Leopolp has not troops sufficient to man them, only one coat, because he has not arms cough to oc cupy six.
The feeling created in Englaud, in the breasts of those brave and honourabie men to whom these fortresses scrved a by their wanton und undef and do hilion orks or triumph, painfur; then see in it the de dedation if porliters paanful; (hey see in it the degradation of the military cha-debased-by the dictation of the R"putlican King of the French, who, conscious that nothing but war can preserve the present sytem, and that the only hope he has of derly people from domestic insurrection is to open the way to the North through the dominions of the Iready said, the strongest possil, having given, as we have his pacifie declarations by taking possession of the flect and pernaps the capital of Portagal in the course of the very week ir which lie made those deciarations.
No much, then, for one of Citizen Philip's assertions from his tottering Throne; now for the other:-" The trisays; but under the walls, "sous" for "sur," seys the com says, but under the walls, "sous" for "sur," says the com-
anentator-on, or before; and we believe, by this tiue at all events, "vn" is che word. What have we always said?-
what alwzys foretold? That the dilatory conduct of our
received and cherished Citizen PuILIP-the one being a rightful King, and the other a mob-made usurper-would ad to the subjection of Portugal to the dominion of France.
As for the pretextupon which the King of Portugal has been attacked by the French Government, it is flimsy and one French commits the most horrid and blasphemous in decencies in a Clurch, he is tried by a comptent anthority found guilty, and condeuned to the usual punishment in Aicted for the crime he has perpetrated. Is this a matter for the violation of the tranquility of Europe? -is it to be borne as a precedent? If an Old Bailey Jury convicted a French scoundrel of some heinous offence against our laws, are we o expect the appearance of a Frencli fleet in the Thames to take possession of our ships and of our city?-
We anticipate the answer-No, such a result is impossible, because no French fleet could make its way through he formidable obstructions which would be opposed to it divalrous france. So because Portugal is not physically strong enough to protect herself against your aggression, you make a plea of the conviction of a desecrator one alcar, oo o that which you have all ang hended to do if England or proct Poinst ber treaties actully oo protect Portugal agains which, bs far as England's advantages are concerned, England still insists upon. There never was made so flagrant or so heartless an exhibition or malice and stupidity on the part of any Government pretend ing to honour, civilization, or common sense.
When we therefore couple the two circumstances to which we have alluded, and see the Ministry of this country de troying the fortresses on the frontiers of Belgium, in full confidence of the pacific disposition of the King of France on the one hand, at the very moment in which his Citizen Kigship is to lake possession of Lisbon on the other, we cac ad danger to which she is exposed, to the illusory bopes which the Cabinet still holds out of some advantages to be derived from their Reform measure, the effects of which tha Cabinet itself is not able to explain, and the principle of
which even their pledged adherents are yet unable to comprehend.

## TOJOHN BULL.

SIR,-As your sentimens. have ever been friendly towards the Epsum is totally done away with, the edifice lormerly nlised as a p phace onveried into a Meeting-house for the sect of C t is also occasionally lent to the disciples of the Hawker school
tis therefore $A$ aingular fact that in thid popul
 iterally have not a place of worship where they can meet to hear the
 measures to remedy this crying grievance, nieantime, 1 beg you will
insert this in your valuable paper, for though the case is ty no means ingular, it is not made so pubic as it oupht to be. - 1 am, Sir,
A MEMBER Or THE CHURCH OE ENGLND. We can hardly credit the above statement, but we inse
it in order to provoke, if it be incorrect, a contradiction. We readily give insertion to the following-we know ery little about the person who forms the subject of the etter; we gave a place to the letter of our correspondent, do with the statements or contradictions contaiued in either. TO JOHN BULL.
SIn-As you have circulated in your coums a tissue of the
rosestit calumnies cespecting in in inotensive stranker now on a visit
 pul, ish the following reply to your correspondent.
The name of Rajah RaMnoten Rov is oully that of a person who has, for at least 16 years, devoted lininself with


 struggled successiully to procure the nbolition of the indiuman prace
tice of immolatiug llindu widows on the funeral piles of their hus
land
 period of life, and contrary to the usiakes of his counter yenen and caste
 atk you, in the lauguage, or Scripture, "For which ol these good
works do you stonchim ? In your cabscrness to disparage him you begin even with his hirth,


 many yearb well acquainted with him and his family. Besides, in aill
his relisious controversies with the Bralluning of hdia, even the most malignant and bigotted of them fully acknowledge his light tirith as Brahmin-a apoint on which they
willing to assail hinn, if assailable.
WiHng to asaill hin, if assalatie.
Noxt you alllege hhat he recelved the foundation of all his present
knowledge pany's Civil Service. 1s it probable that a man of talent, as you
admit him to be, educated at Benares, and other celebrated seats of eastern learnink, would afterwardy study Sanscrit, Arabic, and Per-
sian literature under a Europcan? Such an idea could only have occurred to the Ex.Prolessor of Dundrerhead Colle
aptly style yourself. But azain you say that the pupil also communicated soine knowledyc to his European instructor; forgetting that crrcsented, of imparting all the above branches of cannilg to his,
Indian frieud. However, is there any harm in a native of ludia acini ing the rudiments of the English or any other European language
room an English gentleman, and conmunticatint his own to him?
 Singnot undertake to derents it. Bith as to the vexation you evince at
cal
he distinguisted marks of attention paid him by the East Indit Sirectors and by persons of the thithest circles of society in this

 same station here hiaving natural y enoukt introductions to persons
of the first respeclibility here froin their connexions of the same rank
Whe East. With regard to the title of Rajal, about which you feel so very sore, you ate as unfortunate as on every other point, as you may rest
assured it was conferred on himm by a dnasty of Princes which has been for wany yenerations the fountain of tonour in Incia, and which,
though reduced in other respects, still retains the pover of bestowing


 have been ungraxeful in any native of India whose ancesoro wad
always held their honours from, and looked up with respect 0 , the Imperial House of Tonours
I shall now leave The
motives,-whether envy; malice, or disappown opininon respectiog your duce you to forget the conductor a gentleman so far, fistst in make in. so many unfounded dtatements, and then in attacking withm makiog
rility and without the least provocation an inottens
ve
 duties of hoepitalits.-I remain, Sir, yours obediently, we owe the
P.S. As, amongst other enlightened objections, your correspu.
 an imitator, I shanll, with your permission, add a few wortio on the subject:-There are some wretches in the Eastern part of the world
albo, who, instead of charaterizing different tribes of men by their
aroper appellations, distinnuuish them by their colot proper appellations, distinsuish them by their colour, Thepenople
of Europe, for instance, and the northern parts of A sia, they pall the mankind are raised above the brutes by their intellectual povers rather than by their bodily qualities, men of any edycation wow un-
dertake to instruct others throush the press, should ado node of classifying rational beings than ly the colour of their skinf correspondent and the leper whom the Isracelites were directed to
expel irom the camp, than there is between Rasmonus Resin countrymen and
confound them
In conclusion, as and learning by scraps of Latin, let me recommend to his notice the oollowing striking picture of himself, from which he will see the derlk
hues in which the Romang stigmatized such detractors atime-


UGHT POLAND TO BE AN INDEPENDENT NATIOK? Mr Dear Buil,-I was joust goink Bu so set out by remarking, that this
 If inorance to celestial vissdom. - the sibjict ton which we ere nour
 emonatration, our Reioruers have ruslied to the conclusion heal
Poland is an aggrieved country, and has a right to be indenendeat--
We
 out one enquiry into the great principles of the found ation of Govern
ments
 alone established by his relation to society, and in like manner the
the ritht of a
state must be deternined by its relationthip to state
 In premising these observations we do not mean at all to deta part of this nation and other nations in livour of the Polew
heartily applaud their generosity of disposition and nobeend
ned





 meanus of overcomink the weaker power, and reducing
inurisdiction The history of or own country and blat
dynasties of Europe efiectually prove this fact. Poland
 cor all of them.
or
Secondly



 norat ch ween expect a sense or justice to prevail in regand to inter
in national oulintions, when no oule of the individuals of hese nation
nat

 tion of the Poles and the struyble of the French people, an ane to
to infringe a solemn treaty?
supposing, then, a qranted in favour of the Poles, how lonk evould it continue
We can answer that question. Just until the capricious $p$ nation or nations chose to vid
merely are absurd. and slort
meaty

## 

## circumstancers is produced by the operation of the p small states can never exist for any length of time ind





## surrounding dynategies. The Italian provinces demone same comprehensive and immutable truth. They have same centuries the source of iritation to the great Europe

## Were they not the cause of nlmoet constant war CHanizs $V$.? and have they not continued, from either annexed to some one of the great powers, or en

Charies
either annexed to some one of the great powers, or engagd
less recellion
The conclusion then mist be apparent to every one who
The conclusion then must be apparent to every one whe
power to dispossess himself of those prejudices, which we
many instances have been created by the predomindee
aud bira landable feelings-of sympathy for distress-and of bowev
the noblest displays of chivalicic patriotism. Truth, prome preva
break through the barrier of feeling, and alternately pry break through the barrier of feeling, and alternately
an incontrovertible fact, that smanil states, unness
circumstanced, can never for uny length of time exist
great nations.
We shall state wherein this peculiarity of circumatances
which y which a small nation is exempted from the oper ation on
ciple laid down. Very probably in opposition toour fund am
position, England might be cited as a contradiction to it Bu
 an integral part of Spanish dominion ? Because
het steady and able friend, and Spain, though large, is by no means a
veryy powerful nation. This is the reason why. bo comparatively very, poweriful nation. This is the reason why so comparativery
small a country comes within the sphere of exemption. Its indepen-
denoe, however, hitherto has been sustained by means quite annaturol, and which, therefore, cannot be of permanent operation.
We have not the slightest doubt that in the progress of events, Portugal must become a part of the Spanish dominions.
My dear BuL, our observations have been prolonged to an extent
much greater than we had originally intended. The question, howmuch greater than we had originally intended. The question, how-
ever, Las now become one of the intensest interest and of capital im-
portance te the whole of Europe. If we be not much deceived, from portance te the whole of Europe. If we be not much deceived, from
recent intelligence, we shall ere lens have a practical confirmation
of the principles above laid down. A neighbouring potentate is of the principles above laid down. A neighbouring potentate is
about to interfere, and who can doubt the isgee. Ir is preposterous to suppose that England or France will advocate
the cause of noble but deluded Poland. England is disinolined to the cause of noble but deluded posand. and knows the dreaful con-
war; she has sol-mn treaties to observe, and
vulsion which such an interposition would inevitably occasion. As vulsion which such an interposition would inevitably occasion. As Austria, and Prussia must
never be for any leagth of time an independent country.
Let us, before we finish, again declare our unbounded sympathy for the Poles. We admire them for their bravery, patriotism, and
spirit of martyrdon! We admire them for that exatted courage spirit of martyrdom 1 We admire them for that exalted courage
which, through a series of long protracted and bloody conflicta has
not been subdued. We feel deeply for their sufferings, and pray most fervently that heaven may open their eyes to the necessily of
submiasion. The most thrilling emotions of pity sympathy, and adsubmiasion. The most thrilling emotions of pity, sympathy, and ad
miration must give way before the irresistible influence of truth and
necessity.-Your humble servant.
A.D. R.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

My Dear Bell-From four o clock this morising, and it is now 27 , 1831. nine, there has been notbing heard in my neighbourhood but the
firing of guns and cannon. There are two reasons for this-the first is to honour the dead-and the next to awake and make wretched the living. You will not fail to remember that on this day twelve montha the mob of Paris rose againat the ordinances of Chanles $X$., and two days afterwards, although the ordinances against which they rose were withdrawn, drove away for the moment three genera-
tions of King6. In July last, I protested against the ordinances, and I still protest against them, notwithstanding it has been proved
by even the evidence of the Liberals themselves, that for fourteen years they had been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Bourbons. In July last, I however protested against the continuagce of the Revolution after the ordinances were withdrawn-and I am now
more convinced than ever, that it was not against the ordinances that more convinced than ever, that it was not against the ordinances that
the chief of the Liberal party rose, but against the Bourbon dynasty, and they availed themeelves of that pretext (unfortunately a good Duke d'Angouleme, who was opposed to them-and the Des Bordeauz, who did not even know what an ordinance meant of Bordeauk, who did not even know what an ordinance meant. In
consequence of these signal acts of vengeance, injustice, and naconsequence of these signal acts of vengeance, injustice, and na-
tional dishonour, France has from this day twelve months been in a state of constant Revolution-and if we live as long as the 27th July, 1832, I
terminated.
To-day, to-morrow, and Friday, are the fêtes destined to be cele-
brated by the Government of brated by the Government of Louis Philip, in honour of the Revo-
lution of July last. To-day, at elcven oclock, lution of July last. To-day, at elcven o'clock, the Citizen King
preceded and followed by an escort of cavalry is Bastille to lay the first atone of a Monument destined to perpetuate the remembrance of the little week. The cortege is to proceed
along the Boulevards. White hats are forbidden as well as white stockings-and so let not "the man you saiv in Regent-street"" with a white hat venture to be present. Black coats and hat-bands are
the order of the day. This is a conspiracy on the part of the tailors and.erape-manufacturers, who have sent out all part of the tailors beat and ill-treat all those unlucky wights who shall intentionally to unintentionally appear at the procession out of mourning. An old "a Black Job." At the Bastille a large platform has been erected which I went last night to examine by moon-light. "Like linen and
-platforms," it looks very well by moon-light. The tribunes of the two amphitheatres erected on the spot where the Bastille formerly stood are to be occupied to-day by those Members of the two Chambers, who will attend, by the Council of State, the Municipal Body, and sundry Deputations of citizens, who have been invested with the
Crosses and Medals of July, chosen by lot, although, be it remembered, they positively refused to swear allegiance to Louis Phimir. Thus, in order to get up a procession, which shall prevent tumult,
and even bloodshed, the Government is obliged to have their King surnounded with those who avow themselves Republicans, and who
refuse to take the oath of allegiance to their once popur abued, and even by multitudes execrated, Monarch. In the centre of the two amphitheatres hay been placed a large and well made
model, as large as life, of the Monument destined to perpetuate the remembrance of the events of July. The building is an octagon.
Four bas-reliefs ornament four of its sides, and on the remainder aro inscribed the names of those who are called "The Heroes."
The four bas-reliefs are decently executed, and consist $t_{\text {taking }}$ of the Bastille on the 14th July, $1789-2$. The taking of the
 Then hesw-and 4 . The taking of Loovs Prisp to be Citizen King,


 Place where e the Pastille formerly stood. Close to the new Monu-
ment is the old







 Mretclied woman in the me torld.' Ladies and Gentlemen !-Twelve
monthg ago I had no
 no wiah to be king! (Hero the tumult will become excersive, and
perhape a few stones will give of the repablicans.) Ladies and Gentlemen!-I swore replies (Cries of No, No! a 'Terite,' and I now ask you, is it not so ? "(Cries of No, we did not)-but I say you yid-and me youring made me our king, I will keep peace--(l.'ries of Poland, Poland!)-Never
"Shame! horror! shame!) Ladies and Gentlemen!-I perctive I
" Pantheon-(Cries of Retire altogether.)" When this ceremony shall be terminated, and the first stone shall be laid with a royal trowel, and with citizen mortar, Lours Philip
will make his appearance in front of the scaffolding, and make three will make his appearance in front of the scaffolding, and make three
bows. He will then retire, and mount on horseback to proceed by the Rue St. Antoine, Place de Grave, Quay Voltaire, Pont Notre an odd sort of history. Napocror made it a monument-the Bovnbons a church-the revolution a barrack, and Lours Philip now destines it to contain, at some future day, the bones of those tailors. bakers, butchers, and thieves, who made, or assisted in making, as the lawyers would say, the revolution of the "little der it justice in so small a space as I can devote to it in this letter. Its vaults are among the greatest curiosities of this remarkable city ; and it is deeply to be regretted that so magnificent a temple should be desecrated by party spirit and by mob triumphs. At the Panand medal of July, and the members of the Institute will cross this day, at about 1 o'clock, the tribunes and elevated seats in the interior of the building. Tablets of brass, on which will be inscribed he names of those who were shot in July last, will be fixed, in the presence of Locis Pricir, on the walls of the Pantheon, and the "Comrades!-I am very happy indeed to see you all
those brave men who are dead had not died last year, why, I should never have been your king, and you would never have been in the "Pantheon." (It is expected that some attempt will be made at is a pity you are our ling ") "Comrades!-I fought at Jemmapes " and at Valmy, and one of these days I hope my name will be inscribed on a brass tablet and placed on these walls.-(Cries of Never, never!)-I often tell my sons to imitate my example, and Peers-the hereditary and upper house"-(here the tumult is expected to become horrible, and that there will be cries of "Down with the peers")-" and I told him to speak a few words for Napo"sent by the Emperor to the senate. Well then, my comrades, I have only to add, that me and my sons are all sincerely attached "tidently hope to rule over you for many years." ("Ah! you the midst of the confnsion which this will occasion, the music is to
strike up, and order is thus to strike up, and order is thus to be reatored.) Funcral hymns are to be
chaunted by some of the best "opera" singers, and the magnificent organ and a good organist will lend their powerful aid to the harmony of the scene. Alter this ceremony, Louis Philip is to return to the
Palais Royal by the Rue St. Jacques, the gardens of the Luxembourg Palais Royal by the Rue St. Jacques, the gardens of the Luxembourg,
the Rue de Seine, Pont Ros al, nnd the Carrousel, and though not a
dog barke, yet to-marrow the Moniter was every where received with enthusiastic plaudits and $n$ is MAJEST acclamations. At sun-set a salute of 21 guns is to close this day of
funeral ceremonies, and then every one is funeral ceremonies, and then every ore wo to bed. guns, and all the Parisians are to be out of bed by five o'clock in the morning. The streets are all to be swept, the shops are all to be
shut. the Bourse as during to-day and Friday is to beclosed, people are ordered to be kay by the ordinance of the Prefect. The
festivities of to-morrow are to be divided as follows:-First nine in the morning, and at noon, the people are to amuse themselves by pushing each other in the water, and seeing others pushed in, at
Grenelle and at Bercy, also between the Pont Royal and the Pont
de la Con de la conco of 121 . and 81 . which will be given to the losers of course ;
and prizes on then we are to have ascensions on the tight-rope across the Seine
from the Quay des 'Tuileries to the Quay d'Onsay. In the Champ de Mars races of horses monnted and unmounted, foot races, and
bedouin pxercises, are to delight the uninitiated and amuse the ignorant. The racers and runners are all to be tri. coloured, and no black coats are to be worn under pain of a ducking in the Seine. From ten
in the morning until ten at night there are to be two grand square theatres in the Champs Elysees, where military pantomimes will
be performed in the open air. Another stage dancing, gymnastic exercises, and comic scenes; four orchestras for
music and four for dancing; and there are to be two Mats de Corague be ascended by those who on reaching the top will win prizes are to watches, forks, \&c. \&cc. 'In the square called Carre Marizny there is
to be a stage for rope-dancing and other feats of strenth or address to be a stage for rope-dancing and other feats of strength or address,
more mats de cocagne, more music, and more orchestrass and at the
Barrier du Trone, which is at the end of the infamen Antoine, another repetition of all the follies of the Champs Elyseese is
to take place durins the whole of the day in order to preveut the in to take place during the whole of the day, in order to prevelit the in
habitants of that faubourk from coining down to the fashionable and
palace end of the town. In the evening all Paris is to be illuminated and those who in this reign of liberty shall not think fit to waste their
candles or oil will be well looked a atere by the glaziers apprentices,
who are specially charged by the police to break plenty of windows.
Ihle Who are specially charged by the police to break plenty of windows.
The Champs Elyseea are to be illuminated both to-morrow and
Friday evenings with small pots of grease suspended between the
treese and the Monitecur. of Friday monning is ordered to announce
that the conp d'eil was perfect. To-day the poor are to receive two pennyworth of bread and thrce penny worth of wine; to to morrow,
bread, wine, and a sort of sausagees; and Friday, hread, winc, some
nile biled fresh beef, or a sort of pig minced-meat which is called paté
Whin I say the poor, I mean about a thousand or two families who
are literalys starving lor want of food and emplopment, for never in
the memory of the oldest person was the condition of trade and commerce so bad as at this moment. Now Friday is an unlucky day, and
Last of all wilh come Friday. Now
therefore Friday has been chosen for a to military tête." Locis
Prump is not alittle superstitious, and his wife is very much so; so so
to relieve their tears and make them happy, Ministers resolved



 The Rev. O. Leycester, of Stoke upon, Trent, to the Rectory of
Hodnet, Salop. Patron-Richard Heber, Esq.
The Rev. Ricpind Sudrond, Hodnet, Salop. Patron-Richard Heber, Esq.
The Rev. Ricpard Sandrord, B.A., upon Patron, to the Vicarage of Eaton, Salop.
The Rev. John Routledge to the Vicarage of Cransley, Nerthants Patron-Georke Capel Rose, E6q.
The Rev. Richard Hind to tie
The Rev. Francls Rodinson, M.A. Fellow of C.C. Col., Oxford, to the Rectory of Littie Stoughton, Beds. Patron C.C.C., Oxford.
Irgland.-The Rev. William Magee to the living of Swords Patron-Archbishop of Dublin.


 Canbaidge, July 30 . -The Master and Fellows of Sidney College
are proceeding with the extensive alterations and impzovementa. in their buildings. upon the plan of Sir eefrey yad. was consecrated, on which occasion a attracted to witness the intereating ceremonies. The Lord Bishop of the diocese, attended by the Chancellor and the Registrard, was met
on his arrival at the church by the commitee the ofticiatine mit on his arrival at the church by the committee, the officiatink mir
nister, and upwards of twenty clergymen in their robes. The usual ceremonics upwards fallo
rence my sanctuary; I am the Lord." After which a liberal coll-
lection was made, amounting to upwards of 1001 . The church, which has been built chiefly by private subscriptions, aided by a grant from thas Cen buit Building Sy Society, is a neat gothsic structure, capable of
the Ching
containing about 500 persons, 400 of which are declared free and unappropriated for ever.
The Norwich Anniver
The Norwich Anniversary Meeting of the Incorporated Societierf National Schools, was held on Thursday laat. On this occasion, upwards of 2000 children belonging to schoois in connection with the Established Church, were assembled at the cathedral, and presented
a most interesting sight. An appopriate sermon was preached by a most interesting sight. An appropriate sermon was preached. bs
the Rev. Temple Frere, from 1 Cor. iii. 9 " We are laburers to-
gether with, God." A collection was made amounting to 501 Srroup, July 23 . - Last week the inhabitants of this town were gra-
tified by beliolding the solemn and interesting ceremony of Episcopal Confirmation. Notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents, no less,
a number than five hundred and twenty children assembled to be admitted to the solemn rite. After prayers had been read by the Rev.
Dr. Wilisams, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester proceeded to deliver Dr. Williams, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester proceeded to deliver
an admirable charge to the young people, embracing every topic suitable to the occasion. His Lordship was assisted at the altar by
the Rev. Dr. Philuips, of Cheltenham, one of his Lordship's Chapcate the cause of our National Schools before the expiration of the Ordinations.-On miscellaneous.
Ging Gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Wor-Priests.-John Kaye, M.A., Brazenose; H. T. Wheeler, Merton;
and Joln Lingard, B.A.. Christ's College. Cambridke ; J. A. Mor-
ris, B.A., Queen's, Camirige; A. H. Whitmore, B.A., Christ's,
 Sussex, Cambridge.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.-On Thurgday; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.-On Thurgday,
a sermon was prenched for the benefit of this Institution in the parigh
clurch of Ashby de la Zouch, by the Rev. Andrew Irvine, Vicar church of Ashby de la Zouch, by the Rev. Andrew Irvine, Vicar
of St. Margaret's. Lececter, whin the sum of 3al. Was collected.
His Grace the Archbistho, of York intends passing rome days at His Grace the Archbishop of York intends passing aome days at
Halifax about the middle or latter end of September, for the purpose
of holding confirmations in that and the neighbouring parishes, and of the consecration of such of the newly. erected churches in theadPetranorough Cathenrat.-This noble structure, alter having last. So great was the excitement produced by the circumstance,
that many strangers arrived in the city to witmess the ceremony. Before the commencement of the service the cathedral contained an beanty of the new works in the nave, transept, and choir, with a new
floor of Ketton stone. About ellven o'clok the Bishops of PETERDonocgh and Gloucesten, the Dean, ando the choir. The morning
borough, \&c. cntered and proceeded to the
gervice was read by the Rev. Jons Horninso, after which a mest
nost most appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of GLoucrerere,
mrom Haggaiii. 9 "The klory of this latter house shall be greater
than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts ; and in this place will admired ; nor was it lorgotten by those present that they were
andebted to the venerable preacher for the commencement of the im-






## The Consol Market has been heavy during the week, and the price  

 The only news from the Continent relateg to the cholera. In St . Petersthem
houses.

HOUSE OF LORDS-SATURDAY.
The House met at two o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given
to the Queen's Annuity Bill, and several other public and private Bills.
house of commons-SATURDAf
The Speaker took the Chair at half-past two $0^{\circ}$ clock, at which time there were a great number of Members present.
A number of petitions were presented on varions subjects.
 Parliament, to bring in a Bill for the Repeal of the Duty on Malt.
At Houseof Lords to hear the Royal
several puric and pre Speaker and the Members, the House resolved
On the return of the
itgelf into a Committee on the English Reform Bill, and continued sitting when our paper went to press.
The whole of the priaoners. seventeen in number, arraigned at the pollard, on the 23 d of May last, have been acquitted. The evidence
was of the moet contradictory character.
was of the moet contradictory character
Friday afternoon the metropolis was visited by a storm of thunder,
lightning, and rain, which lasted nearly $t w o$ hours. During the storm a wooden-buith house in Ann's-court, Golden-lane, was struck by lightwing. The fluid struck the upper part of the house, throwing
one of the weather-boards, in a splintered state, to d considerable distance in the court, and entering the upper room, dismantled the off another of the outer boards. About the same time the house of Mr.Colby, a turner, in Fleet.- lane, Farringdon-street, was struck, part several squares of glass were broken by the fluid, which glanced then to the foot-path, and was seen rolling along it for some distance. Happily no personal injury was sustained in either case.
On Thursday evening last the town of Greenwich was visited with a most awful thunder-storm. Five boys belonging to the Roya Naval Asylum took the ter on a which struck the trees, which completely stivered. hiecir trunk en, and at
fluid st
the same moment truck the lads, who immediately fell from their the same moment struck the lads, who immediately fell from their
seats quite insensible. The lads
vere carried in in atate of torpor to
and the infirmary, where they very severely injured. The former was struck by the fiud on the
temple; it then passed down his side, wwich was much burnt, and
dind tore his shoes to atoms. The lad, Lane, was also struck on the side
of the head, and much burnt. It is feared that the sighto of these lads of the head, and much burnd.
will he loot. The other lads are only partially burnt, and are fast recovering.
Friday info
der was given at the police oflowing atten :-Ast at roble Radorery and mureesiding nt Peckham, was returning home at half-past ten occlock at
night, when within a short distance of the Halfpenny Hatch in the Peckham fields, he was suddenly seized hy two rullians, who forcibly
dragred him some distance into the fields. They told him that wag o use to make a noise, as their intention was to take his life
and they proceeded to carry their threat into effect by suffocating
 three yarde, when he called "Murder:" several times. They, howsome water; ultimately threw him intoa ditch, where he was discoverred by a labouring man the next morning, at four oclock, in a state o insensibility, and must have perished had not immediate restoratives
been employed. An active officer was sent to Pecklam yesterday to eex employed. An active officer was sent
exert timeel in the disovery of the offenders.
An
An At the Maidstone Assizes on Friday, John Any Bird Pell, aked 14,
was placed at the bur, charged with the murder of Richard Falkne Taylor, in the parish of Chatham. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty The circumstances in this case have been so recently before the pub-
lice that it must be quite unneecesary to detail them at lenkth. It
vill be recollected that the deceased had been sent by his father to the parishoverseer, and that on his return he was enticed into a wood
by the prisoner and his brother, and there murdered. The prisone cit his throwa with a knife, and otherwise mutilated the body. The

 singon, on the body on Wellor, the coach-proprietor, who destroyed
ploy of Mr. Than
himelf in the Collowing manner:-It appenred, from the evidece himmelf in the following manner:-It appeared, from the evidence,
that the deceased had been for some time in an ill state of health, that the deceased had been for some time in an ill state of health,
and compelled to keep his bed; and from the inpcarance of the un-
 ante, and be closely watched. He, however, dexirined then tol leave
the room for a few minutes, as he had a few private papers to look over, which request was complied with. In anout ten minutes the persons appointed to attend hime again entered the room. and found the unfortunate man on the bed, and weltering in his bilod, and by
his side a pair of acissors, with which he had stabbed himself three times in the loft side; each, stab had penetrated the heart. $A$ sur-
geon was inmediately sent for, but his attendance was useless, as reon was inmediately sent for, but his atten
he had ceased to breathe.-Verdict, Insanity
 sup Dauxhall, particularly if the tide be faviturable uny of the parties
The ane
The propietors The proprietors have announced a Grand Gala in hoonour of the bridge ceremony, with a representation of thisg grand otructure in
ffreworks and to dool their visitors after they have wituessed it,
they they give cics in onddition to their usual refresliments. We see the
Gardens will he opened four nights in the next weck.
T
HE GENERĀL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S





 Cowsontion to the TREMULOUS WRITER.-The Public




 Polynestian Vistit to severanal of 6. Sker minthtin in eralia; by Capt. Alex Epitaph on the ate Colour 8. Target Practice Regh


 $\qquad$ . The Tunnery, No. ${ }^{\text {an }}$ Riment-Letter

 Phore Telegm app ;by Lieut. Robt.

Gevere wand and reitical Not
Gditar) Correpondence

F $R$ P PORTEATT UF LOKD
MTA

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Hadnd Ben. Abab, or the Traveller. By the Author of "A nnals of the Parish







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E. Wemyss, of a dankhter. MALRIED. R Haggitt, Clarten Sbofthe





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 (from Moore's, late Bicknell and Aloore), 33, New Bond-atreet.
Copy, \& Letter from Sir Gerand NoEL, Bart., Deputy Lord Lieutenant of
the County of Rutland:-Sir,-I an well pleased indeed wisthtreet, Cavendish-square, 12 th July, 1831 .
tenants


TVHE LONDON TU UPHOLSTERERS NE ME and STONE-WORKING COM-
 but the conponent pey arte onabled to supply, not only in Slat from the saw,
Builders, \&c.i and also fine sandey-pieces, plain or moulded, for Masons,
halls, sc.
 ientemen, Architects, Surveyors, and and other ornamental work. Nobletemers,
cated with



## I <br>  

 the usual pricese of addmassinn to the whole of the Exheritionns.THE THAMES TUNNEL, near Rotherlithe Church and



A DULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION Hikhness Patrones, PRINCESS AUGUSTA. Her Rosal A GENERAL MEETNG of Su hacribers to thie a hove Institution will he
held on MONDAY, the 15th inst.. at the House of the Institution. St. Andrew's

TWO LADIES, of good EDUCATION, purpose taking the health may require particular attention, at the same time that their EDUCA. TION may ye atitended do. They Intend to fix therir Refidence at Hastings, whltch
place embraces many adrantages. One of the Ladies is now in London, and
 and in return requested.-A Aply by letter (post pail) to A. D. Z., at Messrs.
Swales, 21, Grear Rusefl-streft. Bed ford place.

## TTO the CLERGY.-A Graduate Scholar of Dublin Collex. in in

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. <br> HOUSE:OF LORDS.

## UESDA







 to the Robing Room by the same official personages who had before
marahalled the way to the Queen.


 attendance was required.
In a short time the Speaker, with a large body of the Membera,
appeared at the Bar. speard), informing him of the nature of the Bill' (the Queen's Dower Bill) which he had then the honour to present, and which his Majesty's faithlul Commons had passed in testimony of their loyal and
dutiful affection to his Majexty, and their respect and admiration for the eminent virtues of his Royal Consort.
The Bill having been read by the Clerk at the table, Mr. Courtevay, the Clerk of Parliament, bowing to the King, pronounced the
words " $L e$ Roi le veut,", upon which her Majesty rose, and with great dignity and grace signified her acknowledgments to the LegisTheture by curtsies thrice repeated.
Their Majesties, with their attendants, then immediately withdrew, the Commons retired from the Bar, and their Lordsips adjourned
during pleasure.
The House re-assembled at five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor read a message from his Majesty, which stated that certain circumstances rendered a more adequate provision for her Royal Higbness
the Duchess of Kent, and required that provision should also be made for the education of the Princess Victoria.
The Message having, again been read by the Clerk at the table,
Earl Grey gave notice of his intention to move that the graciou
 and he moved hat heil tion that it would be inconvenient at present to submit papers
respecting Portugal, he had withdrawn his intended motion for the production of then, bui he was very anxious regarding the Azores; The general understanding amongst their Lordships that, very little
public business would te transacted in their Lordships House this
week, that it would be better to postpone this motion till Monday

Lhereore, stands ior Modididy ins iy:




 Inter





Thic Fonn
TiitursDiv.

















 despatches respectink the Azores, Terceira, \&cc. and for any informa-
tion possessed lyy the Government regarding any threatened invasion Earl Gney said the motion was innocent enough, referring, as it however, could not consent to present the required information now,
but should be ready to produce it at the proper time, when he hoped but should be ready to produce it at the proper time, when he hoped
to be able to prove that the honour of this country had not been arcricele. but that t true inareatst had been consumied.
 to the present Government of that country, it ought to be manly,
and avowed. and avowed.
After some
The Marquis put and negatived. The Marquis of Londonderar wished to ascertain from the Noble
 ondon. Pe had heard that enis paper iniereed somer hat from the
original Protocol, and he wished to ascertain whether that was the
cas cisitis MThedem.
 Ho $\overline{\overline{\text { SEE OF COMMO}}}$

 The Chancellor of the Exchegobr appeased at the Barwith the Royal Message (see Lords), which was read, when he gave notioe that on Wednesday he should move that it be taken into consideration
The Marquis of CrAndos gave notice, that when the proper arrived, he should move that the borough of Evesham be taken out of schedule B, and inserted in that of A.
Mr. Williams presented a
Mr . WILLIAMs presented a petition from Monmouth, praying that
the House would proceed with more rapidity with the R . Mr. O'Connell stated that be had a petition from term Bill: the Birmingham Political Union, which not only referred to the de lays thrown in the way of the Bill, but adverted to the factious means and speeches by which those delays were eflected
being put, stated to the House that Mr. O'Connell had mentioned to him what were the contents of this petition, and added that wit referred to speeches which had been uttered within the Houss he ormer rules and practice of the House, this petition could not bo to the merits of the petition, his decision being grounded upon the Mr O'Consences to the deliberations win Sir R. Vryyan attempted to speak upon it, but the Speake
rupted him, observing that there was no question before the House Mr. Alderman Wood obtained leave to brin
the speed of steam ships and vessels in the port of London" regalate Tbe Chancellor of the Exchequer (soon atter five o'clock, and io
the absence of Lord John Russell, who however soon afterwards ap peared in his seat) proposed that the House again resolve into Com mittee on the E
Mr. C. Pelf
mittee, that as their proceedings were so satisfactorily conducted on Saturday last, he should like to see the proposition revived that they.
meet daily at two o'clock; they would thereby avoid much irrelevant matter and discuasion
The proposition received some cheers, but no otber notice.
The House then went into Committee, and the postponed casea of Sudbury and Totness were first brought or
bury called forth an extended conversation.
Minid Milton admitted that it came within the rule laid down by Ministers, and that they ought to oppose its being taken out of
schedule $B$; but he should vote for its removal from that scheduley on the
4,000 .
After some discussion, a division took place, when the number were-for its retention in schedule $\mathrm{B}, 157$; for taking it out of that
schedule, 108 ; majority 49 .-T Totness was next disposed of without schedule,
a division. This completed schedule $B$, mas next disposed of withouk Mr. Croker maintained that by the changes of principle on the
part of Ministers-as regarded applying the tests to population, them part of Ministers-as regarded applying the tests to population, then o property-having the borough only, then including the parish-
transferring boroughs from one schedule to another-shewed that Their plans were not acttled, and could inspire no confaidence.
The propriety of allowing the second clause to stand part of the Bill was at last admitted, and without a division. Then came the
third clause, and the consideration of schedule $C$, being the first ent Sir R. Pees and sir important places as Manchester, Birmingham, and Lie seds ; but mould
ind not consent to eniranchise them at the expence of other boroughs:-
Sir R. Peel. in particular, however, strongly resisted the proposal to
kive Me. schedule C to certain "metropolitan districts" enumerated in






 Lon



















The Committe next arreed. without any remark being fofech




## gitazain. The other Orders of the Day w the House adjourned. THURSAY.

The Chairman of the Coleraine Election Com mittee bruyht up the




 upon one was to justify the han hing of at he rest.
 int that controull to be emended. He acknowlededed that comparing
 less han to
Member!
Abtrat deal of discassion followed, in the courre of which Mr .
 by hoeq who now pre
Cor Coine Trasch fave notice that on Monday next he would move



proceeding was incorrect, but it had boen teen fitted that the course of


 wine duties, instractiong were issured that they should be levied

 since Jenurat theore should be taid beire the House simimiar ordere trad been founded.
withe emended motion (as we wideratod) was then carried, together
 Thexpediency



- iiz Mary Mebone and Lambeth.

 tare, Of Lord. Murrow then brought forward his motion for giving two
Merbera Members to acach town in shededule C.
 Expresed considerable hesitition in niving his vote for the proposi-

 save his vote for Lord Milton's. motion. T .
 The Chitamin reported progregs, and the House resumed. adjuurned at a quarter to two orfiok.
The Craxcoluon of the Excrgrever, ffter a very excurive con.

 rmistice on the part of Holland.
The CHuscelon of the
 The Houne then went into
Brightom was the firtet place
onrersation as to the power of the Com in ishedule D. After some

 | motion wan carried. |
| :---: |
| Boilon-le-Moors |



 which day hene Houne adiourned. were postponed till Saturday, to
 Completed in in ote parts. The contents of of the first pillt be forthwith










 entirely gututed from the sugar-bakehoose fallines. upon it, which $w$ was
 pital. The moset part of the intanty conveyed to the London Hos



Don Pedro, the Empress, and tily young Queen of Portual, atter
 Tuesay evening. we beie the has been appointed Kinn's Counsel. Mr. B. ince the pasaing of the efief Bill
The Duke of Wellinel

 Lee, the equish Conntabte of of Weesminiuster, who alloo delends. Crock




About eight oclock on Sunday evening the sun presented a very
crious appearance. It appeared of an oval lorm, very ruddy and

 warm acknowledgments of the Polieh Government and that their




 were reaumed on Thursday, on the officerss of hios Mpiesty's steam


 Swarm or Naviscal Bezs.- As the Honiton packet was leaving port in wales, on her voyage to Lyme, the master boserved a swarm
of bees settle on a rock which the rising tide would soon have covered He sent a boat with a tub which was sugared for the purpose, an
took the bees in, and brought them aboard. They took up with thei new habitation, began to work, and, on removing them to a hive a
Lyme Cobb, it was perceived that they had commenced a comb again, which was. at times, sailing with a streng breeze.
In the course of a trial which occurred at the Devon Assizes, Mr Cock burn asked a witness under examination what direction prisoner (who had left the road in order to egcape pursuit) took
"North- vest, Sir," was the reply. The Learned Gentleman sai
that was not what he meant-" did the prisoner go from the road at hat was not what he meant-" did the prisoner go from the road a
a right angle ?" "No, sir, was the happy answer of the deponent "he went off at a left angle-'twas the left hand side he went off at.
At the Shrewsbury Assizes on Monday, Mr. Edward Hickman, veterinary surkeon, was convicted of manslaughter, in huving caused
he death of John Randells. It appeared that the parties, who wer both on horseback, quarrelled on the Holyhead-road, and that Ran his horse and killed. Hickman was sentenced to fourteen days ${ }^{\text {im }}$ im
The annual rowing match for Doggett's Coat and Badge took place
W. Wednesday, and the prize was won by Oliver, of Deptford. H. Maynard, if Vauxhall, who was second, received a sum of money.
MELANCOLY AccDen.-On Thurgay last two privates of the 60th Rifles, now stationed in the Regent-road barracka, Manchest
were unfortunately drowned while bathing in the canal A countryman not many days aince, on being married at Chislet
Church, presented the accustomed fees to theclergyman in farthlng Church, presented the accustomed fees th the clergyman in farthings,
which he had saved for the purpose in the space of seven years. The
treasure was taken to the security which caused much mirth among the villagers.- Kent. Gia On Thursday evening last Mr. Dowling, the Superintendent on
Police, Mra. Dowfing, their daughter, and a friend who had acciden tally called at their house, diseovered, while taking tea, that it had disagreeable taste, and that the water was impregnated with a whit
powder. Those persons who had partaken ol the tea felt a burning
ensation in the throat, and on recommendation of Mr. Dowling they sensation in the throat, and on recommendation of Mr. Dowhing the
immediately drank warm water in order to eject the tea from thei stomachs. A medical pentleman has since analysed the contents o
the tea-kettle. and found it to contain arsenic. No clue has been ob-
tained to the discovery of the person who thas attempted to poison tained to the diacovery of the person who thas attempted to poiso
an entire family.
At the Kilkenny Assizes last week, Mesars. Blangield At the Kilkenny Assizes last week, Messrs. Blanchfield and Byrne,
both Roman Catholics, were convicted of conspiring, with others,
compel the Rev. Dr. Butler, Vicarco Burnchurch, to reduce his tithes, compel the Rev. Dr. Butler, Vicar of Burnchurch, to reduce his tithes,
and were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of 501 . each A verdict of manslaughter was on Tuesday retarned by the Coro
ner's Jury, asainst Richard Powell, the pilot of the Pluto, govern-
ment ateam- packet, which, it will be recollected barge, in which were two men and a female, who were all drowned.
The Coronerim mediately issued his wariant, when Powell was then Tnto coustody, and consigned to gaol to avait, his trial
Any Bell the
Any Bell, the youth, aked about 14 , of whose trial and conviction
for the murder of another boy at Maidstone we gave a report at the time, was executed in that town on Monday, in pursuance of his
sentence. When the culprit was upon the platform his eye did not
quail, nor was his cheek blanched. After he repe was adis quail, nor was his cheek blanched. After the rope was adjuste
round his neck he exclaimed in a frrm and loud tone of voice, "Lord have mercy upon us. Pray good Lord have mercy upon ue. Lor,
have mercy upon us. All the people before me take warning by me !"
Having been asked if he had any thing farther tosgy, he repete same words, and added, "Lord have mercy upon my poor soul." the appointed signal the bolt was withdrawn, and in a minute or two The charge of attemp ting to poison a Jury, recently heard before
the Magistrates at Woolvich, who dismissed the complaint, is soon to undergo another inventigation before a superior tribunal. During the Jury, extribited a brll of indictment; and the,Grand Jury accorddividuals saspected of administering the tartar nitre to the
occssion.
During
During the dast week several parties of Irishlabourers were shame-
fully beaten in Boston, and but for the energetic interference of full beaten in Boaton, and bat for the energetic interference of
the civil anthoritien they would have been saortareed to the infuriated
mob which attacked them. mob which stitaeked them
African Discovery - Anopher Victim. - Mest of our beme
readersare aware that a deep cloud has hungifor years over the fate of our countryman, Dr. Diekson, a native of 'Ainiran, and a man of


iell a aacrifice to his own enthusiaom. The Trilnin who was he
indirect cause of his desth was one De Sousa, a Portuguese and a great slave proprietor. In an unguarded momenent, and when about
to proceed into the interiot, object of bis journey was to put an end to the barbarous traffie in
human flesh. This was sufficient. Ere long he was desired to kiss
the point of a poisoned spear by the son of some petty king, on which
he drew his sword and stabbed him to the heart. Environed with

## perime-a devoted victim-all he could do was to die the death of the brave, and it need hardly be added, that he was attacked instantly

 Courier.Acrident on the Thames.- Five Persons Drowned.-On Sunday Charles Edgar, a youmg man about 20 years of age, an apprentice on qaared a party of his friends to join him in an excursion up the river whom he was to have been married in a few weeks, a man named Sinnock, and his three children, together with two femine friends,
proceeded as far as Woolwich, where they spent the day, and shortly efter five o'clock they started from there for town. They bad not
been long on the river when they were overtaken by one of the
Gravesend steam-boats, which, being very heavily laden with passent gers, and proceeding at rather a rapid rate, caused a great swell and of the water caused her to rock quitelently about. Edgar, with a view Unfortunately slipped ooft, to phat then, is or order to save himeself from
calling overboard cauglit hold of the sail, and the sudden haul, toether with the surf inclining her in the same direction, cansed her to swamp, and all on board were precipitated into the water, and,
melancholy to add, five of them were drowned. The persons loot
were Edgar and his sweetheart, and Sinnock and his two eldest chil-
dren the one A hackney-coachman in Moorfields was called from his stand on Saturday morning to take possession of an estate of 1501. a year, to
which he succeeded hy the death of a relation at Edmonton. The poor fellow and his family were in the utnost distress, haring been
threatened by their landord, only a few hours hefore the glad cidings inability to pay off some old arrears of rent.
Singular Circumstance.-On Friday last, whilst Mr. Cummings Singular Crrcumstance.-On Friday hast, whist. Mr. Cummings
was in conversation with Mr. Peak, bailif ior Sir H. Hoskns, Bart;
he suddenly exclaimed "God bless me, Mr. Peak, I cannot nee you"; -he had lost the sight of both eyes instantaneously,-Hereford Jour. tion from death, occurred in Monmouth --Two little beyse, ased about and 8 years, were standing on a flight of steps leading trom the the water. The other, who was at the top, instantly rushed down
the steps, and leaping into a barge moored near to the spot, was
enabled, by leaning over the side, to lay hold of his companion, and arrived and drew the little fellow out of the water, who would, in all
and of his companion, and the prompt assistance of the two men alluded



and his ' Inatrnetions
-Blackwood's Mag.
 small 8vo., published Monthly.
Edtited, printed, and published by A. J. VALPPY, M.A., and told by an









 Thomas



 Puender of abitration in inid itmoputed tese.










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##   



D7 A MonDDY EDITIoN (for the Country.) is publisbed at Three
oClock in the afternoon, containing the Mankets and Latem Newn.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUEUST 7.
Their Majegties went by water on Monday to dine with the London Bridge Committee. The Procession was, like all English sights, extremely score boars and a great many guns were fired from the leads
barges
and parapets of houses and warelouses on the sides of the barges, and a qreat many
and parapets of houses and
Very few accidents occurred, and the affair went off quietly and agreeably, and their MAJEsties got away before six o'clock.
On Tuesday, their Majesties went to Parliament. The
King gave the Royal Assent to the Queen's Dowry Bill-
and Her Madestr was pleased to inake three obeisances to the House-as it is customary (so we are told) for the QUEENS of ENGLAND to do upon similar occasions.
The odions Reform Bill still occupies the House of Commons, and as it continues exposed to sight and observa-
tion, its deformities, its wickednesses, and its absurdities, tion, its deformities, its wickednesses, and its absurdities, are made more and more evident to the people-but all
is useless when a pledged Majority are resolved, in spite of is useless when a ptedged Majority are resolved, in spite of
reason or fact, to support a measure, the greatest merits of which are its imperfections.
What but a total disregard of principle or consistency could induce men to distranchise one borough upon precisely but a system wholly irreconcileable to the understanding of thinking men, could have moved Mr. Hobнouse and Mr. Macaulay, the one for the sake of his constituents, and The other for the sake of his eloquence, to make two set
orations such as those which the two Honourable Gentlemen spoke the other evening.
Mr. Новнотse, with wonderful fluency, and zeal, and animation, depicted Westminster (which he represents)
in all its glory-" The Imperial City"-and eulogised it in the most glowing terms, upon which Mr. Macaulay, corroborating all the magnificence of Westminster, and entirely sympathizing with Mr. Hobiouse, proposes great, and
powerful, and noble, as the City of Westminster is, that powerful, and noble, as the City of Westminster is, that
another place should immediately be elevated to the same power of sending Representatives to Parliament as that which this mighty City enjoys-and what place will the
reader suppose Mr. Macaulay to have selected fur this reader suppose Mr. Macaulay
splendid parallel-G REEN

Yes; beenwich and Deptiord smelling strong of pitch."
Yes; because Westminster, a vast city, containung the greater portiou of Metropolitan inhabitants, rich, powerfif,
and extensive, is to send two Members to Parliannent, a dirty town, five miles from London, in another county and mad only by the existence of an hospital, a dock, and a fishery of House of Commons. Why, the Marylebone and St. Giles's members are absurd enough, but still they wonld encrease legally and nominally divided; but why Greenwich and Deptford are to have as great a share in the representation as all Westminster, it would be as difficult to ascertain, a and Calne untouched. But it is useless picking out the absurdities with which the Bill overflows; look at the various one man objects to one part, and another man to anothe part; but when these objections come to be calculated and put together, they will be found most seriously to affect the of nothing but the Bill, anything but the BiLu, as at firs

On Monday it was reported that Ministers had convinced themselves of the impossibility of carrying their measure,
and that they intended substituting the plan of Reform suggested by Lord Brougham in one of his clection speeches at Leeds. On Tuesday, however, they rallied, and at a meeting of their friends they renewed their pledges, and a great number of those present, suggested that it would be the best course to withdraw all the proposed changes and modifications, in order to secure the carrying of the Bill. To wished however, Lord Milton objected, and stated that as he rede as perfect at to as it lould be hestred thave it ala as pect at a pala table to hose who only look atit as he premier pas, the is not desirable to these people to have it just, but unjustnot perfeet, but imperfect-not complete, but incomplete ; not perfeefo but imperfechurot complete, of the incomplete their desire an abandonment of everything but the hope of attaining, in the first instance,
As, a proof of the correctness of our view of the subject, we beg to submit a sensible letter from Colonel Davies, one Union Members for Worcester, addressed to the Political nion of that city, shewing why he wilh not comply with
their insolent dictation as far as regards the motiou of which he has given notice. Colonel Davies is an active and spirited partizan, and his letter is worth attention :

8, Chapel-street, South Audley-street, July 21, 1831.
 certain
form
Bill.
"Although I shall at all times be most anxious to consult the wishes of my constituents, and have the highest opinion of the politi-
cal interity of the mentiers of the Worcester Union; yet mas my
proposed alterations of the Relorm Bill, are the result of a close and ansious investigation of its provisions, I cannot, consistently with my sense of duty, consent to withdraw them. I will not now enter
 ARE 1 Doprren, the Bill will be wholly inctlicient as a remedial measuse,
and toill place the respeetable middling classes of socicty cmanpetely and will place the respectable midal
under the contronll fo the Aritacoracy.
in
"You state that the Union deptrecate any amendment whatever of
the Bill; have they forgoten the famous provision of the Bill which,
by precluding frem voting lill by precluding from voting all 101. householders whose rent might be,
payable more frequently tian every half year, would have disfran.
 ations of the Bill.
"By the preesent provisions of the Bill, counties are to be divided
into otwo divioion, in all cases where the n imper of Members is in.
creased to four. By and




counties, and breakiiny ikte hoots. The the jint eftect of dividing the
of portionsis of them with borouh, will be to place the incorporation
of the the whole the counties in the thands of teers or kreat land lad proprietors. the indepenendence of all--untiee all this ind incorporation and destruction of
still lep in jeopard limits, and the occuppers on of thonseg owners of freeliolds within their
vote, where in all case there ure not 3010 hlous allowed to
ret returnng 147 Members, will ve either under direct nomination, or, an east, , ender the inthence of any Peer or great landed proprietor
in
300 ele nithbourhood, as scarcely one of thooe boroughs will contain The state.
The state of the representation, if the Bill is passed without amend-
ments, will be as fol
prese
 Kinkdonm
New ditto.
Then

Total of what are likely to be returned by the Aristocracy
Total number of Menibers in the House, as proposed by the Bill.
Diduct re Tutal number by the People
Returned by the Aristocracy
Ditto by the People T................
Majority in favour of the Aristoray
..

- I propose by my a mendments to secure to Boroughs a sufficient 168 constituency without encroaching on the counties, by which means,
and by olfiectink to the division of counties, I trust that the indepenand by oljecting to the divisid
dence ob both will be recured


Nothing can more distinctly exhibit not only the folly or wickedness of the Reform Bill than this statementnothing can more plainly demonstrate the absurdity THE BILL-why, since that cry was set up, Ministers themselves have voted against the principle of their
own Bill, in the cass of Saltash-they are pledged to destroy another part of it, namely, the "famous ten pound clause," which their friend Colonel Davies so justly ridi-
cules-and now they cules-and now they will be forced to abaudon the clause
and provision to which he alludes, or, as he truly says, heir Bill will be just as delusive and hollow as it would have Inen if the ten pound clause had stood as it wa
In the discussion of Friday, Lord Althorp distinctly stated that he wished to have all difference of opinion among
the supporters of the Bill avoided-so state the Political Me supporters af hef Bill avoidet-so state the Poinical
Inion of Worcester, and so state the Political Unions, as they are called, all orer the empire. Mr. IIUNT very dexerously availed himself of the Noble Lord's observations, in order to shew that the Ministers themselves neither believe It is to be tried with all its imperfections, and follies, and naduesses, and subsequently altered, improved, and enlarged oo suit the growing demauds of the Radicals, to whom, themselves away.
The event Lord Grey once spoke of has occurred. "The door is open," and the gathering storms abroad- he woefil
state of our foreign affirs, added to the incomprehensible infatuation at home, will, we suspect, render the " shutting it a task to which the pre
themselves perfectly unequal.
It was erroneously and illiberally stated in some of the papers, that the Ilon, and Very Reverend Dr. Grey, bro-
ther of Earl (rex, and Dean of Hereford, and Rector of Bishopsgate, was to succeed to the vacant BISHOPRIC OF Derry. Dr. ©irey holding English preferments such as
his, is not likely to accept an Irish Bishopric. The mistake has probably arisen trom the fact that the Bishopicic of DRR P Dr. Ponsonby.
The Debates in the House of Lords on Friday were extremely interesting; and the attempted defence of the policy and the little Princess of Gran Para, would have excited considerable attention, but that other events have occurred of more immediate importance, and which give us every ages deriveable fron a Whig Ministry, and be involved in a war, the end of which, we know not who may see
The whole news will burst upon the reader, by reading the
collowing extract from yesterday's Thes :-
The King of France received intelligence late on Wednesday night

Belgium.
Early o
Eary on Thursday morning a anecial courier reached the French
Government, with all autograph letter from King Governent, is said, the declaration of war on the part or Holland, and
ing it
clamink from France the assistance of an the claiming from France the assistance of an army, to maintain the in-
dependence and neutrality which was promised to Belgium by the dependence an.
Great Powers.
At 9 ' ${ }^{\prime}$ 'clock on the Aame morning the King held a Council at the
Palaiis Royal, when all the Miniters of M. Casimir Perier's adminis tration attended, including the President himeelf, and determined to
to Cemaindress in the under the present emergency, until the debate upon General Girard, at the head of 50,1000 French troops, should immediately march to the aid of the King of Belgium.
This decision was transmitted on Thurday
sons in the direction of the northern frontier the the Minitiser o War, and it was expected, that before sunset on Thursday, this army
would he in actual advance upon Belgium. The field equipage o Penera and the General was or ofollow on the next morning. nech runds sufiered a still further decline on Thursday russia and Russia.
It was singular, that wbile mobs were bullying the King and the
Ministers under the window of the Palais Royal, night, as not interfering against deapots, the Council was thes then
actually determining upon taking this tep in behalf of Belgium. The followingin is the official announcement of the Moniteur, which
was published in a second edition, late on Thursday. It was, at the was published in a second edition, late on Thursday. It was, at the
same time , sent to the Directors of the Exchange, by the Minister of
Finance, where it was at once surrounded by crowd of commercial it caused the greate "The King of Holiand has denounced the armietice :- and announced
the resumption of hostilities against the Belgians this evening at


sia, and Ruzeia,,
demand oi the K
 Great Powera, ing to the aid of Belgium, whose neutrality and independence are to Me mainthe peaned. of Europe, disturbed by the King of Holland, shall be
consolidated. consolidated. "Under such circumstances, the Ministry remain; they will await
the answer of the Chamber to the speech of the Crown. a anower of the Chamber to the speech of the Crown.
miseary of of the Exchancellency the Minister of Finance, the Com. miseary of the Exchange, "(SAUDESSON DE RICHEBOURG.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { postsfiript } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Postseripr to the extraordinary moniteve, }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

 unacllor of State,
PREFECT OF POLICE.'
Upon this subject Mr. Croker, on Friday night, elicited a statement from Lord ALTHORP which is highly remarka-
ble : the extraordinary Minister from the King of Hol to this country, had an interview with Lord Palmenand on Wednesday morning, and never hinted at his Sove REIGN's intention of breaking the armistiee, or commencinghosilities; and it was only in the evening of that day, after the arrival of the foreign post, that Ministers became quainted with it, by a letter from Sir Charles bagot
The sudden check which King Leopolob has met with, stances ofden support afforded him by $r$. We conclude. more will have been communicated in the course of yesterday afternoon, to the House of Commons, upon the subject; but we regret that our
ourselves of the repor

The King of Portugal has excluded the English, amongst other foreigners, from a residence at MACAO-and
he is quite right, If we hesitate to acknowledge his right as King, what right have we to adrantages granted us as his allies
When we say-as we often do-that the Reform question is losing ground every hour, and is therefore to be hurried on, in order to save $i t$, we do not speak vaguely or loosely, but upon facts. The meeting and dinner at Nortaamplon, -the decisive defeat of the Reform caudidate at Weymouth -the declaration of the county of Wilts-and more striking still, that of the county of Londonderry, are so many proofs of the fact. The presentation of plate to Mr. Banies, and he spect made to sir C tion of thousands of persons on his return to Tredegar, are all
clear aud striking evidences of the change in popular feeling. BUCKINGHAM PALACE.
We most readily insert, with the view of making a few osservations upon it, a letter addressed to the Editor of
John Bull, which appeared in the Morning Post of Fiday :- to the editor of john bull



 stuation obviously better suited to such a purpose it the Strand ; and the Crown would (on very ad vantakeousterme $)$ (res)
et rid of a buidding which can never be occupied for $a$ Royal Reil
 contemplate with satisfaction is brinking into Somerset House,
and placing in the new wiuk, those ontices for which houseg hare
been hired or purchased in in ifferent parts of the town-ant








 in those days the brewery stean engine, the main sewer of that in every
ter of the town, or those minor nuisances which now press it do ational side, and which cannot be bot rid of butat at an enormous additional
expence? You laugh at my illustration of the possibility of building
 two years, four times that number of workmen will produce
same time alace or four times the size or more.
a You aay that York House containg n nest of rooms hudded round a staircase.
"I must suppose you have not seen the principal story, or yout
could not have pronounced such an opinion. In koing from the great ould not have pronounced such an opinion. In going from the
drawing-room to the great dining-room on that floor the dimen
 proportions, cannot justly incur the severity of your centite aparb
compared to n sentry-box 1 look in vain for any such suite of nents in Buckingham Palace
"Again you say that B
Bo of George the Third
"I a im in Hyde Park.
am one of those who deeply regret the paltry and levelling eow
nomy which has curtailed the expence of the Coronation, and tainly 1 am the last man to wish to 'take a ready-furnished lodgive for his MAJEsTy,' or to provide him with a backney-coache expeture,
always been the advocate of a liberal and magnificent exp the ese-: cution of a well-considered general plan. "I look upon such expenditure a a an advantageous circulastions nity presents isself for our Gracious Sorze


was not the proper place, ${ }^{-1}$ Making every possible allowance for exaggeration and igmorances,



It may save some time in replying to these observations of Colonel Trench, which begin with a statement that Buckingham Palace never can be occupied as a Royal Residence, merely to state, that it is immediately to be finished as a
Palace for the King. The fact, that the Palace has stood as Palace for the KING. The fact, that the Palace has stood as
far as its strength is questionable, trials, to which no cirfar as its strength is questionable, trials, to whic cumstances of ordinary occupation or reception of company
could have subjected it to, has completely established its could have subjected it to, has completely established ins
security and worthiness as a building; and this, coupled security and worthiness as a building; and anis, couplea
with the almost impossibility of finding another site and with the almost impossibility of cinding another site and
some other circumstances, have decided the KING to have it some other circumstances, have decided the King to have it This statement will, perhaps, render any furiher argument unnecessary.
unnecessary.
Colonel Trench is quite right in thinking that Mr.
NAsH was actually employed by the late KING to build a private residence, which is curious, as matter of history, inasmuch as it establishes the fact, that King George the
Fourth approved of the situation. We believe it was Fourth approved of the situation. We believe it was
suggested to His Majesty to build a Palace in the Green Park, the entrance to which should have faced Pall-mall, but to this the late King objected, on the amiable and considerate feeling that such an arrangement might interfere with the privileges and comforts of the public, who would
be deprived of a certain portion of their usual walks; for at be aepirved of acertain portion of their usual alterations made by Mr. Nass in the that time the beautiful alterations made by Mr. Nast
interior of St. James's Park had not been suggested.
The late King, we believe, as Colonel Trench says, in the outset of the building not only restricted his architect to "a private residence," but interdicted any proposition of splendid reception rooms-more splendid, surely, than any
other Palace of modern date - gave to Buckingham House a character which, at first, it was not intended to possess. Hence the deficiency of offices for the Lord CHAMBERLAIN and the Lord STEWARD's department. Why adequate provision was not made for a QUEEN and her Court, at that
house, itis not difficult to discover; but we believe that Mr. Nash's plan was so contrived as to admit, at any future period, of additions for that purpose-upon a principle exactly similar to that which Colonel Trench suggests, in
his proposition, in case a new Palace was to be erected-in separate portions.
As it is, we confess Mr. Nash to have been placed in a situation of peculiar delicacy; for while prohibited by the
King from constructing anything but a private residence, King from constructing anything but a private residence,
with state rooms, he was judged, by the country, as
having buil an having bail an incomplete national Palace. We should
suggest to Mr. NAsh, after the numerous discussions which suggest to Mr. Nash, after the numerous discussions which
have taken place, to leave the work at the point to which he brought it, under the sanction of the late King, and let
the world see how much a change of architect will conduce to the improvement of the building.
disparage the merits of the architect, but we did not think to square residence- " rooms built round a staircase," however
large, is fairly to be quoted as a proof of the rapidity with large, is fairly to be quoted as a proof of the rapidity with
which a palace might be constructed. Colonel Trench has obviated this difficulty, by making it a " rule-of-three quesobviated upon that principle, however, any other much smaller
tion,
house would have served as an illustration. With respect to " giving somebody a job," it never entered our thoughts to imply even that Colonel TrENCH was personally interested,
or desirous of making a " job"" for anybody $\rightarrow$ indeed, we did not mean to use the word "job" in a parliamentary sense.
$W$ We
e have no authority for saying that Buckingham House was the favourite residence of Geonge the Third, further
than the fact that His MAJESTY always lived there when in than the fact that His MAJESTY always lived there when in
London ; and at that period, or at all events for a considerable time, the inconvenience of or the Brewhouse was in existence.
t
Howeer, as whe However, as we have already said, the decision which has
been come to, with respect to the immediate completion of been come the walace, renders any further discussion unnecessary; and in taking leave of the subject, we only beg to assure Colonel
TRENCH, that however wild and visionary we may have thought his scheme for the Quay, and his proposition about the Palace, we duly appreciate his talents and accomplish-
ments, and most certainly never meant to impute motives to ments, and most certainly never meant to impute motives to
him unworthy of his station in life or his character in society.
Those of our readers who remember the famous hydrostatical paradox invented by Mr. Brovg ham, and published
by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which
proved,
be made actual experiment, that four ounces of water may broved, by actual experiment, that four ounces of water may
be made to weigh more than three pounds, and the astonishment occasioned among men of science, by the original illus-
trations and strikingly novel facts contained in the same trations and strikingly novel facts contained in the same
Gentleman's celebrated Preliminary|Discourse on the Objects, Advenman's cetebrated PreliminaryiDiscourse on the Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of Science, will look for great
knowledge and entertainment from a new edition of PALEY's
Natural Natural Theology, about to be published, with Notes and Figures and Engravings, and with a Preliminary Discourse on the Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of the Study of Natural Theology. The following is the advertisement:-


A project was talked of some time back, of building in
Pall-mall, next to the "TrAVELER"s," we rather think, a Pal-mall, next to the "Traveller's," we rather think, a
Club-House, containing a considerable number of bed-cham-
bers and dressing bers and dressing-rooms, for the use of members of certain
clubs to farther ballot for the and who were to be qualified without price, either furnished orcupancy of these rooms at a certain
any shortished, by the year, or for any shorter period. We believe the designs were actually
prepared by Mr. Deser not sure. The scheme the whole thing dropped. We now find another
building sleeping another proposition before the public, for
which seer the use of one particut Which seems extremely advantageous to the subscribers. The present plan is confined to the one club-the other
would, from having been on a larger scale, have been more
extensively useful to extensively useful to bingle men, persons staying only occa--
sionally in London, and others who, by having the use of
their Clubs for all daily purposes, might have secured bedtheir Clubs for all daily purposes, might have secured bed
rooms close at hand, arranged, as far as their entire independence of each other, much upon the principle of chambers.
The new proposal is subjoined - the house is an admirable one, and the situation very desirable:
It is proposed to build a house on the spacious frehold ground in
Bondstreet, 10 communicate by a coridor with the freetiold clus
House now established in Alber House now established in Albemare-e-street, to contain a number o sleeping rooms to be let, coumpleelely furiurshed, to memberse of the
Clubat an annual rent ol 01 or or for a shorter period at the same rate. The Club not to exceed 500 members, acch paying an entrance fec
of twenty guineas, and an annual subscription of six guinear.
To carry the same into immediate ffiect, one hundred and fit
 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the bankers' of the Club Messrr. Herries and CCo., St. James $'$ 's-treet.
No mether
Nomemtso f the Club.
No. 6 , Albemarte

## $\overline{\overline{M P O R A ~ M U T A N T}} \overline{O R}$

Extract from The Times, March 14, 1821.
"In another part of our paper will be vo persisted til fouro' $\mathbf{0}$ clock on Tuesday morning in refusing to
vote an army of 81,000 men for the present year, and the sum o vote an army of 8,000 men for the present year, and the sum on
$£ 3,000,000$ to support them, and who ATPER ELEvEN Divisions mid


In the above-mentioned list appear the names of J . . Lambton (the present Lord Durham), Viscount Duncannon, Joseph Hume, Earl of Sefton, Thonas
Creevey, Edward Elice, \&c. \&c.
The bestowal of a Baronetcy upon the Lord MAyor, afte the avowed sentiments and the marked conduct of the SoveREIGN towards that person, is one of the most remarkable Minister of Great Britain over the KING.
The constant refusals of his MAJESTY to visit this most iberal Magistrate, the last distinct statement made, if not officially, generally and authoritatively, that the Monarch guests of the Bridge Committee, and not of the LorD Mayor the very particular manner in which the KING tursed from the Lord Mayor to Messrs Routh and Jones, and the mode in which his Majesty returned the City sword, were so many indications of the Royal feeling towards that individual, who was also invited to attend the ceremony of opening the Bridge, as, indeed, it seemed impossible
not have been, holding the office he this year holds.
When these circuinstances are considered, and we find this person, two days after the KING's luncheon with the Bridge Committee, created a Baronet, it makes one stare
and wonder; and we think if Lord GREY knew as much as and wonder; and we think if Lord GREY knew as much as
we know upon the subject, his Lordship himself would stare. If Lord Grey had consulted Alderman Thompson upun the case of a presentation to the Blue Coat school (of which
Mr. Tнompson is President), his Lordship might have been Mr. THompson is President), his Lordship might have been
somewhat enlightened; and the Right Honourable Contractor for Stationery would perhaps have remaiued without the honour now conferred upon him.
o degrade all the highter orders and distinctions of society there is undoubtedly no surer method of effecting such priminately but improperly, and although we mean nothin unkind in our observations upon the former misfortunes of SIR, whatever his name may be, KEY, he certainly does not come within that sphere of mercantile importance which
justifies the gift of au hereditary title. justifies the gift of an hereditary title.
As to the regard shewn by the Minister to the personal feelings of the Soverilgn, we say nothing; but we firmly believe that the Sovereign himself is not entirely silen upon the course of proceeding adopted by the Cabinet, at
the present awful crisis, to the importance and peculiarity of which we have reason to know His Masesty to be feelingly which we have reason to know ins MAJEsTY to be feelingly
alive. If His MAJESTy should be eventually convinced that he has been deceived, the course is plain, and the
,

Mr. Severn has given notice of a motion "o grant the lective franchise to all unmarried females, duly qualified: -When we published some months since a petition froin the
Ladies for this very privilege, we scarcely anticipated that
the subject would be so soon taken up in Parliament.
We are glad to perceive the advaptages derivable from the success of Roman Catholic emancipation. Mr. Charles cetler has been made a King's Counsel; but as if that rality of the system, the Learned Gentleman himself, having taken his seat within the bar of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and having been asked by his Honour whether he had any thing to move, replied, "Me, Sir! No--nor ever shall!"
Mr. Monroe, the ex-President of the United States, died is the Ath of July. The 5th of July, it will be recollected what renders the circumstance of Mr. Monroe's decease upon that particular day most remarkable is the fact, that both president Adnas and President Jefferson departed
this life on the 5th of July, in different years. The New this life on the 5th of July, in different years. The New
York Evening Post says:-
" Thus destiny seems to have ordained that, by a series of extra ordinary eventisy, transpiring from ordine to that, by a series of extra-
rence time on the annal recur-
rence of this consecrated day, the American people shall comme. merate its memory as an epoch the most osem pooppen the annall of
our Republic! There is certainly something marvellous and unaccountable in these extraordinary coincidences. Speculation is pu at defiance $;$ and we can only record the fact with an expression of
wonder and astonishment., It is certainly an odd coincidence.
The following short and spirited epitome of the detestable Reform Bill appears, amongst other powerful articles, in
Frazer's Magazine for the present month:Frazer's Magazine for the present month : "It inverts every porver which regulates the balance of powe
between the landed and manufacturing interests. It confers almos
unlimited power upon the huxtering interest an a gin shop, por chean beere shop, the tenant of ta brothel, the ine inhabit
of ter
ont ant housebolder of a house of inl-fame, a right to vote, which it with
holds from the industrious mechanic and labourer. It gives the
Minister, or certain members of the Priyy Minister, or certain members of the Privy Council, whom he has
the power to nominate, the absolute controul in the elections of
fity or sixty of the smaller boroushs It preserves to the greater
number of the
fifty or sixty of the smaller boroughs. It preserves to the greater
number of the Whig nominees alt the interest they at preent
posses in various borough, whil eit fleeces Tory nomees
of every vestire of infuence. IIt retains to the Benpori and

Messrs. Hanris and Shelley have been found guilty of giving their constituents at Grimsby something to eat and
drink, and the election for that place is void. We hear that drink, and the election for that place is void. We hear that
Lord Loughborovgh, and a brother of Lord SouthampLord Lovghborovgh, and a brother of Lord Southamp-
Ton, are the new candidates, with every prospect of success.

## horizontal club, 2d Augest.

## From rrave to gay-from lively to severe

Dear John-I was interrupted in a free translation of one of the parallelogram demonstrations into Sanscrita, by your testy corres-
pondent's letter, who signs himself, by a species of lucus a non lucenda ondent ietter, who signs himsel, by a speces
(pardon the wit of this poor serap!) "A Priend of Truth ", I wish pardon the wit of this poor scrap!) "A Priend of Truth." I wish
hat in this chivalrous and most dangerous defence of all the perfections which he attributes to Ram Mohun Roy he had kept his temer and good humour, and had not departed from his avowed object by the imputation of motives to me, the Ex-Professor, not only un: founded, but supported chiefly by perversions of the text, or of the obvious meaning of the words of my letter.
Let us examine what the writer affirms to be "a tissue of the
grossest calumnies")-an elegant mode of expression, chiefly in use grossest calumnies"-an elegant mode of expression, chiefly in use
with the radical school, and of great eficacy in overcoming reason or argument. A calumny, in the usual acceptation of the word, vulgate, means the aspersion of a man's character. In my letter there is
none-no reference to character or moral worth; but I have paid a none-no reference to character or moral worth; but I have paid a
high tribute to his other qualifications-to his literary attainments, high tribute to his other qualifications-to his lite
and termed him, I think, ". highly gifted," \&c. \&c.
But I did not, or do I intend, to make the same allowance for those who, through the press or other means, bedaub him with attri-
butes he does not possess, or masnify to absurdity those which he oes! There is a party here, as in Pagan countries, who for selfish ends chiefly, dress up their idol with frippery and imaginary divinity, usque ad nauseaun, (another slip of the pen, for which I beg your correspondent's pardon ') and then not only fall down to worship it hute was so sross that the poor Baboo hinself has been obliged to check it by a letter inserted in the newspapers, and to request the public nor to credit more than he chooses to give under his own hand! A disclaimer manly. and sensible; and which equally applies to the
whole of my letter ; and to your correspondent's assertion that the whole of my letter ; and to your corresponene
Baboo has come to England at his own expence, "for the further promotion of human improvement," an obligation of which I am at east as sensible, and fully as thankful for, as our " Friend
To the press, and to those who endeavour to raise themselves to mportance on the shoulders or the Baboo, daplas ascrive alt his, and
not to himself. The fact I have just cited amply proves that he has not to himsell. The fact have jast cited amply proves that he has
more good sense and right feeling than his proneurs. To the former
ondy did supse only did I suppose he was indebted for the title of RAJAB-or for the

The first of these titles I was assured, by the very same authorities that the "Friend of Truth"" quotes, was not the case ; i.e. eby Indian
civilians and military men of rank ;-who still agree in thinking it trange that the title of Raiah, if conferred, should never beve te come publicly known in Calcutta, through the Gazette, or the Delhi Akburs.-Yet some of
Baboo. The same may be said of the second point-caste ;-which I have knew him well; but on that of several Calcutta Brahmins, ere I left caste, which is not as your correspondent affirms "the fourth or lowest class," as Ras Mohuy Roy can inform lim.
Thus as to both "verbal distinctions," my informants and myself may be ignorant or misinlormed, particularly as we know of no in-
delible distinctive marks, borne either by a Brahmin or by a Rajah; twas reserved for your sapient correspondent to discover that it was a calumny
The Banoo's real claims to respect and encouragement are to solid and plain to need the exaggerations of the Fhiend or Truth or cause of Christianity, he is fairly at iesue with Biehop Midoletron, whose opinions will be found at page 221 to 228 of the second vol. of the Rev. Mr. Le Bas' Life of that Prelate, which we have reason to eelieve his successors also entertain. As to his mental powers and
iterary qualifications, I have fully admitted them. As to the results in matters of faith, or speculative opinion-""Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"-and seeing that even amongst this "most learned and most thinking people," we are not only divided on the Reform Bill, but into a hundred different sects, Christian or Anti-
Christian-all proclaiming their own the right, and reviling all other sects.
I am next accused of "a a false imputation," as to the place of his
birth. On looking over my letter, I find that I called him "a Calcutta birth. On looking over my letter, I find that I called him "a a Calcutta
Baboo," a term I hope of no disrespect, as I know several most eal timable men under that generic name. But it does not necessarily follow that he sloould be born in Calcutta to be a Calcutta Ba вoo, any more than to constitute "a London merchant," that a man should be born within the sound of Bow-bell. Were 1 to accuse your corre be open to such a censure; but "it galls us not, our withers are unwrung." There is a gentleman now in London, whom the Baboo and in Calcutta.
He is next very angry, and as usual in that state, very inconsistent Any candid person would see in the account given of the Baboo's erving as Moonshee with Mr. Digex, that each imparted to the other knowledge which the other did not possess, or mutual instructionthe Baboo in European language, and science and literature-Mr. Tgbr in Oriental language. But 1 am accused of endeavouring to flearning, "Dunderhead College," (a name assumed on o please the critics and satirists of the calibre of our Friend), that Ram Monun Roy acquired all his knowledge of Oriental languagee rom an English gentleman, who employed him to teach him those very languages. But as the idea is entirely your correspondent's, The last three lines however of the 4th clause of his letter, do throw ray of light on the subject, on which I congratulate him; as they answers itself.
Another criticism, equally judicious, immediately follows. I had aid, that "on the death of his father he became an and intended merely to shew that the Baboo was a man of some hereditary posone, like the Zemindars of Burdwar, of Cuttack, \&cc. The candid critic, however, to give a sting to this calumny, (that he succeeded
to his father's property !) which it before wanted, prefixes a word of
bis own, " only," in order to render it sutticiently atrocioun; "and thus
gives a clourish of trumpets on the reesult of his own very "eingular
and extraordinary" ingenuity, "4. I cannot undertake," and extraordinary", ingenuity. "I cannot undertake," as he tells
me, "to defend" this truly philosophical procedure! And my mee, "to defend" this truly philosophical procedure! And my
"vexation"" could hardly be overcome, were it not for the mirth which the idea of my. Own total exclasion from the society of East which the idea of my.own total exclasion from the society of East
India Ditectors and dhe bighest classes, both in Calcutta and in LonIndia Ditectors and the "The force of reason can no farther go," and I must lay me down and die, because debarred the fellowship of East
India Directors and the higheet circles of society ;-an exclusion the more poignantly felt, as it must preclude me from the acquaintance of mour learned Theban, Critic, and Friend !
out
I have already accounted for or " "miserable" innorance of the
BABoo's elevation to the rank of RAJAB. Our critic expends many lines in endeavouring to prove what I certainly never questionedviz., that the King of Delas has the power to confer it. But in order
to kill his giants, our Friend, like the bero of Cervantes, is reduced to kill his giants, our Fniend, like
to the necessity of making. them.
And now, in his own word, "I leave the public to form its own
opinions" on the taste, delicacy, truth, and candour, of the Friend of opinions", on the taste, delicacy, truth, and candour, of the Friend of
Truth, who was so anxious to combat error that he created it-who Truth, who was so anxious to combat error that he created it-who
was so fond of good taste, that he gave us a picture in himsell of its converse-and who had so little mercy for those school-boys or
"Dunderheads" who quoted one harmless scrap of Latin, that he "Dunderheads" who quoted one harmless scrap of Latin, that he
slew them forthwith with four or five times the quantity. But as I slew them forthwith with four or five times the quantity. But as 1
ahould be sory to deprive the learned gentleman of any thing he is so likely to want as the sense, temper, and learning of the ancients,
he will, I trust, permit me, in perfect good humour at "the com. plexion of his wit," to return him the Roman cup he has so kindly onered me, as too severe a privation to himbel.
that the coments in my first letter, were not have geen at a glance, in "any ill-will"' (which was pointedly disavowed), to RAM MonuN
Rox, whose merits for Rov, whose merits for a native of India were acknowledged in that
very letter-excepting only his "Christianity," which I did not mention, because I was not casuist enough to do so in conscience. Your correspondent, however, does point our admiration to that also,
and I leave him to settle the matter with Bishop Midoweron, his successors, and his biographer. My letter was evidently aimed at those imprudent or ignorant people, who, for reasons best known to
themselvea and to Providence, have endeavoured, by gross adulation, aycophancy, and exaggeration, (which the BABoo himself with more over-rate both himself and his merits, great as they are, far beyond their proper value, and to place him beyond his proper sphere, the general opinion.
The Quixotism of your correspondent would have been praisecreate a very different impression, and tend to prove, that a man may be very angry and very much in the wrong-very severe and that there is, in short, but a step between the sublime and the ridi-calous.-I remain, dear John, your's till death, TIMOTHY FULMER,

## Ex-Horizontal Prolessor of Dunderlead College.

 The following sentiments are extracted from a speech delivered at Chichester, at the public diuner in the CouncilChamber, on the 3d of April, 1823, by the late Right Hou. Chamber, on the 3d of April, 1823, by the late Right Hou.
Wiluiam Huskisson, when the Vase was presented tohim: Willita Huskisson, when the Vase was present
referred to in lis Biographical Memoir, $p$. 95 :-




 the most nncient republics, the treateett and proudest
 their heads. Anidst this devartation alike of all' Llat was most
sately and all hat was most humble, one edifice alone tood firm and
ereot and ereat, affording at once a refuge for ihe fatlen, and succour to those.
who hough heert. oroven and scattered by the etorm, had sill, like Whe.gallant Spaniardg, the courake to brave its desolating fury.-
Well, Gentelemen, was that unasailabe bulwark dintinusuisthed for its








 when then glibly y tall of thee omott dificicult and flearful question which
human ingenuity ever conceived, and the most intricate which human wisdom can investingate - the formation of a new, or the entire re-
















 and permanently thriving faster than ourseleves. 1 mistrust those
who make it sitite doctrine. I neitherenver them the thask of inceessantly labouring
to persuade the people, that they ousht to persuade the people, that they ought not to be contented, or to
depreciate their owwn country in the estimation of other states.
leave to their unhappy tempers the enjoyment of tion of pointing out imaginary or incurable imperfections, and of sug gesting visionary and unattainable improvements. Perhaps you have
heard much, lately, of these imperfections, and of these im provements. Hear as inuch as you please, but let me entreat of you, before you decide, to look well to all the possible consequences of the changes
which are proposed, and above all, to weign well, against the uncer-
tain benefits which are held out to you, the certaint of what in tain benefits which are held out to you the certainty of what tou are
called uppo to give up as the price or these innovations. Is in
trather the more prudent course to preserve those blegsings which the Constitution, as it now exists, has secured to those who have gone
before us? in others that feeling to maintain the institutions and establishments
which we have received from our forefathers. This appears to me Which we have received from our forefathers. This appears to me
the safe line of an Enlishman's duty. It is one which exposes him
to no risk, by which he cean incur no reproach, and by which 1 con-


The following account of the recent election for Bandon appears in the Leeds Intelligencer of Thursday:-
BANDON Eucction.-Lord Bernard having vacated BANDD ELECTILN. - Lord Bernard having vacated his seat for this ay the 22d July. The soene of action was the Court,
 Protestant teeling of 1688. After the Provost (John Swete, Esq.) had
ben sworn, the Hon. H. . B. Hernard rose, and, without preince or


 nard family, and of his anxiety to preserve their intereats, and
declared that nothing but a sene of what was due to his God, his religion, and his country, could have brought him there that day. to
propose any measure hostile to the wislies of a nobleman he so much eateemed. He then passed a hish eullogium on Lord Lowther
The Rev. R. Meade rose, and in a very impressive speech se The Rev. R. Meade rose, and in a very y impresiive speech seconded
The nomination of Lord Lowher. Cheers. A Lery currous scene
oillowed:-B. Swete, Esq. of Muskery, presented bimself and suid


 ye, I was talled to the window!-(order)-I shall vote for Lord
Lowther, Lowther






 Sictirn fune.

Amb. Hickey, Esq.












## TO SOHN RULL.





## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr Dear Buis,-Another act of the drama paris, Akgust 3, 1831. he Mimistry of Casimin Perien ceases to exist. To avert an immeMate war alter the month of August 1830, Louis Phifipchose for his
Ministers and Ambasandors, either the most moderate of his own arty, or else the old servants of the old dynasty, who certainly did oreign powera, he was met by disorders at homs contrived to deeeive rec's trinal approached. So, to bet over thile difficulty, he appointed Lafitte Ministry-and the lives of the ex-Ministers were saved, as soon as this was over, Lours PHILIP was advised to look about for another set of councillors; for it was quite evident to the Queen tended to overthrow the throne of the barricades as soon as pasibible. and, considering all thinge, he tas done as well a beeould, especially if we bear in mind that the present state of Prance is only provisional! By virtue of great firmieess. and in consequence of a vast expenditure $27 \mathrm{th}, 28 \mathrm{~h}$ and 29 at July last, wibunt another resolution at Paria; although, in the Departments, they have planted trees of liberty, shot National Guards, killed in many places the canaille. and in
others have carried the white flag of the Boungovs about in triumph. others have carried the white flag of the Boun Boser abouat in triumph.
But as the capital was hept from another revolution
imaevined that M. Perier had thereby zucceeded in obtaining a mex wards he would be obliged to pack up his traps and be off atter. whaters of Aix la Chapelle. Yet such is the case: and M. Perige, cil, Minister pro terpre of War and Minister yro temp he CounWorks, is now nothing more than CAsimis Peraisur irone of Public coal merchant. Some people believe, and I am among master and that this affiair will lead ere long to another change of a sill mber, nature, and that Louis Philir, diggusted with public life atill graver and a citizen crown, will abdicate in favour of his eldest son, the Duke of Oriesss. There will be more attempts made, of course, to Doem weeks ; ministry of moderate principles-which will last about oix -and then those "republican institutions," which Gen. Luruverye 'says that Lours Psilip promised to the General's white horse as long
ago as July 183n: after that, a republic; and then, anarchy, tervor civill war, and Tre Restoration. The young Duke of Bois: DEAUX's party has nothing whatever to do hut to remain quiet. There
is no necessity for spending one eous, nor for writiog one line bor letter, or for making one mob, or even one speech in the Chamber of Deputies; they have only to remain quiet, and leave the reault to Rearidence and the natural working of time and experience, for the The retreat of Casisur Pertion
Chamber of Deputiea in favour of two Republicang by a vote of the Vice-President. The Minister desired the election of Preident taid VAIN as President, and M. Duris as Vice-Preetident, and that by a distinct and large majority., The Opposition desired the reairn of Mirrtre and DUPoNT De I'EURE, two avowed Republieans. The sition proeured a majority of ten for its Vice-President ; and therefore the $O$.ine was at once convinced that he was without a majiority in and yesterday all the Ministers gave up their portoliog, and begsed with a nex Chould look out for oher Cornch Administration-with a speech from the throne all peaceables and the opinion of the Chamber all warlike-without an address being
voted-and with mobs assembling at midnight, as they did lamever ing, under the windowe of the palace of the Citizen Binge erying the Ministerg." This is our wresent Rosst year of revolution.-Yesterday of course there was another panic in three per cents. in England are at 83 ; and five per cent. French 8 tack can be bought to-day for the same price as three per cent. at Lendon.
As to trade and conamerce, they cannot searcely be affair week they appear to become so. Sometimes we are told that trees of a a little better; but 24 hours afterwards, some moba, or continuance of disturbances in La Vendee, destroy all these hopee; and the merchants shut up their eatablishments, and become bankrupt, or emigrate to the mountains of Auvergne, or beyond the Jura,
Diatress and ruin stare every one in the face. The three days of July were to have restored confidence, improved trade, and led tothe Lovis PhiLip made these promisee, and many were foolidh enough he forge him. But the Citizen King "reckoned without his host, that the Royalists prefer to live on their capital, in preference to enthe Royalists prefer M. Pemier to M. Barrot, and M.D.Arcoort to M. Mavain; because they would rather have any Government But M. Casimir Perier must not flater himeelf. The Rogalitity would make no eaorifices to retain him. If he could stop for a
while, until events brought back Henny the Fifth, so much the party. There will be no concessiona of primciple on the parto fithe Royalists of France. They will come to no terms with the revolution. It is posible that in a few monthy they may be banished The Royalists will not probable-but this will make no difitirenere to the mob dynasty of Lours Pricup and Company. No tures will soon be better, unleas they aloo believe
return of $H \mathrm{mN} \mathrm{V}$. All rejected by Frencl proprietors and French capitalists,
be reduced to a before the Royalists will yield. Iet no one think that the Libeatle will be able to maintain commerce and trade without the aid of the royniists. The only house which could for a moment pretend to this was ruined in the attempt, I mean the house of Larmes. No Royalistacter of the country belong to and are poses ject or any $V$. HENRY V. is assured to them. And if this be the poition of no less disastrous or difficult. France hay not one real, disposed to her she has been obliged to purchase-Enyland cession of Belgium to an English Prince-and the United States of America by the payment of a sum of 26 millions But England would not make war for France, though al armed against her-nor would the United States interfere in claimed "' right of search." France is really, therefore, without.an aly-whilst Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Purker
Poland, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sardinia, and Tures of would not hesitate, if provoked, to divide France into sible and patriotic portion of the French people know triumph of monarchical principles; but the tag-rag an
looking out for a moment of spoliation, and bope, ere their hearts' content. France and her Government laughed at-her ambassadors are scarcely received at ot Lours Pritir is instantly and positively refused. cession is made, either to the principles or men of $t$ on the part of Prance against Prussia and Rusia, or
Pruseia, Russia, and Holland, agsinst Belgium, an France; but war, in some way or other, and for
other, is now certain, for a foreign war is the only then, my dear Bule, is our position after a Liberals for 14 years promised us in pendence, wealth. and harmnny, if we would buijadop we enjeyed diey
For 14 years we rejeated it, and whilst we rejected wil hour, ters
the advantase he advantages they promised us. At length, in an ev

Forth of promises, they have brousht us to the very depth of ruin,
confusion, misery, and woe. I have already said enough on this confusion, misery, and woe.
subject by way of opinion-now let me invite your attention to the sollowing wacts:-
Sollowing PACrs:-
Facr 1.-During the three days of the anniversary of the revoluFACT 1.-During the three days of the an were frequently uttered in
tion, the loudest and most vehement cries we La the presence
Republique," Paris, while defiling before Louis Philip, shouted "War! war!" "Vive la Pologne!" "A bas les Russes!"-and this, was done,
although it was well known that Louis Philip had repeatedly said although it was well known that Lours Philip
of late, he would prefer abdicating to making war.
of late, he would prefer abdicating to making war.
Fact 3.-A Republican of 40 years standing has been elected Vice
Fact 3.-A Republican of 40 years standing has been elected Vice
President of the Chamber of Deputies-and another Republican only President of the Chamber of Deputies-and
lost the election of President by four votes.
lost the election of President by four votes.
Fact 4.-Old Lafayetre's carriage was attempted to be drawn in triumph by "the majesty of the people,"' during the late three days anniversary, at the very moment that the Citizen King passed alon without being noticed.
Fact 5.-Four thousand Swiss have been engaged by the Vendeans to proceed thither, in order to aid them in making a counter-revolu-
tion. A large number have entered France as mechanics, tailors, stone-cutters, and other artizans and labourers. But the plan having been discovered has for the moment been defeated: 85 have been arrested and sent to Vannes: still, however, the Swiss continue to enter under various pretexts, and by some means or other will even-
tually arrive in La Vendee, where it is said that arms await them.
Fact 6.-At Orthez there has been a serious riot. The populac in the department of Landes has demanded "cheap bread" and "no taxes." They state that the promises of July have all been broken and that they are reduced to despai
Fact 7.-The determination of the friends of the fallen dynasty to make a great and important movement on behalf of the Duke of Bon deaux in the west and south of France, has alarmed the present Go vernment; and as it was understood that a great many Royaliste and foreigners would shortly proceed from the Pas de Calais towards the South, Baron Talleyrand, the Prefect of that department, has sent the West and South, without having first communicated to the Ad ministration the motives on which they are applied for What think you of this, my dear Bull? The revolution is so afraid of itself tha Frenchmen may not travel in France without not merely passports but also the special consent of the Minister of the Interior. Yet this is called a land of liberty
Fact 8.-A petition has been signed at Paris by several hundreds of the "citizens," to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies, praying the Chamber to impeach the Cabinet of Casimir Perier.
Fact 9.-A few days since a meeting occurred in the College of F'Orient. The pupils used violence and threats, deserted, and proceeded into the country, proclaiming every where the doctrines of liberty and emancipation, This is the way to have the rising generation submissive, well-informed, and patriotic.
Fact 10 .-On the 26 th July a band
Fact 10.-On the 26th July a band of Chouans arrived at Essarts,
and entered by force the country house of Madame Masert and entered by force the country house of Madame Mamert. They
tore to pieces the picture of Louss Philip and another member of his tore to pieces the picture of Louss Philipand another member of his
family, and uttered menaces against the King of the French. When this band had left, another, consisting of about sixty Chouans, ap peared, who again entered the house, and vowed never to submit to
the dynasty of Lours Phiurp. The dressed in short blue smock frocks, with a feur de lys on the collar They wore caps with white cockades, and were armed with English muskets and cartridge boxes. It appears, then, that after six months
of fighliting in La Vendee, the Goveryment of Louis Philip is still deFact 11-At Tarbes, and at Targe and populous district of France. disturbances have taken place in consequence of the alleged high price of corn. The real motive, however, is the dissatisfaction of the At Tarbes the National Guards were divided in opinion, some being lor the mob, and some against. This is called national union and FAct 12.-Riots have taken place in the prison of St. Pelagie.
Those confined there for political offences availed themselves of the three days annivere for political offences availed themselves of the zen inhabiting a house near the prison was so disgusted and annoyed by the cries uttered and the songs, which were not sung but screamed,
that he took the law into his own hands, and fired a musket from his Fact 13.-The Sentinelle de l'Heraulte relates that a feis. Fact 13.-The Sentinelle de l'Herculte relates that a few days master, having insulted the feelings of the population at Montpelier assembled, the Liberals were well thrashed for their insolence, and tionary tunes in that celebrated town
Fact 14.-As a proof of the fears and apprehensions of the Govern-
ment, M. Desmartiens, Procureur du Roi, has just issued a circular to all the police officers of Paris, complaining that all the vigilance of which they were capable was not excrted, and consequently en-
joining them to exercise the most active surveillance over the whole population of Paris, and to take active surveillance over the whole
offences care to gather proofs of offences committed, as well as to discover conspiracies, not conlining
themselves too strictly to their own immediate districts. This zeal and enerky prove too plainly that there is "something rotten in the
state of Denmark." Facer 1.J-On canaille of the the celcbration of the 27 th July at Tours, the young opposed by the National Guards. The canaille then drew their
sword-canes other weapons, and wounded several. beat them with sticks and defeated, and eleven made prisoners, but not without several being
wounded. Fact 16.-Last night a large mob of many hundreds of persons
assembled about the Cafe "Vive la Pologne" arose on all sides, which was followed by a cry of taneous rush towards the Palace of Lovis Philip. An oficer of the
Nationnl Guards endeavouring to arrest the prorress of the mob,
drew his sword, of which hee wion rew his sword, of whith heme hery rough was instantly deprived-and met, in
the galleries, several thousands of pe. The multude then entered
the
 FAcr 17, A disturbance took place at Bourges on the 28 th ult.
occasioned by the determination of the mob. headed by a barrister
to plant a tree of diberty in the square bef to plant a tree of diberty in the of the mob, headed by a barrister.
Several hundreds of the canaille proceeded, abo the Hotel de Ville.
evening, irom six oclock in the
 the National Guards hegan to muster. As All attempts at pacifica-
tion were vain, the Three Summonses required by law were read,
and the soldiers were ordered to
and
 Was with great difficulty that some were arrested, and the remainder
put to flight. put to fight.
This is th
This is the situation of France ! If you pass the Reform Bill in
England, in less than six months the same scene will be enacted,
and concession to-day will be met by insult to-morrrow. I have no
time to eddd more than that I amg, as ever, your affectionate corre-
spondent,

The interesting ceremonial. of opening London Bridge by their
Majeatiea in person took place on. Monday. Majesties in person tooks place on.Monday.
Endery preparation was completed on the river at an early hour, party were to embark, to the Bridge, were safely moored, under the
controul of Sir T. Byam. Martin, on whom the arrangement of the entire aqualic procesion devolved.
numbers who stationed themselves wherever they could obtain a view

## of the pageant. The bank

The banks and buildings of every description along the River side
were fitted up with stages and galleries, which, throughout were fitted up with stages and galleries, which, throughout the day,
were intensely crowded. Flags were flying from the various churches \&c.. within the line of procession and view; and the towers of these edifices were crowded with spectators-St. Paul's appearing preeminent, being filled with spectators wherever standing places could
be found. The semicircle next the River of the great gallery round the dome was as densely filled as eitther bridge or barge; and the
small gallery under the cros, whence the look out might well be
called a bird's-eye view, was closelv packed with animation called a bird's-eye view, was closely packed with animation.
The Royal Family and their Majesties suite assembled at the Palace about two o'clock, and at a quarter before three, the procesKion, consisting of tweive carriages, was formed in the gardens. The
King, who appeared in the Windsor uniform, entered the last carriage,
accompanied by the $Q u e{ }^{2}$, accompanied by the Queen, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the
Duchess of Cambridge. In the preceding carriages were the Duke and Prince George of Cumberland, the Duake of Suasexe the Duchess
of Gloucester, the Duchess and Prince William of Saxe- Weimar, Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge with other
branches of the Royal Family, Oiticers of the Houseloold, \&c. \&c. An escort, composed of the Life and Royal Horse Guards, was in
attendance at the karden gate. The Royal cavalcade passed up the east side of the Palace, through the iron gates by Marlborough
House into Pall-mall, on their way to Somerset House, where it ar-
ived a few minutes after three o'clock in the follogig order Two Officers of the Grenadier Guards, mounted. The High Constable of Westminster, mounted, bearing his silver

Two of the Dragoon Guarda, mounted, with swords drawn.
The Royal party and suite then came conveyed in Twelve carriages drawn each by two horses, caparisoned in the usual A party of the Dragoon Guards preceding and surrounding The carriage in which were their Majesties.
The King wore an Admiral's uniform, and the various decorations of
several Orders. The Royal carriage was immediately followed by a squadron of the

> Dragoon Guards, with drawn swords. Bauner of the Dragoon Guards.

Several persons of rank rode on either side.
whole was closed by a squadron of Guards (Blu
Then followed an immense number of carriages of the Nobility, and several persons of rank and distinction on horseback.
The whole cortege drove by at a hand gallop.
The whole crortege drove by at a hand gallop. A Mailed passage, extending from the entrance of the roadway, in the western wing of
somerset House, under an arch, to the water side, had been constructed, covered with an awnink, and lined with crimson baize.-
Down this their Majesties and cortege proceeded on foot to a platorm prepared for the occaion, and also covered with an awning, whence
they stepped into barges prepared for their reception. The whole being embarked, the barges moved down the river in the
Two Harbour-Masters' Boats.
ne trintity Bard

Wictualling Barge.
Treasurer of the Navy.
Board of Ordnance.
Commander in Chief of the Army

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The Admiralty. } \\
& \text { Lords of the Admiralty. } \\
& \text { ROYAL BARGEE. } \\
& \text { ROYAL FAMILY. } \\
& \text { Lords, \&c. in Attendance. } \\
& \text { Ditto. } \\
& \text { Ditto } \\
& \text { Naval OHicers. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Barges filledjwith the Nobility and Distinguished Individuals invited
The King and Quce Harbour-Masters' Boats.
The King and Quren were rowed by their watermen in scarlet
liveries, with ricl, yold badges. The atandard of England enabled all
the spectators to distinguish their Majesties, and the shouts of all were directed to that proud sign.
FromWaterloo bridge the view
ye could reach a dense mass of vessels covpred the river, exception of the centre of the stream, which was left free for the
Royal parts and their attendants. After some slort time of excite-
ment, the first barge, bearing part of the Royal cortege, came in nent, the first barke, bearing part of the Royal cortege, came in
sikht. and shortly after that which bore our revered King and his
Consort. by the Iuke of Devonstine, as Lord Chamberlain.
Inuring their progress his Majesty distributed
During their progress his Majesty distributed commemorative
medals among the company on pither side. They then walked to
the Southwark end of the bridge, followed by the Duke of Cunberland and Sussex, and the rest of their suite. - There Mr. Green and
another aeronaut, in a balloon of a larke size, awaited the signal, magnificent cver behipd. Their Masesties. then returned to that
part of the bridge which had been converted into a saloon for their ceception, wherich
ries of file.
Upon the right of his Majesty sat the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duken the right of his Majesty sat the Duchess of Gloucester, the
Weimar and daughter, the Duchess of Crambridge, the Duchess of Saxe eimar and daughter, and Prince George of Cumberiand. On the
eft of his Majesty sat the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and
Prince Georae oo Cumbridge. Mr. Jones stood behind the Kings
thir, and Mr. Routh belind the Queen's. The Jord Mayor and the Lady Mirsoress sat at the table at the right of the Royal table.
The Bishop of London said grace.
After dinner, for althougli the entertaininent was not called by that name, every one seemed disposed to make it pass for one "' His most
The Lord Mayor rose to drimk his Majesty's health.
gracious Majesty,", said the Lord Mayor, "has condescended to permit ine to propose a to ast ; I therefore dom myself the high honour
to propose that we drink his most gracious Majesty's health, with four
times four., The company rose and checred in the most enthusiastic manner.
His Majesty bowed to all around, and appeared to be much pleased.
Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter then rose ind said, "I am honoured vith the permission of his Majesty to propose a toast: I therefore
beg all his good subjects here assembled to rise, and to drink that The Lord Mayor then presented her Majesty cup of great beenuty to the
King, who said, taking the cup, " $I$ cannot but refer on this occasion to the rreat work which has been accomplished by the citizens o
London. The City of London has been renowned for its magnificent improvements, and we are commemorating a most extraordinary
instance of their slill and talent. I shatl propose the source whence
this vast improvement sprung- The Trade and Commerce of the The King then drank of what is called the loving cup, of which
Tind every other Member of the Royal Family partook.
His Majesty next drank the health of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and
His Lordship, in a few words expressive of the deepest gratitude, soon after this toast was drunk, the King rose, it being near six
selock, and bowing to the company, intimated tia intention to bid fareweli. The Chairman of the Commiter, and Mr. Routh, and
the whole of the Committec, followed the King to the Royal barge. the whole of the Committee, followed the King to the Royal barke.
His Majesty again expressed his high satisfaction at the grand scene Their Majesties having disembarked at Somerset House at about seven o clock, proceeded along the Strand, \&c., escorted and attend-
ed as before, to the Palace, and were again greeted with loyal acclaThe Committee of the New
mation
The Committee of the New London Bridge presented a gold medal
to the King to commemorate the openink of the Bridge. On one
side was an impression of the King's head, and on the reverse a
view of the Bridge, with the dates of the periods of laying the fritt
had been suggested as a climax to this extraordinary event, were
negatived by the City Authorities, under an idea that danger might
threaten the shipping. threaten the shipping.
Mr. Green's balloon desoended at five minutes past five.o'clock on
Monday afternoon in the paribhof of Charlwood, 29 miles from London
on a field called the Eight Acres, in the occupation of Mri Morlion on a field called the Eight Acres, in the occupation of Mr. Morley,-
Mr. Green and his companion were received in the most hospitable manner by the worthy Rector of the parish, the Rev. S: Porter, who fidence and self-possession than any of his previous companions), to
the King's Head, at Horley, on the Brighton road, from whence the the King's Head, at Horley, on
aeronauts prooeded for London.
The new Bridge was opened on Tuesday to the public, about
200,000 of . Whom passed over from the London side. Officers were stationed in the neighbourrood, and no Lepredation was attempted to
be committed. The awning and the tables were in the be committed. The awning and the tablea were in their places, but
the latter were etripped of all their decorations. The people seemed
to be tigly the latter were otripped of all their decorations. The people seemed
to be highly delighted with the permission to pass over, but some
were much displeased at not bein wre much displeased at not being allowed to return. In fact, if the
immense crowds had not been kept movingin an unobstren the most dangerous confusion weuld no doubt have taken place. On
Wednesday the external ornaments were still allowed to remain, and the public passed over the bridge as on the preceding day.

## CLERICAL INTELLIGENCR.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts Prefermen's
Theater Cathedral, in the room of the late Rev. B. Midoleron.
The Rev. C. Wito the Rectory of Bramdean, in the same county. Patron, Bishop The Rev. Georas E. Larden, M.A. of Brasenose. College, to the
Rectory of Doverdale, near Worcester. Patroness Mrs. Mo The Rev. EdWARD Everard Blencowe to the Mediety of the Rectory of West Waiton, Norfolk. Patron, the King.
The Rev. HENRY SALMoN, M.A. to the Rectory of Swarraton;
Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. R. Drumpond. Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. R. Drumsiond.
The Rev. William Webe to the Rectory of Tixall, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. Walker.
The Rev. C. C. Walkey, late Master of Lostwithiel Grammar
School, has ben elected Head Master of Lucton School, near Leo-
minster, Hereford, and to the Pernetual Curacy of then The Rev. M. H. Mirler, M.A. Vicar of Scarborough, is appointed Chaplain to the Duke of Bucclengh.
The Rev. Mr. DuNTze, late Vicar of Thornton, Yorkshire, having
accepted Helpertliorpe and Weaverthorp, the Dean of York has been The Rev. H. H. Hermer on his own presentation. B.D. to the Vicarage of Lidney, Gloua
The Rever
cester. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Haretord. The Rev. JonN CLUTTON, D.D. to the Vicarage of Lugwardine, and
Ther. to the Rectory of Kinnersley. Patrons. Dean \&e Chapter of Hereford.
The Rev. WilliAn Sharpe to the Vicarage of Cromer, Norfolk.
Patron, Bishop of Ely. Rev. Joseph Prillimituary.
The. Patron, Bishop of Oxford. Archbishop of Canterburysey, Rector of Sandburst, Kent. Patron, At the Vicarage House, Blockley, the Rev. Wm. Bovarton, M.A.
of Oriel College. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.
Oxforp, Aug. 6.-The Rev Lewis Punbrick, M.A. of Christ
Church, hiss been appointed Chaplain to All Souly' College, in the Church, hiss been appointed Cot
ronm of the late Rev. Mr. Gutch.
On Sunday last an excellent sermon was preached in the Church of
Bridewater, Somerset, by the Venerable Archdeacon Law, in aid of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on which occa-
sion a considerable sum was collected. miscellaneous.
On Friday last the Seventh Anniversary of the Northampton Dis-
rict Comnittees of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for the Propaxation of the Gospel was holden in that town. After
a suitable scrmon at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. Dr. BuLu, Canon Peferbonough Cathedral.-The new Choir of this Church being completely erected, tine ceremony of its re-openitg took place on
Monday July 25. The intereat which it had excited in this part of
the country was extreme. $A \mathrm{~s}$ soon as the doors were opened the Che country was extreme. As soon as the doors were opened the
Church wat filled with not less than 3000 persons, whose eyes were
uratified by the spectacle of as beautiful a Choir as art ever produced Hatined, by Te Deum was performed by MATHER, the celebrated hlind
Hraznist. The communion ervice whs performed hy rkanist. The communion service was performed by the Lord Bishop
of the diocse, assisted by the 1)can; and the sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Gy Gouccercra, who, having been the anthor,
promoter, and fininher of the whole scheme, was invited to fill the new pulpit. His discourse was listened to with great attention and
interest by the ussembled multitude. The history of this work is destroyed, in the civil wars, by the troops of Ounver CnomwEleen a
very mean and inappropriate Chor of painted deal had occupied its
place. Four years ako a subsereiption phace. Four years ago a subseription was raised, in the city and
neikhborhod, to ercet a new organ-screen and altar-screen of stone and a choir of Norway onk, under the auspices of the late Dean, Dr,
MoNk, the present Bishop of GLovcester. The amount subscribed
was about Gikul. was about bikul.; but the beauty of the workmanship excecds what
might have been expected cven from this larke sum; and it is the pheral opimion that no church in the kingdom presents a more beau-
ifulinterior. The planss are those of Mr. E Dwand lione, the
architect, and the work has been executed with such uncommonskill and elegance, by. persons who are natives of this place., A new orkan-
anse forms partof it. After service the present Dean, the Very Rev.
Or. Turros, entertained the subscribers, together with others of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, at a most elegant and sumptuous.
banguet. laidout with the kreatest taste in the karden of the Deanery.
Vearly $3(x)$ ladies and pentlemen partook of this collation. The poor
 his Lordship has, we believe, kindly consented to comply with the It is rumoured that the talented and venprable Sir Hancourt Lees
is likely to succeed to the Bishopric of Killaloe, vacant by the transThe the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Ponsonsy to the See of Derry. The public will be sorry to learn that the venerable Biahop of
Fervs is lying withouthope of recovery at his house in ParliamentNew Chureh.-On Monday last the ceremony of laging the foun-
dation stone of a new parish Church took place at Milton, near Christ Church, in the county of Hants. The building is to contain 600 Present of Plate.- The congregation of the parish Church of
Poole, IDorset, on Monday last, presented their Minister with a very Chaste and elegant silver turecn, bearing the following inscription :-
Presented by the Congregation of So. James's Church, Poole, to
their Pastor, the Rev. W. Joulure, as a tribute of the bighest esteem for his private character, and the most ungualified testimony to his
niform zral, benevolence, and consistency in the discharge of every uty of a Christian Ministe
The Rev. H. J. Wollaston, of Scotter, Lincoloshire, has returned
10 per cent. to all his tenants, whether on lease or othervise National Sociert.-A meeting of the Members of the General
Committee of this Society took place, on Welnesday last, at the,
Vestry-room of St. Martin's in the Fields ; the Lord Bisliop of Lovwi on in the Chir. Among those present were the Bishop of Nova.
Scotia, Lord KENYoN, \&c. Applications received by the Searetary. or, and towards, the erection, laid before the Board, and grants of money were voted for their assistance, amounting to the sum of 5201. The schools of
places were received into union with the Parent Societs.
Accounts have been received of the arrival off the coast of the
first slip for the season from the Greenland fishery, the London, irst ship for the season from the Greenland fisbery, the London,
Capt. Burn, with 90 to 100 tuns of oil-no report of the other ships The Lord Chancellor has made an order that the Commissioners of Bankrupts do, where a person becomes bankrupt twice, inquire very
particularly into the cause of such failuze, ind the time inince he was
ankrupt before, and certify the same to him; his Lordship being determined, where there shath appeam the teeast'fraud, not to grant a


IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM BELGIUM. ANimated proclasation or the belgian Eing.
We have just been favoured with important official information
from Belgiun. Hostilities have commenced, and the troops of the two contending nations are now in presence of each other on the
thule of the line. Whe of the tine. important Proclamation issued by King Leopold on
Wetting out to take the command of the troops:". Belyians ! In taking possession of the throne to which the national of Belgium-' If, in spite of all the sacrifices made for preserving
peace, we should be menaced with war, I shall not hesitate to appeal peace, we should be menaced with war, I shall not hesitate to appeal
to the courage of the Betgian people, and I hope that they will rally
round their Chief in the defence of their country and national inde-
pendence.' "Therds I now address to the nation at large.
Without any preliminary declaration, the enemy have suddenly which result from a suspension of arms, and the principles which regulate civilized men.
"They have not hesitated to commit the most odious violation of
the rights of nations, and by surprise they wighed to obtain some the rights of nations, and by surprise they wished to obtain some
momentary advantages. These are the same men whom you saw in September; they re-appear in the midst of a peaceable population preceded by devastation and flame
"Strong in the conviction of our right, we shall repulse this unex"You have once already vanquished Holland. You have commenced the revolution by victory, and by victory you will consolidate
it. You will not be faithless to your glorious reminiscrnces. Your it. You will not be faithless to your slorious reminiscences. Your
enemy awaits you at places which already once before witnessed enemy await, you at places which
their defat.
"Every one of us will do his duty.
 the devotion of all.
"I repair to my country, honour, and nost. I I therty are dear
By the King.

LEOPOLD.
Brussele, August the 4th. 1831.
The Minister of War, ad interim,
The Minister of the Interior. De Steenhuyse.

The die of war is cast-a $\overline{\text { French army of fifty thousand men is now }}$
on its march to assist the King of the Belgians in repelling the The Austrian OOserver of the 24th of July has been received, and The Austriun Observer of the 2 th of
merely confirms the death of the Austrian Archduke Rudolph, and
General Frimont. with the accounts previously received of the
progress of the cholera.

We copy the subjoined paragraph from the Courier of last night :-
"We are authorized to state, that the Ambassadors of Russia and Prussia, engaged, in the name of their respective Courta, that no,
assistance should be given to the King of Holland akainst Belgium." 200 ships were lately Stander quare Creck are most favo, now only about 27 . No About of sicknews; and it is affirmed that when the vessels sailed from
Russia with cholera on board, in no instance did it continue above four days after putting to sea.
Lord Aithorp, with reference to the notice siven by Sir R. Vyvyan reative to Belgium, observed, that the motion could not be enter-
tained without going into circumstances that it would not be prudent at present to disclose; and, therefore, he wished the motion to
posponed.
Sir R. Vyyuan aaid, the intelligence which had arrived this morning proved, in his opinion, that no injury could arise from such a great importance of it ; and he, therefore, could not consent to post
The Marquis ol Chandos asked whether the Noble Lord (PalmersBelkium, and if so, whether it was with the sanction of the British
, Lord Palaraston said, that the moment the King of Bojpium was informed of the rupture of the armistice, he made an application to and conmunicated the fact to the British Governenent.
Lord Srousont asked whether it was with the sanction of the British Government?
Lord Palmehston said that intelligence had only arrived this morning. Peet noticed the phrase "violated the armistice." The
Sir R. Pere
King of the Netherlands had a right to put an end to the armistice upon kiving notice.
Lord Patmerston sid there was a local armistice at Antwerp to he put an end to by three days' notice, but subsequently there was a
general armistice with the Five Powers, aud that it was which the general armistice with the Five Powers, and that it was which the
King of the Netherlands had broken, for, up to this monent, the
British Government had received no notice of the armistice being put an end to.
Lord Elior referred to the document issued by the King of Holland,
in which he considered the acceptance by Prince Leopold of the Throne of Belgium, under the circumstances, an act of hostility.
Lord Palmenston said the King of Holland had sent a plenipotentiary, with full powers to tieat, but, at the same time, gave orders to Sroops to enter Belgium.
Sir R. VYysi considered Holland unfairly treated, as alterations
had bren made on the bases of negociations without her consent. had been made on the bases of negociations without her consent.
He persiisted in bringing Iorward his motion.
Lord Panmenston put it to the Hon. Baronet whether, after what had taken place, it was fair to call upon the Government to explain
their conducf, under circumstances which must lead to considerable embarrasement.
In answer to the Marquis of Chandos,
Lord Palmerston said that information
morning of the march of int information had been received this merving the neutrality of Belgium.
Sir R. Vrvyan asked it the Noble Lord would give an early day next week for the discussion of a subject of the greatest importance,
as this confessedly was? His object was in calling attention to as this confessedly was? His object was, in calling attention to this
subject, to prevent if possible (were it the intention of Ministers) the
sending of the fleet now cruising off Portemouth to the coast of Holsending of the fleet now cruising off Portamouth to the coast of Hol-
land. The whole question hinged upon that, as in all probability we
might be involved in a general war. might be involved in a general war.
Lord PALNERSTON-No one would surely say that he ought to
answer the question of the Hon. Baronet. The Hon. Baronet supanswer the qu were on the eve of Baronet. He (Lord P.) beaged that no
posed that we when
such thing might be taken for granted. His Majesty's Government were still labouring for peace, and nothing had yet occurred to shew that the obisct might not be attained.
Sir R. VYVYAN \&aid, under these circ
his motion.
Mr. S. Wortey presented a Petition from Perth, praying to have
be printed. The House the The House then went into Committee on the Refo
continued sitting up to the time of our going to Press,

 Fishing-On Riding over' Wheat-Arcbery in Planders: Shooting at the
Popinjay-Nim South's Tour: Sir
Thames
 Dastwood-Sonss of the Chase-Tbe Last Day of the Season-The Hunter
Cry By Svivalus Swanquill-Editor's Scrap Book-General Monthly Miscel
lany-TMeT
 -Guidiord-Ludlow-Liverpaol-Bridgewater-Ipswich-Newmarket-Taun
ton-Preaton-Chelteubam-Ket, Kal-Enfield-Stamford. Laws of teme Mary.
le-bone Cricket Cluh-Cricket, Pigeon, Rowing, and Suiling Matehes-Stud le-bone Cricket Club-Cricket, Pigeon, Rowing, and Sailing Matches-Stud
Sales-Horses gone Abroad, \&c. \&c. \&c.-Betting:-Hay and Corn Darkets-
Res. Saies Falendar.
Racing Calend NOTICES OF NUMBER III.
"The New Sproting Magazine, No. NII. July. Baldwin and Cradock, Pater-
noster-row, a green lane.' as Byron would say. There is a sprightliness and variety about
it which may well entitle it to the cognorenen of 'Sporting.' Nim South's 'tour
it when is admirable: we care not how son he sets out on another excursion. Th
plate of his Majesty's horse Colonel, by webb, with an account of his pedigre
 the Chamols, by Lieut. Col. Batty, is beautifully executed, and the account o
these singularanimals is fall of interest. On the whole, this Maganine fully
 numbers of The New Sporting Magazine, and we must say that they do the
Editor and Proprietore of the work mach credit. 'Trout Fishing; engraved by Scott, from a picture by A. Cooper, R.A., and a ' View in Switzerlandl' drawn
and etched by Lieut.Colonel Batty, are pre eminently beautiful."-Literary Gazette, Jind
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narationn of the URETHRA in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons,
being a being a Lecture, \&c. Printed for Longman and Co., Paternoster row.

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Roake nid Varty, $\mathbf{3 1}$, Strand ; Rnd $\mathbf{W}$. Black wood, EdInburgh.



 of Peatalozzi's principlee to to ther hranches of inst ruction: Printed for.
11, Waterluo place, Pall mall:-






 Cermination of the Polee to die rather than be sulijected to his brutal violence
again."-Sunday 'Timel.
II.
the staff officer in Tije Solidier of fortune: "The weh of our life is of a mingle, yarn, good and inl together: our virtues
would be proud if nur fults whippred thinem not, and our crimes would despair if
they were not cherixhedty our viltues."
 writeris power is in disctininating frnale character; but as he judlciously makes
it develop itself by incident, to illuasrate this would require scenes and pages to
he tranafirred to our columns. As a whole, this rovel will be read with interest
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The Unyauded Hour. By John Galt.
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nut in apparance be any way din mut in appearance be any way dietin
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celebrity, will Le found
 (thereby allnging, in one minute, the most excruciating pain). by mhth mant
carious and conder
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 and address on the Gowerninent Stamp, 4 A. HATTON GARDEN."

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| Exchequer BAls. Connonlufor Account |  |  |  |  |  |
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| On Wednesday, the 27 th ult., in Muntagu-square, the Lads of P.M. Wroch, |  |  |  |  |  |
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| st. In George.street, Hanover. wquare, the Lady of Dr. |  |  |  |  |  |
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| No. 7, Upper Browk atrect, the Lady of Captain Brownlow Knox, atill-born-At Innes House, on the 29th ult. the Lady of James Duff, Buq, of a |  |  |  |  |  |
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| gon and heir. |  |  |  |  |  |



## SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1831.

Price 7d.

## $\mathbf{R B R}_{\text {Bre }}$



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 OOR SOLDIER. Patrick, (irst time) Miss Tnylor. And FRICANDEAUU, Nill
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THE BRRKEN HEART. An affecting ballad founded on a melancholy
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 ject."- Berkshire Chronicle. lar sweetness and simplicity; its pathos must touch
such an innresion "-Rriahtn Herald.
M ANSION HOUSE, with RIGHT of SHOOTING, to be LET. and orchard, and Shoting over about 230 acres of land, including abont 30 acren
of woodland, situate oin a very pleasant and defirable patrin of the Country, 36
milles distant from London. Fast conches pasing to and from London several


## R

 with immediate posseasion, situate at moterhancious and Splend MANSION
 gant apartmente, all communicating, and handsomely furnished, numerous sleeping apartments, and all necessary appendages and convenient domestic
offees, coach. lhuses for eight carriages stabling iot twelve horses ; capital and
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 These Machines may he eaen in use a $\ddot{0}$ the originai Patentee and Inventor's, WXTRACT from, and BALSAM of, ROSES.-These esteemed
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The EXTRACT is a liguid distilled from Flowers grown by the Proprietors, and
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## $\begin{array}{cccc}x 5 & 0 & 0 & \text { per.Dozen. } \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & \\ & & \end{array}$


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${ }^{\mathrm{A}}$




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turing Cotler, 61 , Regent-street, end nearest Portland-place, and two doors from A a time of such gencral Sicknese, cool and wholesome Diet PATENT GROATS produce a cooling beverage and a delicate and nutritious
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##     Nomen    荡    <br>    Mind fRidAv's GAZETte.






 Sid















 $c_{\text {chatisement }}$






















## IMPERSAL PABRAMAMNTT.

 HOUSAOPEORDS Lord Wixrono postpoded the presentation oft.the BiA of which he had diven notice for the "C Comipoiiion of the Lat. Titheg," till the The Lorp Chanerilor had repeatedly postponed the dicirfrition ofthe Bantruptcy Bill, on eccountof the absente of Nooternd Learned the Banktruptcy Bill, oneccountor the absence of Nothernd Learned
Lords. He mustagin entreat 'heir Lordbbipstwo postpone it, as a avoidably absent from town. With the permission of their Lorddhips


 were the second reading. On the irst and seco
other Noble Lord shad not had the proper notice.
The Bill was then nommited
The Biil was then committed, and having, received some verbal Committee on Friday se' nnight. Addjourned.
Wat

> TUEEDAY, DEREY broug

The Maratis of Lonoonsprex brought forward his motion for templated destruction of the Belgian fortresses-and certain sentiments in the pepeech of the - iningot the French. His Lordship ani-
madverted at kreat length on those three divisions of his subject. He madverted at treat lengtt on those three division of of his ubbect. pee
declared that he hon intervention principle which had been
laimed by Earl Grey ceclared by Earl Grey and lis colleagues was, to him, unintelligible.
Cord Ponsonby's lete document he had ever read. His Lordship again denounced the plan resulted from the inetigation of France, for Prinee Talleyrand was known to have declared that he did not care who was King of
Belgium if those fortresses were razed. His Lordship then cuntended Bhat in this ampirior England had bowed to France. Further, he conFrench once gained posvession of Belkium, they would not leave it
so quietly as some might imagine. The Noble Lord concluded by
 House, copies of, or extracts from, the negociations which hat been
and were pending of the evtlement of the state of Belgium, or so far an such copies could be made public without injury to the nego-
would not follow the Noble Marquis through all the points upon
 would mintain that, as far as Holland and Belgium were concerned,
the principle of non-intervention had been rigiuly observed by Eng. land, and that the honorir, interesty, and engagements of this country
had been studied. Hia Lordship distinctly stated, that to comply nvenience to the Thle Device. Wruwaron considered that Holland had been un-
Tairly treated-that in what England had done it had deserted an
 recognised by two Powers only-Enyland and France.
Lord Houlasp resived the motion. and contended
object was to throw deky and impediments in the way of Ministers,
and to contribute to the defeat of the Reform Bill. and to contribute to the defeat of the Reform Bill.
The Marguis of Lowno und the public service.-Their Lordstips then ampediments in the way Their Lordships were Wliolly occeufied this evening in hearing which was postponed lill Friday. Bill; the further consideration of Lord Stranafond, after condemniny.
Lord STRANofonp, after conctemning the curtailment of the Coro-
nation ceremonief, asked whether it was really intended to alridgee Chem to the extent tenerally inagined, and particularly as regarded
the parta Earl $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{Ex}}$ replied, that he could not sive a very decided answer,
for the arangenents were not completed, but no alteration was edopted without connenting His Majesty; ;and there would be no
abridgment which world not have for its otject attention to pubbic
 not be omitted-certain it was, howe ver, that it would be conducted
with all the splendourbecomink the occasion and we country The Duke of WEurinurowing sid he was was porry that any part of the
Triemony was to be omited; but hoped that each Peer would be Thed to attend and pny homiage. Ee applied to the tpproaching proceeding.
 caling the London locald dutics, an an the precenesisitill of diappatch in re , The Billl was when read a thirit time, and passed
 The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY.
ly to enquir
Lord Meisounse (in reply to enquiry from the Marquis of Salis-
nury) exculpated frour all blame the Sherifl of Hertorddhire, in

 measure, whis recommended the postponement of the third sideration,
Thext. Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. R. Gordon lronglit up the Report of the Committee upon the The Report declarec tithat Sir R. Harty and L. Perrin, Eeq, were
not duly clected and aght not to have been returned, and that the
election was woid The CHanns.s. Eaid to had been further deaird by the Committee
to acquaint the IIonse hat they had come to a resolution tlat Sir R.
 that it appeared to the Comminttee that crrain persons holding official
situations, or considered tobe connected with the Irish Government. did use undue infuence for procurinn the return of Sir R. Harty and
L. Perrin, Eq. contriy to the reolutions of that Holse The
Commitee had directed their Chairman to report this to the House,
nd to mo me thet and to move that the e vidence taken before them be printed.
UDon the motion of M. Gon onve the evidence was then laid before the House, and ordered to be printed. Mul. Hunr aaid that fom what he had seen in the Committee he
Mad intended to mon
 Mr. Crasser PELLAM thought the come was one calling for the other that could be referred to. He moved that the issuing of the Mrit be sugpended for a veek. ${ }^{\text {Mr }}$. ${ }^{\prime}$ ConsELL seconded the amendment.
The House eventualy divided, when there appeared, for the
Motion, 7 ; for the Amendment, 51 . The original motion was consequently carried.
Lorr G. Bentiver enquired whether it was true that an assurance that the mareh of the French troops was wholly limited to the purposeor repelling the Hutch troons; and that when such service was achieved. the Prench troope would quit the Beigian territory?
Lord PALm m ? cotrect, and furtiler add dod that at a conference, to which the French
Government invited die Ministers of the Great Powere, it was stated

France, only paesing, through such of the fortressees as lay iu their
way, but not occupying any of them.

 Severat amendmeato wersthen movedy theys and the naming of
the sums to filtup the blanter where penalties were unmed, occupied the sums to filk up ter bantw where. petanaties were ammed, occupied
nearly the remainder of the evening. Amon the amendments mas one, excluding publicans, innk eepers, coachmen, guards, and carriers
from beid
 TUESDAY:
 solddation $\mathbf{B i t}$
 while Cap Protestants escaped,
 Grand Jury gave certain toasts, of a n nature mont unfriendy corront:
the Catholica. Now he understood, from two of the juroris that such toasta had been given.
Mr. ${ }^{\prime}$ 'Cownel declared

of the jurors. STA admitted that very improper toasts had
aiter the Chairman had withdrawn, but many present had refucud drink them, while othera, no doubt, were heartiny ashamed d them:
Sir R. PEEL reprolated the practiee of Honi. Membermen
 generally three or four days, or a week, ere authentic
could be obtained to set the partial statements right.

## Sir R.

motion for papers respecting Beeg of Lord Palmerston) poatponed his Lord
 remained unanswered. If negociatione should continue the E.
Powers would act as mediators. He desired delay on publie
Lord STormoxt wished to know whether the French Governimetio hord Alrmonp replied that the Gover
Mr. Boint int fact. Eng ish and French Governments to repel any Dutch in indion Lord Militron trusted that the Ministers would not answer The question was not replied to.
Mr. Dixvo emquired whether me
Mr. Drxon enquired whethrer meanures had been adepted for the
protection of British autjecta in the $\mathbf{B r a z i l s}$ ? war at Rio $J$ Janeiro, and another was on its way to that satition. Hif Lordship added, that the Government would adopt effectual moum for the protection of British satbjects there.
The House then went into Committee
proceeded to the consideration of schedule $E$, referred to in the fithr


 members each with the parts adjacent above-named,
 that there appeared
theriver Mew way,
Mr.
Mr. T. Duvay, Der gaid, as the friend of Lord Durham, that thiit insinuation was "a base and wicked calumny."
This led to a great commotion in the House, which lasted for about an lour and a halfe The words were charged as being dientrifly, aby gentlemanly.
Mr. DuNconpe said he would abide by his words: it he' mistook
Mr, Goulburn's lankuape on learning that fact he would retratt liit wordo-not till then, be the penalty what it mitht.
Thie SPEAKER at leng th reatored order by atatink, that alter theneo. and increase thrir difficultie
These sentiments were loudly cheered, and strangers mert tume diately ordered to withdrav.
The Commen
Committee then divided. when the numbers wereffor the
 The SPRAKER immediately called the attention of the Hoiue to
 and he trusted they would be entirely obliterated. He had sintie
endeavoured to support the diknity and the decorum of the sinctuth

 between Hon. Mernbers in that Hous.
Sir G. Munav expressed a hope that what had now passed would prove satisfactory to his. Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Goober.an not
there was any thins o be regrited it war that the Speater ris
in the llouse when this business first arose. He trusted it mould end herr.
Mr. Huse gave notiee that, in a future stage of the Relorm Bill
he shoud move WEDNESDAY


place. A new writ was therefore ordered. -The seond rep
Irom the Jodburt Connmite, which unseated the siting
Mr

sures to secure provision for the nece csitious poor
 and that the peopie. as one of promises, not of performances. O'Convelu said that the Irish Government kept their enfered

 He subject, instead of having these e debates diall.
Mr. How atributed the disresess of Ireland. to grest The petition was ultimately received and ordered to be print Bill, and proceeded to the consideration of clause 6- that $h$ na poses to enaet that the place for each, of the shire town, ore al
in the election of member
mentioned in conection therewith, in Wales. They wern


## bers were, majority, 41 . tion, 123 ; mat Newport be added to Monmouth, which

 tion, was next proposed that Newport be added to Monmouth, whichwas agreed to was agreed to.
The seventh clause was next ado
Lougher, \&c. shall return one membe



 the county its corresponding ppoportion of.members. that tien the
 evertaally adoped. The tenth clause, which provides that there be four members for








Mr. O'Consell hoped the printing of the petition would be pressed;
and declared that if the yeomanry force were not disarmed, the mosi















 day We fik
ceree then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and pro-
 $t$ thi Members. Ave siad that unless some principle were laid down as to the division of countirs, it t. Would be be impossible for the Com mittee to
judeo of the


 FRIDAPA
Frhat
Colonel Trancr, in moving that certain Members be added to the


 that the pieeent temporara, eieliling thould be eremoved; that the beauu;









 tobeile ehat as they came to netociate, the language was not of









 teenth clumese, tee then proceedeg io the eonsideration of the inetwo forlamorran, \&ecte, Dorset, Heleford, Hertiord, and Oxiord; Sir G. . Librequired the frrst even members to be given to WWales.
Lord ALrno mihed them to be added to the Scotch counties. Arter bomponp fereiged the alteration.

## postponed. further discussion, the consideration of the clause was The House then

obtained leave then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and
On again
 The the Bill shoulc be withdrawn.r ters of the day were then disposed of, and the House
Tdiouned

## SATURDAY. <br> The House met this day at twelve clock, and continued sitting till ebout six, only for the purpose of receiving Petitions, and pro- ceeding with such parts of the Reform Bill as were not strongly opposed.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The French papers which rached ws resterday contain the spech

 Trian armies. answer to the Address of to the dete of Wedneeday give the King' which is no otherwise deeerving of particicurar notice than as of on.
taining an announcement that the Kink would make more purtiont nolitical communitations to the Chamber. Theserveenecounts trom
Bataria of the 8 Sth March, but contain nothing whatever respecting the reported ohange there





 by mutralincorord have garanteed the independence and the nentratait men by your conduct in a friendly countrs; by in ityon owill rench

 M. Generalwerp, in which he denoun An ine armistice

 denounce anew, the suppension of hostitities the continuance of whic
is to owmene tomorrow, the 9 gh, at eleven 0 oclock at nipht

 The insurrection in Javigned Receive, \&i"."Baron CHASSE," teur Belge. Brusenevs of the rout of the Belpian Army of the Meuse reached
 and scatering the crowds or Civic Guards. The routede army fe
towards tiese, where they






 Polish Gounts received from Warsanv on Wrdnessdy, state that the
 Government will make every endeavour to nediate oro the settement
of the effiairs of Poland.
The above accouts state If cannon are placed on the fortitication or Waraw, which is now

 General Berthezene wento to the camp with detactomentof of chasseurs.





 and musk trry upon. the deserted shore, and at about $120^{\circ}$ 'clock wer
ail on buard again.,






 unior unate widow has three.-Gichrist't business as an ink keeper ac


 Soltan Mahmoud, haviny gone in a stemer to ingpect the fortifica-
 who ordered hisis vesell to stop, and a mintitray fourish of trumpets and drums to be returned ss a compliment-French Paper.
While Mr. Jamee Macpherson, at Calderitrackich, was opening a



Information was on Thurday siven at Worshippotreet, of a daring L. Da Mante, E. $q$. No. . 1 , Kingsland-erescent, where it appeary hhe robersthad gained an en and carried off a quan tity of the back
stircase from the property, conaititing sof silver ladies, table-apoong, tea-spoonation beicies other articles. One of the eervants, of diccoverer rob



 $\xrightarrow{\text { hine m }}$ ame



 remembered, in anticipation of which, prices are rapidly declining-
At Worcester the yare retailed a a $5 d .10$ to $6 d$ per peck. The Kent Herald deatestat that a misunderaptunding to
xtent prevails between the agricultural habourers and andiderabre



 been spending the day in the country, were pasing ander the High-
gate
Archway, in
a



 of the former, whos.arcived buta st sort period. The thaise was broken
 dental Death erere recorded in both, instances




 dren) perished. One of the houses mas occupied by a macrer Licy; he, his dauhter-in-law, her two children, and two ervanta;
are mo more. Another of the houses was oecupied by a womaa








 number Third Munber contain the Prortait of the Countes of Chesterield,











 $A$ Practical Rrgy the ame Anthr,







## Therre 20 COMRE SPONDENTS.

## 



## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, AUGUST 14.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, it was observed at Windsor with all becoming festivity. The castle is full of illustrious company, and the gaieties
continual. His MAJESTY honours Goodwood Races with his presence,' and, as the Court Circular informs us, will take in the carriage with him, from Goodwood House to the
Course, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and the Earl of JERSEX.

Lord Grex is beginning to feel the perils and difficulties with which he has surrounded himself, by enlisting the Radicals on the side of his Government, in order to carry The REFORM BILL. The Trish Ultra Liberals have began, :and the English Ultras will continue the game of intimidathich are wholly contrary to his principles, or compelled to give up office.
The following appears in the Times of yesterday :-
Yesterday a most important meteting took piace at Lord Grey's, of
the Irish Members. who represent the passions, and to a certain The Irish Members, who represent the passions, and ot a certain
-extent the intereats, of their countrymen. A dozen of these gen.
tlemen



 the Prime Minitter to give an audience. Lord Grey acceeded to the
request, and he did well. Whatever mpibth have been the sins
against courtesy, on the part of his Irish rriend, he was right in

 the Whigs. Alatit han peenar. other Irish members who had declined
the expostulars upon paper
to sign the document, tendered themselves as anxiliarios, and asreed




 ffor its ultimate dismissan. Lord Grey said, that he was glad to learn
that a feling difiernt from that which pervaded the document laid
het



 yet they had been as active as circumstances would allow and as the
Reform Bill would permit, in their fiorts for the lenefit and tm-
provement of the country. The Refornt Bill would of itsell be of
 were burrounded with dificulty, and could not be broukht before
Parliament until next session. Taxee had been diministled. The coold duty had been abolithed, and the drawback on Enylish calicoses
:had been repenled Muh more wa intended, but anl could not be
at once accomplished. As to the yeomanty, he should not revert to at once accomplished. As to the yeomany, he should not evert to
the circumstances which rendered it mecessary for the Covernment
to osive them arms and to call hem into activity; but to disknds now wat impossible. Regillations for the removal of the evils inci-
dental to their contitution were propoed. He entertained a Atrong
hope that these regulations would be tivectal bope that these regulations would be efliectual
A few observations were made by A few observations were made by the kentiemen who bad assem-
bled to hear this intimation, and the meeting broke up.
We urderutand We underutand that the company separateted without. mititiation of
feeling on the part of the Irish members. We truat that wlatever
 there is some roternness in the state ot the country Mrectand will
not be contented with a fippant heedleesness of ther arievances on
 vorty of his demeanour hat caused a great deal of, perhaps, dispro-
portioned resentment, but Irishmen are not skilled in the just men
suration between suration bet ween an affiront and its retribution.
We shall make only ounc emark more. If it
ditended to introduce new yeomanry regulations, a promptitude of execution will be
requisite, in order to induce $4 s$ to give any credit for the sagacity of
the design.

There Chapernan. several other Members who, frot absence from town,
and other causes, werce unable to attend, but we undertand fully concurred in the object of the meeting.
With reference to this con
With reference to this communication, the Times, which,
on Friday, had ridiculed with much ability what it calls on Friday, had ridiculed with much ability what it calls
"the slop-shop catalogue of Irish evils, and their (presumptive) remedies," informs its readers that it is absolutely necessary to take the affairs of that unfortunate country in to
immediate consideration. From an attack upon Mr. StanLEY, which appears in the same article, it seems inore than possible that that Right Honourable Gentleman is about to made their compromise with Mr. O'Connell-resiym his
 soften the loss of his talents and integrity; there is no ttick more stale than that of depreciating what we cannot obiain,
or abusing that which is about to be taken from But it is a melancholy position for Lord GREV.
laid himself open to the demundls of a party Grey-to have in return for their acquiescence in his views on another. will break up his Government, and they distinctly state that
if he does not attend to their wishes, they will nut only withThis is att extremely perplexing; because, in he "exposure of the terms" upon which Lord $G P E Y$ is to obtain the countenarce of the Irish Liberals for the Reform Bill, an exhibition is made to the country of the real sentiments of the present violent supporters of that measure, anybody but Lord GREY and his friends, that upon a small provocation, personal to themselves, they are prepared one
and all, on vOTE AGAINST IT with a zeal and fervour equal and all, to vote AGAINST IT with a zeal and
to those which they now display in favour of it
If these gentlemen really believe that the Reform Bill is a measure of important advantage to the PEOPLE, the PEOPLE
will now learn how to estimate the care and affection of their liberal rearnen and if this is no the case, the PEOPLE will learn how to estimate the value of the Bill by the readiness with which the
in order to carry a point of local interest.
In a few short days the English Liberals
In a few short days the English Liberals will come forward, and make terms, for other advantages, with the Noble Premier; and what is he to do ?-the Irish Members have
shewn the English Radicals the way-and how is Lord GREY shewn the English Radicals the way-and how is Lord GREY
to act? "He has opened the door"-his FRANKENSIENS thave entered-and his Jordship will have no mode left of shaking off his fetters but by throwing up his office, or, if he hands of those, whom in lis proud heart he despises.
hands of those, whom in his prond heart he despises.
Lord GREY has every justification on his side for resigni -the Bill, by which he declared that he and his Ministry should stand or fall, exists no longer-the principle of the abandoned and ystmore to be conceded. The Ministers have withdrawn some parts, and voted against themselves upon others. It yet remins full of anomalies and impossibilities and althongh we believe their love of patronage has induced them already to appoint the commissioners who are to make up the elective bodies, the Bill is so torn to pieces that the moment has arrived for Lord GREY to make an
retreat. Another fortnight and it will be too late.
It is reported that an Illustrious Personage, on being informed that the lord Mayor would offer him the City Sword of State on his landing at the new London Bridge, was not troubled with the KEvs
.-the fruits of our loreign policy are beginning to ripen-the liege subjects of our town-made King Leopold
have been utterly defeated and disgraced in an unnatural conflict with their guondam fellow-subjects, under the legitimate king of Holiand. Never since the world began have there been displayed such bungling, such ignorance, such hibited upon the iselgic question-never "confusion worse confounded.

The King of IOlland has been denounced by our Foreign Minister, in Parliament, for perfidy and the violation of Treaties, at the very moment that his entire justification
was lying unopened at the Foreign Oftice. This extraordinary neglect, to call it by no harsher name, was imparted to us last Fre Lord Althorp's answer to Mr. Croker's question, we were perfecty sat.sfied, not only that no sueh neglect had before we say ancther word upon the subject, we beg to extract from the Fimes the portion of the report to which Sir R FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 tion which he vas abnt to ask to the Noble Lord, the Chancellor of
the Exchequel. Of :ourse, it wat now well known to the public generaly, as the statenent had appeared in almost every Newspaper,
that the armistice bewwen the King of Holland and the Jelgians
was to be broken, orwas at the present moment actually broken. was to be broken, orwas at the present moment actually broken.
The question tuen, which he had to put to the Noble Lord opposite,
was this:-Had His Majesty's Government received any information of that armistice being broken, or any notification that it was to be Lord Alutuonp said that His Majesty's Government had undoubt-
edly received Iivormation from Sir C. Bagot, that orders for break-
ing the armatico had ing the armistice had been given, and hie had no doubt that the armis-
tice was now broke:l
Sir R. VYYYN said, that having received that answer, he should Sir R. VYuYas said, that having receive the meeting of the should
now take the opporthity offered him by Mr. Cron Er wishec to know whether the Government had received
therinformation in acia cuitous manner, or directly from the Dutch Lord Alithone faidthat the question just asked by the Right IIon.
Gentleman was one which he could not very well answer without koing into a lonker sttement than he should be justified, perhaps, in
doing at the pressnt time. Thus much how her, he would now state. Froms Sir C. Bagot, that what he wished to know was, whether the
Mr. Cnokea said the
information respectint the intention of the King of Holland to break information respectint the intention of the King of Holland to break
the armistice wats communicated to the British Government by the
Dutch, or left to find tis way by chance Dutch, or left to find its way by chance ?
Lord Alrtonp said liat he would now answer the Right Hon. Gen-
tleman more fully. It was undoubtedly with the greatest surpris leman more fully. t was undoubtedly with the greatest surprise
that His Majesty's Government had received the information that it
was intended to break the armistice; because at that ver mon was intended to break the armistice; because at that very moment
there had ben a nipister sent from the King of Holland to this country, in order to enter into negociations. That minister had an
intervie,
and with his Noble Friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and had mentioned nothing whatever of any intention to break the
armistice; and it wad not till late in the evenink, after some ques-
tions liad been asked by a Noble Lord in that house (on Wednesday tasts that theen $\Lambda$ atle Le Lo-l at the head of the Foreign Departmest re-
ceived information by dkspatches from Sir C. Bagot that the arnistice
This was stated by Lord Althorp, in the House of Commons, on Friday evening, August 5 . On Wednesday
August 3, a Special Minister, with whom Lord Althor August a, a Special Minister, with whom Lord Althorr
says Lord Palmerston had an interview, bronght to England a letter, which letter, it appears, was not opened
by Lord Palmerston, until after he had received intelligence of the breaking of the armistice, in a despatch from ir Charles Bagot.
The letter, which remained unopened at the Foreign Holland's perfidy. follows
AT THR A COURATS OF AERHESSED TO THE AMBASGADORS AND ENVOY
VIENNA, DATED AUGCSI-2.
"Sir, -You are aware of my official communication addressed on prop osed as the preliminaries of a treaty of peace between Holland and $\pm$ lelgium. first, at official notification which I received from the conference
under e date of the 2th ult, the purport of whicb is to prevail
upon our Government to arm ite ministers in London with powers

 has caused to be given to his Plenipotentiaries at London, his Majaesty has caused to be given to his Plenipotentiaries at London, the necee.
Bary instructions and powers for the discussion, perfecting, and exe
cuting, in concert with the Ministers of the Conference, a definitive cuting, in concert with the Ministers of the Conference, ar dedinitive.
treaty, the object of which shall be the separation of Holland from
Belgum, according to the terms propounded in my Belglum, according to the terms propounded in my official commu-
nication of the 12th ult. which terms were agreed upon by His Majesty
and the Five Powers; and you will observe, moreover, that the King
is is determined to support the negotiation by military measures. In fing
His Majesty, after nine months of vain negotiation, which has been
quite unprofitable to Holland, and during which she has not to give proof of her sincere desire to terminate, in an amicasble
manner, her quarrel with Belgium-after this His Majesty has judged, that if he would not sacrifice the primary and vitajesty hastereats.
of Holland-if he would not sacrifice interests necessary to here ence, he must renounce all hopes of obtaining from Belgium reason-
able conditions of separation without coercive measures; and has become the more indispensable to have recourse to that it
measures, because the crisis could not be prolonged withou measures, because the crisis could not be prolonged without compro-
mising at once our public spirit, our finances, our army, and even
our political existence. On the other side, there is reapn that the appearance of. our arms in Belgium will restore the balape of the negotiations destroyed by those means which the insurrection
has successfully employed, while Holland confined herself to a otrictly defensive position.
 one in which Europe can be thought to have a general interest! but one in which Europe can be thoughe co have a general interest; bot
that is reduced to an object of a purely domestic nature- namely,
to fixing the equitable conditions of a scparation between Holiand to fixing the equitable conditions of a separation between Holliand
and Belgium-that these conditions are of the hishest importance to
Holland, but absolutely indifferent to the rest of Europe-that it other nations can really think themselves interested, it must
be solely in regard to the preservation of a general peace, and be solely in regard to the preservation of a general peace, and
that upon this ground wee claim the aid of Austria, Prance,
Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia. You will add that Holland nderstands her own interests too well to desire or to wish to
kindle a war, whether more or less extensive, of which she must herself encounter the first and most formidable hazards-that
she covets no increase of territory-that she offers up her best
good wishes for the well-being of all states, without disturbing her self about the means by which they seek to arquire or to consolidatebut that she cannot, under any circumstances, sacrifice the princippe
of her own existence. Thence it must be evident that the Kivg's determination to throw his army into the scale simultaneously mith the negociations at London for the purpose of obtaining fair terms
of separation, -an end too precisely marked, and too distincly avowed, to be subiect to the east douht,-0ught not to inspire any Russia will urite their efforts, with his, to ensure that the separation
shall be adjusted "pon a solid and equitable footing, and consistently with the rights of Holland.
(Signed) the result of Your represpntations. Hr. Croker, on Friday, brought this matter before the petulant reply, weak beyond belief, as an exculpation of himself. His Lordship vindicated his not opening one of the most important communications ever made to a Government, until after the information it contained had been received from another quarter, by stating that, as the letter was directed to the Five Members of the Conference, his Lordship did not feel. himself justified in opening it. Why, then, what was the hourly expected? why to summon the other Members of the oonference, and submit instantly a despatch, coming as that did from a Sovereign on the eve of commencing a war, which
in all probability was to be productive of the most important results to England, and of which importance the mosisting themselves scemed to have been quite aware by their caung
Sir Enward Codrington, with his fleet, from the great national sailing-matchin which he is engaged into the Dow sumnoned ; and there lay the letter unopened, and the Governinent obtained the information second-hand, through the nedium of our Minister at the Hague, which had been sent to London before by a Minister Extraordinary.
All this delay Lord Palmerston justifies by saying, that done-and so he exonerates himself.
But there is another person not yet exonerated-we mean Lord Althorp: because on Friday, when Mr. CRORER made the enquiry abont the mode in which our Government eceived information of the breaking of the armistice, his ardship said (which prevented our exposing the wholeaffain last Sunday) "that he would state, that the first informalias Charles Bagot"一 nay, he goes further, for he alleges, as an additional illustration of the perfidy of the King of Hotthe M, that Lord Palmerston had had an interview had me Ministersent lyy the King of Holdanj, and that he the
mothing whatever of the intention to break the
armistice.
Could Lord Althorp have condescended to this sort of equivocation knowingly?-an equivocation which was to ally and connexion of our country. Could Lord ALTHORP have known on Friday, the fact, that the King of Hownst? had thimself communicated hisintentions to our Govmunication had not been opened "s the first information received by It is Althorr might be justified in saying that Government did BAGOT has communicated by sir information BAGOT, he certainly could not say the first inf it was received from the Dutch Government, and not opened or action of finding the conduct of the King of Holland perg fectly justify the opinion every man of unprejudiced routed the Belgians, who, headed by a traitor called Dan ${ }^{\text {NR }}$, led in confusion before their brave and patriotic ad saries, his Majesty has suspended further hostilitie recalled his army within the frontier.
Whether the French will follow this noble example "ed fag is fing in Belgium-at Algiers-at Lisbon, a very much doubt whether the French nation, of w will be easily persuaded to retrace their steps. The rampled under foot, may recall certain recollection the destruction of the fortresses, built with British mo the present, the inadvertencies of our Cabinet mave set up the Uncle of our future QUEEN,
at Windsor the sister of our gracious QUEEN, the husband
of which sister (the Duke of SAXE WEIMAR) is Commanderof which sister (he chief of the forces which five or six days ago so gallantly defeated the army of King Leopold.
much for Foreign aftains.
The Reform Bill received a blow on Thursday which it seems not very likely to recover. The "division of Counties" clause has been carried in the Commictee-a, "chause serve to
coupled with the "half-yearly rent clause," will sel open the eyes of the coung is made up. It will be seen that the makally reduce the number of freecies out of counties will naturally reduce
holdersinall cases; in some it will leave scarcely any to vote for counties, and in some, there are not enough qualified persons in the whole county to make up the necessary number of town
voters ; but this " division of counties' clause" goes even voters; but this, after having so notably reduced the numstill farther-for, atter having so notaby reunce, it proceeds bor divide the county itself into districts.
The Times of Friday says-
TII the 25 countios named in schedule $G$, be subdivided in the
and manmens hast nizht, it would be quite as well, perhaps better for the
Ceoople of Entland to have as many rotten boroukhs restored from

 ticular locality lor their seats, as were the members for Gatton or
Corfe Castle. There was sonething in the unblushing effrontery of
s. the rotten boronghas, that put teople fairly on their kuard, and gave
them the consolation of feetinn that if they were plundered. it was
thent

The Times of yesterday resumes the subject, and, after
stating that several of the leading Tories roted for stating that several of the leading Tories voted for the
clause and with the Government, saysclause and with the Government, says-
 cumstancos tokether, and to weigh, , like Paseloss, causes and etfects,
we certainly shall not be in the teast surprised to hear that the as:
sertions of the Tories for some weeks past have had the mee

 maintaining the true interests or the pullic cause, twelve lrishmen, lute and liberal in their politics, who had on every previous onceasion
voted with Ministers in delence of reform, nowr rejected their mis-
chiewous claws
 with Lord STrix Lev, the IIrish Secretary's father, at their head, pur-
sued the same honest and consistent course, and voted against the
Gwe "If flactsso remarkable do not serve to enlighten the country
upon the intrinsict cieinounseess of this provision ot the Bill, we, for
our parto, despair

 fortunately have no hope
which the clause, to which we object, was defended. We the shall only,

alarming seens that the bubble is bursting-the framers and supporters of the thing are at loggerleads, and, in the strug-
gle, the REAL character of the measure comes to light. The
Bill, instead of a : Bill for Reforming the House of Co Bill, instead of a " Bill for Reforming the House of Com-
mons," should have been called a "Bill for kepping Lord GREY and his friends in office;" and that, now the people sec. The loyal and well disposed, dread it for the mischief it, because it will not do mischief enough. A very short time, we firmly believe, will put an end to it altogether.
The Government has been for four-and-twenty years endeavouring to put down the Foreign Slave Trade by force,
and unsuccessfully. The attempt has already cost cight and unsuccessfully. The attempt has aready
million sterling, and now costs $20000001 . a-y e a r$, still the
foreign slave trade flouristhes more than ever, accompanied foreign slave trade flourishes more than ever, accompanied
by unheard-of atrocities: thousands of slaves are snffiocated by unheard-of atrocities: thousands of slaves are snftocated
in the holds of foreign slave vessels, while the living are in the holds of foreign slave vessels, white the living are lighten the vessel, in order to avoid capture by British Thuizers.
ly force cat force-but it can be put down effectually, as every trade
can be, by maling it unprofitable to carry it on, and this without costing the country one penny.
-The cost of producing foreign slave trade sugar. is
10 s . 2d. per cwt.; the cost of producing British plantation sugar is 15 s . Sd. per cwt; the difference is 5 s .6 d . per cwt.
in favour of the Spaniard, the Frenchman, the Cuban, and the Brazilian, because he can deliver his man slave at his destination, running all risks, at 45 j . per head; and owing to the superior advantages enjoyed by the British black West India population, it costs the British planter 871. per
head to rear a black to maturity-and blacks ouly can bear the sun to cultivate sugar.
The West Indies produce a surplus of at least 50,000 hogs-
heads beyond the consumption of Great Britain and Ireland heads beyond the consumption of Great Britain and Ireland,
of which $4 \overline{5}, 000$ hogsheads are exported in a refined state to Europe; but this export is met by the foreign slave trade sugar on the continent, and is undersold. What is the con-
sequence? The fore sequence? The foreign slave trader prospers-the British
planter is ruined !! Now, the object of every humane and planter is ruined !! Now, the object of every humane and
patriotic Government would be to put down the slave trade, and make the British planter prosper. The expence of a fleet, bounties, and other establishments to put down the
foreign slave trade is annually $£ 200,000$; a bounty of 7 s . per cwt. (or $1 \mathrm{s}$. . 6 d . per cwt. profit to British interests beyond
5 s . 6 d as before of 7 s . would amount to on about $£ 204,000$, litule more than
4 a 4 per cent. on the revenue of five millions supplied by the is at the present low prices paid by a large portion of which This experiment would therefore the planter. try, but can it be believed that, instead of doing this act of
humanity to humauity to Africa, and of justice to the planters of the
British West Indies, Slave Trade-who receive no rents from their the Fortates -who are obliged to get into debt to clothe and support the Blacks on their propertics-who purchase annually four millions
sterling of land and seat agriculturists and sea produce and manufactures from the dred thousands of poor here, and 20,000 seamen. We say,
can it be believed that a Government-a British Governmen
would give its support to a Bill in Parliament to refine thi
very Foreign Slave Trade Sugar very Foreign Slave Trade Sugar here, which will undersell our own, and has been consumed here instead of our own-
it is quite monstrous ! it is quite monstrous !.- yet it is true; and to-morrow this
Bill will be in Committee. Where is the Black philanthropy Bill will be in Committee. Where is the Black philanthropy
of the abolitionists? They abolished the British Slave Trade, at that time as humanely carried on as the transpor of emigrants from Ireland to America or Australia. the slaves. to the extent of several huadred thousand, are foreign smuggling vessels, one half of whom, it is calculated foreign smuggling vessels, one half of whom, it is calculated,
are suffocated from the stench, or thrown overboard to avoid

## captu

But the economists tell us, the foreign nations on the Con take your sugar; they will lay manufactories, and will no take your sugar; they will lay a duty of 7s. per cwt., an
you will be only where you were, after a useless sacrifice revenue of $£ 200,000$. This is a sleer fallacy; it had not the effect formerly, and will not now have it. The arrangement does little more than put the British and Foreign sugar
growers on a footing. France, to protect her planters growers on a footing. France, to protect her planters, pays of sugar. to serve her colonies, and to protect the beet root
agriculturists. The reformers say be refined abroad if not here, and we shall lose the benefit of the manufacture; but is it not clear as the sun, that un less it were more profitable to manufacture it here, than abroad, that it would not be brought here for the purpose ? and is not this, pro tanto, encouraging the Foreign Slave Trade? The truth is known; part of this Foreign Slave
Trade refined sugar finds its way into the home market law on the export of British refined sugar; it was withdrawn because every manufacture, being a noun substantive, was
to stand alone: the bounty on the herring fishery was also on the same ground, withdravn, without considering that by the first we crippled the Foreign Slave Trade, and by the second we promoted our navigation at a trifling charge; but
it was a principle-perissent nos colomes et notre marine plutot pue nos pupcipes.
In truth, if the Foreign Refining Bill, or any modification of it be persevered in-and if the slave trade be not put down by a suificient bounty on British refineil sugar exportedforeign slave trade for our supply. About a million of capital employed by the merchauts and planters has, within say gratuitously, engulphed in bankiuptcy; and, among the many, some, once opulent persons, disiinguished for their amiabie qualities and public services, reduced to indigence Mortgages on West India estates cannol be sold nor trans what was their marketable value ten years ago-many are unsaleable at any price. What are the causes of this? Not the acts of the Government, in taking away the bounty, and not reducing largely the duty on sugar, and from the excitement, most unjustly, produced here, as to the wrongly supmade disconpy condird indisposed to wo:k-and into whose condition the planters have in vain petilioned for enquiry, that they may justify themselves-persons will not, there fore, now lend their money on property producing no rent
and who may expect to hear of its being burnt, as in Antigua on the arrival of every packet. Ten years ago these mort gages producing, as they will at present. a arge war annuity on British or Irish sitates on British or Irish estates producing 4 Yer cent. per annum, merchants; yet, in spite of this great inducement to capi talists, they are now valueless
hat it is felony to do directly Parlizment do indirectly introduction of British capital into the refnery of forage the sugar here and thus indirectly encourge the slave trade? If so, let them pass the Bill, and tell their constituents what they have done! The Government, it is said, inform us we only follow in the wake of the late Government. They experiment, which has failed, except ir increasing the slave trade, and in violating the Abolition Laws, which is transportation or death. Do they follow in the wake of the late Government by introducing the Reform Bill, that they are ed to precedents

- See Mr. Douglas's excellent Parliamertary Digest, and Mr
M•Downel's valuable pamphlets on Refinerrand Free Trade.

The following appeared in a newspaper of 1806:-
epigram on a certain mayor.
Philip of Macedon, 'tis said,
Had, every morning, when in bed,
Had, every morning, when in
A page, whose salutations ran,
Remember, Sir, you are a man
A certain lately-titled Maver
Ahould, ev'ry morning, niglt, and all,
(While each an ear did gently pull,
Remenber, Sir, yay genty pull,
vildhall mouse.
The Reform Bill is going-meting-perishing, and with it the excitement it once created: a new proof of the popular feeling may be seen in the return of two staunch -for Grimsby, in the teeth of Lord Yarborough; and although Shelley and Harris beal their opponents triumphantly at the last election, the majority of the present
Members is as FOUR to ONE GREATER over the Reformers than theirs was.
The incursion of the French into Lisbon has been pro ductive of some very extraordinary effests upon the invaders
the principal one of these is, the erlightenment of thei understandings with regard to the popular feeling toward the King of Portugal.-We have always known the fac of his popularity, and stated it ; and, indeed, common reason
would prove, that a Sovereign who remains unshaken on his throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against him must found his support and safety in the affections of hi own subjects.
It is a positive truth, that the first party of French Officer who landed in Lisbon, were surrounded and compelled by
he people to shout for Don MIGUEL-and these marks of
loyalty and attachment were shortly after fully corroborated by the enthusiastic reception which the King met with from the populace as he passed along the streets.
pon a farther investigation by some of the best qualified French Officers, they were perfectly satisfied of the extent of their miscalculations of Don MIGUEL's position relatively
to his subjects-they saw the state of enthusiasm to which the people were excited by the approach of apparent danger to their Monarch-from every part of the country the volun
the eer battalions pressed towards the capital in his defence.conduct of the English Government towards her old and aithful ally, has genco most he part of the Portuguese nation; and wehave a letter now before us, in which a Portuguese Nobleman expresses him self in terms of the highest satisfaction that Don Migue has made his arrangements with the French without the aid or intervention of England, which Portugal has a right to demand.
The popular feeling against Don Pedro is very strong, ical exposure of the weakness of the "CACIQUE's Consti UTIONS" than his own expulsion from the country which he favoured with one of them, could have been made. The people of Portugal fully appreciate their merits; and although pon hin attempted to foist his its, he has succeeded in eaving one of his babes upon the imperial throne of South America, he will learn by sad experience that all the temp ations which have been thrown in his way to come to Curope, are so many delusions, and that the scheme which backed by the splendid talents of Mr. Canning and ten housand English bayonets, failed three years ago, is no ikely to succeed in the hands of Mr. Canning s humble bu apostate followers, at a time when ten English soldiers
cannot be spared, to support their notable pledge of nonintervention, in his ex-majesty's favour.
We think that public attention has not been sufficiently Thursday su'nnight in the House of Commons, between Captain Gordon and Mr. Stanley, on the subject of murder committed in Ireland by a Popish Priest. The Standard noticed the circumstance, but we consider it right o repeat the reported answer of Mr. STANLEy, in order hat estimate of the security of their lives and property under the beneficial influence of Popery in the ascendant:Captain Gondon (of Dundalli) called the attention of the Right
Hon. the Secretary for Ireland to a murder, which had been com mitted by a Roman Catholic priest in that country. The facts of
the case were as follows:-The priest, whose name was Hughes, was engaged in baptizing a child of one of his parishioners, when a party came up to the door of the house, desiring to have a marriage solem
ized. The priest, thinking that this party urged their reques with too much importunity, rushed out of the house, belabouring
rikht and left, every one he could reach. At length, seizing hold o
bar, used for the purpose of fastening the door, he raised it in boo ais hands, and inflicted a blow upon one of the men, from the effect of which he died on the same day. This occurrence took place on
the 18 h of last month; and, though there were 15 witnesses of the
act, yet not one of them would come forvard and state any thing criact, yet not one of them teould come forvard and state any thing cri-
minutory of the prists. The consequence was, that the priest, being
at liberty, absconded, he believed, to France ; and he wished to know whether the Government had taken any measures to discover
his retreat, or had desired the Government of France to surrende Mr. Stanley said he believed that the statement made by the Hon. Member for Dundalk was kencrally correct. $A$ coroner's
inquest was held on the body on the 20th of last month, when no one nquest was held on the body on the 20 th or ast month, when no on
could be got to give evidence against the prist; and it was a remerk
able fact, that the person who desirell the priest to keep out of the way ould be taken to upprehend the priest, as 0 chane was substep

This is about as pleasant an explanation as has been heard the House of Commons since the Reformation

IT is most remarkable that pending the discussion-i what is going on in Parliament be a discussion-of one of the most important measures ever propounded, and just on the nature as to satisfy the country of the absolute folly of attempting what is mick-named a Reform, by increasing cise of the elective franchise by depriving the smaller towns of their representatives.
The latest example of bribery and corruption as that of Liverpooler, wa commercial town, with nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and a proportionate constituency. This was a sorry sight for the advocates of extended suffirage and the denouncers of cor upt practices and the influence of the aristocracy ove of a still more striking character, for it exhibits in the clearest colours not only the corruptibility of a large consti tuency, but also the exercise of aristocratic influence upon that constituency, and not only the exercise of aristocratic in fluence but of Government influence, and not only of Govern ment influence, but the influence of the very Government which proposes the alteration and endangerment of the Con stitution, for no other avowed purpose than of getting rid of the sort of domination in election matters which it actually exercising at the very moment in which it so bitterly denounced it.

The proceedings of the Dublin Committee are too imthe evidence, to which we beg to call the particular attention of our readers, and whence they may learn the sincerity of profession, the integrity of purpose, and the purity of motive which so peculiarly characterise the present Adininistration. We first submit the opening speech of Mr. Harrison return of Mr. Harty (the Lord Mayor) and Mr. Perrin Mr. Harrison, as counsel for the petitioners, addressed the
Committee. He said that the petition was from James Scarlett David M•Cleery, William Scott, William B. Rogerson, and John J.
Butler, freemen of the city of Dublin, complaining that the sitting Butler, freemen of the city o, Dot by the free suffrages of the electors,
members had been returned, nersons high in
but by the exercise of undue influence on the part of perse but by the exercise or undue influence on the part of perd the partie
authority, and by bribery. Althongh bribery subjected the
convicted of it to a penalty of 5001 . under a well-known act of par convicted of it to a penalty of 5001 . under a well-known act of par-
liament, it was necessary to prove the fact of undue influence in
order to unseat the members. It might be said on the other side
beleved, indeed, so monstrous wash the case that it would be difficull
to find its parallel. To establish the fact of undue influence, he
would lay before the committee the evidence first of

 happiness;" which, as he experies of Cbristian
ence, from the bitterest enemin
Founder of our faith. Founder or our faith. I will leave it to the judgment of yourself and
Now, Mr. Editor, I
your numerous readers. how far your correspondent himself is enti-
tled to the name of a Christian, who, without provocation attacks a your numerous readers.
tledt to the name of a Christian, who, without provocation attacks a
fellow-creature who has done him no injury; and assaila not only his fellow-creaturecter, but even his birth, withoutattempting to advance
persinal character
a single particle of evidence in support of his various groundless assertions; though, as he has not yet quite exhausted the dictionary
of quotations, he will alluw me to give him one more, and inform him of quotations, he will allow meith lim. I send herewith a copy of the work above referred to for your
spection, and remain your most obedient servant,
A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

* Ex uno digee omin

Most of our readers are aware that a certain knot of City orators, men who think themselves the leaders of that leading body the
Common Council of London, lately took it iuto their lieads that the House of Commons, elected and pn carrying through that precious measure, thy cits of London, with a view to call the House to order for its
tardiness, and thereby shew to the people of England what wonderful folks these " Londoners" are. It being, however, well known that
the larger portion of the City folls prefer good eating to lorg
speeches, it was found "expedient" to postpone the meeting to the middle of this week, lest the ceremony of cpening the New London
Bridge should interfere with In the meantine the Bill had "progressed " rather rapidly in the House, the members of the Opposition having ascertained the usean overwhelming and pledged majority. This unexpected increase
of speed rather disappointed the aforesaid orators, as it threatened of speed rather
them with a thin audience and a good deal of ridicule. They there-
fore wigely met on Tuesday, at a Tavern in the City, nnd resolved that a "Public Meeting" was no longer necessary. 'We shall not
attempt to give a full report of the various gpeeches uttered on this attempt
oceasion-first, bocause they would occupy too much space; and se-
condly, because Cockney oratory would look as awkward in print, as a Cor in Coun himself does on horseback.
Mr. Feanon took the Chair, and-as a retail-vender of Gin
should-opened the businessin a neat speech. should-opened the business in a neat speech. ", an "aceount", that
Mr. Lepore was happy to have "received.
the "Beill," about which they were so anxious, was in a greater the "Bill", about which they were so anxious, was in a greater
state of forwardness than they expected. He thought they might
take credit to themselves for this; for, doubtless, their opinions had appeared in the "JJurnals," and proved a powerful "check",
to the factious conduct of the Opposition. These "errors," being to the factious conduct of the Opposition. These "errors" being Mr . R. TAyLor said, he felt great dificulty in expressing himself
on the subject, which we were not surprised at on hearing that the oneaker was a Printer. He particularly hoped that the "Presse"
spould "press" forward the House in its proceedings. This Gent. used the word "press" so frequently (in almost every
his speech was altogether inexpressibly ridiculous.
his speech was altogether inexpressibly ridiculous.
Mr. Dilcon addressed the Meeting. This person is, we under-
stand, a dealer in ribbon, French ploves, sce. somewhere near
Grub-stret stand, a dealer in ribbon, French ploves, \&cc. somewhere near
Grub-street, who having, we are told, been allowed to write an ar-
ticle or two in the Times newsaper (a privilege accorded to ticle or two in the Times newspaper (a privilege accorded to at least a
third of the Charity Children in London) fancies himself a statesman
destined to destined to remain but a short time longer in obscurity provided
there is a sufficient demand for shoe-strings and stay-laces. He spoke, lowever, in so low a tone of voice, that we could not catch
his observations. A frequent use of the word "measure," and an
alternate bringing together of his thumbs and an extension of his alternate bringing together of his thumbs and an extension of his
right arm satisfied ns that in the "Statesman" the speaker tiad not
yas et "sunk the Haberdasher:" Mr. Ashunct, -who, we are does the law business,", of the last speaker, or was of opinion that it
Would not now be necessary for the city to issue its " mandlam
the Housp; said House bein " the Housp, said House being "pledged to proeecute" said Bill, and
the "Hjudgment" of the individuals forming, the present meeting
having been already duly "entered of record" in the Timpe news paper. He, however. should consider himself "bound" to hold a
"watching brief" in the cause, when carried to the House of Lords.
Mr. Stevens, an ther retailer of gin and peppermint thous "rum"' thing if the House of Commons should venture to oppose the
wishes of the Common Council of London. Howsomever they had
"rectified" that 'ere matter, and he "cordially" congratulated the Cectied that ere, matter, and he "cordially" congratulated the
other matters with that now before, 'em; as a " proof" of whin which other matters with that now hefore 'em ; as a " "proof" of which
he would only add that the B Bill had his approval, with one
exception, which was the qualification for electors. For his part he
thought thought the only proper qualification was, that a man should drink a
pint of gin a day. This observation excited loud outcries from seve-
ral persons in the room, who, we afterwards learnt, were Members of the new Temperance Society. The Chairman endeavoured to restore
order, and several other obscure individuals strove to nttain a hear-















 Question.-What do you considder to be their natural character ?
Alnswer.-Prone to idleness and "given to sensuality," but cheer-
ful, mery, and contented. On every Saturday night thiey indulge in
the pastime of dancing-and such dancing the pastime of dancing-and such dancing as cheers the heart and
evinces the afsence of care, anxiety, and grief. In many of their ha-
bitations I have bieen invited to the Question.-Weren invited the take a glass of wine.
continue to cultivate the snil as free labourersportion of them would
chatation Answer.- Not one in thirty. As a corroberation of the above, one
of the laws enacted in the whole of the colonies is-That no proprie-
tor ohall be at ibberty to emancipate a slave witho
that he do not ber or siali be at liberty to emancipate a slave with out giving security
that he do not become chargeable to the public; and further, it is my
opinlon that opinion that were the chargeable to the publicice and further, it is my
form light (abour, they would not even have the int obligation to per
their prover speedily realise, to a frishtrul that the mortality from fanto to cultivate would
spated the mortality which is falsely
sto be the consequences of Leone and free labour.
(nestionces of their present state.-Vide Sierra
inficted Qecestion.-Are corporal punishments frequent, and are they ever
Answer, - Corporal punishment
 Government masistrate, unconnected with slaves or slave property
to award punishment or dismiss complaint. would ment better the condition or add to the happiness of the slave? Ansioer.-By no means! The complaints which are brought before
the managers are mostly from one negro against another: for in stance, one man allows his pis to damage his neighbour's garden,
another pilfers his rum, \&c. \&cc. Punishments for neglect of work are few in number in the catalosue of punishments; indeed I know one plantation where the usual punishment was a badge of diagrace, no
unlike that which is worn by Grieenwich and Chelsea pensioners as uninishnent for drunkeniless or irregular conduct
Question.-Do you believe the state of slavery
Answer.-In the West Indies certainly not 1 In London and in England generally, the abuses of power, acts of theft, robbery, mur-
der, and sickening cruelty, are as one hundred to one. Let any unprejudiced person read the police reports of the metropolis, o Sheffield and Manchester, or thecres of that monster of a woman Hibsent, and then let him refer to the colonial prints! Let him
read and mark the difference, and then turn with disgust from the
vile calumniators of the much-injured West Indid proprietor. And vile calumniators of the much-injured West India proprietor. And
no , ny Lord, let us turn to the agitato s an 1 principal movers in
this all-exciting queation. Let us consider "those saints" who extort from the weaknesses, ignorance, and enthusiasm of the lower orders hundreds of thousands of pounds, which they distribute among the
thorough-paced hypocrite, whose trade is fatsehood; too idie to gain a livelihood by honest means, he works upon the inorbid sen
sibility of (mostly) the weaker sex, and disseminales as facts assertions which the master saints know are "false as hell!"
To many poor persons they present themselves and ask, "if the
wish to see their children torn from them and loaded with chaina wish to see their children torn from them and loaded with chaing?
presenting at the same time a most diabolical illustration of cruelties said to be practised on the slave-upon their shrinking from such a
fate befalling their own offipring, they then say, " then sign this

petition." | petition." Upon oue occasion-of which prool is at hand-two |
| :--- |
| sainted delegates took up their abode in one parish, collected |
| $8 s$ dd., and in the mean while the bill at the inn amounted to | E31 some odd money; for dinners, wine, post-horses, scc.-thus plun

dering the poor of the parish and neighbourhood ol \&ilk, while only a lew shillings were reserved for their charitable and holy object. Look, my Lord, at Sierra Leone. The amount of contracti-the
state of morality-the produce of free labour, and the mortality amongst Europeans. Then, my Lord, turn to the conduct of Govern-
ment and the profits of the sainted MacauLAYs. Look, too, my Lord ment, and the profitn of the naiated Macalays. Look, ton, my Lord,
at the splendid fortune of FowELL Buxton-the amount derived from the sale of slaves.
Irish mortgages? How much is returned in charix to the degrade labourers of the soil, and how he feels, when uttering one of his elaborate graces over his splendid banquets, being atthe moment aware
that the widow and orphan of the poor West Irtian are reduced to want, starvation, and misery; by the pronulgation of foul
and false calumnies. But the voice of the wow and orphan
vill will not be lifted up in vain, and the day o retribution may
not be far off. Then too, my Lord. where was he great Doctor
of Laws at the meeting for the relief of the starving Irish !!! What of Laws at the meeting or the rebe gained by a diplay of oratory at
Doctor, was there no client to be
the Exeter Hall upon that occasion? Did you believe that your presence there-might-take a lew pounds from oour enormous in-
come, in DEFENDNG the injured and orpressed ? Were you diffiden in your own knowledge, as to the actual state of the Irish peasantry

- you, who are so well acquainted with the haples condition of the injured negi
Shame is nerous feelings of the British nation, to be led into the path of days ure dawning upon us, and that such a Reformwilf take place a shall deprive political and popular traders of their jaleful influence.
What man can reflect, without unutterable disigut, upon a speech delivered at "the popular Yorkshire election, at the expence of every thing sacred and most to bo revered in this
country. A short time elapses, when the said orabr-dectares-his independence of all parties, and within a few hours, and in the face
of this declaration, stoops to become a member of that very Aris tocracy which he sought to bring into hatred and ontemp. From
But what, my Lord, the oppressed and calumnited West Indian
las most to complain of, is, the utcer weakness ard incapability o Government! If there be abuses to be redressed - where is the
Government ? Why not examine the governore of the islands, at the bar of the House of Commons? Why not appinta commission
to report upon the state of the colonies; and if the commission decide that the present proprietors are to lose theirproperty, let it be
at the expence of the nhtion. Let not a Britisl government lend themselves to the spoliation of the helpless and inprotected!
Why, my Lord, does not some talented memler of the hish and
honourable class of Old Euglish the difterent absente , roprictors in famishing Irtand, and compare Why too, my Lord, are not the returns of rent from these estates
moved lor, and then tributes most largely to the support of the labourre of the soil.
Since the Politucal Economists have been in tie nacendant, many West India estates lost, or successive years, one- hird more than the
value of their produce, for the support of their laburing population value of tiris probsentee landlorde (amongst whon may be included
while the IrableMember for Northamptonshire) ae abstracting from
the Honouradien the starving peasantry of Ireland, thousands and thousands per annum! Then, my Lord. examine their titles:-the West Indian,
in almost every case, will be found to have purccased his property,
under severc laws and pnactinents, while the honorrable and absentee gentlemen have mostly obtained, their grants fom arbitrary mo1 must beg pardon of all those who devote a tw minutes to the
perusal of the foregoing statement. A sense of yronk, dishonesty and falseliood has stimulated to an expression of ny sentiments, and
I can only hope that a canse so iust, involving a question of safety to property and a question of national greatness, wil be speedily taken
up and advocated by a more talented individual. declareall colonies to be a tax on the mother countr: Hence, Ireland,
at least the starving portion of it, ought to be dssevered fom the nother country. The poor kelp, growers of Scotand, who interfere
with the barilla speculations of the house in whiclthe Hon. Member Gibrattar, Malta, \&c. \&c. \& \&c. The unsh ken liyalty, the devoted
patriotism of our Western Possessions, give then a clam to hetter treatment. In their seas and neighbourhood the British flag has
gained many of its most splendid triumphs.
With their listory are identified the names o a $\mathrm{Sr}_{\mathrm{s}}$. Vracent, a Nelson and a Collusgwoon. Sad and mournful would be the dawin
which should break upon a Forcign flag waving over ramparts bear ing the records of British valour, and the stamp d Bitish greatnes
and British dominion. But, of a choice of evils, bislatter would be the least. If the Ministry are not, in public coifidence or ability,
equal to thr government of the colonies, they are beund to relieve
therr from their allegiance. The "tyranny of thesaints" is, indeed, norr from their allegiance. The "tyranny of the saing" is, indeed,
ionger to be horne with.
Belore concluding, I may advert to the fact that the exports to our West India colonies have diminished, within these few years, to the manufacturer the demand for labour, throwing $\varepsilon$ number of seamen o the negro population. Then, my Lord, albw ne to call your
attention tw the picture of happiness, described in stch glowing and animated language by Messrs. Bataey and Conesidge in their works
on the West Indies, upon all occasions when tle negroes assemble vity !! Contrast this with the degraded and sorropful condition of the Englisb pauper !! It happened to myself te be passing over an
estate belonging to one of the Honourable, libera and enlightened Members for the county of York, upon one of he worst days of
November, and to find (breaking stoncs upon the radd) a niserable stated his age to be 80, and who was appointed by the parish overseera
thus to earn 8 d . per et any one attend parish and vestry meetings, and then, if he dare,
hesitate to man or the West India negro? But such sickesing facts neve
obtrude themselves upon the delicate sensibilite: of the Saint and indoubt. The higher their attainmente as a moral, religioug, and ind ustrious people, the greater the security of property, and the
leas the danger of violent change or convulion. But surely they
ought to be governed according to their actual condition, with $a$ view ought to be governed according to
to their gradual Improvement
Planters are at all times willing to give facility to their slaves"re-
ceiving religious instruction; and habits of indusitry are most effec
ually for their own ase and benem by tented race, and heavy will be the responsibility of that government quacks, or at least, of misguided enthusiasts.-I have the honour to qe, my Lord; your' Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
London, July 1,1831


## CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE:

The Rev. Robert W. Shererments.

## The Rev. GEORGE Cop of Rocheste

The Rev. George Carter, to the Precentorship of Norwich Ce The Rev. Robent Ridsdaik, to the Rectory of Hankele.
ta
Tuser The Rev. James CARR, to the Vicarage of South Shields. Pa
Iron, Dean and Ohapter of Durham. The Rev. W. R. Croтch, M.A, Fellow of New. College, Oxford, ha entered upon the dutie of Taunton College School.
The Rev. F. Mavde, M. A., of Brazenose College, to the Chapelry The Rev. Wiluiam Goms, Rector of Bramdean, Gloucestershire and of Ham, Wiltshire. Patron. Bishop of Winton.
The Rev. Edward BoreLEr, B. D., late Fellow of Sidney College,
Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Clement's, in that town. Patrong
 George Airey Haigh, B.A., late of University College.
M. Ransay, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Jedus College, Cambridge. Misceclaneous.
Present of Plate.-A handsome piece of plate, bearing the following inscription, has been presented to the Rev. . Roblex, upon
his leaving the curacies of I edstone Delamere and Sapey Pritch-
ard:-" Presented to the Rev. IBAAc Robley, M.A. by the rectors and inhabitants of Tedstone Delamere a
1831 . A pledge of esteem and gratitude,
those parishes during the last ten years,"
New ChUnch.-A few days since the first stone of a new church,
o be erected at North Sunderland, the population of which place is now considerable, was laid by one of Lord CREWE's trustee
Orornation. OrDNamion--On Priests and sixteen Deacons at Bishopthorpe
ordained seventeen oshua Fawcett, M.A. of Trin. College, Cambridge, intended Vica of Bradford; the Rev. Mr. Seaton, of the Wiladen- Institution heaton, near Leeds; and the Rev. John Sampson Bates, Curate of Coley in the parish of Halifax.
The Rev. William Beach.
roke Curate of Longford, Derby Tutor of Pemepard, of his late pupils, who presented him withian elegant and The Anniversary of the Dorchester District Committee of the
ociety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was ociety or the Propagation on Wednespay. From the Secretary's
oldeunts the County Hall on
ccounts there produced, it appears that the sum of 2101 . had been emitted from that district alone within the last two years.
It is intended to erect a new church at Ibsley, three miles from ordinghridke, Hante, the present structure being in a very dilapi Society for Promotivg Christian Knowlenge.-A few daye
ince a Meeting was holden at the Town Hall, Leamington, at which
was resolved that donet hristian Knowledge in connection with the Coventry District Com The Bishop of Salisbuay has apmingion.
Thapel at Speenhamland on Tuesday the 16 th instant. Ionday last by the Vicar, the Rev. F. H. Bindulph. A nationa chool hat been established ior some years at this plach, the children
of which have been taught a portion of the church. Previous to The stone they were regaled at the expense of their benefactors.
The Bishop of Liscons intends holding a visitation and confirma Remission of Tithess At Grent Dalby tithe audit last week, the
Rev. Charles Nixon, of Nuttall. Notts. unsolicited, generously reurned fifteen per cent. On his tithes.- On Wednceday, at the tithe
udit of Rev. R. Wirteame., Vicar of Stanford and Goosey, hat gentieman returned to his tenantry of the latter place fifteen per
Wen. on their payments, without solicitation. We regret to state that the Archbishop of Dubing is at present so
pverely indisposed that but olight hopes are entertained of his reco-

## THE CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

 ranvmit their respective nanes and addresses to Sir George Nayler, Garter, at this Othice, in order that their letters of summons may be
GEOWAR NAYLER, Garter.
supplement to the Lundon gazerte, fridiy, aug. 12.
Earl Marshal's Office, White hall, Aug. 12. His Majesty having been pleased to dispense at the ensuing Coro-
ation with the usual Procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, whereby certain persons who heretofore formed part of the ceremo-
nial would be precluded from attending the solemnity, notice is hereby given, that tickets not transferable, but for the personal
admision only of those individuals who, from the official appointnents respectively held and enjoyed by them, would have been
admitted into the Abbey, had the procersion taken place, will be
ssued by the Earl.Marshal to those who may signify their wish to be present at the approaching solemnity.
All such persons are, therefore, required to signify their desire to
the Earl-Marshal, at this Ollice, on or before the 2th d day of this in" GEO. NAYLER, Garter. A New Island in the Meniterranian.-A Captain Corrao, com-
manding the Theresine brig being on his voyage from Trafanito to
Gergenti, saw, on the 10th July twenty miles from Cape St. Mark, Gergenti, saw, on the 10th July, twenty miles from Cape St. Mark,
a mass of water rising to thie height of sixty feet, in a circumference
of abmut four hundred fathome. A sulphureous smoke arose from
it. The day before he had seen a great quantity of dead figh, and a t. The day before he had seen a great quantity of dead,figh, and a
reat quantity of black pummice stones floating on the eurface of the
 nout twelve feet above the surface. The mideter is a kind of plain,
with the crater of a volcano, whence burning lava. is seen to issue
during the nikht. and the island is surrounded by a girdle of smoke.


 At a late hour last night we received, by express from Brussels, the whole of the papers of Friday. It does not appear from these
journals that the King of Holland, although he must have been aware of the rapid approach of the French troops, had given orders for the suspension of hostilities, according to the intimation of such an intention on his part made to our Ambassador at the Hague.
These papers contain the Proclamation of Marahal Gerard to his troops, and state that there had been a battle after the defeat of Ge-
neral Daine, at Tirlemont, which was entirely favourable to the neral Daine, at Tirlemont, which was entirely favourable to the
Belgians. The Dutch troops were stated to be in full retreat. Belgians. The Dutch troops were stated o butch king had ordered his troops within their
The news that the Dued
own frontiers, reached Brussels on Friday morning at an early hour.
From accounts brought iby the German mail which arrived yesmatic exertions of France and England.
The German papers state, that accounts from Vienna, dated the 30th of July, announce the passage of the Vistula by the Russians mer ine the following
The Allgemeine Zeitung gives the following from Trieste. From
other quarters we learn that the tumults exist in all parts of the papal quartes. The governor of Cesnea has been killed, and the pontifical troops scattered in many places:-
Trieste, July 28 . The measures adopted against the introduction of the cholera are very strictly enforced disorder have been seen quarters mention that appearances of the disorder have been seen things, to which, howe ver, people submit, to escape a greater evil.
Since the departure of our troops from the Roman territory, there Since the departure of our troops from the Roman territory, there
has not, indeed, been any interruption of public tranquillity; but a feeling, of dissatisfaction and a fermentation exist, which are the
usual harbingers of scenes of disorder, and nobody doubts that the scenes will soon be renewed which lately endangered the Papal See,
and led to the calling in of foreign aid. For, properly speaking, his and led to the calling in of foreign ait. iror, properly speakink, his
Holiness has scarcely any authority in the provinces; while a Holiness has scarcely any authority in the provinces; whive a
degree of indifference to all ordinances coming from Rome prevails.
which manifestly shows the wcakness of the Papal government. If Which manifestly she legal authority should end in formal resistance revolutionary disposition of the Romans mighit lead.
It is said that at the late conferences of the five allied powers, it It is said that at that the citadel of Antwerp, and the other
wast determined upon that the
fortifictions round it, should be razed to the ground, and the city in future to be made only a commercial town
On the 20th instant, there will be a grand installation of the
Knights of the Garter, held by the King in St. George's Chapel Windsor when his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningen wil
be instalied a Knight of that noble Order. be installed a Knight of that noble Order.
At Union-hall, yesterday, Major John Purdy, an officer in the At Union-hall, yesterday, Major John Purdy, an, officer in the
army of the United States, charged Mrs. Mary Ash, the wife of a respectable tradesman at Deptford, with assaulting him, by striking him a severe blow in the face with a large jug. It turned out, how-
ever, that the Major had been attempting to pay court to Mrs. Ash ever, that the Major had been attempting to pay court to Mrs. Ash
int he street, in doing which he struck her with an umbrella, in return for which she struck him with the jug in which she was about
o fetch some beer. The complainant, in consequence, changed places with the defendant, and he was fined $5 l$.
BALloon Ascent.
ascend to-morrow night, after dark, from Vauxhall Gardens during the Gala, with the same Balloon which conveyed him from Lurdong
Bridge on the Jst inst. Any lady or gentleman wishigg to accom Bridge on the Ist inst. Any lady or gentleman wishing to
pany him, may know the terms by applying at the Gardens.
BARTHOLomew Fain. The City authorities are determin
an extinguisher upon Bartholomew Fair as soon as possible. to put are refusing considerable sums for the ground for dramatic exhibitions, and for booths and stalls of all deacriptions. The Committee of
Aldermen have passed a resolution that no booths or stands whatever of any kind be allowed to be erected or placed in John-street. Weatstreet, King strreet. Hosier lane, Duke-street, Long-lane, or Plough-
court, during Bartholomew Fair. Between four and five o'clock
Bet
ately brg let down by a crane on Thuraday, as a pipe of port wine nately broke, and the contents of the pipe flowed down the gutter in men, women, and children, with arlicles of every dcscription, ladling it up. One old woman, upon a moderate calculation, must have ob

tained some gallons, as she brought a wash-tub. Boys were nctuall lying down (as it were) in it. The wine was the property of a $\mathbf{M r}$ | Parker |
| :--- |
| Coun |

 quested to state that the following interesting new works are now
ready for delivery at the various Booksellers in town and country viz. :-1. The Private Correepondence of David Garrick, with the
most eminent persons of his time. 1 vol. -2 . The Third No. of the
Beauties of the Court of Charles II. (to be completed in five N 3. Letters addressed to John Ellis, Esq. during the Revolution of
1688: edited by Lord Dover, 2 vols. 4 . A Second Edition moirs of the Loves of the Poets; Biographical Sketches of Women
celebrated in Ancient and Modern Poetry, 2 vols, -5 . celebrated in Ancient and Modern Poetry, 2 vols.- -5.5 . $A$ Second
Edition of the Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons, with a fine Portrait, engraved by Turner, after Sir Thomas Lawrence, 2 vols. Pand 6. The
Conversations of the late James Northcote, Esq. with William Haz-

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ficial get is desirable; and it is on this subject we should particularly recommend "We have read this treatise, and find it to contain much ureful information The author reapears to have combined in it the containin much ureful information.
both surgian years experience, both surgical and mechanical. We strongly recommend a perusal of this work
to all persons who set a value upon theirteeth."-Wreekly Diapatch.

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| 31, per Cent. Red... ......... | $\overline{8}$ | ${ }_{88} 88$ | ${ }^{89}$ | ${ }_{88}^{89}$ | 88 | ${ }_{8}^{81}$ |
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| Exchequer Bilis ${ }^{\text {E/io. }}$ | ${ }_{808}^{7}$ | 10 | ${ }_{804}^{10}$ | ${ }_{81}$ |  |  |

BRIRHS


 sons-On the 9 th inst. in Park-square, Mrs. Chariles Gure, of a daug
the 10th inst. at his house in Russell square, the wife of Richard Groo

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





 In consemunnce of the unmixed gratification and astonishmont excited hy the
Intrepid and krand A scent last Monday, and the constant inquiries for a repeti-


 the Visiturs to inspect thits wonderfut machine; and Mr. Oreen will, as before,
ascend from the Gardens, in the midst of the Counpany. Any Lady or Gentlemail



 is Perthaps Mr. Limley will es'erm it a compliment when we say that his Ballad

T'LL LOVE THEE FOR EVER AND EVER;" and $\frac{\text { Puhlishad hr S. CHAPPPELL, } 50 \text {, Bend street. }}{\text { Westmorland- }}$

 D nizefti Composers.
His Maje The GREEK HRDDESFARËTELZ The A Athor of the Captive Knig
J. Lade. Equ.
 The Hen. Mary Aun Jerris
C. Walllier RRING PLOWERS
$\begin{aligned} & \text { THE PORSAKN } \\ & \text { TWGELVE POPULAR } \\ & \text { the Guitar, by Sola }\end{aligned}$ Mrs Heman̈s and Sister
M1ss F. Dixon
.. a DIVERTIMENTO on WiAlis's Trio Mrs. Heman
TE MUSIC

 J. Moscheles MAY THY LOT IN LIFERE THE PRESSS

 JiCTORY, a Sone by Mre Mill Wilann.
THREE ITALIAN SONGS, composel


B. The adrantapee of the patent Gun nre-that without the leagt danger it ma
be carried at tuil cock, and alwaye ready to be dischargeif ; \&in that he Sport


 conk the loaded barry whinh in ramming down is reery liabie to disclarge.
The mechanism of the locks is so simple as not easily to be put out of ord The Patentess are conscions that it dies not become them to apenk in terms
of panegreric of their invention, which, if it be worthy of pullic "arronake, it
well will ubthin; ha shonld their improvement be generally adopted, it will have the
 Masters if the ligh Court of Cliancery, at the Crown Inn, at Wrodiridge, in the











P



${ }^{\text {A }}$
SURGEON, \&ce, who has practised neveral years auccessfully

${ }^{\text {a }}$



TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per Ib- JOHN MARSHALL he very reduced prices at which tine Turkey Cofre has becn enilat det the EEEat
ndia Conpany's late sales, they are enabled to offer that arlicle at the moderate ndia Company's late sales, they are emabted
price of 2s: per Ih. Alse mav be purnhased
Cocoa Nuts, nibs or ground (iine)
$\qquad$ 1s 6 d . per lb . 2 . 6 d .
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FIXTRACT Irom, and BALSAM ot, ROSES. These cstocmed



T THEATRE of ANATOMY and MEDICINE, WEDB-STHEET
The winter course of LECYUREES to the delivered at th:s Theatre wil
ANATOMY and phYSOLOGY, liv M, Gratanger and MI. Pilcher.
DEMOXSTRATIONS and DISSECTIONS by the Lecturers, and Mr
THFORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE, be Dr. Whiting,
PRINETLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Grainger and Mr
CHEM!STRY, by Mr. Conper.
MOWFERY, \&e, liy Dr. L.ee, F.R.S.
MATERIA MEDICA hy Dr. Whiting and Mr. Everitt.

CLERG MOTVAL ASSURANCE SUCIETY.

Thie (lerre, and the wives, widnowe and enns and daughters of Clergymen, are
informed, that Avsurances may lie made by thems for certain allowances during



 TVEFTH.-Mr. A. JONES, Surkeon-1Jentist to their Royal
 leare to ampunce to the Nubility and Gentry that he continues, upon his highty
sticcessful plan, to prepare and fix NATURAS, and ARTIFICLAL TEETH (from one 10 a conplete set), which wil be guaranteed to restore to the wearer
all the adrautages of the genuine ones in articulation and mastcation, and can. Mut in appearance be any way diatingniahied froun the orlginale. - The TERRO- TE
METALLLC TEETH supplied by Mr. A. J., and which bave oblained so much

 carinus and tender Teeth are wholly breserved from the progress of decay arid
rendered useful. This invaluaste preparation, which speedily heeomes hard as
enamel and will not decompose with the heat of the stomach, resists cemp.etely

| BSERVATIONS on A PAMPHLET, Falsely attribu Great Person, antilled FRIENDLY AlVVICE to the Lorti)S. <br> is a subject of sincire regret with us that this admirally reasoned and ently writiten performance did not happen to fall in our way before our nt labours were cor:cluded," \&c.-Quarterly Review. <br> he most puzziling of pamphlets," \&c.- Blackwood's Magazine. <br> John Murray, Altiemarle-street. |  |
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| Ju-t publistied, in 8 soo. price 3s. |  |
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| the ReV. FREDERICK RICRETTS, A.M, Rector of Eckington cum Kil- <br> arsh, and Doineotic Chaplain to the Earl of Liverpool. <br> rfinted for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-gard, and Watorloo- <br> e, Pall-mall. |  |
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|  |  |
| ENERAL SHIPPING and COLONIAL COMMITTEE, City of Lnudon Tavern, August 17, 1831. an especial meeting of the Committee, beld this day, "to consider |  |
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| mittee, beld tbis day, "to considerallow Foreigu Sugars to be refined |  |
| ibbert, Esq., |  |
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| the Bill for per ultiting Foreign Sugars to he refined in adopted, cannot fail to atimulate the growth of foreige |  |
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| onsistency, and will he herself implicated in the guilt of continuing that trafflo alaves for the anppression of which enormous sums of money are annually |  |
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| bat these Resoluti ns be published in the uaual manner.NA'THANIEI, (iOULD. Chairman. |  |
| to return his grateful thanks to the inany Noblemen and Genterneu who |  |
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| ures them, that the same assiduity and exertion which has gained hita so |  |
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| do not. The fullowing Scale of |  |
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DINERAL SUCCEIDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH withont Wire or other ligatures-Monsfeur MALLLAN and SON
Surgical Dettisis, No 32 , GREAT HUSSEL STREET, Bloonsbury, giate nil for the high and extensive patronage which, has 8o eminently disising giatee
their professional exertions nince their arriral in the British Metropolis respect fully announce to their Fitends and the Public in general. That they still con-
tinue to restore Decayed Tepth with thetr MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recominended by the Faculty of London and Parip. The operation o
 Natura uabstancea, without wire or other ligatures, and gunranted to answer
rery purpose of aiticulating and mastication The Faculty are respect full
uvited to witness the successful result of the Mineal Sncced

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 To PREAP WINES AND SPMRTSSNOAMILES RUN ECONOMISTS. M. MOULS thankfully acknowledges the extraordinary
 This advertisement W. M. particularly nidresses to the prejudiced, offering
them a f few plain reasons which must convince ethen that be is abie io supply han they call be at any other similar establishment, howeverspecius and their rre:ensions. W. M. depents on the smallest fractional proft on evers
 whole ot his exteisire
teratink the quality or puting an additional charge on the article to cover an exastly, W.M. Wy the advantage of a capital, the fruits of many years' exer
 Fine generous, old and frutty, from he be wood
Od, soft, and liigh. Anvoured crusted ditio Of the celebrated vint: ge 1880 SHERRIEAS.
Old stout gold-coloured ..
Very excellent
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Ditto of stronger cthararcrep-Sherry flavour
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Old Jamaica Rum
DitJo high-lanoured Old Jamaica Run $\quad \ddot{\text { Ditto of superior favour and greater strength }}$ BRITISII GIIS.
$\qquad$
 Britith Brandy, for home mate wines or preaserves Eery strong rimh or Scotch Whisky, warranted genuine from the still, 16 s .
The alove articlec may be relled on as an wering the descrintion. sent back,-Letters, enclosing remitancef, strictly attended to.
NO. HIGH-STRET, NEMTNGTON BUTTS.

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HOUSEA QFV. L.LRDS.
Lord WYnford presented: Mis promised: Bill.,to afford better proship briefiy dectailed is is ofspiret, which is to aid in the promotion of
spade hutherdry, and to provide the agricultural peer with plots of spade huslundry, and to provide the agricultural peor with plots of
kroumd; his Lordetip maintaining: that. by such provision, much of the misery to wrich this elass of poor is now exposed would be ar-
reared. The whole clifet of the Bill was to get nid of the oljection urged apainst tithes namely, that it was a tax on the labour of the
industrinus man, and he hoped their Lordslips would allow it to bo
read a first time, in order that it mikht be generally understaod read a firat time, in orter that
His Lordiships requent was comp with.
Lord Kenyon brought in a Biil for encouraging the employment -of Axricultural Labourers. Read a first titne.
second time.
The Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord TenTERDEN spoke to the demoralizing effect of the present system, and urged the limitation of these shops being open after the hours of ha-
bour, in order to the prevention of tippling aniong the mechanict
which led to every vice. and the destruction of themselves and famiwhich led to every vice, any hour.
lies.-Adjourned at an early
TUESDAY
Lord Orpord put some questions respecting Belgian affairs, pre-
facing them with observations as to the alleked armistice-which he drclared was no armistice-and condemnatory of the projected
dis destruction of the Belgic fortresses. His Lordship's enquiries were
generally as to the object of the French army in entering Belgium; croswed the Belkian frontier
Earl Gney complained of this course of proceeding; not merely
Eutting questions, tut entering into details, without any previnus putting questions, thet entering into details, without any previnus
notice of such intention. With respect to the enguiry, the Noble notice of such intention. With respect to the enquiry, the Noble
Earl repeated the reply previously kiven, that the French troops
entered Belgium to repel the lorces of Holland, and that when such Earl repeated the reply previously kiven, that the rench troops
entered IBelkiun to rpel the lorces oi Holland, and that when such
object was acconplislied they would return to France. In reply to the enquirP, as to what security there was that such would be the
conduct of France, his Lordship said. "the solenm pledges of France." H. further intimated that, in consequence of the course pursued by
the Dutch Government, the French troops, it was understood, were about to be withdrawn irom Belpium. Ass to the fortresses he could
sive no answer, they being now the subject of negociation. When kive no answer, they being now the subject of negociation. When
information could with propriety be kiven, he would not withbold it; repeatedly made by a Noble Nerseverance in such remarks as were they were only calculated to
do much harm, and to create ill will and misunderstanding The Marquisof Los nownerry said it would only answer the Noble Ear spresent purpose to decine sasing any thing further now, as he
felt himself entitled, whenever a proper occasion arose, to demand an explanation with rerard to the present affairs of the country.
Here the conversation dropped, and their Lordships' adjourned, THURSDAY
Lord Stravgponn wished for some information respecting the
Coronation. His Lordship asked whether Peers would have the opportunity of doing homage at the approaching ceremony?
Earl Gusy replied, hat the arrangements were not yet completed; he ruld consequently give no answer further than to state, hat as
to Peers doing homake, the precedent of the Coronation of (George IIT. would be followed.
The Marguis of Lovnonnerry olserved that he was glad to hear of prrevevering in the nikzardily coconomy which had bernathreatened.
II hoped Peeresses would he allowed to walk in the procession. To this question no reply was kiven.
The Sale of Beer Binl went through a Committee. Report on
Monday next.-Adjoumed at six o'clock. Lord Textennes brought in a Bill for altering the time of pre-
scription, similar to that which he introduced last year, which was cription, similar to that which he introduced last year, which was
ead a first time.
The other Bills before their Lordships were forwarded in their

## The other Bill espective stages.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hrame, after pressenting a iarae bindle of petitions on the sub-
 surnged the prosecution, such is the ferling in Ireland akainst Taylor,
they would "tar and leather" him. The petition was, eventually, The second re,ding of the Irish and Srotel Reform 13ills were
postponed till Friday se'nnight, and the Wine Duties Bill till Mondav next. Bnowne and Captain Gonnon put some questions to the
Mr. J. Brase
Irish Secretary respectink the disturbances in Galway, and the Irish sectetary respecting the disturbances in Gaway, atd the
apreches of cetain Mapistrates at a public. meeptink at Wexford,
neither of which were satiketorily answered by that Hon. Gent. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House TUES Milten presented a petitionfrom the Corporation of Dublin,
Trayine for the adoption of a Board of unpaid Commissioners, to
 Mr. Gastran, Mr. O'Cosnell, and sevral other Members, con-
curred in the prayer of the petition, as calculated to prevent those
discussions retarding Ireland which occupy the llouse almost nighty discussions regarding Ireland which occupy the Ilouse almost nikhtly.
Mr. O'Connell further remarked, that if some remedy were not adopted, the nest petition of the Corporation mikht be for a separate
Iekislature; and that if the present $\Lambda$ dministation did no good for
Lreland Irefand, he ; hould despair of cuere secing one that would benefit that
colntry. The petition was ordered to be printed. Sir Geonge Clenk complained that, though the election for Great
Grimsloy had concluded aist werk, there was no return of the writ;
whereupon the Slierill of the wounct and the returniug officer of the whereupon the Shicriff of the counts, and the returning officer of the
borough, were ordered to attend the Bar of the Housc on the ensuing
Friday. Hyme postponed for a week his motion regarding the vacant
Mr. Bishoprice of Derry, expressing a hope that in the mean time no Cord Valletort rnquired whether it was true that the Portuguese flent was in possession of the French?
Lord Palaerston replicd that such was the fact; the Portugucse Mr. Courtenny wished to know whether our Government did not Consider itself bound to repel such an agareression on the part of france? Iord Palaprston repiied that it would be better to submit some
motion on the subject; he could then shew that Government had fulfilled all obligations considered to be imposed on this country.
Mr . Courterar was understood to intimate that he would pursue
such a course.
Mr. Briscos asked whether it was not true that all the slaves be-
longing to the Crown, on certain estates in the West Indies, had not
The Chanoelior of the Exoreoder replied in the affirmative
Colonel Evans moved for papers, to show how far the neutrahty of
Inord Paisergon resisted the motion, but without an
Mr. D. Browne Mr O'Conseli and other Members, expressed
negatived.
On the motion that the House do reselve into Committee on the
Reform Bill,
Mn Hune moved that it be an instruotion to the Committee to
make provision for the return of Mhembers to represent certain Colo-

 Coronation, as if it were fror the double purpose of hionouroang the
King arad averawing the Parliament by ademonstration of physical force in favour of the Reform Bill; and enquired whether any mea-
sures had been in consequenceadopted by the Government The Lord A DVocAte repplied that he was not aware of any particusuch were the fact, and danger mikht result, he doubted not that the
proper authorities would adopt requisite precautions to preserve the public peace.
The Marqu
rquis of Chandos asked. whether there would be any ob jeotion to produce King Leopold's letter to the French Government
soliciting French troops ? The CHancrilo or of the Excheguer (Lord Palmerston beingegsent)
replied, that the Government could not undertake to produce the letter. Marquis of Chandos then kave notice that on Saturday be
The Mar
shuld should move for the production of the letter.
Lord Stornons followed with a series of
French troops were likely to withdraw from Belgium ?-If sther the If they were not about to re-cross the Bel bice frontier? Bo Whenther
thiey were to be considered as the troops of France, or those of the The Chancellor of the Excheooer said, prudence required this Le should decline answering any of the questions.
Lord Howick, in reply to questions by Mr. Burge, whether the Government had made any provision for the Slaves belonging to
the Crown that were about to be emancinated, answered in the affirmative ; adding, that from the good conduct and exer-llent ches.
racter of several hundred negroes that had already been emancipated; there was no reason to apprehend other than the most cheering:
resulta from what remained to be done. They had ahewn by their their education, that thes were fit lor the possession of freedomy,
and the Government held the opinion that, when the partien were prepared to understand and enjoy their freedom, the rightdid mot exist to kecp them any longer in slavery.
Mr. Burge hoped the Noble Lord would communicate with thoose Who were interested in the Colonien, and who would be able to give The House then resolved inta Committee on the Reform Bill.
Previonsly to movink the 15th clause (he eishth still remaing poatponed), that providing that "ton na which are countios of themelves, Thi Chancellor of the Exchequer made some general obsersb Lordshillustrative of the vicws of Guvernment. At present, said his
Lore are votes for these county towns; to cut off thbe voters would not be just, and to retain the voles lor the towns would
be to retain what it is a great olject of the Bill to destroy, viz., outtoters; it was, therefore, deemed best and salest to extend the votes
to adjoining county. His Lordship also tool occasion to mentiony ointroduce the constituency ol counties, that Ministers propoese that the in erest in ireelold of such parties shall be lot. ard upwardes,
the object of which is, to put some limitation to the creation of 409. Colonel Davies opposed the clause in toto. observing that it was
the first part of the Bill that he had as yet opposed, although he remany exceilences from the baser matter with which it was mingled. Sir R. Peel expressed regret that Ministers had not recognized ore consistently with the practice of the Constitution, and avoided at dissatisfaction which this clause would create.
After a considerable discussion, the Committee decided on the lanse. There were, for it. 164 ; aphinst it, 24 .
The Chascrus.on of the Excheoven then moved the 16 th causej
hat which conlers the right ol voting in counties on copyhulders and The deniltory conversation on this clause occupied tle remainder The de-ultory conversation on this clause occupied tic remind
of the sitting. Amongst other alterations of the clause that were
ugkested. it was strongly ured by Colonel Wood and other Mlembers
 clanse was adopted
The House then
resumed, when the other Orders of the Day were
e House shljonrned at two o clock. THURSDAY. Roponson, in moving for the production of the correspondence in the ports of France subsequent to the Convention (or Reoiprocisi-
Treats) of Jan. 26 . 1826 . brought forward the hardship of the antishipping since that preiod, and mainptained that the ppirit of that
reaty, which he declured was not rreiprocity, but folly, had been en-

 Mr. P. Promson, in reply to Mr. Hunt, stated that procedings
Mrat bern intituted in consequence of the recent large siezures of
bontrahand silks in the City, and thac the full penalties would be enfurced.
The Marquis of Cuandos asked whether there was any truth in The Irish Yeomanry?
The CuAncalon of the Exchequer answerd, that there are some state as to crabie him to pive nyy distinet rrely to the question.
Mr. Sadmer again postpolied (at the intercession of Mr. O'Conell) ting without delay, a legal and permanent provision for the destime
and suffe, ink poor of lreland ; and with the consent of the Governent, fixed the motion for next Nonday week.
Sir R. VYYYAN, in a very able spech ond introduced his motion for of Belgium. Having detailed his wiews on the state of the question of the Nectherlands by the Belkians, thiry having termed his Majes
"a tsrant and a bigot." The Hon. Baronet concluded by noving or copies of all the Protocols and oth,r papers relating to the settle
ment of Belgium, which could be laid upon the table without incon Lord Palmenston said, that explanation, in the present state of
fairs, could not be pone into without inconvenience, and perliape danger to the public interests.
Atter a desultory conversation Sir R. Vyvyan withdrew his motion
Tlie House then went into Committee on the Relorm Bill, all The M.e consideration of the l6th clanse. The whequs of Chandos brounht under the notice of the Coin viz. that which would exclude the substantial occupiere of and $t$ was conferred upon the 101 . householders in towns. The Morquis proposed to kive to this clans of tenants, not bor
holders, the right of voting for counties ; and for this purpos
he following amendment :
 Iand lo situated; provided alwaye that $n \mathrm{n}$ Ruch occupant shall be en
After undergoing cansidernble discussion, the Committee divided. A the ampng.
The House
pokress, and asked leave to sit again.
adjpurned at.a quarter alter
PRIDAY.
Mr. Hume postponed his motion relative to the Bistioptic of eery, from Tuesday next to Tuesday week, in order that
thmw no obstacle in the way of the Reform Bill.
The Marquis of Crunvos withdrew his notice of notion, fisedfue


 exonerated himself rom any culpabe chame, and handed it, accord-
up, the return on the evening of the election, up, to the custom, to the Town Clerk, for the purpose of being duly
ing
forwarded to the Sheriff, to be transmitted to the Crown-office; and he knew nothing, and enqnired nothing farther ahout it, till he re-
ceived the order to attend the bar of the House. When he received ceired the order to atend with to the Town clerk, who, it appeared,
the order, he went forthw to his drawer, and was oblivious respecting it for some three or four days, attention to other bustness which had accumulated during bis absence in London on the former Elec-
tion Comuittee having occupied his thoughts entirely The Town Clerk is consequently ordered to attund the Bar of the
House on Tuesday, and an order has been sent down to remind him thereof.
The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill. to the 16 th cluuse, partly resulting from that amendment which was carried on the previous night, on the motion of the Marquix of
Chandos, regarding tenants at will at 50.. rent. Besides cmbodying the motion of the Noble Marqinis, the ripht of voting is to be ex-
tended to tenants at will of houses, warehouses, \&cc., when they make up the required amoant. Another amendment secures more dis. tinctly the right of occupiers under leaseholders to vote; but the
leaselioder must have a profit from the under-tenant equal the the to wote, must be ir actual possession.
The several amp ndments were adopted.
the Bill, proposition that the 16th clause as amended stand part of Mr. Gilbert moved an amendment, "to restrict the right of voting
on the qualification of 40 s. freeholders to persons seised ol an interest of inheritance." This amendment being disposed of, the 16th clause was finally This amendment being disposed of, the
voted to be entitied to stand part of the Bil.
The 17 th clause, namely, that regarding tr
was next adopted.
The 18 ch clause, providing that no persun vote in a county election The 18 th clause, providing that no persun vote in a county election
for a house, \&c., conferring a vote in a borough, was postponed.
The remainder of the evening was occupied with the resumed con sideration of the 8th clause, regarding returning olficers for the newly-
created boroughs, and it was eventally arranket that the Sheriff created boroughs, and
shall appoint nuch office
ments Re compursplained of the imperative characber of the clause.
Sir Re Pexuse having been adopted, the House resumed, and the Com-
The olater The olause having been adopted, the House.
mittee obtained leave to sit again on Saturday
After the Levee on Wednerday, the Recorder of London was ad-
mitted into the pressence of the King in Council, and made his report of the connicte capitally convicted at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey,
George Suith at the last May Sebsion, and 26 convicts in the Juie George Suith it the last May session, and 26 convicts in the June
Session. They were all reprieved during His Majesty's pleasure.
A correspondent informs us that he house at Walthan Abley in
which Cardinnl Wolsey way born is now converted into a new lyeer which Cardinnl Wolsey way born is now converted into a new heer
shop, distinguished by the sign of "The Baker and Basket."-Herts Paper. has been the depreciation of property in Denmark, that ac-
Such has
cording to a recent traveller in that country, an estate or 300 acres,

 "wearisome but needful length" is about to be removed, and a new
and handsome structure substituted.
An Exrensive Meat.-A tradesman's son in St. Martin's-lane, lately passing through Duke se court with a sin. Bank-note in his hand,
began to pay carelessly with a gort belonsing to the Mews, when the
animal niubled the note out of the lad's hand, and almust instantly swallowed it.
Nev Gasicl.-It was determined, in a Committee on the Game
Bill, that the operation of the Aat should comenence 20 days











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 "Lunacy." " On a hory fell from the Minerva collier, lying off the Tower,
and was drowned.

 An enkraver named Whelan, residing at Kentish Town, died a few
days ako in consequence ol hating fractured his skull in the lollowing
sikkular manner:-He was drinking tea, and, according to his usual practuce when seated and reading a ewspaper. was balancing timsell
upon the hinder fect of the chair, when he lost his equilibrium, fell
back ward. and struct this head Two young inen, Hamed Dunn and Scantlebury, of Mevagissy, have
received 471 . 0 s . by order of the Eurperor of Russia, for their exir ordinary exertions in shving the Emper oo the master and crew of the
Russian ship St. Nicholas, wrecked near the Dodman in December
lats; and forty-seven proventive men received 2us.ench, ink, and furty-seven preventive men received 208. ench, for protect-

 ascent, perrinps fever seen in the metropolis. At ten o'clock all being
readj, Mr. Green gave the signal, and the balloon ascended most majesticaly, almost close to the heads of the visitors in the gallery
As soon as it had cleared the trees Mr. Green, at intervalo, dis-
charged bodies of rud and blue fires, which were


## werp; the mists uuder themi, bents so depse at this time as to preverit their kuewing their situation. A large concourse of persens had assembled, and the balloon was ao near them as to enable Mes Greun

 awsembled, and the balloon was ao near them as to enable Mr. Greento converse with many. He was informed that he was at Battersea-
rise, and was entreated to descend therm, rise, and was entreated to descend there, but his ballonon havimp many
times been injurred by the intense cariosity of so times been injured by the intense cariosity of so great a number, he
was fearful, and throwing out ballaat again aepended a great lreight. In half an bour after he threw out bis grappling-irons when about
200 feet from the earth, and imnediately illomined the atmosphere with red fire, whech th, and immediately illomined the atmosphere
led the ballo of their car an kently to the kround, and Mr. G. and son:srepped out themaelves in a garden at Parson's green, Fulhain, and received
much polite attention from the proprietor'Mr. Fitch. Both the aeronauts, with their balloon, ar rived at Vauxhall Gardens at half-
pant two, before many of the company who witnesed the eecent had d parted. They crossed and re-crossed the Thames chree times, having encoontered several currents of nir.
Letters from Ostend dated the 16 th . state that a report was current some consideration were implicated, had been discovered, and the parties arrested. The objeet of the conspiracy was the assassination of the King, but the report was not kenerally believed.
There was a very violent storm of thunder and rain in the
on Wednesday afternoon, the effects of which were particularty lelt side of the Abbey was struck and knucked down by the electricfteid
In Barton-street the house of Mrs. Shotter lrad the roof broken In Barton-street the house of Mrs. Shotter Lrad the roof broken in.
The wood work on one side of the shop window was scathed, as efforts had been made to force open the shinters with sed-hot crow-
bars bars ; and on the otlier side of the shop window the like result appears with the addrtion of having torn away a good deal of the plaster and
brick-work. The electric fluid thence seemed to have pased down (a Mrs. Griffiths) run our, exclaiming that her kitchen inust be on ire, as it was filled with flame. Betwren five and six o'clock. as a
conch, travelling on the western road, was passing Hyde-park councr, one of the horses was struck dead by a flash of lishtning. On the
Maidstone road the lightning struck a tree, whichitinstantly withered and-killed eighteen sheep who had sought shelter beneath it.
The thunder-storm at Royston was very terrific on Wednesday The thunder-storm at Royston was very terrific on Wednesday
afternoon, and continued extremely heavy for nearly two hours
durink whiol time the electric flinid struck the chimney of Mr. W. Johnson's honse, and very much shattered the roof, passed down the chimney through the parlour and corn shop into the kitchent,
where, after shattering the window and cill, it passed thiough the Wall without doing any farther damake.-The same storm, it appears
was cqually heavy at Barley, and the electric fluid struck and fire to a large barn full of wheat, valued at up wards of 4001 , which communicated to the other empty barns, and thence to a large pea
stack, which, notwithitanding the prompt attention of the engines the beforementioned, entirely consumed. The above was the pro-
perty of Mrs. Prime, of Barley, and was insured, though not to the Murder in Sussex.- Last week an Inquest was held at Heath-
fipld, on view of the body of Thomas Pubon, who had been killed field, on view of the body of Thomas Pubon, who bad been killed
by his brother-in-law. From the pvidence it appeared that the de-
ceased managed a small farm tor his wile's father, and th": prisoner was also in the employ of the eame person. On the 1 st inst. The
children of both parties procreded to a field in the village, to glean some corn, and in the evening a quar sister of White, intel fered.
which Pubon and his wife, who is the
The latter having hard thit his sister and her husband had :itThe latter having hrard that his sister and her husband had :t
tempted to drive his children from the field, instantly went home, pierced with nails, and then procertied towards the field, where he
met the deceased and tis wife. White was about to expel his sister's children from the corn-fietd, when their father intertered, and laid
down a botte which he had in his hand. White, on perceiving this, weapon he had in his possession, and cominenced a furious atrack
on Pubon, inflictink several wounds, and the nails in the bathet








 monn in wind



 and







 Last week a farmer named Samuel Hudson, residing at Wadshelt, Whom he had quarrelled, suddenly fell down and instantly expired. blood to the hepad produced by excessive excitement. Verdict of the inguest accordingly.
John $M$-Gowan, an
an elderly man, a pensioner, was convicted at Lancaster of the wilful murder of Mary Hopkinson, on the nipht of the
14 of of June. It appeared that during a turn-out anong the colliers
bet treen Boiton and Mancheater, the ptisoner was stationed to Fogg's coliiery, in the zownship of 1arey Lever, and that on the
nighit in question, the decensed, her bubband, and another person
were passing along the road near the colliery; they were were passink along the road near the colliery; they were ratiner
intoxicated, and were talking loudy alout keting some more brandy
and water. The prisoner cried out, ill give yon brandy and water and water. The prisoner cried out, "I Il give joll brandy and water
in you are not silent." He apprimohed, pald hfter a few angry words
had passed betwen them, the prisoner detiberately fired a pistol at
tho deceased. The ball entered her head and caused instant death.







 Ihan. Aiter a titethe time prisono within besan to throw chairs at them,
and to render their siution unsefe. At ength it became evident

 shoes, hith and wig were torn offif and the people on allsides beat him
with their hands and sticks, and kiek ed him with ther leet. Ac last
 son
yo
do
 was protected out of Wigan by an escort of soldiers. III He coild not
 Joseph Latham, anted uhat he had
 the crowd, who kieled and beat Sir Robert both with thifir feet an
hands, and Aticks. He maw one man wih a stick more hun hati
yard lonn, and an inch and a half in diameter, who struek sir Rebe on the head, and the blood kushed out. When Sir Robert appeared
to be dead they cried pout, $\because$ He's dead." and a person threw hingelt

 Sir Robert appeared on the stairs be was wintantly seized and d brown
to the botionn when lits head rested on tho step, and his body was
outside. Lheir hands and sticks. Wiuness observed several men with-sticks,






 Ras in the Moot-hall, and had no shate in the outrage offered So Sir
Robert Leighl.-The prisoner Lancianter called no witresses. -Par-
kinn


Mr. Baron Vaughan summed up the case, and expressed an
opinion that the threats and exclamations used by the mub, Jooth













 been completely set st rest respecting the fate of Java, and will with
us be extonished does not hesitate to make fabulous and in their nature hiyhly impro bable accounts the subject of his positive communications to his Go-
vernment, and of a Prince who hastens to tollow up such communi-
cations by the public announcement of an official measure."



## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, AJGUST 21.

The King held a Levee on Wednesday.at St. James'sHis MAJESTY and the QUEEEN came to town early, and Her Majesty proceeded to visit the Colosseum, in Regent's-
park. After the Levee their MAJEsties left town for Windsor.
The King was prevented by seriens indisposition from visiting the Duke of Richanond at Goodwood, on this and two preceding days.
His MAJESTY has taken one or two drives every day since his return to the Castle
On Saturday there
On Saturday there will be an investiture of the Garter; after which, a splendid banquet will be given in St. George's
Hall to the Kuights of that lllustrious Order, and other Hall to the Kuights of that Illu
noble and distinguished persons.
Oon readers are aware that Ministers were beaten on Thursday night by a majority of 84 , on Lord. Chandos's Bill could ultimately pass, we should attach great importance to this victory; because the result of that notion would be to restore to ihe agricultural and more permanent interests of the country snme small share of the wright with which
they have hitherto been enabled to counterbalance the more dense and active, but less steady and substantial, power of the manufacturing classes. But when we consider the mode
in which the Bill is framed, for the vi tual aunibilation of the in which the Bill is framed, for the vistual aunibilation of the agricultural interest-when we recollect the destruction of
all the small boroughs in which country gentlemen and the all the small boroughs in which country gentlemen and the eldest sons of Peers and of country gentlemen, and so many
other persons immediately connected with the land, found their way into Parliament; when we reckon up that in former Parliaments cousisting of 658 Members, 400 at least were connected with the landed interest, and when we see
that in the new Parliament, which is to consist of about 636 that in the new Parliament, which is to consist of about 636
Members, not 200 can be expected to be returned by that interest; we caunot look upon Lord Chandos's notion as any real alleviation of the mischiefs of the $13 i l l$. It may
render the election of 144 County Members a little less de-pendent npon the population of the towns, whose voters the pendent upon the population of the towns, whose voters the
Bill proposes to throw into the counties at large; but it cannot increase the number of County Members: 14 (as stitute the whole county representation of Eugland; and it certainly is of no great consequence to the landed merest delegates from the manufacturing districts to outrote and overbear them on
flict of interests.
But the real importance of Lord Chaspos's success, and that which makes it a vicrour, is, that it is the first subMinistry avowed, of adlering to the Bill as it was originally proposed, and of standing or falling by its provisions-a
principle so emphatically repented by all their followers in prine pledge to stick by the BILL, the whole BiLL, and nothing but the Bill-for to be sure we have now obtained
something, which was not only not in the Bill. but is most essentially lifferent from it. If, therefore, there were any
faith to be put in Ministers, or any weight given to the pledges of their adherents, we might congratulate the country on the loss of the Bille aud the dissolution of the Administration.
That these events are approaching, nay, that ther are near at hand, every body must see; but we whall certainly
not owe them to the consistency and good faith of the Minot owe them to the consistency and good faith of the Mi-
nisters, or to the conscience and decency of their radical nisters,
supporters.
But, besides the inroad thus made on the principle of the rill, the late rote has had a still more impoitant effect, as
regards the majority who have hitherto been banded to supis in that is of great importance, to have proved that there large a portion of good sense, intelligence and independence. Those "ho lave looked critically at former divisions, have seen indications of this spinit, which always gave use great
satisfaction and strong hopes; former divisions, where injustice was done to a particular borough, that the Members whose local knowledge enabled hem to see that injustice, voted with the opposi-
tion against the Ministers; but then these gentlemen were unhappily so short-sighted, as-although each was indignant for the injustice done in the case with which he himself was acquainted-to be re
to some other place.
Thus, for instance-Mr. Stuart, who was ready enough to second Mr. Croker's proposition for saving SAltash, ciple the same as Saltash and in hardship even more severe. Thus the Members for the county of Surrey and the
Members for GuILFORD did their duty by that borough, but Members for Guilford did their duty by that borough, but
were all found in the division against the exactly similar were af found in the division against the exactly similar
case of Dorchester. The Members for Rochester made a very powerful endeavour to save that city from being
drowned by the innudation of Chatham; but they could not see the still greater injustice of throwing in, ppon
WHITEHAVEN, the distant and unconnected population of Whitehaven,
Workington.
If the injustice with which the counties were threatened had been to be perpetrated by schedule, and a vote taken
upon each individual comity, we perliaps might lave seen upon each individual county, we perhaps might have seen
Mr. Honges voting in favour of KENT, and Mr. BENnett. and Mr. Western, and Mr. Tyrrelle voting against him-whilst, on the other hand, when the House should have
proceeded on its Alphabetical schedule as far as WILTs, Mr. Bennett would have voted with the Opposition, and Mr. Hodges still adhered to the Government.
We make these observations, not for the pur
We make these observations, not for the parpose of blaming the Honourable Mernbers who, on the late occasions, have acted so honourably and conscientiously, but of shewing to them what mankind, and above all, men embarked
in party and plitics are too apt to overlook, that they ought in party and palitics are too apt to overlook, that they ought
to weigh the interests of other men in the same balance of impartiality and justice with their own. If the Members for cution, could have seen that they had a common cause, and
were about to suffer in detail a common iujustice, and had
united together as the County Members did ou Thursday united together as the County Members did
night, there would have been a similar result.
We do not mean to say as to the preservation of all the nomination boroughs, because against some of them we are aware trat in the present Pay inent hiere would have been
 ROMNEY, ST. GERMAIN'S, BRIDPORT, ClITHEROE, DOR-
CHESTER, GUILFORD, LYMINGTON, MALTON, SUDBURY, CHESTER, GUILFORD, LYMINGTON, MALTON, SUBURY,
and several others would not have been disfranchised as they and several others would not have been disfrancinised as they
have been, not only in breach of every principle of abstract of the Binh utte
Men who are engaged in the immediate bustle of any affair,
find it difficult to discover all its bearings and tendencies; and lookers-on are proverbially said "to be the best judges
of the game"--this is peculiarly true of the Menbers uf the House of Commons. In the eagerness of party they become blind to general interests, however sensitive they may remain as to theie own. The public saw that many, many of those strictly within the rule laid down by the Bill, would find, by and bye, that that deviation would be applied in a way which they did nut foresee, and could not approve; and in
the last division upon WHITEHAVEN, it was evident that the last division upon Whitehavin, it was evident that had gone upon directly opposite principles.
But these observations do not apply to the boroughs alone : a very remarkable instance occurred, on Wednesilay night,
with regard to the counties themselves; to which, we beg leave to solicit particular att ention.
There are about a dozen counties in England which contain within themselres large towns, which, with the immediate districts round them, constitute what are called counties of towns; these districts are essentialy towns: in
many cases the county of the town does not go beyond the many cases the county of the town does not go beyond the
town itself, as in the case of Bristol; inothers, as in the town iself, astinge case of Bristol; inothers, asin
cases of Noting the towns extend a short way from the actual town, and are overed by the villas and country houses of the inliabitants of the town. All these counties of towns hare Members of been disturbed by the bill; yet, mark what injustice has been done to the counties at large by the löth clause of the been

All the freeholders within these towns are by that clause added for the first time to the constituency of the county at of being represented by County Members is diminished pro tanto by the addition of these cown freeholders; and on the other haud, the towns, besides keeping their own two representatives, obtain a weighty influcnce in the election of the wo representatives for the comnty; and when the comnties come to be divided into two parts, that part which happens the mercy of the town; and there is every reason to apprecaces will in Members, to the real and total exclusion of the county constituency
Now, mark what follows. Colonel Davies, a warm friend to the Bill, supported by Sir Robert Peel, a fair opposer of its principle, but a candid critic on its details--proposed own freeholders shondd be orestricted to voting for their ow wo Members, and prevented from overwhelming the coun-
This fair and rational proposition was negatived-and
why? Not for any reason assigned, but simply hecause the why? Not for any reason assigned, but simply hecause the
case applied to only half-a-dozen comties; and that the County Members, who were not to be individually allected
by it, voted as they had before done with regard to the by it, voted as they had before done with regard to the
boronghs-in the general Ministerial mass. The Majority, to be sure, was one of the smallest which has yet occurred;
but it would have been on the other side if all the County but it wond have been on the other side if all the County
Members, instead of looking at their own particular cases, had conside whose interests were then at stake, the same justice which they were villing to do on Thursday, when a question arose which affected all the counties.
We have gone a little at large into this question, for two casons; first, to show the precise and limited extent of the condly obtained on Lord Chandos's motion;-and secondly, to endearour to open the eyes of Members of the
House of Commons to a general and comprehensive view of House of Commons to a general and comprehensive view of
the various provisions of the Bill. To show them that while they are legislating in detail, they are doing injustice by detail, and when they open their minds to a more comprehen ve view of the whole case, they do comprehensive justice.
Miserable is that policy which judges of things ouly Mey touch oneself-in the political as well as the social scheme, the interests of our neighbours are eventually and at no great interval our own. If the freeman be robbed of his rights, those of the freeholder will not be long held sacred; and if 12 or 15 counties are to be deluged by ant inundation of the counties of towns, every other county in Eugland will in the progress of the Bill be deluged by the constituencies of every town which may be comprised within their limits. Those who voted for spreading the freeholders of Notbe called town over Nottingham county, will by and bye the county upon to extend the voters of Brimingham over the county of Gloucester-the voters of IBRIGHTON over bue county of Sussex; and the voters of Preston, Black-
burn, Bolton. Manchester, and Liverpool over the burn, Bolton. Manchester, and liverpool over the comity of Lancaster; and when that glorious amendment
of our representative system shall have been voted, what will have become of that county constituency, whose interests were on Thursday night advocated by a masority
Let us now look at the proceedings of Friday. The Bill adrances," as llamlet says, "like a crab, backuardl."
On Friday night, the IIonourable House, after consuming four hours in endeavouring to understand Lord Althonp's amendments and explanation of the 16 th clause, and after being assured that the clauses might be rendered intelligible by an amiendment on the third reading (which may never
arrive), proceeded to the 17 th clause, in which, no objection having been made, Ministers made a step-a very short step
The House were
which in to proceed to the 18th clanse which involves the great question of the £10 franchise; but
upon the first legal objection taken by Sir EDWARDSUGDEN,

Lord AlTHORP begged leave to postpone THAT clause; and,
to fill up the valuable time of the houourable and diligent to fill up the valuable time of the honourable and diligentas-
sembly, suggested, just pour passer le temps, the House sembly, suggested, just pour passer le temps, the House
should return to the consideration of the EIGBTH clausel which had been postponed last week upon the very same ground that the EIGHTEENTH was now to be postponednamely, that the Ministers were unable to explain their own So that after sition, it turns out that the real delay is the unintelligibility even to Ministers themselves, of the provisions of their own Bill

But the best of the joke is, that when they returned to the Sth clause, it was found to be quite as absurd as it was at first-in fact, worse-and that the botchers in the Cabinet,
like the tinker in the proverb, had made two holes in endealike the tinker in the
vouring to stop one.
An amendment-another alteration in the principle of the Bill-was proposed by Mr. Davies Gilbert, and agreed Sip Ministers, without a division.
Sir Abraham Bradley King, who was created a
Baronet by his late Majesty George the Fourth Baronet by his late Majesty Geonge the Fourth, appears
in the Irish Gazette as a bankrupt! This gentleman, who in the Irish Gazette as a bankrupt! This gentleman, who
is fifty-eight years of age, with a family of eight children, some years since purchased the patent place of King's Staoffice, and make no compensation to its purchaser-the conoffce, and make no compens
sequence is, his bankruptcy.
The reason given for making no pensation to Sir Mbraham King is, that he made more by the office than he ought to have made durng the lone he held inf but profit which the Government admit he ought to have derived profit wh

The case of Mr. Gregory we believe to be one even yet harder; but we are not sufficiently in possession of details

We regret to announce the death of that pious and higbly
ifted prelate, the Archbishop of Dublin. His Grace had long been considered in a hopeless state

THE difficulties which have been gathering round Ministers seem rapidly to thicken, and however well the "official" delicacy of uncommunicativeness may have hitherto served
them, the silent system can avail them little longer. It must be confessed that when Lord Palameston does condescend to say anything, it rather serves to perplex and confound, than explain or emighten, and we ped Majority of the preseul Hous of cummons choose to support the present Government for the sake of Reform, the people are to be kept in entire ignorance of the state of pending. negociations, more especially as no longer than one week since they heard the King of IIolland denounced in the unworthy of crelit; a volator of Treaties, and a man mopened and the other forgotten, had amounced the intentions which our Foreign Secretary declared he had carefrilly concealed.
The proceedings of that week with regard to Belgic affairs naturally have awakened the activity of those who really care for the honour and character of England, and who at present Gium had, as soon than the facts, that the Kig om, applied to France for troops to support him; that France afforded the required aid, and marched a large army into Belgium-that the King of Hollann, having honourably
declared his intentions and views, has twice defeated, and put to flight, the Belpie and riews, has twice defeated, and been compelled to retreat as hastily as may be consistent with Regal dignity-and that having consummated this triumphant success, the King of HoLband, anxious only for his own Monarchy, agrees, upon being guaranteed
integrity, to retire within his own frontier; the French being o withdraw from Belgium when such retirement takes place. This is what we hear-but we see the French army still in Be!gium, and we are told everywhere that if they return to France, they will insist upon the destruction of those forsterling to this country, as a protection to Belgium itselfthat during their stay in Belgium, the prople, already overKing by hen presence, are anxions ponco his Son, the Duc de Nemouns, to be their King, for whom the MoNARCH they have just received from England is obedinty of a cont gium, and of a civil war in France, if they are recalled. With respect to the withdrawal of these troops, we may be permitted to quote the statements made in the Houses of palmerston in the other. Leord Paimenston stated that our Government had received the most positive assuld be withdrawn immediately on the retreat of the Dutch forces. -Lord GinEy stated that "he was not there to answer for what France would do; but if the Noble Earl asked bim what this Government had a right to expect from France to Belgium, he would tell him that this Government had right to eapect, and did expect, that France would withdram her army so soon as the
quired, had been obtained.
So say my Lords Grey and Palmerston ; but Marshal oult, who is the War Minister of France, says, in the Tomber of Deputies in Paris, about the very same amed that the Dutch army against which the French army marched, has just received orders from its Sovereign its march, and retire before our troops. However our troops will take convenient positions, in order to afford us the ces tainty that the Dutch troops will not return.'

These coeval statements of the French and English Minise The country heard, with pain, and its brave defenders witb indignation, that the fortresses on the Belgic ffontier wet to be destroyed-or, at least, some of them-the system of silence and delicacy prevented this report from being authoritatively or officially explained. What, then, are we to think, when we find the French Prime Minister, Casimir Perier, using these words in the Chambing
yeputies-" Prance, previous to her acknowledging King

August 21:
JOHN BULL:

Leopold, stipulated for all the conditions required for her
safety and her honour! THE DEMOLTTION OF THE FORtresses will efface the last vestiges of the EvENTS OF 1815 !!!" We presume that the French Government will next require our Ministry to direct that the words which mark the triumph of our armies on the Continent should be effaced from their badges and colours; and that, in consideration of our having exposed Prince Leopond to danger from his enemies, and langhter from his friends, the proufs of our former conquest are to be blown into heo air; by Waterloo, expunged from the annals of our country. What a gloris berpationt a spendiovenent.
Let us now beg attention the converian which passed in the House of Commons on Wednesday, between Lord Althorp and some other Honourane veing avery agreeabsence of Lord Palmersron-absence being a very
able resource-sometimes more effective than silence.
The Marquis of Channos was desirous of asking the Noble Lord
(Althorp) ilhe was rrepared to lay before the House a copy of the (Althorp) it he was nrepared to lay hefore the House a copy of the
letter writen by King Leopold of Belgiue requesting asoistance
from the King of France, if he should move for suct a return; and if hie also had any objection to
Government of this country?
The Crancerloo of the Excrfgever said that the Noble Lord must


tion. Lird Stormont was desirous of asking the Nohle Lord if it was not true that the Frencle troops had marched inio Belgium at the desire
of Leopold, and whether they were not pledged to withdraw as soon ay the Dutch troops should have eracuated the country? He was
deesirous of knowing whether Government had received any conmmi-
 they would be? He was also desircus of knowing whe ther the
Prench troosp in Belgium were to be conidered as the troops of the The CHAccalon of the Excheover said that he could not give
distinct answers to the questimns asked by the Noble Lurd, becuuse distinct answers to the questions asked by the Noule Lord, becuinse
they involved the most serious consequences. He henukht, therefire,

Lold STonsown wished to know if information had been received
Lhar the French troops had actually retired trom Belkium?
that the French troops had actually retired irom Belkium?
The Crancelon of the Exchequer said he must declin
This is a specimen of the anti-communicative system. On Thursday Sir Richard VYvYan, having, to accomon the subject, brought them forward in a speech remarkable for its temperance and ability, in the shape of a motion for all the protocols and other papers connected with the affairs of Belgium. This motion was ably seconded by Lord EuIot, who, speaking upon experience obtained by personal obser-
vation during a resideuce in the Netherlands, eulogized the character of the King of Holland, and entered at length into all the points connected with the separation of the kingdoms and its conditions; but Lord Palmerston still played
dummy-not a word could be extracted from him which could elucidate anything in the slightest degree satisfactory.
His Lordslip His Lordship was peased to declare, that the object of his MAJESTY's Ministers was to establish and secure the peace
of Europe. It needed $n \boldsymbol{n}$ Cabinet Minister to tell us thisthe very fact that Europe is on the point of being embroiled in a general war, is of itself a quite sufficient proof of what an English Whig Cabinet intended-further than this his
Lordship declined saying anything, observing, as we have Lordship dectined saying anything, observing, as we have
already mentioned, that so long as the House was disposed to arepnse confidence in the responsible Ministers of the Crown, IT WA BoUND To ABSTAN from taking out of their
hands the conduct of important and pending negocintions This may be very true in many cases-but surely, when we see our national character drgraded-when we hear the
French Ministry triumphantly declaring that the events of the year 1S15 shall be effaced, and that the French troops shall not return from Belgium, it is time to think that matters are pretty nearly concluded; for if we wait till the fortresses are blown up by way of conclusion, it may be too late
to question Lord PaLMERSTON as to lis ulterior hopes and intentions.
Upon no occasion, perhaps, has there been delivered in
Parliament a speech mure brilliant moe Parliament a speech more brilliant, more powerful, or more
dreadfully effective, than that of Sii Robert PEF upon the occasion in question;-and Ministers writhed under it. It embraced every topic of their blunders and mismanagement;
and the concluding overthrow of Mr. O'CO N F FLL's patriotism and independence produced an effect, such as has rarely
been wituessed.

The Portuguese rebels have taken St. Michafi's, the only one
England.
Lord Grey has received some pretty severe practical lessons on his attempts to create new Perers, in order to
secure a majority for the odious Reform Bill in the Upper secure a majority for the odious Reform Bill in the Upper
House of Parliament. Lord Tavistock has already declined the honour of a Peerage; and Lord RadNor has siguified to the Premier, that if he attempts to "swamp", the
House of Lords to carry his point, he and many of his friends shall feel it their duly to vote against him.
There are so many points connected with our foreign policy just now under discussion, that it is difficult to decide
which is the most interesting to the country and most crediWhich is the most interesting to the country and most credi-
table to the Government. It may, however, be recollected that our two oldest and most faithful allies were , be recollected
the Portuguese. Thatch and vention system of Thanks to the liberality of the non-interFrance is floating in terrovem over both the King of flag of LAND and the King of Pontugal-nay more, we have em-
ployed our ployed our navy to shew the French nay more, we have em-
and sent off a Prince nearly the Tagus, reign to introduce the French army in with our future SoveBut this is not all-PEDRo, the into Belgium.
the naturalized Brazilian, the father of Cacique of Brazil-
 his ex-Empress and his soi-disant has been amongst us, with
whose coming daughter; and Whose coming amongst us. if certain Quersons are to be bethose who are said to mave of necessity as far as regards a matter of surprise to those who expected him here-Don
Pempo $^{\text {and }}$, the exiled Braze royally, at Court, and at Wi Emperor, has heen received reviews ordered, guards turned out and have been fired, honour his arrival and residence here; and he is now gone
the concurrence and support of our Government.
The French,
The French, just about the period of the Emperor's visit to England, sent a fieel to Lisbon, to demand reparation, as it was alleged, for the punishment of a legally-convicted naturalized Portuguese subject-a Frenchman by birth -who had committed sacrilege of the most detestable character on the altar of one of the churches in Lisbon; and for some other
purpose equally absurd and insignificant in itself. This fleet, we h min LAND's yacht Pantaloon, captured all the Portuguese slips of war (except one, Lord PALMERSTON SAYS!!); and havof war (except one, Lord almerston sAys!!); and hav-
ing, as is now the fashion, hoisted the tri-coloured flag on board of them, carried them to a Frencl port. To be certain of the fact, we beg to give the reported statement in the Palmerston, by Lord Valletoit, on Tuesday:Pord Valletort said that he believed Ministers were ilaced resperd to ourroorreign relations, in very dinificult circumstances; and
he also belie ved that
 dearly purclased, when, to preserye it, our honour was compro.
mised. (Hear, hear.
adopted in this opinion the conduct whuich had been
and


 not doubt, and he hioped that a aatistactory reason would be given
by His Majesty's Ministers for allowing this act of spoliation to bo

 tory explanation, that the fleet of $\Lambda$ dmiral Codrington might have
been mucl better cumployed han 1 Ink in the Downs, prepared, ai
 could be assizned for the conduct of Ministers was, that they fitted
out this force because the procedings of the King of Holland were hostile to the revolutionists of Bellesium, - perhaps he might say, to
the revolutionists of France. (Hear, hearr.) On this subject he


 of the attack on Lisbon. He wished Ministers to explain to the
country why they had prmitted the french to do this, without
cakink

 sidered prize of war, and was retained as sinch. Oue line-ol battle
ship, whlich was dismantled, and took no part in the action, way given

try was not bound to interfere? L mod Pat fiversm vaid he did not feel himself called upon to answer
 Government, in their proceedings with toreign powers, had not con-
sulted the hoonoun and character of the country, if any Hon. Mem.
ber believed that they had not performed their duties honestly and


With respect to this conduct on the part of France, we
should think it would puzzle Lord Palmerston, if he were afflicted with a fit of speaking, to defend, or even jnstify it, in the sightest degree. It appears to be so completely the
triumph of " might over right," that nothing but the determination so long conceived, and so frequently declared, of overthrowing the Government of Don Migues at any rate,
and at all hazards, could be brought- not to palliate the conduct of this country, but to account for it. Portugal is at peace with France; France sends a feet to demand reparation for- nothing; Portuga, under the awe of a
superior force, concedes, and submits-and having done so the French fleet sails away-but tokes with it, as prizes of war, the whole naval force of Portugal, except one ship, whficieuly loquacions to say, "took no part in the action."
sufing war with each other? or does the Liberal Gopernment of the former revolutionized kingdom make war for two days ag order to get possession of a fleet, and then make peace
again?-We cannot say we do not underslaud this; we do and perhaps we can explain it.

This plot is only now unravelling itself.-It will be retime the French fleet was there-Giood! It may be remembered, therefore, that that gallant and distinguished neddler in untoward events might have interfered, according to the stipulation of various treaties with Portugal-the observance
of wlich we, as far as our advantages go, still insist upon. But no-he did not-although a more just and even more glorious affair might have been made of it than that of
Navarino. England looked on, and Portugal was pillaged by France;-and the tri-coloured flag floated on the walls of Lisbon
When Don Pedro came here, he wanted assistance to regain the Throne of Portugnl, which although he had formally and solemnly renounced it with his tongue, he had did he want that our liberal Government could afford him? Money? No-that we could not spare. Troops? No,
non-intervention prevented that. Ships; which if he had he could sonn get his troops and anuiliaries from Terceira and Fayal? No-not ships-we had a great many ships sailing about, it is true, GoD only knows why, since the
establishment of our non-intervention system, which keeps is at peace; but we could not spare any of those, because we were trying whether any of them could outsail the Duke
of Porthand's R. Y. C. Pantaloon. What then could we do?
Why, we could let the French go to Lisbon, because we could not very well help it; and we could let them take the Portuguese fleet, if Don Miguel resisted them; because, although we enjoy exclusive privileges in Portugal, on con-
dition of supporting Portugal against her enemies, WE had made up our minds not to do so upon this occasion. Don Miguel makes the concession to France-France is satisfied, but nevertheless, takes away his fleet.
Don Pedro, so soon as this is done, under our sufferance,
goes to Paris, backed, as it is said, by our recommendation,
to request of Lovis Philip that these Portuguese ships may be given to him, in order that he may sail with thos, negency, and then proceed to altack lisbon.
This is the statement made-an observation upon it, is and must be, unnecessary-if it prove true, the disgrace that will fall upon England, ages shall not wipe out-the complication of trickery-the meanness, the contrivance, the forr
cunning, the base treachery, which will distinguish such a cunning, the base treachery, whic
We will not yet believe these statements; but when Don PEDRO is at sea in the captured squadron of his brother, ciently matured to give the country the advantage of an explanation a little gure in detail that which be gare or, rather, declined to give-on Tuesday to Lord Valle'tort.
We regret to announce the death of the Honourable
WENTWORTH PoNsonby, the second son of Yiscuunt DUnCANNON, at the early age of eighteen; this melancholy event took place on the gih of July, on board H.M.S. MaLord and Lady DUNCANNON proceed to Ireland for some We
We liave also to record the death of the Right Honourable Charles bathurst, which occurred on saturday last, at Thiney pentleman's original name was Bragge, but be assumed that of BATHUHST on succeeding to considerable landed property in right of his mother. He held, during
lis political career, the offices of Treasurer of Master of the Mint, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and President of the Board of Controul. Mr. Brager Batherst, we beliere, was married to the sister of Lerd

The reception of Lord Ingestrie and Mr. Shaw at Dublin has been most flattering. Their return will be an ndditional proof of the re-action of popular feeling since
the general election, althongh it must be confessed sach proof is hardly necessary in this case to any one who las alt e vaece berore the Dublin Elotion bribery, and threatening were resorted to, to induce the people to vote for the Reform Candidates.
About two years since, we took occasion to notice the sad as a matter of national importance, fewer good Engish horses slould be exported to, and fewer bad-ly bad, we the Continent. These restrictions, added to the care and attention which were formerly paid to the breed of horses by ur noblemen and gentlemen, might avd
restore the character and quality of our cattle.
To this advice we are vain enough to believe that for ome ime attention was shewn, but we regret to find the daily-we see gentlemen and ladies riding or driving anit mals which, a few years ago, would have been coisiderofl a disgrace, not only to the individuals to whom they belang,
but to the nation itself; while Lours Pumip, the Citizs King, has had ten Euglish grey carriage horses seut orer from Eugland to Par
The Dealers about London, one and all, complain that Wips" may be had in plenty, but that as for "trumpsis," of chaff;", and this is no trickery of tradc-it is the faet;
and, indeed, the provincial papers almost unanimously cor-
Frome the West of England we hear, in the Bath Iferald,
speaking of Lausduwn Fair, that " the shew of horses was prodigiously numerous, but that there was scarcely : zne Essex Standard, speaking of Chelme East of England, ine It was the encouragement of herse-racing as a national sport that stamped the superiority of the British breed of tributed to the triumphs of our cavalry over the stree-ctiad "chivalry of France, when the horse and the rider were as much overthrown by the strengh and daciony of our steeds -To be sure the amiahle spirit of liberadism
ree-trade have now placed in the hands of every conti "nental power the neans of mecting, as in the bield. on equar
of our first steeds have been exported to France, Russia, Austria and Prussia: and it is generally acknowledued "that our present breeds of horses, of every description, have This is, unfortunately, undeniable; yars.
tions have improved their breeds in almost perce foreiga as great a ratio as we have injured ours, is it not full time for every means to be takeu to redress the grievance, aud repair and perhaps in some agriculture has so long been struggling.
There are still, bowever, horses enough of the proper sast left in Eugland to restore our breeds to their former supethe sale of their horses to go out of the country, and will take the pains that their ancestors did to breed, aud encosirage their tenants to breed also.
y the horses whiche when a nobleman might be distingnisher Park might be pretty fairly estimated by the appearance of the animal he rode: but now, the coronet alone proclaims the carriage, and the groom's buttons ennoble the saddie horses. That this is the case no one can deny; nor gainsay
the fact, that there are not, at this moment, five Peers who have studs (except those which they wear in the fronts of their shirts) that their grandfathers would have ooned-and it is the fashion to think this no
fashion, and the disease is cured.
The late King, at Windsor, kept, and the present Lord EGREMONT, in Sussex, still keeps, for the use of the farmers which gbours, serviceable horses for breeding, tev at or noblemen; but the day is past, and the breeders of Yorkshire are actively employed in transporting their best aniznals for life.
If anybody will take the trouble to look at the animan's that for the most part drag the carriages of the present race
of people about the streets, and into the Parks, they wia
sumewent. That they are harsey we namil- mey were heads (generally very large), legs (geuerally long and round), backs (generally very hollow), bodies (generally very flat), shoulders (generally very puny), hocks (generally rery sickted), waists (enerelly very shallow,) chests (generally very narrow), feet (generaly very asinine), and runps (genein symmetry and action they are generally inferior to

We trust that our readers who are interested-and who is not-in this degradation of our Caralty will use all means in their power to prevent the transporation of our native
nimals. It is a matter of Justice to prevent it, and o $\boldsymbol{E}_{q u i t y}$ into the bargain.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,-You have, like a gentleman and a christian, impartially given insertion in your journal to the statements of
 Truth." As your first corrospondent. whose name I cannot even guess, declares that he liad no intention to calumniate me, 1 am perfectly satisfied with that:statement, and as the "Friend of Truth" seems to be aetuated by a friend ffel ing towards me, I thank him, and shall feel oliliged by hie ing towards me, , a hank him, and shall feel obiliged by his
refraining from any further verbal disputes on the subject.I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
The advantages derivable from permitting the sale of Game may be.pretty accurately estimated by the following account from the Tyne Mercury-Grouse is now a saleable commodity :-
of Geonae Sivvertop. Eeq., Hiph Sheriff of the County of North
 the Gentlemen who went. out to shoot as has not lately occurred in
this part of the country. There were. between forty and fily men
 one party. They were not nown, and are supposed to come from away quietly, but they answered him ly sayine that they were driven
by distress to scek Giame, madd Game they woollut have. They auded
 of Game. They spread themselves out over Bulbeck Mloor, shooting and picking up the Game at their pleasure. and leaving litile for the at Riddleltamhope on Saturday, killink, it is believed, not less than
two hundred brace of birds in the two days."

The Irish Radicals have frightened Lord Grey, notwithstanding his Lordship's first display of "lofty civility," at
their first interview. The first condition which they have mposed upon his Lordship, in return for their support the disbanding of the Yeomanry; this, Lord Grey qualifies Ento disarming them. Nothing can be so good as this- the Protestant Yeoman is to be left in his uniform, as a mark for Popish murder, and to be deprived of his arms, with which he could defend himself.
Lord Anglesea, however, has been ordered to prepare the way for the measure of putting down the Constitutional force allogether; and the following letter has been addressed by Mr. Gosset, to the Magistrates at Newtownbarry, by command of his Excellency:-

Gentlemen,-II an commanded by "Dublin Castle, August 7 . to the makistrates, at whose instance the yeomunry were called out rrained frome expmessing anyy opinion. or takins any measures in con-
senuence of that occurrence. because a legul investipution was sequinence of that ocrurenee. because
pending; ind the same circumstance still prevents hisurn from taking was
 miles of $N$ emempurnbirry , and when the county constabulary foree was
availabtr, and which was amply sulficient to prevent any intraction
 expected. The Lord Lieutenant therefore derms it his duty to call
the auturition of the makistrates to the suthiert, it. order to
sulat gainet n rrecurrence of a similar line of conduct, which lis Excellen (I have the houour to we. WN.. GOSSET.
(Signed)
"Thomas Derenzy, Eqq., William Gralam, Eeq., \&e., Newtuv.
The Frish yeomanry have yet a chance. We think Lord Grey must begin topperceive that whether the Irish radicals fore, he may just as well tive them a little, and of "hanghty civility," or incivility, if he pleases, the next time they trouble him, and leave the yeomanry as they are We muderstand that a subscription
We moderstand that a subscription is about to he formed ith a view to the purchase and preservation, in the British Musenm or National Gallery, of the late Sir Thomas Law-
The Council of the Rnyal Academy, after inspecting the drawings, have voted loopl. towards the subscription, in the event of its being completel. We hope that the Royal Aiberal offtr, in the event of its being met ly a corresponding liberal offtre, in the e
spirit in the nation.

We with very great pleasure extract the following from the Cambridlye Chronicle of Friday:-
"The 'trus inalignante' of the present day dwell with a joy quit
保hes). hut they take extremely prod care never to say one word in


 signed his personal gratifications, larke emoluments, and dignity from a sense of duty and kenervsity. But he was a Tory parson, and
 but Dr. Tournay declined every offer of the kind.
The other instance to which we allude is the splendid donation of
the well-known Dr. Bell. This gentleman has the well. known Dr. Bell. This genteman has yiven, not left, the
xHm of 60.0000 . to further the cause of education, parly in scolad stm of 60.0001. to further the cause of education, partly in scoltand,
partly in this country
word be said in tis praive by the is a parson toon and why should a a vile paraon ever have any money? Why should not an act be passed
to confisate all that is. given or tef to fortune? Tliese two cases of resinnation of honour thd profits and of kivink a large property for public purposes, have occurred within Woinths or thereatouns.
Wre nepd go onls a very few years back for two parallel instances. could be, after refusing, like D. Tournay, Reveral offers of a bishop.
ric, like him too resikued his diznity, the hiak station of Dean ric, like him too rexijuped his diknity, the high station of Dean o
Christ Church, and pnased the latter years of his useful and lonourable life in stillness and retirement.
Another Dr. Bell (a curin
Aousund pound beil a curious coincidence) a few pears ago gave ton thousand pounds to tound scholarships in this University, for the
benffit of the sonso The similarity of these cases to

Do not let
of such acts malignants imarine that we have exhausted our stock of the present Master or S . John's to bis college, both for the edifife and for the foundation of new. schotarships and to the kenerous
donations of Dr. Ellerton, and Professor Pingey, at Oxiord. for the advancementof learuing on the one hand, and to Dean Andrewes' repeated refusal of a bishopric on the other, to show that we can
oblige the maliznants with a very comfortable list of "awkward facts" when we please.
By the way, how was it that the amiable, writer in the Morning
Herallu, who abused Bishop Kaye and Christ's College because, whrn Herald, who ablused Bishop Kaye end Christ's College because, whirg
he resinncel his Headuluip (for though Bisto he resixnied his Heactulip (for though a Bishop he really resigned hit
Hpadship, aye, and his Provesoorship too) the college presented lim with a piece of plate in testimony of the ir respect and affiction, did no
abuse Wadham College still more? Did he know that that infamou body had the vileness. to kive tivo pirces of plate, one to the old an one to the new? How dare these parsons have any reqard, and any
affitction, and any respect, for any body, more esprcially for the wis and the good? Why did they not. as this amiatule man desired,

$W_{E}$ have before noticed the providential good-nature of France-umintentional as it is, which has indnced them to exbibit the progress of Reform, six months in advance of England, so as to afford us an opportunity of watehing it workings, and taking a lesson from its march. The following report of a debate in their reformed House of Commons is agreeable in its way:-
On an amendment relative to the King's specch, Perier (the Prine Minister) widhed to npenk.
M. Durin.-Read the charter ; a minister has always a right to be heard. Presinest. - It is for the Chamber to pronounce if the ques-
Tion shall

 Ministers. I demand, in conlormity with the terms of the rlanter-
(Here the akitation is at its heixllt; cries are heard from all parte
 speak Bavoux - You wish to violate the regulation in the name of
 M. Ontion RARnot ascended the tribune, on the opposite side to that of M. Jollivit.
N. Casmin Penier (turning to M. Odillon Barrot)-Sir, this is a


 akain, Iinsist upon my right, not in virtue of the regulation but of The Deputies a tboth extremitios rose en mase, and with so much encryy, that a sort of panic reaches to the tribunss. The noise is
heard out of dours, and kives rise to 4 kreat many oddiconjectures.


 before. Pruneles. This io scandalous; never was any thing like it The Presinesw, having uselessly runk his bell, and geeing the im Which wer could mot
exirned for an hour, in the midst of extreme agi
This pieture of St. Stephen's, by auticipation, is worthy of ensideration.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
My dear Bulu, He whowon't fight, but runs away,
May live to fikht another day
But he who is in batte slain,
Will never 'ive to fight ayain.
This is the new Belgian motto, and as it is a most safe and cnm doption. As a matter of course, some of thid isnoble race pretenid that they are as qood soldiers as ever; and one of them told me yes breed, that the Belgians would not be satisfied till they had avenged themselves "by enterlng Holland and cutting the dykes." The French, however, appear disposed to save them that trouble, for the
"Marshal of a Hundred Oaths,"
who was so dear to Na Pobson-to Locis XVIII.-to Chanues X. and now to Louis Philip, has declared in the Chamber of Deputies, amidst the cheers of the Jacobins and Revolutionists, that notwithstanding the retreat of the Dutch army, "the French torces would not retire from Belgium, but would take
les positions conrenables" in that country. What will Sir R. VYVYA 8 y to this? What will be the reply of Lord Palmenston? You will have more evasion, more shutting, more hopes, and more
assurances; bot never mind all this-old Soutre has totd Frenct troops will remain in Belyium journal, The Monitew
of any nation, or of any era-of any usurper or any in the hiem hibited useh a system of frand and treachery as this. Fray have the fortified places destroyed, which were expressly inents-but now, after a sham refusal part of Lours Philif, the first step which is taken byithis ons vail for Belkium, but time enough to prevent the fate to be obuy he King possession of the whole of their country. The destruativn of th inht She en will which of the places she requires to be cemolished. not leave until Lous Phiup has obtained this cone when the moment arrives that Exrope is in a state o
 n army into Belgium, and no fortresses being throne, will sen maliest resitance, be will hoit the tri colour, ard to ovier him the King of Belgium. I have now taken the most froctaimbina he question in imasiuing the postpunement of the meable vien d e may believe the 'assurances of those who are the friend but, Ministers, and the companions of Soutr, the French Gousof tie he already decided on making a yet more carly attemptito earalioth The Brition revolutionary scheme of annexing Belgivmito 'Prano. that the intentions of the French Goverment are hes delaring receive trom Mons. Serastian the mabilu assurances. But let not the British Tories be thus debinposint The French Government relies on the feebleness of the present Got war. It England, and openly states that Great Britain cansot go t roops would bave entered Belsium; and that the King of HoHend would have reigned over the whole of the Netherlands. The'Minis ers of Louis PHilif are, therefore, for making bay whilot the sut shines; and say, "it is a very easy matter to deceivesueh a mana other night bye President of the Council, the defeat of the Belgian vere delighted. The French Ministen They, and their friends and whippersiin, asked, "How is it possible, atter this, that Belgium canremait al independent country Some said "How 1 pity poor Leopold? vere pertectly agreed upon one point-that the French arms mut cmain in Beigium, at least, until all the nepociations were concludel -treaties signed-peace made-and, until a general dirarming d directly the Dutch troops retired into weir formey wese to ten hey were to leave as soon ns the Belpian teritory was evation he Dutch-and now, they are not to leave until the fortresses in elrium shall be destroyed, the citadel of Antwerp ruzed tho be Belgiuin settled. When all this shall be done, France will require to continue in Belgiuin to secure the independence of Poland-when a keneral disarming-and, finally, between this and then, it will not be difficult to effect anocher revolution in Belgium; and tbelprench ill remain as Leopold's body guards; but not to maittain'bim on Ve will watch, my dear Buls, with great minutenoss, all the roceedings of this army of tifty thousand men, and mill supply xtrancous matter, and show up in all its nudity this 'ecandalous ystem of mock non-intervention. Whilst British Whige and French ally of England, they dare not however extend even a hope or a wial crable in Europe to dare to take one step on behall of the inhabitants of Warsaw. They dare not even propose an interference to the Emon the French Minister of Furcign Alfairs that the Eaperon re plied, "He would adinit of no sort of interference between wimpoll and his rebel subjecta." What did France nay to thie? Dide she claim the rikht of interference on the ground of poliey or of manity, or of the balance of Europe, which is undoubtedyy
by the immense disproportion of Rus:sia when compared with.otbe Powers, or did the French Government put its interference on
score of gratitude to Poland or the wish ol France to presere, pence? No such thins, I assure you. When the Emperor wrote to Loold Phitir that he would not permit the interierence of the latter an less dastardly was the condurt of the British Whig Governmenth in joined France in an interference against a wise, virtuous,
companable Prolestant King, and esponsed the cause of political de conturers, apitators, and dacobins in Belgiam-who, aluer during ared their lawlul monaren to make war akainst heugnd Duteh army approached, leaving their sick, wounded, dead,
 rance and of Gernink-strect, who acted at the Palais Royal, dared not toppotad akainst the destruction of Poland-dared not send an army who would raise considerabie forces, and make head agains sion, whilat it triumphed over the Kinct of three million men, and counted it a great victory that a nation shoud dear Buls, is a specimen of Whig courage-this is a spe
Liberal good faith. Holland is oppressed. Poland is lett un And Belgium is in the possession of a French army ! Ancinow, my dear Bub, let us turn to the situation of The last werk has been one of debate in the Chamber ing, and the most inftuated, that we are still in a stat in the clubs, in processions or at dinners, in the Journals in the shouts of "A bas les Ministres." Sometimee in the asduring the last week, when, nut merely the charackenber Chamber, was so totally disreparded, that oaths-vula boxink-threatening lankuage-and attacks on the prides whilst, in the galleries, the people cried "Shame out the country there is now but one leeling, that
Deputies is at least not national. Sometimes the R the streets. It has also been there during the past the last week, there have been some mobs-cries the Ministers," and "Down with the Chamber" base of the column to commemorate the
shout "Vive Napoleon LI," Sometimes

Bourse, and uhen the Fuids lall-public credit becouves a mere fictuon-and no one will buy Rentes excapt o gamble in them for
four or five, or ter per cent. rise or fall in a day or two. Somefour or five, or tefe per cent.
times the Revolution is in the departments, and then taxes are not times the Reveripts refuse to serve in the army of Loous Phitirpaia. Conalists and Carlists are attacked and massacred by the cancaille-
Royar and National Guards fall out among themselves, and leave all the posts they.ought to defend wholly deserted. At all times the Revowell as against-Charles $X$.-against the new Chamber of Deputies as well as against the old one-against the charter of 1830 as well as against the charter of 1814, and against all law but the Agrarian law-
againstall forms of govern ment but one purely republican-and against the church, the altar, public morals, peace, and order. Now and then Revolution extibits confusion, and anarchy. At other times, as and then all is terror, ce revolution lias been most vigorous in the during the It has attacked England, Russia, Holland-it has insulted Austria, Prussia, and Portugal-at the Tribune; and by an address full of the most swaggering plarases and disgusting egotism, it has fraved the worta and defied all Europe, although it affects to desire peace and tranquillity.
peace and tranquille And what are the consequences of this system? Why, abroad, according to the confessions of the Liberals themselves, France is the butt, the laughing-stock, the sulject of mockery of all Europe; and at home, her population is reduced to the most wretched state of slarm, poverty, want of employment, disorder, and confusion. Commerce and trade are ruined. During the last three weeks more than 3000 ald itional workmen are out of employment in Paris alone, who, up to that period, had at least some; though very scanty, means of subsistence. The manufactoses in the capical and in the departments are closed. At Seves, at the royal porcelain manufactory, The streets of the capital are crowded with beggars, Robberies ane much more numerous then ever. Whole streets of empty houses and apartments are to be seen; and in the Rue St. Honoré, yesterday, I counted more than 1000 apartments, or houses, or shope to let. The street consists of more than 400 houses; but then you know they are let out in, flats or floors, and therefore there are perhaps between
2000 and 3000 apartments in the whole. In the midst of all this wretchedness and misery, we have a civil war in La Vendee, insur rections in the South of France, and, necessarily, the liveliest apprehensions at the approach of autumn; since, if the bekinning of winter
shall find the labouring classes in their present position, there will most certainly be a revolt for bread to eat. Nor can the Government do any thing really to alleviate this state of things. Capitalists in France are all Royalists. Royalists have no confidence in revolutions, their
principles; or tieir agents. Royalists will not, therefore, embark their principles; or tieir agents. Royalists will not, therefore, embark their
capital in either public or private enterprizes. Capital is locked up. A general disarmink, instead of producing good elfects, in the present A gencral disarming, instead of producing good effects, in the present
situation of France would be a great evil. The 450,000 men now under arms would be thrown upon the country, without occupation result from their remaining in active service would be less than those which must follow a disarming
So long, then, as the revolution slaill last, there is no hope for France; and there is no prospect of witnessing any change until the
people shall be convinced, by long and increased sulferings, that their people shall be convinced, by long and increased sulferings, that their only hope of peace and order, prosperity and happisess, is in a return
to the Charter of 1814, and the principle of royalty and monarchy to the Charter of 1814, and the principle
which by it $w$ is consecrated and defended.
Which by it wis consecrated and defended.
Let me now invite your attention to the following racts, which have taken place, or come to light, during the past week. They merit your notice, and will prove that I have in no respect exagge-
rated the accual position of this distracted and divided country. Facr 1. $-\Lambda$ conspiracy has been discovered at the Cavalry School of Sammer, the object of which was to march into La Vendee to aid
the cause of the Duchess of Berri, to form a guard of 50010 or 6000 ) troops to rally round the Princess, and thus to secure the return of troops to rally round the Princess, and thus to secure the return of
the Boursons to France. We are told sometimes that all the youth of France were opposed to the late dynasty. If this be so, how comes
it that the youth of the Cavalry School of Saumur were in concert to assist in eflecting the restoration?
Fact 2.-The following specimen of the sort of discipline which
exists in the army, will give you an idea of how completely Fence exists in the army, will give you an idea of how completely France is
unprepared for a general war, should such an event arise:-Tl e Echo du Nurd, a French departmental journal, announces that, at the
noment of entering into campaign, the officers, who were Liderals moment of entering into campaign, the omicers, who were Liberals,
and who desired to get rid of sone Royalists, whoon they were pleased and who desired to get rid of sone Royalists, whoon they were pleased
to call suspicious characters, took upon themselves, at Douay, to re-
solve on the expulsion of four of their number, declating them 8olve on the expulsion of four of their number, declaring them un-
morthy of the rank they held, on account of their political opinions! This :nutinous act was communicated to the Colonel, who forwarded
the decision of these Liberal olicers to the Minister of War. the decision of these Liberal ofiticers to the Minister of War.
Facr 3.-The Currier Ferancuise, which cannot be accused of being
either rovalist or monarchical in its wisthes or politics, either royalist or monarchical in its wishes or politics, gives the
following account of another similar affair, but on the part of the sol. diers:-At the moment when the first Regiment of the Line, which formed part of the Army of the North, was on the point of passing
the frontiers, it received orders to return to Ham. The resiment Was in a most unsatislactory state of diocipline, the soldiers having
manifeated an intention of expelling twenty-six officers who had been newly appointed; and whom they denounced as Carlists, and of
laving formerly belonged to the Royal Guards. Poor old sadis perplexed with his conscripts; but he canhot hold a Court
Martial, for if Martial, for if he began whipping or shooting he must try many thou-
sands of offenders. Yet the Marshal has humbuged the Chamber of
Deputies into if she will, with all Europe France has an army, and can go to war she will, with all Europe.
Fact 4.-A seizure haw be
cartridg and bajonets of English manufacture, and of four thousand Cartridges.
Facr 5.-The Paris police has recommenced the system of domi-
ciliary visits. An Italian Marquis, his house searched, near the Champs Elysees, by these ayents had
Revolta Revolution, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and although nothing was Tound to justify the measure, yet the prefect has contented himself With apologising for the ristake, and says, "he was misinformed."
The Marquis, however, has been obliged to move, since, after visit of this nature, a longer residenee in the same neighbourhood his persecutors, ind it is said that the Marquis is resolved to expose nued persecutors, and thus wisely cautien strangers against a contiFact 6. - A mee in this capital.
Bois de Boulogne, between Segastiani, the Minister fore in the
Aflairs, Affiars, and Lamangue, the Extreme Gauche Minister for Foreign apired tegether a traitor. Thus these me Deputy, who in fifect apiring against against the dynasty of the Bourbons, are now concetch a thief," says the provert. I suppose General Liverief to Prer 7rbastanar tolerably well after 15 years' acquaintanceship. Pher 7.-About a hundred individunle, a fow days avo, introduced M. C compelled the into the apartments of the Minister of the InteM. Casimis Perier. Whard to retire-and demanded audience of ment, and mupplicants be paid their that they had claims on the Govern-
and muat be paid their demands. The Minister bultied and
to consider their clains wiohout delay, and see that they had jus
to tice. The secret is that the Government has no money. Fact.8.-The .lournal dur I'uy de Dome of the 4th inst, states, that during the preceding day a cenotaph ereoted at Rouen, in lronour of the "July Revolutioniste," was destroyed, and the tri-coloured flàgs carried away. It appears, then, that the Revolution is not
popular in Puy de Dome. popular in Puy de Dome.
Fact 9.-Sedition
Fict 9.-Seditious papers are sold openly in the streets of Paris and in the great towns of the departments. Several persons have been lately arrested for selling them, especially for vendink a bio
chure, called, "Le passé, le present, et l'avenir de M. Casini chure, called, "Le passe, le present, et lavenir de M. Casimiz perier. The now they are in power they are the very first to complain of its influence. It is even said that the Cabinet has discussed the pro priety of a limited censorship.
I could continue my list to a much greater length, but already my letter is sufficiently so, and I have said enough to show you that and never shall derive any ! derived no good-are deriving nonetion of the same revolutionary principles by the Britiah House of Peers, and let me hope to read in your journal, that the second reading. of the Revolution Bill was rejected by a majority of at least 40 Peers. In this hope and confidence, permit me to subscribe my
self, as ever, your devoted Correspendent,
P. H.
CLERICAL NTELLIENNCE.

Preferments.
The Hon. and Right Rev. Richand Ponsonty, D.D., Lord Bishop Kilmae (cons. 88S), to the Bivhopric of Derry-
The Rev. John Toramens, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, to the Bishopric ol Killaloe. Rev. Robert Maude, M.A., to the Arch-
The-Hon. and Very Rever The Kev. John. Lord Thynne, M.A., of St. John's College,
Coren the resignation of the Rev. T. S. Surron.
The Rev. Grorge John Skeles. Ni.A., of Christ's College Cambridke, to the Ractory of Kirty Underwood, Lincolnshire.
Thie Rev. Ropenr Brscoe, M.A., Sudent of Christ Church
Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacies of North and Souih Littleton, Worcestershire. Patuons, Dean and Chapter nf Christ Church.
The Rev. Danret Jones, Curate of Cardiff, to the Vicarage of The Rev. Reanald Bugh, B.D., to the Rectory of Cockfield The Rev. Augus $\begin{gathered}\text { Bulwelt } \\ \text { obiluary }\end{gathered}$ Pambridge.
The Rev. Augustine Bulwei, D.D., Rector of Heydon and The Rev. Samuel Willianson, Incumbent of Congleton, Cheshire.
The Rev. Cradock Glasscot, Vicar of Hatherleigh, Devon. Patrons, Trustees ol The Rov. Thosas Cobsond, M. A.) Rector of Wilby, and of Wool(Patrons, parishioners.)
The Rev. T. T. Jivne, Vicar of Rendcombe, Gloucestershire. (Patren, Joseph Pitt, Esq.) Rue Revolie Jocland, Vicar of Louth (Patron, Archdeacon Lincoln.)
The Rev. Mr. Rowlan ds, Curate of Penals, Merionethshire.
The Rev. Mr. Browas, Rector of Molingar, County of $\mathbf{W}$ meath.
Epwand Hawtiex, of Trinity College, Cambridge.
The Rev. Richard Roberts, Rector of Sporle, Norlolk. (Patrons, UNIVERSITY INTELLLIGENCE.
Oxfond, AuG. 20.-The Rev. F. A. DAWson, M:A., of Brazenose
Colloge, and Curate of Bicester, is appointed by the Very Rev, Colve Archdeacon, a surrokate for he he apanting of Marriage Licences,
the
probate of Wills, \&c. within the Diocese. probate of Wills, \&c. within the Diocese.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { MISCELEANEOUSS } \\
& \text { e of thoue usplal and } \\
& \text { be that emint }
\end{aligned}
$$

Onk ako recommended by that emin nt ornament of the Clureh,
Bishop BuRNET, and ocher high authorities and no
 Inry of the Deanery of Crewkerne. Ite meetings will he held
almost wholly, at the private honses of the memhers; and its expres
bjects are the objects are, the disrussion of subjects connected with religion and the
interests of the National Clurch, and the promotion of friendly in-
itrents and
 St. Leonaan's, Near Hastivgs.-At this place the excavations for twelve hundred persons, one half free sittings.
The University of Dublin has conferred the degree of LL.D. on The enversity of Diblin has conferred the degree of LL.D. on
he Rev. Geonge. now Dr. Croors, one of its song so highly distin-
 only will he admitted as Cindidates for Orders whose papers are sent in by the 4th September inext. Banbury, on Wednesday last, by the
A Confirmation was held at
ord Rision of Oxford, when between 600 and 700 persons received The sacred rite.
The Lord Binhop of Norwich will hold his next Ordination on Sun-
day the 9 th of October, in the Cathedral. Enrond Cuunch.-This veneratle fabric was struck by lightning
in the year 1817 . In conspquence of the small number of inhabitants in the year lend the conspquenence of the small number of inhabitants
who could lentoration, a shilling subscription
was set on foot in 1820, which, in three years amounted to upwards of soul; ; larger subscriptions were beners) antly given by various
 tawards the completicn of this laudable undertaking; and on the
27 th of last month, the church was re-opened, when a respectable body of clerky were present, and a larye congregation. The prayers
were read by the Rev. John Prince, the Vicar, after which a most
unpressive sermon was preaclied by the Venerable the Archdeacon
impressive sermon was preached oy the Venerable the Archdeacon
of Sarnm. A choir attend from Salishby Cathedral, who per-
formed scveral appropriaie anthems, and the whote ceremony proved
formed several appropriaie anthems, and the
a truly gratifying and interestink scenf.
A dividend, being the first that has been announced. has been de-
clared on the estate of Messrs. Bond, Pattisall, and Co. bankers, who were compelled, a few months ago, to suspend their payinents.
The dividend now pryable is at the rate of 64.8 d . in the pound. It is expected that all claims will be paid in full. The total amount of was declared there was 27,0001 , in hand. The produce of the estate wa Lambeth was 14,0001 . and it is expected that there wilfyet
at Leived for the benefit of the creditars a further sum of 42,0001 .
Death of Mr. Petpr Nasmyph.-This extraordinary artist died
on Friday, at his lodgings, in South Lambeth, in the 46th year of his
ake. His death was occasioned by the imprudent parsuit of that
Which had been the ruling passion of his life. Not pecovered from
the influenza, under which he bad been sulferiag, he went out to
Norwood, to make a etudy onvone of thoae scened on whioh he eqpeNorwood, to make a study onione. of those scenes on which he eqpe-
cially delighted to exercise his percil, and in the dellaeation of which cially delixhted to exercise his perncil, and in the deliseation of which
he stood alone. A severe cold wasthe consequenceof this exposare;
he was thrown back upon his bod in a state of weakness, from whichr
che skilful professional aid of Mr. Wardrop, and the affectionate:care the skifful professional aid of Mr. Wardrop, and the affectionate: care
of his relaives, could not pecover him.
We underutand that a count-mantial. will. be hebl in this, town, in
 pendent.

N $V A L$ and $51 \mathrm{HITRTR} \hat{\mathrm{LI}} \mathrm{T} \overline{\mathrm{FE}}$ $\stackrel{A}{\mathrm{~A} S \mathrm{~S}}$ SSUR







 det foril in the policy. DOMESTIC INSURANCE.





ONES'S PATENT PROME LIGTH

 Thi Joves's lucirens, or chloraite matchis.




 he varied at plyanar, The expence of burning is not oue penny per hour.
S. JONES'S ETNAS, forboilling half a pint ot water in three miutes. BACHELOK'S DISPATCH,
or boiling a quart of water, and cooking a steak, clop, or





 STOMACH COMPLANDS, Gout, Srapte Ciolic, and keneral ...........
为














An express which left Paris on Friday morning reached town last
 the Prince's threat of atdicating has a saving. and that ty a remo-
delling of the 18 articles, he may be prevailed upon to remain. Areport prevail.d that Warsaw lad becn compelled to capitulate.
from want or provisinns. The Polish accounts admit that the city id mirrounded. We regret to find that the cholera morlus rakes at recollected, was surgeon to Buonaparte in St. He eena, writes from
thence that he and his colleagues have 12,000 patients under their
care. German mail brings accounts from Wallachin to the 24 th ult.,
The
and from Viena reactred Bucharest, and its devastations wrere "xt."nding so rapidly.
that, in a few davs, the deaths increased from eiklit to forty daily This friuhtul diwease had also approached to within sixty miles of upona; and what makes the mattor worse the infected town is one of provisions. The Board of Trade papera contain no intellikence of importance. there was no further cause of apprehension for vessels sailing under the Portuxucse flag.
Lettersfrom Kingston, Jamaica, to the 6 th ult, state that a serious
lot among the negroes liad been detected. The plan of a general was the frimg of Kingaton. Trains o: sunpowder were laid undes three of the public buildings.
house of commovs.-SATURDAT
After transacting some minor businees, the House went into Committee on the Relorm Bill.
follord Ar Ar 18 as proposed to be mended, as
follown :- And me it enacted, that not withetanding any thing foilows:- And be it enacted, that notwithatanding any thing herein-
before contained, no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a kuight or knightes of the sliire to serve in any finture Parliament, in respect of his estate or interest as a freetolder, in any house, warehourse, or connti"k-honse occupied by hinh, or in any land occupied by
him together with any house, warelouse, or counting-house, if by reason of the nccupation thereor he might acquire a righit to vote in
the election of a member or members for any city or lorough, whether he shall or shall hot have actually acquired the right to voth for such)
city or borounh in reapect thereof and that
cite person shal lie enp werve in any future Parliament. in resprct of his estate or interest acopsholder or customary tenant, or as such lessee or assignee as
afores aid in any house, warehouse, or counting liouse, or in tuly land occupied tokether with a house, warelinuse, or counting. -honse, if by
reason of the occupation thereof he or any other person mighta ncquire ar rult to vote in the election of a member or members for any city
or borough, whether he or any other person shall or shall not have actually, acquired the right to vote for such city or boroublh in respect The horses of King Leopold were shipped yesterday for Ostend, by the Ramonat Ream- erespil.

 Meroriat to that Monarch, it wam the opquiten of the Mectiuk that a
Commitee should be appointerd tor erecting Much Mrimorial in Monner as suitathe to the occasion as the funds would admit. An account has reaclied Liverpool of the loss of the atpamer RuthSank, of Puffin Islandl, at twelve ocyock on Wedneedfay night, in
 sulyoined are the names (froni the Akent to Lloyd's) of those who
have been reactued by means of the tife and othry toonts, which could










 and reired to his cciamber About tweive orlock on Friday night,
nothink remarkatle being at that tirre observed in his manner.
Alout half-past 2 in the morning the inmates or the hotel, and inderd Ahout hall-past 2 in the morning the in mateso of the hotel, and indec
the whole neiglibourthod, were greatly alarmed b violent noises

 lishing the windows, the large clandelier lianging in the centre on
the room, the pier-glasses, and almost every other article of furni ture having byen previossly broken to piicces. The Captain was
armed wittl a heavy chair, which he was darhing through the windows,
 of men coming from the station. house, he was secured and ronveyed there, but not without the monst deapperate resistance. The large
 mayed in a hundred places. The damage 18 eatimated at not to the stataion-house, gave such decided priors (in addition os the unequivocal one alread, described) of insanity, that it was demed
nrudent to send for his friends, which was done, and at their earnest request he was taken back to an apartment in the Tavistock, where
he was placedd under the care of a keeper, and would remain until the necesvary steps could be taken for lodging him in a proper asylum. it was tuentioned that he had in the course of the paroxysm torn
up 2 w... worth of Bank notes. M. Minghull said that, under the up
circumstantrest it was not neceesery to bring the case before him, and
dirceted the name to be erased from the list.


But dress, fit for kints, with effucuedence thyynes
x


## interesting new wores.

 Execution of Ney and Labedogete, and of the Perrecutions endured by the
 "Thie Ane and fresh deseription of of prot tranailantic seenery given in theese
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$T$Ep Public (especially the Ladies) are requested to notice the














 The most tashionable Cbintz Musll


 Very lich and fastionable shaded, and various other fance sifi, 8 s, at and 2 Pull.sized Silk Cloaks
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Chtna Crape

Chin Ribbons thawnious colours, the piece of 3 of $;$ arde
Thie it ichent

 Good Black and White Satima
Ciont
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Brench, andind Genoa Velvets, very chesp.

at $6 d$, od, end
wide, the piece
of 12 yaras, only
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real bargain, nd some very duathie
Wive ninck RRusia Sheeting
 Rumen Towelling
Linen Dustre, Renct












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## Vol. XI.-No. 559.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1831.

R


 TMEATRE ROYYA. HAAYMARKET.-Mr. KEAN is enxaged


"WVITH THEE, MY LOVE! BESIDE ME: M Ballad;






 COLOSEUMM, REGENT'S.PARKK, The whole of this magniremured from St. Pauris Catheeral), the Prospect from the summit of thie
Bind



$\mathrm{CH}_{\substack{ \\\text { oftew } \\ \text { one } \\ \text { sith }}}$







 $\underset{\substack{\text { the Sale } \\ \text { diel } \\ \text { dichard } \\ \text { Rid }}}{ }$
4. R. - When the alteration in ihe Dution on Wine takes effect a reduction of



















## M

 On SURGERY, by Mr. Lawrence.






 BOTANY bV Dr. Dick ich. and LECURES on PATHOLOGY, gratuitounis by
CLINICALECTURES TONDON HOSPTTAL MEDICAL SCHOOL-For Session





Botany- Driciobl lectures hy the phrole
TO CAPITALISTS, PARENTS and GUARDIANS.-ADM






HAMPSTEAD HEATH.-To be LET, FURNISHED, or the





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 WULLER'S CEA PAILS, Lor Cooting Wine, Water, Bulter. and



 rom St.James's-
reasonable termm.









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##   and country

$A^{\text {Lon }}$
 London: Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster.row; and Ridgway and Son, THE LADIES' OWN BOOK.-VOL. 1 . of the ROYAL LADY'S

 THE PEERESSSES in their ROBES and CORONETS as they




## H ANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, Part 1, Vol. q. $_{\text {r }}$




CUHUNATION.-The Arrangements being now complete for



B KOWNJOHN'S PATENT CAP CHAREGER,

 equititen, bhas been honoured with the wnqualifed apprival of many difoting
guished chiracters in the Sportung World-TPull particulari of ite merrta and application are on the wrappers enclogin\& the Cliarpers.
$\mathrm{PR}_{50}^{0}$ HOUSE OF COMMERCE, 39 and 40, SHOREDTTCH
THERHAM and GRINEEL have received their
 2 s.mense lot of Spitalifelds gros de Napies, beginning at 2 ld . and 12 a .: rich Elegnint filk cloaks, cut and made in the first tylye, Ined throughout with gros
 From the arrangementst they have made with the parioun manufacturers in Spitalifillos, Manchester, Leedse. Notitngham, Glapgow, and Paisles, tiey fatter

 HERRAAM and GRINSELLL
Hure of Comerce 3 and 40 , Shorediteh,
Importers of real Suffolk Hemp and Mill. Mpun Irish Linens, Guliix Hollands,


 Copy of a Letter from Sir Grrard NoEL, Bart., Deputy Lord Lleutenant of

 OMr. H. Fletcher, 33, New Bond-strineet. Yours, ©GERARD Noel. H. FLETCHER brgs leve to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble-
men and Gentlemen who have hoonoured him with their sunpurt since his com-




 Dituo, any other or colour
Dith, white Drrle
Ditto, white Drill
Waistcoate





 Sod













 Tind son
 Comedete,



























 a few seconds, and enable any one to support themselves in the water
for an unlimited time, it being impossible for any person to sink having Sine int iesis preaterera.


King hichand the fritet







 and haoure named Bell, whilis workingitit the tannel of the Teeds



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS
MONDAAY
The Marquis of Lownongen on the subject of the Coronation, Thed to Now whe ther the Peers might do liomake?
Ent int
Encr repated his former reply, hat the precedent of George the Third's Coronation would be followed.
Lord SrkANGFont renewed the claims of
Lhard STKANGFonn renewed the claims of the Peereesee, and hoped
have ane had dlleady had an amended Relorm Bill, we should also No answer was given to his Lordship's observations, and the converamion dropped.
The Earlo H Ickov enquired whether there was any truth in the
rumours as to disbandingord diaarming the yeomanry force of lreland,
 force, but regulations respecting it were under consideration. HTr
Lordhin added, that without tlarging it with more falutet than were
chargeable upon human nature, he by no means thought it the force chargeable upon human na
best calculated for Ireland.
best callulated for Ireland.
The Marquis of LovDoNDEnRy declared, that if the Irish yeomanry
force were put dow, force were put down, the property of some of their Lordships' would
not be safe a sinkle dhy.
Lord HoLAND rose to order, observing that the conversation was irregular, there being no question before the House.
The Marguis of Los had al ready, said, without pressing the subject further.
The Poors Employment ${ }^{\text {Sill }}$ was read a second time.
Their Lordslips' adjourned at seven ${ }^{\text {TH }}$
Lord Kenyox moved the second reading of his Employment of the The Duke of Richsonop said he could not allow the Bill to proceed
io Committee, even pro forma, as he considered it to contain some to a Committee, even prof forna, as he considered it to contain some
very objectionable claues.
It was eventually agreed that it should be coneidered in a Com-
The Duke of RIchnoxn opposed Lord Teynham's Overseers' Bill,
Tilt Bill war evend thatly the existing
The Lond Chancellon apologised to the House for having been
absent during several of their Lordships' sittings; he was aware that it was contrary to the ruleer of the House ; but he hed been engared
in the Court of Chancery in endeavours to reduce the arrears of
Lord ELDow remart.ed that it was quite unusual to hold their sit-
tings without the presence of the Lord Chancellor, and that it was contrary to one of the standing orders of the Houre.
The Lond CHNCRLo
that there ; he only hoped that the canuse of his hassence might plead his
excuse, and that a few morcevenings might be allowed him to devole to Chancery butiness,
The Royal Assent

The several Billis on the table were forwarded a stage, with the
 day three weeks, when the Bill will be re-cummitted.
Their Lordships met this evenings.
Their Lordships met this evening, but the buaness they transacted
was devvid of public interest ; and they adjourned at an carly hour. The Marquis of LoNoNDERYR stated. that unless Earl Grey was
prepared to kive satisfactory information relative prepared to kive satisfactory information relative to the disposal of
the French troops now in Belkgum, on Monday next he should move

 this reply, and would not persevere in his motion. If that was the
result of the noguciations, lhe was happy to thave occasion to congra-
tulate himmelf and the country.-Adjourred at an carly hour. The Earl of $\Lambda_{\text {Berdeen aid }}$ FRIDAY. relative to recent operatians in the Tapus was to be elaid before the
other Houpo or Parlament and he therefore winhed to know whether
there would be any objection to the hike information being submitted
 The several
till Monday.

## HOU $\overline{\overline{U S E} \text { OF COMMONS. }}$

 Torth that in various statements in the newspapera, purporting to be
opeches deliverd in that Housc, they had been much maligned misrepresented, and injured, and praying that they niight be allowed
io adduce evidence at the Bar of the House, to contradict all such salse and injurious representations.
 Colonel Smptorp, expressed a hope that the Government would
 distress
dieamer, whice that it was the intention of Government bo to do,
Mr Mr. Lann replicd that it was the intention of Government so to do,
and that the enquiry would be ofolowed by en enactent, in requisite,
Sir R. Pem said it would be very convenient to many Honourable Members to know when the House would adjourn, if it could be now
tated? The Chancerlon of the Exchreufr replied, that he was arraid he
could ouly at present promise the short adjournment of the day over Some culious. explanations took place between Lord Eliot and Mr
O'Connell respecting the latter plon. Meinber's statements on a previous discussion of the Bellicic question-especially as far on re-
parde the Hon. Nember for Derys elucidation of the merits and
 xchequer deprecating any discussion on the conduct of the King of
Iolland in that 1 Iouse as hishly inmproper. In this opinion other Hon. Members coincided, and here the discussion ended.
The Irish Miscellaneous Estimates, and the discussion on the Wine
 evening. We regret we cannot aflord room for the arguments of Mr
Robing and Mr. Courtenay (the lormer of whom observed that he
sliould take an early opportunity of 6.iould take an early opportunity of reppy yng to the observations of
Mr. . Thomson) they mui be read at length in the daily papers
to be duly amponitey the further progreano of the BBill, whith, howe vas read , iailed in preventing
ordered to be comitted on Monday next. ordered to be committed on Monday next.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { TUESDAY. } \\
& \text { ice that on the }
\end{aligned}
$$

Colonel Evass gave notice that on the 5 th of September he should cove fry with Prusia, France, ory nethociations entered into by this
couns, relative to the war now going on betwen Rusia and Poland.
Mr. Alderman Thoon Posos presented a petition from the Shipowners omplaining of the quarantine fee of 51.14 s . 6 d . charged on all vessela periorming quarantine. Hon. Members contended that the complaint
Mr. HUME and other
was well founded ; that the fee was partial and unjust, and that re resencations on the subject had been made in vain.
Mr. Alderman Thomrson then gave notice that on Monday the 5 th
The Town Clerk of Great Grimeby was examined as to the delay of the return of the writ after the last election. He stated that an
accumulation of businezs, and a severe domestic calamaity, had caused him to neskect the retura till Sunday; but that as soon as he dis.
covered it, he made arrangements to forward it by express. He had no conversation with any person about the delay.
The House was satisfied with the explanation,
Town Clerk were therefore discharged from further attendance on the
Mr. R. Gospon then moved come resolutions founded on the re-
ovit and evidence of the last Dublin Election Committee, where
ribery and undue interference werl proved bribery and undue interference were proved.

Mr. Distros en entreatco of ithe Hon
Mr. Rig GondoN was however inexorable, and a debate ensued that
 prosecute those who had been suilty of 'bribery; but negativing do
Gordon's resolutions by the effect that undue influence had been exercised by Government.
The Commitree on the Reform Bill was postponed to Weduestas. and the House adjourned at thrien o'clock.
On the occasion of the presentation of petitions complaining of the Mr. Hugres intimetede (arm dafterwards gave a regular notice on the
subject) that it was his intention to move, that on Saturday ord subject) that tit was his intention to move, that on Saturday order of
the day have precedenoe of notices ; and that on all subsequen
Tuesdays, Thuredays, and Sat Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.' the orders of the day shuond
have like precedence, till the Reform Question should be dibpoed

 replied, that hey were sentin compliance mith the the public peace, and with positive orders not to interfere in the The Chancellon of the Exchequer having moved that the Houre
resolve into Committee on the Reform Bill
 tions he had received on the subject) he would postpone, ilil the
bringing up of the report of the Bill, his contemplated proposition that the number of Members should be diminished.
The House then went into Committee.

 annual value of 101
Nif. HUNT thereupon moved the amendment of which he had given
notice-viz, that all householders paying taxes should have vote and maintained that the Bill wours paying taxes should have a vote,
persons payins scot and lot had votes. persons paying scot and lot had votes
The CHANcELLO of the Excreo enter int the question of universal suffraze: and the he would not sent proposition, to extend the right of voting to payers of scot and
lot, he could rot akree to it, as it was a complete departure from the principle of the Bill.
Mr. HUNr's amendment was rejected by a majority of 122 agsinat 1 .
Colonel Divies then proposed an amendment, to the eflect tlat the owners of freeholds within cities and boroughs should vote at the county elections.
antended discussion, which terminated in the rejea The Comminee ent. by a majojority of the.
Tingideration of clause 21 , reported progress, and assion, was postponed. The Cluairman then
whit again. passed, an amendment having been introduced providing that in case
of the death of the Princess Victoria 6, voul. of the annuits should
The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House The House went into Cominitee on Le Fevre's Divorce Bill in
Thich Mr. Hume and other Members expressed a hope that the itme which Mr. Hume and other Memberse expressed a hope that the time
was not far distant whien the House would cease to be annoged with divorce billa. The House having resumed,
Mr. HUME, after expressing his
Mr. Hume, after expressing his astonishment at a rumour which had reached him, that the Coronation was to be distinguished by a
brevet promotion, moved for various returna, to shew the extent of Homotions since the last accounts on the subject were laid. before the House, of the number of officers who have been allowed to oell their
half. pays, 8 .c. The Hon. Member observed, that he could not believe when there were already so many more generals than regiments, an
when so many promotions had taken place, without due regard merit or service, that so frantic and extravagant a proceeding would be thought ol.
Sir H. HARDE begged to rebut the Hon. Member's unfounded
charge againat the army and declared that former promotions took place with due regard to economy.
Mr. Hume donied that he had made any charge against the 'army; all he complained of was, that the Go Ser R. VYyan repeated his question as to the withdrawal of the
French troops from Belgium.-Tbe CHANCELLOR of the ExCRBQUBR' answer was similar to that kiven in the other House The House then went into Committee on the Ref
Therm resumed the consideration of the 21 st clause, conferring the riggt,
voting on tenanta paying lol. a year rent, in weekly payments, which was ultimetely carried against an amendment, moved by Mr. Camp The House then resumed; the Chairman reported progress, and
obtained leave to sit again; when the other Orders of the day weto disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock
Mr. Craspros said he had a Patition to present, signed by Mr
Sergeant O'Loghlin, Mr. Pat mergeant
men, complainink of Mrose misconduct on the part of the Sheriffs in Gentleman was proceeding to state a variety of circumstances on which the charge of unfairness was grounded, when he was called
order by Mr. W. Wynn, who said, an there were charges which migh right to prejudge upon this Petition what might at a future tim
come before an Election Committee. The Speaker concurred in the view taken by the Right Hon. Gen-
tleman, and after a lew words froin Mr. Grattan and Mr. Hume, the Petition was withdrawn.
Mr Lernoy wished to ask his Hon. and Learned Friend, whether,
in what Coshat fell from him the other nikht, he meant to deny that Sir W.
Gosett accompanied Mr. Latouche in his canvassing of the city of ublin?
Mr. Crampron said he was authorised by Sir W. Gossett to say be
did not canvass-did not ko about canvassing for ${ }^{\text {r }}$. did not canvass-did not ko about canvassing for Mr. Latouche. He
did not ask Sir W. Gossett whether he accompanied Mr. Latoche, ccaise that was not the charge.
Mr. Lambent presented two petitions, one from the Protestants he other trom the Roman Catholics, of Ross, in the county of Wex
 he deemind it to have been a premeditated and unprovened abject di
He added, that the recent memorial to Ministers on the subjecho not originate with the Hon. Member
obtained Mr. O'Connell's signature to it.
Mr. Maxwecs stated that he had a document, aigned by forty ma-
gistrates of the county of Wexford, declaring that they deemed the istrates of the county of wexford, decharing that preservation of the pesc
 useful body; and he could not contemplate a than took occasion to animadvert severely on the conduct of certain Irish Membern
waited on Earl Grey, respecting the dispersion of the yemanry the Government. Gentleman. way. ito the newspapers; ; and gave his opinion that there moull Hon
no peace in Ireland while the yeomanry force existed. The He ight no peace in Learned Gentleman said that the Administration had

## Mr. Stanley considered the language of the Hon, and Leani Member an highly inflammatory.

were received.
Colonel SIBTHORPE stated that he had received letters from liver pool, mentioning that the Rothsay Castle steamer had such was the
tised as a Government packet. He wiohed to know if such of the fact? If not, he suggested that such abuse of the
Government should be prevented, as he doubted not that
Gol
 tigation. The vessel had no further connection with the Government
than having, at times, carried troops.
The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and, The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and,
for the third evening, proceeded with the discussion of the 2lst clause. The Chairman put the several verbal amendments which had been a very lengthened discussion, the clause was adopted.
The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House THE following statement of Dr. LuSHINGTON in the House of Commons on the 15th of April last, must be recollected by many of our readers. To preclude all mistake, we quote the Mirror of Parliament of that day, from which it appears that the Learned Doctor said-
Slaves in the island of Jamaica, have authorised me to state, that they are ready to consent to a measure for the emancipation of their Slaves, if His Majesty's Government should think such a step
This assertion of course travelled back to the place whence the Doctor says it came. Let us see what was its reception there :
"At a respectable and very numerous Meeting of the Coloured and Black Slave Holders, held at the Court-house, Montego Bay, Jamaica, on Monday. June 13, pureuant to public Ad
"John Mandenson, Esq., in the Chair,
The following Rsolutions were put and unanimously agreed to :-
"Resolved-That we, the Coloured and Black Slave Holders, in the parish of St. James, have viewed with astonishment and regret the parish of St. James, have viewed with astonishment and regret
an aseertion made by Dr. Lushingron, in the British House of Commons, on the 15th April last, 'That the free people of Colour, Lushrngton, to consent to a measure for the emancipation of their own Slaves, if it should be considered necessary.
"Resolved-That we conceive Dr. Lushington to have been mialed on this subject, and from the opinion we entertain of that
Gentleman, we are satisfied he would not have advanced what he did, but for the partial and deceptious statements of some individuals.

Resolved-That whosoever authorised Dr. Lushington to make the foregoing assertion, did that which the Coloured and Black Slave Holders in this parish most positively and distinctly disclaim, would they assume to themselves the right of voting away or dis posing of other persons' property without their consent.
"Resolved-That as British subjects, we acknowledge our allegiance to our revered Sovereion, and obedience to the laws of the country in which we live, and shall feel it our bounden duty to pro-"Resolved-That the Chairman sign these Resolutions, and that he cause them to be published in the three County Papers of this sland, and in the Times and John Bull Newspapers.
(Signed)
(signed) "JOHN MANDERSON, Chairman." Tunbridge.- Elopement.-On Saturday morning, whilst the family frock-cont, was observed to drive up to 1-y cottage, situated in this neighbourhood. Soon afterwards a lady made her appearance, engay Lothario immediately set off with rapidity. The lady has since
 alled Alderman Venables over the coals for voting for the Marquis
of Chandos's amendment. The worthy Alderman said, that taking
it for granted that he had made an unconditional promise to the it for granted that he had made an unconditional promise to the
Livery at his election, to support the Bill, he did not consider it a
violation of his duty to vote for an amendment of which so considera. ble a majority approved, and which appeared to him to be an important
improvement of the Bill itself, and an act of justice to a great mass of the penple. He really felt it a point of conscience to to vote upon
the occasion, not so much against his Majesty's Ministers, as in favor of persons who unght not to be eeccludded from the constituency.
-The Committee, however, so forcibly urged the necessity of a more strict future observance on the part of Alderman Venables of the
great condition upon which they had founded their choice of great condition upon which they had founded their choice of
Representatives, as to draw from the worthy Alderman an assurance that there should be no further cause of complaint.
A circular has been issued from the Comptroller. General's Office to the several inspecting officers of the Coast Guard, stating that a promotion of one Commander, one Lieutenant, and one Mate will
take place annually; and it is held out as an inducement to ollicers In this important servent
In addition to recent measures taken to proparate primary in-
struction in the towns and villages of this Metropolis, the King has granted various annual pensions to be dedicated to the education of
a certain number of females, with a view to their being employed as instructresses. Before, however, any female can enpoy this privi-
leke, she must engage to follow the profession of a schoolmistress, and undergo an examination as to her perfect knowledge of the
English language, grammatical analysis, logic, and the elements of On Wednesday afternoon, while the Royal Horse Guards (Blue)
were on duty in the Court--yard of St. James's Palace, one of the where on duty in the Court-yard of st. James's Palace, one of the
stantly belonking to the band suddenly took frixht, and almost in-
stis rider. The animal plunged violenty, and struck the unfortunate man on the head with his fore legs, and fractured his skul. He was immediately taken up and cenveyed to the nearest
surkeon's, who, having topped the bleedink, he was taken in a coach
to to the barracks, Knightsbridge. Orders were immediately kiven to
shoot the horse, which was done in a few minutes afterwards in Marl-
borough-vard
 Gradiellow, the, Postmaster, found gildy for Corkery in Dublin, and
loining a letter, were removed last week from Kingstown of boar-
low the Bussora transport, which is expected to sail forthwith.
THe Havest. The harvest has now become general in the North
of England and Scotland Eng harvest.- The harvest has now become general in the North
The crops and Scotland; and in the South it is about completed
There represented to be a full average tity, whilst the quality of the kresented to be a full average in quan-
last seasidedly superior to that of as a proof of which , as regards wheat at least, we may
state that new wheat is already selling as high as old. Mr. Long Wellesley's children having been brought back from
Paris, and surrendered to the Court of Chancery, he has been libe
rated from the Fleet Prion The kelp trade, whish by late legislative enactments is utterly
ruined as regards Ireland, affiorded means of sustenance to 40,000 families on the coasts of Galway and Mayo.
The Brighton Munder.- Holloway has made a voluntary confes sion, that he alone perpetrated the borrid deed; and that he was
prempted to it, from a feeling of revenge towards his wife and her
reatives. The female is stillin cuat Wednesday an inquest was held at the Red Lion, Walworth, on the
body of Frances Barnett, whose death was occasioned in rather
singular manne body of Frances Barnett, whose death was occasioned in rather a
singular manner. It appeared that the decpased, who was an elderly
woman, had been afllicted for some years her throat, foen whicll she had medical adverice, but to no avomail, as the
disease in creased instead of diminished. from the incroduction of the handle of a spoon down her throat when
the pain was at its probann, was at its height, she purchased an instrument called a
horenth it was in the frquent habit of operating upon
herself. On the preceding day, while in the kitchen alone, it ap-
paered that the unfortunate deceased was atticked with pain and peared that the unfortunate day, while in the kitchen alone, it ap
having had recourse to the probang, she rupturced with pain, an
of the throat while in the of the vessel
heard, some heard, some persons ran into of using it, and a faint scream being
found leaning Yound leaning against the dresser, with the probang in deceased was
Fomiting blood. Althourh medich, and
cured verdict to that effect was returned. minutes from suffocation, and

Wedngspap.-The Lord Chancellor did not take his seat in Court
this morning until half-past 11 o'clock, his Lordship haviny been morning until half-past 11 o'clock, his Lordstip haviny previously
Mr. James, and two or of Lhree other a Counsmitter of Privileges. To make a motion, which they said was entirely requested
The Lord Chancellor-I The Lord Chancellor-I am determined not to heerrany thing that not in the, paper; I will not hear it. Last night I sat here until
half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear a single bankrupt petition.
vill go on with the regur will go on with the regular business. Registrar, call the paper.-The
first petition beeng frst petition being called o
Mr. Kindersley said-
Rose and Mr. Montagu, and-
The Le same side, my Lord, as Mr.
The Lord Chancellor-Then I hope, Sir. you, will not go nver the now arrived at the 24 th of August, yourself to new matter. We assure you it is no pleayou will use your to hear the same arguments thrice repeated. But
you willuse your own discretion. No doubt it will be a wise one.
Mr. Kindersley was proceeding with his argument, when
The Lord Chancellor said-Stop, Sir. The noise in the Hall is so great, 1 will have it cleared.- [The Hall was much crowded.]-
Oficer (said his Lordship in a loud tone. clear the Hall-cear the
Hall; I insist upon the Hall being cleared. This is the only Court in the kingdom where the mob dare to make a noise. The Lord Chancellor said-I I still hear some one talking louder
Thers and The Lord Chancellor said-I still hear some one talking louder
than Mr. Kindersley. I desire the Hall to be immediately cleared of every one besides Counsel and Attornies.
The officers immediately began to order off all the persons stand-
ing at the sides of the seats for Counsel, and those sitting immediing at the sides of the seats for Counsel, and those sitting immedi-
ately under the Bench.
The Lerd
The Lord Chancellor-It is not those within eight that make the oise, it is those we cannot see. Clear the Hall.
The officers having put his Lordship's order into execution, placed Court, except those having business. Mr . Kind Mr. Kindersley then proceeded with his argume
petition, which did not possess any public interest.
The Jewees of the Princess or Orange.--The New York Com-
mercial Advertiser of the 30 ot of July informs us the portion of the jewels of which the Princess was rolbed about two years since has been recovered in that city. The following is the
"New York, July 30.-The Collector of this port being informed on Thursday that there was reason to suppose that smuggled pro-
perty was concealed in a house in Pearl-street, hetween Elm and Broadway, got a search warrant from the Police office, and repaired
to the place in company with the Marshal of the district and others. to the place in company with the Marshal of the district and others.
Admittance being refused, they broke open the doot. They found a man in the second story, who made no opposition to the search, which
resulted in finding a box, of the size of an ordinary pistol case, conaining an immense number of valuable jewels, which have been identines as constituting a small portion on the whole taken from the
Princess, their value being about 100,000 dollars. It was not suspected at the time that they were part of this property, but on exa-
mination by Clievalier Huygens and the Dutch Consul, and a refermination by Chevalier Huygens and the Dutch Consul, and a refer-
ence to the description contained in the printed advertisement Consul took out a warrant for the apprehension of the individual in whose possession they were found, and several police officers pro-
ceeded to the house with an interpreter, who, on knocking at the ceeded to the house with an interpreter, who, on knocking at the
door, was accosted by a man from the second story window, and conversation, when the other observed that he would come down and open the door; instead of which he got out of a door or window in
the rear of the house, and made his the rear of the house, and made his escepe. He was addressed and
conversed in the French language. He is said to be an Italian of the name of Carara. Those who wish for a solution of the mystery of
the atstraction of the jewrls will of course hope for his speedy Horrible Fantricide.-The neikhbourhood of Fetter-lane was yesterday thrown into great alarm by the statement of a horrible
fratricide, committed in Norwich-court. It appears that two bro-
thers, of the name of worsildine afterwards came to blows. During the contest the eldest, aked about
24 , is said to have struek the younger, aged 18. a dieadful blow in the stomach, which caused his instant death. The deceased bad
been married only four month. Information was given on Wedneaday at Worship-street office of a hurglary and robbery, committed the nikht before, in the honse of
Paul Mullet, Esq. Enfield, where the thieves gained an entrance Paur Mut the back. Evindow, and succeederd in carrying oft property of
throuider
considerable value, consisting of table and tea spoons, a silver waiter several great coats, hats, silk umbrellas, and other articles
Bailoon.-Mr. Green répeated his night ascent from Vauxhall on
Monday evening, in honour of His Majesty's natal dav, acompanied Monday evening, in honour of His Majesty's natal day, acompanied
by a Mr. Adams. The effect was most grand and imposing; and descended near the residence of Madame Vestris, about a mile sand a half from Croydon; where Mr. Grern left his balloon in the care of
Mr. Adams, and arrived at the Gardens about 12 o'clock, amidst the Mr. Adams, and arrived at the Gardens about 12 o'clock, amidst the
reiterated plaudits of the most crowded and fashionable assemblage

WhE NEW SPORTING MAGAZZNE for September, will con ngraved by Webb, from n Painting by R. B. Davis, and another ligzlly finishlif,






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## 

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 DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.


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FASCINATION.
Twas Fenton's bright boots that attracted Ann Page,
And won her at last ; but the lumtnous age



## to Correspondents.

The attack mentimed by Mr. P. is not worthy notice-the oharacter
of the Uest mulit Planter is not to be assailed successfully by such
palpable absurdity.
The letter about the extraordinary remissness at Aldermanbury
Church ought to be authenticated, on account of the seriousness of the Church outh ht to be aut authentricatedt, on account of the serioussusss of the
ckarge it contains against a clergyman-we can scarcely credit the cause of the absence.
We cannot ansuer all the numerous letters ne have received with
respect to the Lorn Chancenon's slumber in the Court of Chunceryrespect to the LoRn ChancelLon's slumber in the Court of Chuncery-
it is only surprising to us how he keeps his eyes open so long as he
does-ve believe the Secretary hus received orders to Rap his Lordship occasionally during the evening sittings.
W Ycarry will have the pamphlet $r$

## Tuesday- with thanks. The V. shall be foruar

The V. shall be forwarded to Mr. A. to-morrov with acknowledg-
ments.
Whould be considered bring forvard Mr. Stocker's case next Sunday, if it should be considered necessary.
We have not suace to dray to
 of the art which we have seen, the Head of the sivxo
by that gentleman, is certainly one of the very finest.
A Correspondent exquires $w$ where Mit G
A Correspondent enquires "where Mr. Green came down on Wod-
nesday night " We cannot say; but we should think, considering the
hour at which he wont up, that he must have cone down nesday night , We cannot say; but we should think, considering the
hour at which he wont tup, that he must have come dlown where JacoB
toas when the candle went out-in the dark-Our anxious friend had
better enguire of woas when the candle went out-in the dark-Our anxious friend had
better enquire of Mr. G. himself.
of A Monday Edirion (for the Country) is published at Three
o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, August 28.

The King entered his sixty-serenth year on SundayHis Majesty's birth-duy
great rejoicings on Monday.
The Bachelors' Revel, given in honour of the day, far surpassed all former ones, both in variety and sports, and the spirit and regularity with which they were conducted
throughout the day. At a little before nine o'clock, the procession, which consisted of the Committee and the Juvenile Cricket Players, being the sons of respectable tradesmen of Windsor and Eton, dressed alike in white jackets and tronsers, musable old gentleman being considered the father of all cricketers. At nine.o'clock it began to move, preceded by a band of muric and a
number of splendid colours, bearing various devices. When the pronumber of splendid colours, bearing various devices. When the pro-
cession arrived in the "Bachelors' Acre" a Royal Salute was fired, cession arrived in the "Bachelors' Acre" a Royal Salute was fired,
and the sports commenced in the order described in a bill as follow: Boys under 15 years of ape to play a match at cricket, 11 of a side;
the winners to have ribands and fil. each. The losers 6 d. pach. A the winners to have ribands and Gil. each. The losers $6 d$ d pach. A Boys to cling
cricket-matcl.
Four boys to wind a string, six yards long, round a peg, for a pair of shoes.
Six men, blindfolded, to whip a ball out of a hole, with carters'
whips, for a fustian jacket, the losern to have ls. pach. Jumpink in sacks for a beaver hat, the best o
J no race. Each man to bring his own sack.
or no race. Each man to bring his own sack.
A ginkling match, ten minutes, by girls, for
A have ls. each.
A gingling match, fifteen minutes, by men, for a good frock.
A donkey race for a new bridle; the best of heats; four to
A donkey race for a now bridle; the best of heats; four to stat
no race. The riders to have ls. eachi
Four men to grin throukh horge collars for a pair of breeches,
Four boys to dip in a tub of wate for eels, for a crown piece.
Four men to grip in a tub of water for eells, for a crown piece.
Fours to eat rolls and treacle for a silk handkerchief.
Back-swording for a purse of 30 s . ; for the second best a purse of
20s. Four pair to play, and play the ties ofl. The losers to have 1 s .
each.
Wrestling for a purse of 10 s ; the losers to have ls. each. Two
pair to play, and play the tie oif.
There was also a dinner
Thay and the the
Majesty graciously sent tivo fat hucks.
The King came to town on Wedren
The King came to town on Wednesday, and held a Levee at St. Jamcs's Palace, and returned to the Castle in the evening.
Tark, by the Right were inspected on Friday, in the IIome
Ther Lord FREDERI
The interview between the Duke of Wellington and
Lord GRey on Thursday, was connected with the suhject Lord Grey on Thursday, was connected with the suhject
of the fortresses on the Belgic frontier. Althongh fully of the fortresses on the Belgic frontier. Althongh fully
competent to the managenent of our Foreign policy themcompetent to the management of our Foreign policy them-
selves, the present Ministers thought it just as well to take a little advice from the illustrious head of the late Cabinet.
We have a better opinion of the Whigs than we had-they We have a better opinion of the Whigs than we had-they
sacrificed pride to prudence, a thing we scarcely thought sacriaced pride
them capable of.
AT last, the 21 st clause of the Revolution Bill has got
through the Conmittee, aud the inalvertence of Ministers through the Committee, and the inadvertence of Ministers
which introduced into it the proviso respecting the halfyearly payment of rent, has been deliberately replaced by another, which gives the privilege of voting to weekly tenants
at three-and-tenpence.
Is not this-if anything were still wanting to blow the whole mass of incongruities to atoms, quite enough to do it? It is not more than a month ago that Ministers, who apologised and foundered rbout their inadvertence in inserting the half-yearly clanse, admitted by the fact of its insertion, that they did not consider tenarts paying 501. a year, quar-
terly, people of sufficient substance or credit to be entrusted terly, people of sufficient substance or credit to be entrusted
with the elective franchise ; and now we find these very same with the elective franchise; and now we find these very same
men proposing and carrying, nithout a division, an amendment to that clanse, which gives the same right to the lowest class of householders paying ten pounds a year by weekly Antalments of three stillings and tenpence
And this alteration has been made, it seems, at the suggestion of the Birmingham Cmion, the great advocates for the
Bill, the whole Bill, and Nothing but the Bili, as Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bilig, as
et stood three months ago. But what will our readers think, when they are told that Ministers, although they have conceded the point to the Radicals as far as concerns England, hare actually retained the clause which they declared had been inadrertently smuggled into the English Bill, in
Scotch Reform Bill, in which it stands at this moment
Of course, when the English Bill has got out of the Committee, the scotch and rish Bias will be hrought forward, so that all three Bills may go up to the Lords together; for it cannot undertake to consider so vital a measure as Reform piece-meal, but that they must have all three Bills ibcfore them pefore they begin their deliberations upon the question. Such is the feeling towards the hateful measure, thet it was
with difficulty a House could be made on
Lord Grey has stated that General Gerapd has orders
LORD GREY has stated that General GERARD has orders
to evacyate Belgium-but the movement is not rapid, nei-
ther do we believe it will be complete. It appears that a
certain proportion of the French army is to occupy certain postsand fortified towns;-this will not do. One Frenchman is more than must be left in Belgium ; und Soult says, to ranaquillize the French, that many more than one will be kept there. Lord 'Grey would not wilfully make a mis. statement, but he and his friend at the Foreign Office play diplomacy at shocking odds with the veteran Talleyrand.
The Government seems to hope to patch up something about Belgium, which may palliate the blunders and miscondact of which they have been guilty with regard to Por-
tugal; we trust, however, that Mr. Courtensy will not tugal; we trust, however, that Mr. Courtenay will not
be so very good-natured as to postpone his motion beyond be so very
Tuesday.
When our readers shall have attentively perused the extracts of evidence taken before the Dublin Election Committee, which we submit in another part of to-day's paper, they will not, perhaps, be so much surprised at the decisive return of Lord Ingestrie and Mr. Shaw for that city, as the Ministers were. Their defeat is signal-the triumph ver them complete.
Nothing can more distinctly point ont the re-action that has taken place in popular feeling with regard to Lord Grey's Administration, and the Reform Bill, (without which it could not exist a fortnight), than the returns which have been made in open and populous places since the mingled cunning and absurdity of the revolutionary measure
have been made evident. At Weymouth their candidate have been made evident. At Weymouth their candidate
was beaten to shivers by one of the most marked. distinguished and decided anti-reformers living-Mr. Baring Wall. At Grimsby the nominees of their partizan, Lord Yarborough, were driven from the feld, although every them; and Lord Loughborough, the son of Lord Ross lyn, and Capt. Fitzeroy, the brother of Lord South ampton, were returned by a greater majority than even helly and Marris, the pets of Reform, have been obliged to give in, lest the nortal Whig to endure. At the close the poll stood:- for

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Shaw .........................1,123 } \\
\text { Ingentrie............. } 1,96
\end{array} \\
& \text { IARESTRIE …................. SHS }
\end{aligned}
$$

This, coming on the heels of Mr. Stanley's successful NEGATIVE to Mr. Gordon's resolution, will shake the before the Committee as they please-here is evidence of mistrust and umpopularity which neither tiickery can hide

It is generally understood that the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord Augistis Fitzclarence will be the new Irish Bishop, in the room of Dr. Ponsonisy, to be promoted.
It is stated that the Right Hon. Lord Frenerick FitzClarence is to be appointed Colonel Commandant of one of
the Regiments of the Life Guards.

The surprize which Mr. Staniey's violent opposition to lecreased by his notorions disinclination to remain in the Cabinet after he believed himself deceived. The disagreement between him and the Duke of Richmond, on the on ircumstance which has bern a good deal talked of-the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Stanley disagree-they renade the means of recouciliation between them ; but during this little discussion, the King became too ill to visit Good-
wood-although His Majesty was well enough to drive ont wood-although His Majesty was well enough to drive ont
wice every day, to hold a Levee in London, and an Investiure of the Garter, Banquet, \&c. at which the Duke of Richmond attended. This litle smub of Lord Grey's was
guite characteristic, but, as far as we can understand the quite characteristic, but, as far as we can understand the
affair, really much harsher than the Duke of Richmonn's conduct deserved.
Every man we meet begins talking of new Pecrs, for the burpose of a majority, and erery homest man diselaims al of the 191 h of June last; if the measure was unjustifiable ceeling inder the atternate attucks of ridicule and hatred. shoult any Whig historian ' presume to censure the policy of he created Peprs, so will Lard Grey-he wished to keep himself on the throme, Lord Grey to keep himselfin officeet all condemn Charlfs X., and some commend Lord RREY; but where is the difference betwern the two? None, except that one is a King and the other a Whig
Iu spite of Ministerial declamation, we are convinced of their attachment to the old system, that is, when it lets them into power-the nomination-system is their delighr, and they will establish it as a Ministerial privilege in the Upper. The constitutional bowels of Whiggery still yearn for rotten boroughs, and must therefore be gratified by a contemplation
of their successors; the souls of Schedule A. will migrate of their successors; the sonls of Schedule A. Will migrate
into titled nominces, wafted upon writs and patents into the hodies of country gentlemen, they will again be subjected to the voice of a patron, and expiate whole centuries of couse
rative principle by a few short days of violence and folly. It would really be matter of surprize to us, if any gentleman of true and chivalrous honour could be found to accept
Peerage as a supporter of the Reform Bill. There is a a Peerage as a supporter of the Reform Bill. There is a
wide difference between a pledged Representative (bad as that is) and a pledged Peer; the Representative may retire, and in giving up his seat, give up his engagements; but a Peerage is irrevoeable, the price has been paid and cannot be refunded; conscience may exclaim and reason prevail,
but the Peer, in obeying his conscience, must outrage his but the Peer, in obeying his conscience, must outrage his
honour, or in preserving his honour, must outrage his

Ministers will be as cunning in their management of such Lords as they are in their management of the delegate Commons. No one may oppose them on wine, timber, or any
subject they set their hearts upon; the slightest symptom of subject they set their hearts upon; the slightest symptom of
difference is argued into a hostility to the Reform Bill: " if
this vote he carried, the Ministers go out, and there's an
end of Reform in Parfiament ;"-And very difficult will it e, we take the liberty of informing the noble embryos for any one to throw off the shackles in which his own plenges his chains, well and good for himself; but, as a man of sengi bility, he will have nothing left but to pray for an inmediate revolution, which may wipe out together the offiee of a Peer
and his own vile obligation.
We have the satisfaction to state, for the information of such of our readers as (like ourselves) believe that the only node of keeping any thing like order in England, under the
Reform Bill, will be by military power Reform Bill, will be by military power, that an additional orce of 10,00 men orders have been issued for the increase of the standing
army to that amount. When the Great Captain was at the army to that amount. When the Great Captain was at the
head of the Government, we neither had nor needed such a force, nor, iudeed, until the present economical Ministry came into power had we thirty or forty men of war in com mission, sailing about from Portsmouth to Deal and froin Deal to Portsmouth. "Countermarching from Ealing to Acton and from Acton to Ealing." But it makes patronage, and that is something. The soldiers we believe to be necessary.
In this Paper, and several others, an adrertisement has appeared which somewhat puzzles plain people. It is headed Coronation," and announces that the arrangements
being now complete for the comfortable accommodation of a being now complete for the comfortable accommodation of a
limited number of persons to be admitted to the north imited number of persons to be admitted to the north
and south aisles of Westminster Abbey; single tickets-or boxes for families (i.e. family boxes) consisting of ten sittings each, may now be had by applying at the (box) office, What this means like.
What this means we, like our neighbours, do not exactly nderstand. Ts the ceremony of the King's Coronation to paying at the door and taking a box? Who is to derive the emoliment-surely not the Government?-the Dean and Chapter? -we hope not. It is true. the whole affair has been taken out of the hauds of the Great Officers by whom Coronations have hitherto been conducted, and to whom the privilege of giving tickets properly belonged-but to pay to what does it mean? If really and truly the regime of Drury
whe Lane is to be observed in Westminster Abhey, and the receipts at the door are to be set off against the scenery aud o doubt have it placarded all orer London in an affiche nnouncing that "half-price will take place after the anoint ing," and "s that no money will be returned;" and certaindy nothing can be more applicable than the customary "Vivant Rex et Regina" at the bottom of the bill.
We really wish that "His Majesty's servants" would explain the meaning of all this; for certain it is, in these days it cannot be intended to give the public all the accommodation proffered in this advertisement-and we, amongst a vast many others, have a great curiosity to know who are the privileged showmen who are to take the money for extm
biting the King and QUEEN of England in the AbBEY biting the King and Queen
Church of Westminster.
CHERCH of Westminster.
The tradesmen and others who are not disposed to admire he rush-light ecconomy of the present arrangement, call the ceremony, the "Half-Crounation.
When Lord Brovgham objected to the agency of Sir Whblim Betham in a peerage case the other day in the House of Lords, somebody asked one of his subordinates why the Chancellor was so severe upon the Herald that morning ? "I don't know," said the Sub
it is because my Lord writes in the Times

The mistakes into which ignorant zeal betrays the female canters within the bills of mortality, are sometimes very ludicrous. There is a liquid sold in the shops, called "Carturight's black reviver," intended to restore their on imal brilliancy to coats, waistcoats, and pantaloons, be, ஈe nourning. What the success of the preparation may bith fair pretend to say : but this we know, that a Mishan Antilavery Societ of either the Clapham or the existence of the BLack reviver, without taking for trouble to ascertain its precise use, purchased and
warded to one of the female secretaries of her philanthropic lub, ten dozen bottles of the mixture, to be sent ont the West Indies, as likely to refresh the negroes who might be ainting under the weight of their labour. Any thing to cvive the poor Black was worth having; and the be rexipacked up ready for exportation, may be seen at the resi Bence of a Mrs. OVENS, or Tongs (really we forget Bellair Villa, near the Lime-kilns, at the back of Acrething neredible as this proof of idiotisin may appear, itis ordities. which, however, we thank our good stars we have mos which, however, we
seriously damaged.
Tiff public has been amused and edified by two or three Earl Grey and Mr. Stanley and the Irish Radicals, in which the latter threatened the former with desertion on the Reform Question, if certain measures were not taken with regard to Ireland-the degradation, of which a Minister an effort which who, for the sake of clinging oflo and Government too, submits to this sort of dictation, one cond, carcely believe bearable, but that we see Grey. nor the ess lofty incivility of Mr. Stanley, conciliated these Bibernian independents, and although Lord GREY made a as at of " not caring about them," in language as insulting as the can well imagine, in the House of Lords, still to carry the Reform Bill, that is, to keep office, Lord Grey is concede what they ask, because they know it to be mean
rst leading step to the dissolution of the Union-we mpal the disarming of the Yeomanry.
The Irish Radicals ask for the disbandment of the Yeo. manry-Lord Grey refuses this, and " lifts his head and says he has refused it, and does not care a penny-piaco about the Irish Radicals, having at the very same talking sented to disarm the Yeomanry! This is fine tal we
small thanks to my Lord Grex, as Paddy would say is to small thanks to my Lord Grev, as Paddy would say is to
lets the unhappy Protestant wear the uniform whid is mark him for death-and takes away the

The proposition now afloat is, to disarm the Yeouranry, and
lodge their arms in the Ordnance Depots, as the only places of security. Mark that. Why, the Oray, fifty miles distant from the places to are still to bear the odious because loyal the Yeomanry are sond to be disarmed by Government name not only disarmed, but their means of defence from the odinm which their loyalty entails upon the
them
taken from them, and carre this-that should his love of place and the influence of that Son-in-law of his, induce him to consent to this measure for the sake of currying (we mean no personal allusion to Lord DURHAM) favour with these Irish Ultras, he may rely upon it, that the result will be a general abdication from Ireland of the Protestants
He may aid the Pope in raising fifty Regiments of He may aid the Pope in raising fifty Regiments of
Guards if he pleases-he may receive nuncios and legates, and do what he likes, if he once submits to this dictationIreland will be deserted by the Protestants, desertion being
the only alternative left, since their annililation, if they the only alternativ
remain, is certain.
This may sound wild and absurd, but we speak not with out good grounds for what we say; and although their conwhict of they gave gave to Ministers, after having seen the brilliant display of financial talent which they were good enough to mach, we dhese "rough-shod"" Whigs in a career which canno check these "rough-shod" to reduce our Home to a level with our FOREIGN politics-Cau we say more

We are happy to announce the return of that staunch Loyalist and anti-Reformer Mr. John Jones, for the borough of Carmarthen: this makes the SEVENTH RETURN of antiReformers since the exposure of the real merits of the Reform Bill, and the sincerity of its contrivers. Mr. Baring Wall
has been returned for Weymouth-Mr. Wigram for New Ross-Lord Loughborovgh and Captain Fitzroy for Great Grimsby-Jones for Carmarthen-and Lord IngesTrie and Shaw for Dublin. This speaks volumes. A
the Freeman's Journal (a staunch Reforming paper) says of this last victory-It is not La'rouche and O' Loghlin who are beaten-it is Lord Anglesea and Lord Grey.

## consistency of the times.

In two of the leading articles of the leading Journal of Europe, of August 23, the following beantiful example of consistency occurs : "" That the people of England would listen patiently to a grave proposal for bringing back into
office the surviving representatives of a faction (the Tories) office the surviving representatives of a faction (the Tories) century of systematic misrule, is more than befits the "patience of that man who has one spark of reasoning "faculty or of upright feeling within him." This is on the "systematic misrule" of fifty years, when they learn from the same authority, in a preceding column, that after it had the same a athority, in a preceding column, that after it had
existed for thirry
raised raised England to a pinnacle of unexampled glory and prosperity. For, says the Tiines, answering an allegation in
some French Journals that our Government had always pursued selfish political measures, and alluding to the Treaties of 1814 and 1815 , "Nor did we, at that splendid era of our "fame and pooer, consult the interests of our ambition,
"security, or ascendancy, more than those of our trade." "security, or ascendancy, more than those of our trade."
Strange effect of Tory misrule, to lift a country to a splendid era of fame and power! What can Reform and Whig
rule do? rule do?
We hate personality; and particularly that sort of personalify which may be canerd nnimal personality. We mean Lord BRougham has made a joke which has wit enough in it to redeem the sharpness, and we are quite sure that Lord Grex, who is the object of it, will not care one farthing about it one way or another.
Grex's extremely finat if there is an imperfection in Lord trusion of one of his Lordship's teeth. This did not escape Lord Brovgham, who, jealous of personal appearance, has nick-named the Premier, Cuhisus Dentatus. This, however, was after his fifteenth slass of Champagne.
THE account of the loss of the Rothsay steam-packet will be found anongst our news-the absolute annithiation of upwards of an hundred passengers is a most tremendous
catastrophe, but should, we think, militate in no catastrophe, but should, we think, militate in no degree
against steam navigation--a drunken obstinate master might against steam navigation--a drunken obstinate master might
run the finest sailing packet into an equal disaster- nor can We duly (we fear) appreciate the consideration of Alderman packets preatest ad vantages we have derived crom the ad, that the greatest advantages we have derived from the adaptation of
steam to the purposes of navigation are the punctuality and steam to the purposes of navigation are the punctuality and
expedition of the conveyance. Now, really, if, for the consenience of small craft, which can always keep out of the way of the swell, the pace is to be decreased, we may as well or Stationers' barges, pulled usainst tide by four-and Twent fat City badgemen. We trusi that the late dreadful disaster will have no effect upon the system, and that a few topples
overboard in Limelouse-reach, which happen to cocknies who will not get out of the way, will not interfere with the comfort and certainty of expeditious travelling which the Men may differ in opinions, and yet
honest and conscientious in his, and yet each man may be for the purpose of advocating a cause, they resort to the alteration or interpolation of extracts made from admitted The Time
of the homares, speaking of Lord Strangrord's advocacy dually, quotes from the Anmual ant his Coronation indivi much in is the fashion just now with a class of animals parison (founded of kicking dead Lions) institutes a comCoronation of His lan facts), between the proceedings at the The Four of His late Excellent Majesty King George Fhe Founth and that of His Illustrious and revered
Father. Upot the exact model of which, Lord Grev told conducted of Lords the approal of which, Lord Grey told "By Mut the ' Woe will extract the article:
by Mit the ' homg' to which the Noble Lord adverts, if performed
Royal patienss of her healm, would really impose a severe tax or the
abhence, besides being a ridiculous and grotegque exhibition


This appears in the Times to prove not only the absurdity of the ceremony of individual homage by the Peers, but to
prove that it was not performed at the time of GEORGE TIIE THIRD, whose Corontion, like every other Gions and vir tuous act of lis long and exemplary life, it is the wish and desire of his present Gracious MAJESTY exactly to imitate. Will the reader believe that the following is what actually appears in the Annual Register, 1761, p. 226, upon the sub-ject:- Whilst the $T_{e}$ Deum was singing His Masestry was enthroned,




his left cher.".
What the Times might say to this little variation, we care What the Times might say to this little variation, we care
not. What Lord GREY will say to it, we are rather anxious to know. However, the affair, in all its branches, is equally Worthy of our admiration.
We beg, for the inform
We beg, for the information of Lord GREx, to extract is given either by the Aunual Register. or the Editor of the Times, and beg to call his Lordstip's attention to the Collowing paper, which his Lordship will find at the 59th "monics observed in the Coronation of the Kings and Qucens "of England, exemplified in that of their late Sacred Majesties, King George the Third and Queen Charbotte; with amanfiner interesting. proceedings connected with thal $\begin{gathered}\text { P. 1920 by J. MAJOR, Ed. R. }\end{gathered}$ Thomson
At page 58 and 59 we say are these words,-
 clarge being fifinished, the ceremony of homage began by the Arch.
bistiop and Bishops kneelink and repeating together the followiug


The Archbishop and Bishops then kissed the King's left cheek, and the other Peers of the Realm, in their due order, immediat ty advanced to go through th
the form of the homage was as follows :-
 man of ine and limb, and of ear thy worsthip and laith and truth, I
will bear unto, you, to live and die against all manner of follis. So
help me Gon




 ind trumpets then flourished, and the people sliouted " ${ }^{\text {May }}$ M the King
ind Wive for ever
Having given this extract we take our leave of the sulject, only marvelling that Lord Grev, who is as well-informed pon all matters of history as most men, should have been encouraged, by a mis-quotation of the Times, into an exsay it would be exceedingly difficult to back out of.
A Magnificent Statue of Mr. Pitt has been opened o public riew in Hanover-square, which does iufuite credit upon this subject:-
"CuAnTry's Statue of Prrt, in IIanover-square, which has heen
coaked un in a roll of dirty sack pedestal, was unveiled to the public on Friday morning betwern
 others of the warm political admirers of the deceased stat
subscribers to his Statue, were present upon the occasion.
With respect to the material in which the Statue was
veloped, it signifies little, we should think, as to the merits of the Minister or the Statue; but we like to see the sneer at the Marquis of Camden-(there is no such person as Marquis Camden)-because it proves that the sacrifice made by that noble follower and "" political admirer of the
deceased statesmen," to the Public, is duly appreciated.

IT is said of Pigs, that when they struggle to swim, they cut their own throats. It may with equal justice be said of Whigs. Never surely was a more barefaced deliberate act
of political sulcide committed, than was perpetrated on Tuesof poyitica! sulctis His MAJssty's Ministers in the House of

Commons. in their conduct upon the Resolutions of the late Dublin Election Committee
frst, Esqrs, were, by their Agents, guilty of bribery at the last Esqrs. were, by thei
election for that city.
The second runs thus-" That it appears to this Committee that certain individuals holding official situations in Ireland, or considered to be comnected with the Irish Government, did at the last election for the City of Dublin, in contravention of the Resolutions of the House of Commons, and assist in the election and return of the sitting Members for the City of Dublin.
On Tuesday night, Mr. Robert Gordon, who had been Chairman of the Committee, brought the matter before the House of Commons, and, after a lengthened discussion, the House decided in favour of a Resolution moved by the Attorney-General (224 to 147), "That the Law Officers of the Crown be directed to institute proceedings against the individuals who were charged with having given this was cerrin lectors for "cincividuals", dis. Rut when SThis was carried, and the "individuals" disposed of, Mr. STANLEY had the courage to stand up, not merely to deny ference boldly, and to deny that the Committee had any right to go into the question of undue interference on the part of were proved, it would not vitiate the return of the Members were proved,
elected by it.
We must now, for a moment, recur to the evidence given before the Committee, for the purpose of exhibiting a few call the attention of our readers to Mr. Stanney's defence of that undue interference, and conclude by comparing the conduct and opinions of the present Government with their professions and declarations, and, above all, with their
avowed desire to effect a salutary Reform in Parliament Mr. Stanley states that Capt. Hart, now Comptroller of the Lord Lieutenant's Household, had no appointment at the the tradesmen and others dependent upon the Vice-Regal establishment; and Mr. Stanley contends, that Baron Tuyli, who is the Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, never communicated his proccedings to his Excellency; Vice Reing a freeman of Dublin, he canvassed these same Vice-Regal dependents, and others, on his own personul
account. Now let us look at the evidence. We will begin with the tradesmen :-

## Mr. Willins Lovg called in, and sworn;

Examined by Mr. Sergeant Heath, as follows
Are you a freeman of Dublin? - Yes,
Are you a coaclimaker? I am.
not now.
Do you know Captain Hart ? -1 do
What is he?-A Comptroller of the establishment of his Excellency Comptroller.
Did you, in your business as a coachmaker with respect to the INrd ,irutenant, receive any communication through Captain Hart ?-I That is the course of employ; the Comptrol
Tha communicates with the tradesmen ?-Ycs, that is the course.
Did you receive any communication from him on the
Did you receive any communication from him on the subject of
voting for the Representatives at Dublin on the last Election ?-I did. Did he come to you ?-He did.
What did Captain Hart say to you?-[The question oljected to.]
Mr. Sergeant Ludlow was heard to olject that this was not a legi-
timate mode of proving Agency
Mr. Harrison was heard in answer to the objection.
Mr. Sergeant Ladlow replied.
The Committec Room was cleared.
The Counsel and parties were called in, and informed that the Committec had resolved-That the objection taken by Mr. Sergeant
Ludlow, that Captain Hart must be proved to be an agent before evidence could be taken as to the conversation be overruled.
Mr. Lovg re-called, and forther evined by Mr. Heath, as follows. He said he came to me on the subiect of the election; be wion?speak to me respectiog it; I asked him what he had to say? he had been directed to come to me by the Lorl Lientenunt, and that his Excellency had directed him to request my vote for the Reform Candidates at the elcection; I asked if I was to understand he caane
to me officially, AND HE BAID I wAs; I said I was sorry I comply with the request, inasmuch as that I was very much interested for a particular friend of mine, who was one of the Candidates, wr Shaw; he said that he was sorry that was not able to do as required, inasmuch as if I did not, he had to be the bearer of a disagreeable message, and he would rather be the bearer of an agrecable than a
disakreeable one; he said that did not vute one; he said that he was ordered to tell me, that if Excellency; I I said I was sorry for it ; I asked him if I was to understand that I was thenceforivard to be discontimued; HE SAID YEs, 1
Was, and he took his departure, first having stated that it was not to me alone le list, which I did not read; he said it was a list of the tradespeoHave sou been dismissed ?-YEs, I HAVE
Have you voted?-Yes.
For whom?
Mr. Sergeant Ludlow ohjected that the evidence of voting could By Mr. Serieant Heath-book.
By Mr. Serjeant Heath.-On your oath did you vote?-Yes
For whom did you vore
You have been dismised since that time?-I HAve.
From being coachmaker ?-I was dismiseed froin the time of Captain Hart's interview; that was previous to my voting.
Have you the Vice Regal Arms?-No; I was informed I might Have you the dice Regal Arms?--No; 1 was informed I might
have them, but I did not put them up ; I have the King's Arms. Did yon take the King's Arms down ?-No, for I am coachmaker to His Majesty.
Had you any further cemmunication with Captain Hart on the subject of your vote ?-Yes, I had.
Who came to you next alter seeing Captain Hart; do you know Sir John Byng !-1 know him, having communications in the way of trade.
He is Commander-in-Chief of the Forces?-He was
Did he come to you after Captain Hatt ?-I was told by the people
my office that Captain Byng had been there.
Did you see him ?-I went to him in consequence.
You went in consequen beipg told by somebody that Sir John
You went in consequence, bei
Byng wished to see you ?-Yes.
yng wished to see you?-Yes.
Did you go and see him ?-Yes.

Whart called on me, I waited vonen Sir Jobn Bspg.
State what passed ?-I stated to him, when I was introduced to him the object of my visit, hearing he had waited on me the day before; the stated he was anxious to see me on a subject he understood I was he was sorry to hear it; he wished to knuw the particulars himself I ctated to Sir John, I dare say, nearly the same words as I have stated to the Committee, at least in substance, what had occurred between me and Captain Hart; he was kind enough to express his pegret at what had occurred; he said for my interest he would speak to Lord Anglesey, and try and set the matter right; I was grateful, and I asked to be allowed to call again on the following day. Sir John said he had seen Lord Anglesey on the subject; he was glad to tell Me that Captain Hart had exceeded his instructions, and he said Lord he gave, took the precaution of making a memorandum of the order
he had issued at the time of giving those orders; and he said, "T0 he had issued at the time of giving those orders; and he said, "T0 show you that these orders were exceeded, he has give
randum to show to you," and he handed me a paper.
randum to show to you," and he handed me a paper.
Did you read that paper ?-
You read it ?-Yes, I did.
Do you know the handwriting ?-No; I never saw Lord Anglesey What did you do with it when you had read it?-I returned it to Sir John Byng.
Sir John Byng.
He stated that it was a memorandum that Lord Anglesey had made?
I asked him if that was Lord Anglesey's writing, he said it was. [The witness withdrew.]
The evidence of the next witness is necessary to illustrate hat of Mr. Long; we accordingly submit it:--

Sir John Brng, K.G.H., called in, and s
Examined by Mr. Serjeant Heath.
Do you know what has
ord and honour I do not.
That paper you showed to
The Committee, that, before coming away from Dablin, I examined every paper I had, to destroy some, and to leave others for my successur ; but on bringing away may luggage, I was asked about it before
Ileft Dublin ; I did not know that I had not given it to Mr. Long. It was given into my hand for publicity ; I have endeavoured to find it. Do you believe it to be lost ?-I cannot eay it is lost; it was given In me for publicity.
He gave it to you ?-Yes, he did, in consequence of whers. aid.

## Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ludlow.

When were you served with the Speaker's warrant to produce this paper ?-On Tuesday last
Have your been in Dublin since ?-No.
By Mr. Harison.]-Did you leave papers in Dublin except official papers?-Certainly not.
By Mr.Serjeant Ludlow.]-You showed this paper to some person -I know I showed it to Mr. Long, and then considering the business all at an end, it never came to my head till I was asked for it when
Lord Anglesey took leave of me; he said, if there is any thing let it be forthcoming, that the world might see it ; there was nothing in it he did not wish to show.
You do not know now what has become of it ?-I have not an idea;
thought I had kiven it to Mr. Long. thought I had kiven it to Mr. Long.
Whether you did hand it over or keep it in your possession you
cannot teil?-I declare on my word I cannot tell.
cannot teil ?-I declare on my word I cannot tell.
You do not recollect having destroyed it?-No.
You do not recollect having destroyed it ?-No.
By the Committee.]-You have not the means of producing it ?No, I have not. I can neither tell the Committee that it has been
destroyed, or that it has not. I give my word and honour, I have not destroyed, or that it has no

## You have not the means of Here the witness withdrew

Mr. Long recalled. and examined by Mr. Serjcant Heath, as follows You said you read that over twice ?-Yes.
Can you tell the contents to the Committee ?-Not verbatim, I can
not; I can tell the Committee the purport of it, and the effiect. As nearly as you can? ?-It commenced by stating Lord Anglessy
desired it to be cominunicated to several persona employed by him desired it to be cominunicated to several persons employed by him,
that their votes are requested for the Reform candidates at the City that cheir votes are requested for the Reform candidates at the City
of Dublin Election. With respect to persons holding offices under Government, or receiving the pay of Government, the case is different, their votes
WAs Expected.
After that did you see Captain IIart ?-Yes, I did; in consequence of what occurred subsequently with Sir John Byng, I went to Capt. Hart the next day; I asked of Sir John if was to be underatood
that I was to be dismissed ? He said, Lord Anglesey said no. I went that I was to be dismiesed ? He said, Lord Anglesey said no. I went ingtructions, and that I am not to be dismissed ;' he said his recollecceceived no orders to reinstate me, and if he did receive orders he would communicate them.
Have you ever been reinstated ?-No, never; he said he was posi-
tive he had communicated to me the orders he had received.
If he received any orders to reinstate you he would let you know?
-Yes, he would be klad of having an opportunity to do it ; he should not like to do an unkind thing
This is the case of Mr. Long, who, on the $2 d$ of August, produced to the Committee a copy of the paper written by
Lord Anglesea, which was shewn him by Sir John Brxa.
[The following Extract from the Paper referred to by the witness
was read]:-

- Lord Anglesey desires it to be communicated to the several persons employed by him, that it is his request that the the support at the
Dublin Election should be given to the Reform Candidates, at least that they should not become partizans azainst the perssans supported
by the Government of which he is the head. With respect to persons holding office and receiving pay from the Government, the case
is diffrent; Lord Analeser expects their votes to be given as di-
This paper, Sir John Byng states in evidence to have been written by the Lord Lieutenant, after he (SirJohn
Byng) had told His Excellency that reports were going BYng had told His Excellency that reports were going
about, that some of the people he had employed, had threatened his tradesmen with losing his custom if they
voted against the Government Candidates. "I," says voted against the Government Candidates. "I," says
Sir Jonis Byng, "told him, I thought it right to tell him
"6 Sir JoIn Byng, "told him, I thought it right to tell him
"so, and that I either had been, or was going, to Mr. Long, " to tell him not to mind any such representations, for I was "s sure that he (Lord Anglesea) could not mean it. He "s said he was extremely obliged to me-he said, it is too bad
" that these statements should be going about, therefore I " that these statements should be going about, therefore I " have committed to paper what my sentiments are-here it
" is." Sir John ByNG adds, "I know it was in his handis." Sir John Byng adds, "I know it was in his hand-
writing-that I remember perfectly well-I know his " Writing-that I remember perfectly well
From the tradesmen we proceed to another class of per-sons-the Police Magistrates of Dublin-and we have before
us, the statement of Mr. Alderman Tyndal, a Divisional


## Police Magistrate, with a salary of 6500 per annum, paid by the Corporation-but the office in the power of the Goverra-

 the Corporation-but the ofle in the power Tuyle a freement. It may be necessary to state that Baron Tuyll, a free-
man of Dublin, who is represented by Mr. Stanley in Parman of Dublin, who is represented by Mr. Stanley in Par-
liament to have canvassed in that capacity only, sends Col Mavrice to desire Mr. Tyndal will call upon him (Baron TUYLL) at his official apartments (as Private Secretary), in Dublin Castle, as he wishes to speak to him.
Mr. Alderman Tyvdal recalled, and further examined by Mr. Serjeant Heath.
State to the Committee all that passed on that interview?-Baron Tuyll said to me, that he sent for me to speak to me on the subjec of the City of Dublin Election; that it was expected that gentlemen dolding onficial situations under Government should vote for the
vernment Candidates; I said to Baron Tuyll, that it was my anxious desire to obey any wishes or commands of the Government, but that I would beg to state to him the very embarrassing situation in which
was placed with resprct to the Dublin Election ; I stated to him that I had been recently elected to the situation I held by the Cor poration of Dublin; that they had given a very decided ophion on he Recorder, was a Clection. I stated to him tlat Mr. Shaw dearest friend I had ; that Sir Robert Shaw, the Recorder's father
der was my early friend; that I had served the office of Sheriff with him that he had brought me forward in the Corporation, and was assisting me in getting the situation Ithen held; that my intention was to remain neuter on this Election, not to have voted at all, and that
would respectully request him to lay a statement of my case before would respectfully request hin to lay a statement of my case before
his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and I hoped I would be per his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and I hoped I would be per-
mitted to remain neuter, and not vote at all on the Election. I stated mited to remain neuter, and no vote at all on the Election. Istated I
thad been a friend of the Recorder in former elections, that I was one of his Committee, that I took an active part, that at presen neuter. Baron Tuyll said he could not make that application, for that if $m y$ request were acceded to, gentlemen similarly circumstanced night expect the same indulgence to be afforded them.
The result was, that Mr. TyNDAL, the police magistrate, was not permitted to remain neuter, and hat he voted fo Messrs. Harty and PERrin, against his conscience and
his inelinations, because, as he says, in answer to a question from the "Cominittee, "I was apprehensive of losing my situation." He admits that he nerer was told he should lose it, but he adds, "I really could not afford to run any
Mr. Studdart, another Police Magistrate, then is examined before the Committee, and here is his evidence :Did you go to the Caatle to Baron Tuy!!,
communication made to you?
Yes, I did.
Who made the communication to you; who requested you to go ?It was Colonel Maurice.
Who is Colonel Maurice ?-He is one of the Commissioners
Did you go to the Castle in consequence ?-Yes, I did.
Did you see Boron Tuyll?-I did.
Will you state to the Committee, without being led, as accurately as you can, the whole of the conversation that passed between you
and Baron Tuyll? twas expected $\mathbf{I}$ would vote for the Reform Candidates.
Had you ever seen him before?-I dare say I had, but I did not know his person ; I was not acquainted with him.
What did you say to that
What did you say to that intimation?-I toll him it would be very distressing to my feelings to be obliged to do so-that the other cand i-
dates were personalfriends of mine-that $I$ had supported ates were personal friends of mine-that I I had supported them at the
former election, and that I intended to do so on the presentoccasion I alsor said, that it would be unpleasant to me on another principle that I had been elected to a situation I held by the Corporation, and that it would be voting gegainst theiri intercet by bupporting the Re-
the orm Candidates. Baron Tuyll said, I am aware you are elected liy Governnent.
Are those the very words? - I should say positively they are the exact words, as far an I can recollect; I have been thinking of them lor some time; I am sure there is no doubt they were. I think I I would do ns he had said was expected of me ; that I would vote for the Reforin Candidates; and after that, he said he knew I had some influence in the city, and that he expected that $I$ would exercise it in Iravor of those gentlemen. . tiold him 1 should be deceiving him if y prote the other way. I stated I had received a letter from my brother-in-law, Colonel Beecher, on family matters, in which he aid, that if it was necessary he would come to Dublin and vote against the Lord
Mayor.
The
The Lord Mayor is Sir Robert Harty, one of the sitting Members ?
What
What did you say about your own votes :-I said I would vote as se said he expected.
Did you vote?
For whon ?-For the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Harty! ! would you have voted? ? I wouto hive voted certainiy for Mr. Shat and Mr. Moore.
Do you remember the day you went up to the Castle p-I cannot recollect the day; I know it was before the election commenced; I rather think it was the same day ; I am not positive
Your Police Magistrates are in division ?-
Your Police Magistrates are in division ?-Yes.
How many are in your division ?-Three Magistrates, there is an Alderman, a Sheriff's peer, and a Barrister in each office.
Do you know of
Do you know of ary police makistrate voting against Government
this sulject?-No, Ido not think any of them did. on this subject ? - No, I do not think any of them did. I am sure they
did ort.
I Iere we have evidence of the personal interference of the Lord Lieutenant's Private Secretary with the Magistrates,
the Birnies and Minshules, and Seleons and Laings, the birnies and minshulls, and Sellons and haings,
of Dublin-men, who the very next hour might have been of Dublin-men, who the very next hour might have been
called upon to settle a magisterial and judicial question hetween two parties a magisterial and jus very Election. he ween two parties connected with this very Election.
Their minds $m$ might have remained untainted, and their judg. Tnents unbiassed; but with such a strong expression of feeling. in high places as that which both these Magistrates had
in hat
so recently witnessed, the task would have been difficult and somewhat puzzling.
We have now, however, done with the Justices. We will now come to the case of Officers of the Household (subordinates, we admit.) The following is the evidence of Mr. Bassegio:-

John Basseano called in, and aworn;
Examined by Mr. Sergeant Heath, as follows:
What is your Christian name ?-John.
Are you a Frenchman by birth?-A Swiss.
Are you a freeman of the City of Dublin ?-I am.
Do you hold any situation in the B Battle-axe Guard ?-I am the
Grat sergeant of the Battle-axe Guard.
Did you purchase that? I-I Did.
Did you purchase that - 1 Did.
You remember the late Election for Dublin ?-I do,

Did you take-al
Election?-1 did.
On what side were ?
You canvassed for them?-I did not; I spoke in favour of theore. my own Hall. I am a representative in the Common Council of the
Barber Surgeons' Guild. Barber Surgeons' Guild.
And in your own Guildhall you spoke for the Candidiates, Mf.
Shaw and Mr. Moore 9 Yes. Did any Mr. Moore 9-Yes.
Did any thing happen to you on that aecount, on aceount of
having spoken in Guild on this oceasion ?-The Meeting hed been having spoken in Guild on this oceasion ?-The Meeting had been
on Friday, the $29 t h$ of April, and on Sunday, the 1 st of May. aeceived a Letter from the Castle to anounce my dismay.
From whom ?-From the Colonel of the Battle-axe Guard.
What is his name?-Sir John Kingrill
What is his name?-Sir John Kingsmill.
What has become of that letter?-At the time of my-re-appoint-
ment ment to the place, Sir
You have been re-appointed?-Yes.
You have been re-appointed ?-Yes.
Upon that re-appointment by Colonel Kingsmill, did you de stroy it?-I agreed with him to give him the letter back or dentroy it; I thought it better to destroy it than give it back.
You did destroy it?-Yes.
You recollect it ?-Yes, every word by word, I have it by heart.
Do you know the Yeomen Guard ?-No, thes difier
Do you know the Yeomen Guard ? - No, they differ entirely, I
believe. believe.
Will
Will you state the contents of that letter?-The contents of it were, "Sit, I am desired by the Lord Lieutenant to have you
discharged, as one of the Sergeants of His Majesty's Battle-axe discharged, as one of the Sergeants of H
Guard. Signed Kingsmill." Nothing else.
After
Did you vote at all upon that Election? ?-I did nor.
Should you have voted upon that Election, if you had not had this business about the Guard?-Certainty, that made me uneasy; I should have voted. I Thoore and Mr. Shaw.
You did not in fact vote ?-No, I did not.
What prevented your voting ?-Upon my word I assure the Como mittee, on recollecting, taking into consideration right and left, I thought it was better not to vote at all.
Should you have voted if you had not had this letter?-By ALL
And for Mr. Moore and Mr. Shaw?-Certainly.
When were you re-appointed?-I was re-appointed about the 14th of June, in consequence of Lord Forbes being at the election in the country. Baron Tuyll being in London, that is the reason I could not call at the Castle for the answer.
In fact, you were reinstated after the election, on giving up that
letter, or destroying it $\varphi$-I degtroyed in When did young it $9-1$ destroyed it on his asking for the letter. Then was you destroy ?-About he I her 16 or June
That was after you were re-appointed:-Afte
You did not burn the letter till after you were re-appointed?-NO,
You did not vote ?-I did not.
After the election was over, and you had not voted, did you make application to the Castle to be reinstated?-The moment I received my dismissal, I wrote a petition to the Lord Lieutenant; I called
then on the Lord Lieutenant ; beink in the country for the present,
Baron Tuyll Baron Tuyll was in London, 1 beink in the count I had hetter wait till he came heck again. After his arrival in two or three days, he was very point
he said, " will speak to Lord Anglesey," in a laughing way, and in a few days after I received this letter.
Did you tell Baron Tuyll that you had voted?-I did not. for I on-
derstood cither from Colonel Kingsmill or from Baron Tuyll, that derstood cither from Colonel Kinksmill or from Baron Tuyl,
they thought I had spooken too much at the Guild out of the way. By the Committee.J-Your Coloncl did not think that as Serjeant
of the Battle-axe Guard you were to address the mob?-It was in
He did not want you to be spokesman to your own Guild?-No.
The cross-examination of this foreigner is merely on a
calculation of the probability of his having been re-appointed calculation of the probability of his having been re-appointed
if he had voted according to his conscience; but contains nothing to shake the facts.
IIere, then, the reader has the evidence given before the Commiltee; which, if it does not inculpate the LORD LIRJ. TENANT, certainly brings home to persons holding high officia situations, something extremely like an "undue interferenoe.
Lord Anglesea's admitted and written opinionsupon the Lord Anglesea's admitted and written opinions upon thite subject go only to the exercise of influence such as it is quite fair for governments to use; although, to be sure, we Noble expected to live to the day when the high-minded that in Marquis fluence to promote the return of Reform Caneting those who receive the pay of Government to support the Go who receive the pay of Government to support the ment which supports them, and interfering with the
and consciences of magistrates, the very essence of and consciences of magistrates, the very essence of whos
office ought to be its independence and impartiality; and yet, in the teeth of all this detail, Mr. Stanler moves DIRECT NFGATIVE
ROBERT GORDON:-
Resolved-"That it appears by evidence adduced before the Seled Resolved-"That it appears by cvidence adduced before the Seldion
Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the Petition Committee appointed to try and determine the mer,
of James Scarlett, Wilesam M•Ceany, and others, severally comb of James Scanlett, William M-Cleany, and others, se Dublin; that
plaining of an unduc election and return for the City of that official influence has been unduly exercised by the Irish Goverb ment, at the said Election; and that such influence, as exercised bs Captain Hart and Baron Tuyle in favour of the late Members, cortr aross violation of the privileges of the forse, an Resolution of tim
vention of the law of Parliament as laid down in the Res. House of 1779.'
To this Resolution, we repeat, Mr. Stanley moved B direct negative, and was supported by a majority of STA Reformers and advocates of the Refoilm BILL amerns. ing to no less a number than Two hundren and goverb That the Irish Secretary should defend the Irish being one ment is not surprising; but that Mr. STanle., b he didof the Reform Cabinet, should hold the doctrines that being the Colleague of Lord Althorp, who
clared that he never would belong to any Governmen could only exist by patronage-beng, mond of the so dreadfully scandalized at the misconduct of Newcastle and the Marquess of Exeter, and pendent on them "should not be partizans agains that these Ministers, we say, should meet by
negative, a censure upon the most open and negative, a censure upon the most open and
interference that ever was recorded, is indeed mo lous; and that they could find 207 staunch shocked at abuses and tremblingly alive to the corruption, to crush the Resolution of the Cha p
Committee, is still more strange; because the doors, who see the same 207 gentlemen voting
for the disfranchisement of this place and to
of that place, all for the sake of PORITY, will beg
of that place, all for the sake of Practices in some
think that their professions and their practic
disagree-that they are bound to Ministers ratker to serve
theselves than the conntry, and that while, by pledged themselves than the conntry, and that while, by pledged majorities, they are depriving hundreds and thoussands of nonest meu of their kirth-right, they combine to sanction,
an a by a vote of Parliament, the nost glaring case of influence,
"and doing what ene likes with one's own," that ever came "and doing whic.
before the publd be observed that Lord Anglesea is not touched It should be observed that Lord ANGLESEA is not ouched
by Mr. GorDon's Resolution; but, admitting his Lordship's entire ignorance of the proceedings of his own Private Secreentire and his own Comptroller, it is quite clear that these
tary tary and nerer took the trouble to tell the persons with
gentlemen they communicated what Mr. STANLE: is good
whom genten they communicated what Mr. Stanley is good
thour to
enough to them $\rightarrow$ namely, that they were freemeu of enough and and only canvassing on, their own account. Captain
Dubliu, and the HART contends to the last, that he acted only according to instructions-but this, all this is nothing to the main point-
Whather Lord ANGLESEA was privy to the business or not, Whether Lord Anglesen was privy to the business or not,
is a mere trifle compared with the one great fact for the conis a mere trifle compared with the one great fact for the con-
sideration of the country, that the REFORM Cabinet-the sideration of the country, that the REFORM Cabinet-the
originators of the great Parliamentary Reform, have proved originators of the great Parliamentary Reform, have proved
themselves the staunch supporters of UNDUE INTERFERence, infleence, and intimidation, to secure the ence, influence, and INTIMDA
return of two Government candidates.
If anything were wanting to slow the feeling that has been created-and the absence of that influence which the Government in this case lared not exercise-we only call the
attention of our readers again and again to the triumphant expulsion of the Gover nment Candidates for Dubiin at the Election just closed. We have already remarked upon that glorious triumph; but we never can too often recur to roceedings in Parliament connected with the case we have proce submitted, and leave the peopple to judge, the real
heaning of REFORM, AND THE REAL PRINCIPLES AND meaning of REFORM, AND TH
OBJECTS OF ITS ADVOCATES.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
Paris, August 24, 1831.
My Dear Bull,-France is now convinced of her error, and deeply regrets that conspiracy which led to the events of July 1830, by com-
pelling the then Monarch to take measures of self-defence. Those pelling the then Monarch to take measures ol sel.-defence. Those
measures were unhappily both illegal and violent; but those who had conspired for fifteen years to overthrow the Boungons were not satis-
fied with the repeal of the ordinances, but proceeded with the confied with the repeal of the ordinances, but proceeded with the con-
spiracy, and drove from France three races of Kings for the errorn of spiracy, and drove from France three races of Kings for the errors of
one-those errors being aloo the result of a conspiracy, which for 15 one-those errors eing also the resulterals against both the throne and the altar. I say, then, tbat France is now convinced of her error, and would joyfully retrace her steps; that the voice of the educated,
enlightened, respectable and thinking portion of the community is eniightered, respectale and thinking portion of the community is
stifed by the cries and yells of the Jacobins and Revolutionists, who have either placed themselves in power and oftice, or are engaged in driving their competitors from their posts, in ordier that they may
become their occupants. Nor is this feeling of diggust and dissatisfaction at the revolution confined to the middling and ligher classes of society. I have taken considerable pains during the last week to ascertain the opinions of the lower orders, and I will now supply you
as briefly as possible with the result of my labours. Most of the facts which I now give you I can personally vouch to be true; and the rest are known to be so by a highly respectable mem
of Depuies, who has communicated them to me.
Last week I went to the fete of Belle
conversed with peasante, farmers, and those travelling merchant conversed with peasante, farmers, and those travelling merchants Who go from tair the agricultural portion of the population of earning
the the opinions of the agricultural portion of the
lowing was the substance of my conversation:-
Q. What is the state of your trade at present? $A$. Nothing can be worse. We go about from fete to fete and scarcely receive enough to pay be expences of our journies. Two years ago at this fete we
sold seven times as much in one day as now we shall do during all the fete. No articles of luxury are ever purchased; we can only make a litule money by putting up our goods in a lottery; persons
will risk two or three sous, but they will not lay out a franc. The gentry do not appear at the fetes as they did in the time of Charles stop at home.- Q, To what do you attribute this state of things? A. To the revolution, to be sure, and to nothing else. The Carlists
and Royalists do not spend their money; strangera are leaviris and Royaliste
have left France, who used to spend so much more the caving, or there is constant fear of warand in vasion, and no one is satisfied with the Government.-Q. Do you think the people generally are satiffied with the thing had to be done over again, the King might make a thou-
sand sand ordinances and no one would move.
use of liberty to a man who has not bread to eat? The little farmers and peasants take their produce to market in Paris, their fowls, egge, botter. vegetables and fruit, and they cannot sell one half the quantity and if things do not mend before the winter, there will be bad work of it-Q. And what do the people say about going to war? A. Oh theydo else, but to have work and bread, and not be idle and starve. What Both ${ }^{\text {sis }}$ Philip more to us than Charles $\mathbf{X}$.? nothing at all more. Both are Kings, and both have palaces. A poor man wants employment and bread; and after that do what you like with your Govern-
ments. Those mobs, Sir, in Paris, are sot up by those who want to zents. Those mobs, Sir, in Paris, are got up by those who want to
get into place, to drive out those who are in. I know one man who get into place, to drive out those who are in. I know one man who
Yas paid by a Mayor five francs a day to go and attack the Archbisbop's Palace and all the Crosses, so as to make a disturbance, and
get his enemer Bet his enemies out of office and his friends in.
tion can be done at any time, the substance of ny or conver an transla-
Belle Bellevue; and every one with whom I conversed told the same tale.
Take another fact different cabriol fact in in ord Monday last I had occasion to take three
tensive proceed to various parts of this tensive metropolis. With each of them I held conversations, and the
sabseance was very sabstance was very nearly the same. The following syllabus or pro-
tocol of our converstion the care :Q. How long have you been on the stand without a job? A. Why more than three hours-(one said so ; another said, I have earned but
15 sous ant the morning; and the third from 25 to 15 obtain more to do since you have diminished the prices we have nearly ${ }^{\text {? }} A$. Yes, a little more to do; but I assure you this sad searly worn out our horses. - Q. To what do you attribute I will tell you how it $A$. Why, to the bad state of all commerce strangere, and there it is, Sir. Two years ago, Paris was full of of work, and got well pas plenty of money; then we had abundance freely and and got made traid. So then the coach-masters could spend at the cabarets ad te good, and then coachmen could spend freely there cabarets, and that made the wine trade good. And when spent wreely, areat demand for wine, the proprietors of the when
now thade good for all sorts of merchandize. Bat
in tho one epends a sous more than he can avoid, and, for my part

and look for something else.- Q. How is it that trade is so bad, and
hat so few strangers and rich people are in Paris? $A$. Why, the Revolution was the cause of all this. I went like a great fool that will give you my word mos , and cried "Vive la Charte. B thos days lad to come over again I would not stir one foot. I was told to go and fight for liberty, and that I should be all the better for it. But ever since those days I have been getting poorer and poorcr,
and now I have onls just enough from hand to mouth.- . You are sorry then at having made this Revolution, and yet you know you have a new Kivg and a new Charter? $A$. What signifies a new King
and a nevv Charter to me, Sir, who cannot earn sometimes a franc a day. I declare to you, that yesterday I left the stables in the inorning, at seven o'clock, and did not go home till past eleven, and yet did not earn more than three francs for my master, of which I had a quarter, that is, fifteen sous (eevenpence half-penny) for all the
day, and I have a wife and three children. If things go on at this rate we all shall be ruined together.- $Q$. Why then, you would not $\mathrm{Sir}, \mathrm{I}$ should not, and I assure you that many of my comrad es latel, when they naw the five franc pieces of Henny V., said, "Well, we hope he may come back, and give us work and bread, for that what a poor man looks for, and not for what they call 'liberty. I have reported the conversation I had with one man I think wor for word ; that with the other two was nearly similar, except that
one said, "No, he was not for Henny V. but for Nafoleon II.; and the third said, "He was for a Republic, and for going to war, fo France would never be at peace till she had her frontiers from the Rhine to the Pyrenees., But all were agreed upon one point which was evis, that he Revolution was the all been cheated.
even Yesterday, I walked to the Passy Quay, where a vast number masons are employed by the Government to continue the new wal cabaret had just sounded the hour of dinner, and I addressed mysal to one of their number. The following conversation took place be tween us in the presence of at least thirty, and all which the maso said the others concurred in :-
Q. How much do you earn a day? $A$. Twenty sous (which ten-pence.) - Q. Why, that is not very great pay? $A$. No, indeed,
but what would you do there is no work to be had, and this is but what would you do; there is no work to be had, and cas is live on a franc a day? $A$. Very badly, indeed; and I am obliged to draw out every week, from the little capital I had put by in the
Savings' Bank.- Q. Why do you not seek better work than this and Saving Bank.- . We have all sought in vain. There is no work to
better pay? $\boldsymbol{A}$. We ther wor he had. Commerce is so bad that houses and shops are empty and no one will build new houses when the old ones are not let. master, and paid well, buthe has not a job for me. The proprietors of houses cannot even afford to repair those which belong to them. The taxes are more every day, and no rents come in. - Q. How is ther workman interfered, and spoke as follows). $A$. Why, Sir, the rich people used to have an Hotel in Paris, and their property in he country; but now they live in the country altogetber, and the Hotels are to let. And then again, I read the other day in the
Constitutionnel, that there are eighty thousand less strangers here this month than in August, 1829 , and so all their apartments are to let. read animal food for a week. I get a cannon of wine (a tumbler) which costs me two sous, and two pounds of bread a day, or potatoes, and imes later.-Q. What is the reason of all this trouble and want IIere all cried, out at once, It is the revolus. revolution, I had no hand in it, for I was at Sceaux at that time, and had a good job, but when the revolution came all stopped at once atisfied wtih the revolution, though you have got liberty and the charter? $A$. Yes, I believe we are dissatisfied, indeed. How can it be otherwise, when we have not work or bread
This morning I have conversed with the Deputy to whom I alluded at the commencement of this letter. He came from the neighbour-
hood of Bordeaux, and is well known and highly respected in London. He told me that, in order to keep lis dependents from starving, he gave away 500 francs a day, among 200 families, in the neighbourheod " had become Carlists"-that the revolution was deteosed words, had become Carlists - that the revolution was detested in the Lous Purur party He says that the priests are all one Louis Philir party. He says hat he priess are an opposed influence, that nothing could be easier than to make a popular movement in favour of the Duke of Bordesux, and that if aftairs go on much longer in their present state there will be certainly Deputy is a Liberal, but is an honourable and respectable man, who vows himself disappointed with the results of the revolution of July. On the facts which I have just stated you may fully rely, and they But they are not a hundredth portion of those I could communicate vere your journal a daily instead of a weekly paper. To one sulject, he proposed destruction of the French Peerage! With such a fact before them let not British Peers lend themeelves to the "mo-
derate revolution" proposed by Lord Grex for their adoption derate revolution' proposed by Lord Grex for their adoption.
Let them recollect that from July 1830 to January 1831 , we eard of nothing but "the moderation and legality of the French revolution ;" but now this "moderate revolution" is about to
perpetrate one of the most audacious, insolent, violent, and shame ess robberies ever committed by a gang of highwaymen. The Peerage in France is property-private property-as much private
property as an estate, or Rentes in the Great Book. The Peerage was conferred for services rendered to France-great and splendid ervices-and the prospect of receiving and handing down this honou was, of course, in many instances, a great excitement to warriors an barbarians of the July revolution propose to tear from the breast of the brave and the learned, the wise and the noble, the honours which they wear and hoped to transmit to their posterity; and, instead, to estab lish some baker and butcher Senate House, to which the greatent scoundrel and the lowest enob will stand the best chance of a popular election. Let us, then, hear no more of this vaunted "moderation" of the revolution; but let us, on the other hand, elevate it as a beacon, catinate in death. If, after this caution, British Peers shall lend themselves to the schemes of the revolutionista, I shall hear of the extinction of the British Peerage without regret; and shall hope to y the canaille of Westminster. Let the Britieh Peers remembe that the essential nature of revolutionists is blood-thirsty, cruel, spoliating and levelling; and that, if they yield now, they will not be e, at a subsequent period, to stem the torrent.
propose to terminate this letter by the following facte, to which I
Fact 1.-The Ministry of Casimin Praier (which is the last mo
derate Cabinet which Louns Philit can form), has been signally to one. In consequence of the defeat yesterday 30,000 more shopkeepers will become electors. Fact 2.-There have been most dreadful riots at Marseilles in of their religious rights. The canaille and dcmagosues opposed the altar and the priests, and religion was insulted and God blasphemed. Many lives have been lost and many persons wounded.
FAcr 3.-The authors of three
Fact 3.-The authors of three political libels on the Government, of the most decided character, have been brought up for trial, and ald "cquitted. It appears that the revolution of July was made to repeal of the day
Fact 4.-Those "dear friende," Lamargue anid Sebastiani, who another duel in tee Bear against Gauclie openly ayow that they desire moe liverals of he Centre the Liberals of the Extreme Gauche shot like sparrows or crows. This is the brotherly love of revolutionists. Let the Revolution Bill pass in Enyland and you
sires. This is inevitable.
Facr 5.-Three hundred labourers engaged upon a new bridge constructing at Rouane mutinied the other day and destroyed all the hand waggons on the railway. The National Guards and Gendarmerie immediately went to the spot, but were compelled to retire. The whole of the work-yard was reduced by the workmen to a atate of ruin. Many persons were wounded, and the local authorities
were defeated. This country may truly be said to be "without a were dereated.
Government.'
Fact 6.-In order to gratify the war party in France'the Government (so called) has determine
gium by an army of 30,000 men!
Fact 7.-A disturbance recently took place at Grenoble in conse quence of a sentence pronounced by the Tribunal against the disturbers of a religious Catholic procession. As usual, the priests were This is called liberty
Fact 8.-The first battalion of the Foreign Legion in the service of France passed through Dijon a few days ago on its way to embark Cassel, Saxony, and Hanover men from Baden, Bavaria, Hesse dents were enrolled; and 'tis thus that France encourages the revo lutionists in otirer lands.
Facr 9.-In La Vendee the civil war has commenced with more terrible rigour than ever. The Chouans carry devastation every-
where. The Liberals are decidedly in the minority, and the army is where. The Liberals are decidedly in the minority, and the army is The tenth fact is, that I am tired of writing; but I hope I shall not hear that the eleventh fact was that you were tired of reading solong
a letter. We are all still in the midst of a revolution; and though a year has rolled away, we are as far removed from peace and order as ever. Adieu, my dear Bula, and believe me, as ever, to be your devoted correspondent, P.S. My Rosabella has just inquired if I have told you that there nvirons, and that the early arrival of the sreat cholera morbus is daily expected

## CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.



 The Rev. Richamp Bunker, B.A., late Minister of Clontarf,
ear Dublin, has been appointed Curate of the Parish Church, Blackburn, Lancashire.
The Rev. Chnistopher Clankion, M.A.., to the Perpetual Curacy The Rev. Christopher Clankson, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy
St. Mar's M Mellor. Patron, Vicar of Blackuarn.
The Rev. Willian Wanburto , to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
The Rev. GEober Thourpon. B.A. of Mayden Hall, Oxford
and Head Master of the Wells Grammar School, has been appointed and Head Master of the Wellg Grammar School, hat been appointed
ot the Head Matereship of Wispech Grammar cllool vachnt ththe
resignation to the Rev. R. Major, M.A., Jately elected to King'B
Coilege School, London. College School, London. obituary.
Climint Madeley Neiwbold. Fellow of Brasenose Colleyp, Oxford.
 Patrons, , eana and Chapter of Norwich).
The Thev The OWEN OWEN, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College,
oxford. MISCELLANEOUS.
Ondindtion.-At a general ordinatiou held by the Lord Bighop of
St. David's, on Sunday at St. David's college, Lampeter, the fol-
 Consecpation of a New Church.- The new church of the parish Consecpation or a New Church. - The new church of the parish
of Hampton, Middlespex of which the first stone was laid by His pre-
sent Majesty on the 15 th of April, 1830 , will be consecrated by the
Lord Bishop of Lord Bishop of LoNDoN, on Thursday the 1st of September, at which
solemn ceremony their MAJEsiEs and the Royal Family have gra-
ciously condescended to intimate their royal pleasure to be prest ciossly condescended to intimate their royal pleasure to be present.
The Bishop will, in obedience to their MAJFsries commands, preack
a sermon on the occasion, and the choir part of the service will be a sermon on the occasion, and the choir part of the service will be
performed by the gentemen of his MAJLsx's Chapel Royal, St.
James'p, assiated by several eminent vocalists, under the direction of Mr. Have. Mr. Artwood will preside at, the new organ, which
his MAJPsTY has been pleased to present to the church.
The Lord Bishop of Lincoln held a Confirmation on Tuesday at The Lord Bishop of Lincoln held a Confirmation on Tuesday at
Horncastle, when 697 yount persons were admitted to the sacred.
rite. A Visitation was also held on the same day, on which occasion Ofterwards delivered an admirable charge to the clergy.
On Tuesday, the Chapel of Ease at Speenhamland, near Newbury,
was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; when, alter an was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, when, atter an
elonuent and appropriate sermon, by the Rev. H. MAJENDIE, Rectos of Speen, the sum of 1001. 17s. was collected.
Socrery ror THE Propacition of THE GOspel.-On Wedneadry
the anniversary meeting of the Shaftesbury and Sturminster district the anniversary meeting of the Shaftesbury and Sturminster district and after an appropriate sermon at St. Peter's Church, a collectiozs
was made in aid of the funds of the parent Society.
Ordained, by private Ordination, by the Bishop of Llandaff, at St. was made in aid of the funds of the parent Society.
Ordained, by private Ordination, by the Bishop of Llandaff, at St.
Paul's Cathedral, William Wilhians, B.A., of Worcester College,


CITY.-SATURDAT ETENiNQ. passed off without defalcation. It appears to bave been a Bull account, The rice for the new Acount closed this afternoon at 824 \& ,
In
In the the


 LATEST NEWS.
We have received an express from Paris, by which we learn that all was perfectly tranquil there, and it was expected that the law
respecting the hereditary peeraye would be passed over quietly. A considerable alceration is said to have taken place in the opinions of
the Deputies on this subject. The obscurer columns of the French journals unually devoted to provincial news, have acquired an unac customed interest from the indications of
themselves everywhere in the departments.
the Continent; ;it is now the the pates of vienna. The Austrian Observer says, "In some partso of Iungary disturbances are said to have broken out in consequence of the measures against the cholera,
which indeed caused a great inconvenience. It is approaching nearer to the capital on the side of Hungary, and symptoms of it are said to be observed at Bruck, on the Leptha and Bohran, only a few leagues from Vienna. In connection with the foregoing, we learn from other that the Magistrates of Konigsberg have addreessed a representation to the King of Prussia on the subject of this fatal disease, wherein
they warn his Majesty of the danger which his Government was
incurring by the permission of a contagious intercourse with the incurring by
Russian army.
Near Novogorod, in Russia, thirty medical persons have been inhumanly massacred by the people, under the pitiable delusion that the cholers morbus is the effect of poison administered by physician and foreigners to thin the numbers of the Russian peasantry.
Therr is no fresh news from Poland, though, as the two armies are within sight of each other, we may hourly expect to hear of a
great battle having been fought, unless the reported negociations between the Commanders-in-Chief of the Polish and Russian armies The insurrection continues in the environs of Witepsk, which defeats the movements of Tolstoi. The rising of the Vistula has
carried uway the bridges which Rudiser's troops were to pass over. We have received a copy of the Ukase of the Emperor of Russia,
dated the 25th ult. authorizing the loan of $30,000,000$ of rubles. lean is to be effected by the issue of this sum in state paper, or im. perial bank notes of 250 rubles each. They are to bear an interest
of 4 per cent. or rather of $432-100$ ths, as each note brings 10 rubles and 80 copecs.

## house of commons.-Saturdar.

Mr. Hume (after the reception of several miscellaneous petitions) introduced his motion respecting the time of the House meeting for
busiuess. He proposed that on Tueadays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Orders. of teie Dray should take precedence or other usiness, and that
the House should assemble regularly at twelve or clock. He thoubt the House should assemble refularly at twelve o'clo:k. He thought
that there were etrong reasons for the House adopting this proposition. The cunntry was impatient for the Biill to pass, and hed did hope some
regulation would be made to expedite it. This important measure completely put a stop to any consideration of the wine duties, the stamp duties, \&c. He (Mr. Hume) had a pevition to present from
Bristol, praying the House to pass by all other business, even the receiving of pectitions, until the Reform Bill was carried. by his Hon. Friend would at all expedite the business we however to be very inconvenient to others as well as to himself He however thought that the motion in a modified shape miksthbe
adopted and, as for any personal inconvenience, he should waive the consideration of that, so anxious was he that the Bill thould be
pat forward with all posseibe dispatch. The motion, as it stod at present, he thought wan impracticable. If the Reform Bill were to
be considered certain hours every day, he thought it would be much
beter. Herrirs said the Noble Lord had expressed an opinion
Mr. on the motion, in which be fully akreed, that it was not at all
calculated to the acceleration of the progress of the Bill. It was not only objectionable on the ground of the inconvenience to the
Noble Lord and lis Colleakues. but it would be highly detrimental to the public service-(Hearr)-which must accrue if Ministers were On the motion of an Hon. Member, the Ock

Order of the Day was proried the House would be arkrd, that if such a motion was to be car
 nothing to do hut by such a motion to get almostexce usive possession
of the House and carry it without proper diactesion. The Hon. Member for Middlesex x had calculuted the number of hours exhausted
on this Biil ; but he had not mentioned the hours which he hadusefully he adinitted-devoted

> To ougrars and teas, And Chancery fees.
(A lovd luugh.) He concluded hy seconding the amendment.
Colonel Woon hoped that the Member for Middlesex would, if he carried bis motion. undcrtake to beiner in attendancee hinmenself, for he he
thought that he had been less attentive than perhaps many other Members

> [Lept Sittino].

Yesterday the village of Chiswick presented a very gay appearance,
in consequence of the grand fete given ly the Duke of Devenglire to their Majestics. Bath and Wells has announced to his numerous
 Work.
Akready are the theatres in a state of activity, preparatory, to the
ensuing winter campaitn. At 1) rury-lane a sceffolding has ben affixed for the purpose of erecting the long-promised Colonnade, andixed
which ior to be pupporsed by bhanddoome fluted cast-iron pillars of the
Innic order. It is intended, if leave from Covent-garden parish can Ye obained, to tontinue it on the Vinegar- yard eqide of the house. is contracted for to be finishrd in a very short space of time. The pillarg for the purpose have been long prepared. Madame Veatric,
in order not to be behind her nepightours in appearance, has directed her theatre to be raised in height, and handsomely stuccoed, to give new stage is also being constructed, and the whole interior will undergo considerable alteration, both as regards comfort and embel-
Liament, under the direttion of Mr. Beazley. He declares the ohjiject of his of the Bey of Tripolit, is now in London Maadnoct him the obtivect of his visit to be, to meet any charge made
Major Laing. Major is roported, the commander of the Rothsay Castle, ,eeing that
the destruction ot his vessal was inevitable, attired himelf in a cork jacket, whiclt he had by him, and precipitated himself into the sea, for the purpose of making his escape. nine to fourteen. years of age, both male and female, have made a side of the New London-bridge. About dusk, the younger ones, to prevent encroachments, prepare their beds, with straw, collected in eeet high with bricks, \&c. to shelter the arches they barricade severa,




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middie of May. Upon each of the other nabjecte which hare Been enumerated two Courseg. will be delive red dirtrig the same period. The firat Corrse of
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Sir,-I am very well pleased indeed with the good fitting of the Deputy Lord
ieutenant's Dress, and elonging to it, and otherwine, when bringing it home, to the adjustment of it To Mr. H. Fletcher, $\mathbf{3 3}$, New Bond (Signed) Yours, \&ec. GERARD NOEL. H. FLETCHER begs leave th return his grateful thanks to the many Noble
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Botties and parkagen to be pald for on delivery, and the money r
sent baek.-LLettera, enelosing remittances, strictiy attended to


 in the trade of wine from the Cape of Good Hope, and expresed dibs
saitifaction that the duty on Cape wine was not to be rised equally
 2s.9.j. per gallon.

## HO $\overline{\text { USE OF COMMONS. }}$


 the sugpension of the writ, winch prayed that such writ might issue
forthwith. Aftera athort con weration the petition was laid on he table
 disacssion, in the Com mimetee of supply, yipon the grant or 5,3001 .
the






 declaring it it b be expedien. and ne necessary to institute a legal provision for the poor of Ireland, Alter a protracted diseusion, which lated until nearly three in the morning, the previous queetion vas carried by a majority of 12,
the division being-for the oribinal motion, 52 ; for the previous question, 64 .

## TUESDAY.

Mr. Huw attempted Tostowsint.

 of paperg relating to the invasion of Portugal by tue French, which
were ordered to De laid before the House

 that they were lawiul prizes, and of course could not be interfered with by this country. the 22nd clause came akain under consideration, the clause being to Mr. EDMUND PEEL inoved, as an amendment, "That the right of voting should he preserved perpetually to freemen.
Lord John Russele contended, that an excention

基 was to notain a better constituency than existed at present.
Sir R. Pekt argued at kreat length in favour of the hereditary privilekes of free men, which he thoukht it most important to respect
under a hereditary Monarchy and a hereditary Peerage.
The a more expeditious and simple mode of voting; and reminded the
House that though his Hon. and Learned Friend (Sir C. Wetherell) had sounded the tocsin against the Bill, not more than three or four petitions had been presented against it.
Sir C. Wert erecl appealed to the clases of Magna Charta, which
declared the rikht of boroughs inviolate, as evidence against the Bill. He cautioned the House against voting awhy a hereditary right, as
it would be laying the foundation for the destruction of hereditary
rights elsewhere.
Mr. Sranier defend the Bill from the attacks of the Hon. and
Learned Gent, whom he charged with reviving the old topics of declamation urged so long ago at the second reading
A long discussion bern manifested, a division tonk place, when toms of impatience was carried by a majority of 79 ; the numbers being, for the motion,
and for the amendment, 131 . $210 ;$ for the amendment, 131
Mr. Wilxs then proposed
by the Attorney-General, continuinendment, which was acceded to
by the Attorney-General, continuing to the wives and daukhters of
freemen the right of transferring the vote to the person they might
marry.
Some other amendments were moved and rejected; after which

## WEIDNESDAY

The House was chiefly occlupied with the affairs of Ireland, this
being the evening appointed for the proposal of the Irish Estimates. The kran to Maynooth Collope, the Newtownbarry affiar, and other
matters already belore the public, were incidentally discussed. The House then respuned. Resolutions to he reported on Friday.
In the Committee of Supply Mr. S. Rice moved for, and obtained, a grant of $i(0),(k) 01$. to detray the expence of the Coronation.
$A$ smart conversation took place afterwards respecting the balance due by Sir Georke Hill, as Vice.Treasurer of Ireland. It appeared
that Sir George Hill had rendered his accounts unaccompanied with vouchers, and that, even according to these accounts, there was a
deficiency of 2lool due by him to the public. The debate upon this
and other subjects was continued in a very desultory manner until the House resumed, after many of the usual grants had been voted. The House adjourned at lialf. past one o
Sir C. Forbrs presented a petition from several nativer of India,
praying to be allowed to serve on (Grand Juries, and as Justices of the Peace; upon which a conversation arose, in the course of which, Sir
John Malcolm, Mr. Hume, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. C. Fergusson, expressed themselves stronkly in favour of an extension of the right
of British subjects to the intelligent portion of the native Indians. Mr. C. Grant declined giving any pledge upon the subject, far-
ther than to assure the House that he was fully sensible of its im-
porthe petition was received, and ordered to be printed.
The Report of the Coronation Committee was brougl
tailing the particulars of the arrankement made for the accommodation of Members, the circumstantial accuracy of the report occasioned a
knod deal of laukliter. It appeared that the seats prepared for the Members are pertectly safe and stronk-that 410 Members can be ac-
commodated-and that they must walk in Court dresses, two by two without crowding.
Mr. JAMEs atten pences of the Coronation, but was prevailed of 50,0001 . for the ex
po postpone his the report.
Mr. Hume objected to every dictation as to the sort of dress in Mr. Alderman Woon hoped that, as the House was to assemble at alls for those who would be punctual. This was the more necessary, as the ceremony was to be unaccompanied by the usual proSir C. Wetherell trusted that an end would be put to all this The Resolutions in the Report were then adopted, and the Report was agreed to.
Mr. HUNT put a question about gold medals, amidst strong marks The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, when
the Cluairman read the 23 d clause, which goes to appoint Commissioners for the division of counties, and fixing the boundaries of cities and horoughs.
The CHAsc:
The Chanfellon of the Exchequer, after describing the object of rately, as an interminable proceeding, read a list of Commissioners, whom he proposed to appoint.
Sir E. Svabes contended that the power of the Commissioners
ahould be more limited, and that some rule should be laid down by Roould be more limited, and that some rule should be laid down by
Parliament for theirguidance and direetion. He objected particularly
to the power of calling on corporate bodies to produce their charters.
and observed that the onny corroration documents
to see, were the rate-books and other parish books.
Sir C. Wetherell entered at great tending that the preroyative of the Crown to disoolve the Parliamentwas interfered with by the Bill
amended, was agreed to.
The House the Committee obtained leave to sit again. On the motion that the Report of the Committee of Supply should
be now received, Mr. JAmes strongly objected to the item of 50,0001 . for the Corona-
tion, and the more so as he believed it was the wish of his Majest that no such costly and unnecessary ceremony should take place.
As an individual he (Mr. James) did not consider a Coronation to be at all necesssary, he thought a sum of 5,0000 . would be quite sufficient;
but as the He laugh)- he would not divide. th House upon it. He made these few
remarks from a sense of public duts, although he feared that one remarks from a sense of public duty, although he feared that one of
them night not appear in the newspapers to-morrow. But for that
he did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and
country.
The Report was then brought up and agreed to.
The other Urders of the day were then
adjourned at a quarter-past three o clock. three oclock
FRIDAY.
Mr. Littleeton presented a Petition from certain tradesmen of the Metropolis. complaining of the non-observance of the Sabbath.
The Hon. Member suggested that it would be an importan wards the furtherance of such an object, if wages were paid on any other day in the week than Saturday
suggestion thrown out.
Lord Petition was received and laid on the table Meath, against the law respecting marriages between Catholics and Mr. ${ }^{\text {Mr }}$ '
the Priest by whom they were performed was liable thed illegal, and ${ }^{1} 5001{ }^{2}$
1)r. Lushingron observed that such a law would not be allowed to
exist forty-eight hours in England after the effect of it should be Several other Members spoke on the subject; after which the Pe tion was ordered to be printed.
Sir R. VyVYAN asked several
Sir R. Vyvyan asked several questions relative to the affiairs of
Belgium and Holland; amongst others, whether the four Protocols recently published in the Papers were authentic The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that Protocols of the
nature of those alluded to had certainly been agreed to. His Lordship declined giving any answer to the other questions.
Colonel Wood gave notice that he should divide the House on the 29th clause of the Reform Bill.
The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, when the 25 th clause was moved, and another clause, directing the manner
in which the reports of the Commissionera for the division of counties should be submitted to Parliament, was agreed to in its stead. The 26th clause, empowering the Commissioners to call for books, papers, \&cc. was also agreed to, with very little discussion, Shoreham, Cricklade, A ylesbury, and East Retford, on the same rooting as other boroughs; upon which a long discussion ensued
atter which Sir T. Freemante to restore the clause as it orikinally stood. Ainisters, however,
carried the clause in their own way, by a majority ol 73 , the numbers carried the clause in their own way, by a
being-for the clause, 102 ; against $i t, 29$.
The 28th clause
The 23th clause was omitted altogether; but on the 99th another
ong debate arose; g fter which the clause was carried without a divi sion; as was also the 30th clause.
The House then resumed ; the
obtained leave to sit again. the Chairman reported progress, and The Gane Bill was read a third time, and passed.
The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of
The Garrick Correspondexce. - It is justly ohecrved of this
 that the first actor of ancient or modern times occulpied, during fhe
busy career in the world's eye when we remember that from fhe
firat ycar of his appearance in London, at Goodman's Fields The in 1741, down to the moment of his retirement from the otage, in
the year 1778 , he was constantly before the public; that during tis protracted period he was on terms of more or less intimacy with a brated Lord Camden, the asbociate of Quin and Foot, and Barry and Henderson, the protese of Pope, the correspondent of Bishop
Warburton, the fosterer of the early genius of Sheridan and Sid-
俍 interest that even at this comparatively distant period must be tached to the biograplyy of such a man-the present volume, well written Memoir of Garrick, and contains his voluminous cor
respondence with all, or nearly ao, the illuatrious claracters of his time. The letters of Bishop Warburton in particular are uncom monly entertaining, and clear upon man
life, hitherto obscure and unexplained.
Beavtiful Wonen.- The personal charms of many of the ladies
who formed at once the delight and disturbance of our Secon Charles's glittering Court, have been always noted in the records
feminine attraction; and all who have kazed on their living image embodied on the canvas of Sir Petrr Lelyat Windsor, have confess the justice of their celebrity. The entire galaxy of fair staris
shortly be submitted to the familiar contemplation of the public, by
We allude to the work means of "The relpective art of the engraver. Weates of the Court of Charles 11 ." which is now
entitled
advancing towards completion, the third number havine been just issued. The accompanying biographips, from the brim Ennute,",
pen of Mrs. Jameson, authoress of "The Diary of an Enu
will doutless enhance in no slight degree the popularity of this tasteful collection.
Mr. Burkjs New Peenage Dictionary.-The new work an nounced by Mr. Burke under the title of a "1 Dictionary of the Exd
tinct, Dormant, and Suspended Peerages, ${ }^{\text {w }}$ will form, we understand two volumes. The first, now on the eve of publication, is erages of
solely to the Perrake of Enkland. The second to the Peerater
Scotland and Ireland. These volumes Scotland and Ireland. Theae volumes, with the forthoming new,
edition of Mr. Burke's. Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage,
(likewise in the press), will comprise every single heritable honour, extant and extinct, created in his Majesty's dominions since the con-
uest. The details of each dignits are upon the most ample scalethe families of every peer minutely described, and the connection between old and morern houses clearly explained. To readers
histors, an extinct peerage, in the dictionary form, admitting of imit reme reference, must prove in the highest degre e enerality of our historians in detialing the
it
deeds of their sages, warriors, and stater deeds of their sages, warriors, and statesmen, describe those eminent
persons by their titles of honour alone, without condescending to state
 The woman named Kennett, or Kennard, connected with the atroafter the fact, not to the gaol at Horsham, where Holloway is, gaol at Lewes.
M'Prail's GoLD still continues to receive the patronge of

fashionable mociety. Its close resemblance to gold itself, its ex. |  |
| :---: |
|  |
|  |

## The Lord Lieutenant has IRELAND.

 hension ar Thonviction of all or any of the persons concerned in themurder of Thomas Gregry, Ezq. of Carlow. His Excellency has
als

 late sufferers at the fire which took place at the Custom House, on
Thursday week,
died on Sunday morning, in consequence of the injury he received. He was a respectable young man, apprenticed to
Mr. Hayes, of Hammond lane. The other unterers are in a doubMr. Hayes, of Hammond-lane. The other sufferers are in a doub-
ful sitiantion three of them remain in Jervis-street Hospital, and
fit ind
 day night last the persons employed in the steam-mill of Messri
Gamble, of Waring-street. left offt work about eight oclock-a little later than usual. Shortly before eleven, some persons passing
through Tomb street, observed smoke issuing from the fouth end oi the building, and almost immediately afterwards the flames bure out of the windorrs of tese story next the attic. An alarm was in
otantly kiven, but in less than half an hour the fire had attained such a heigh as to dissipate all hopes of yaving the mill or its contents.
About twelve the roof fell in. and showers of fire ascended from the masses of consuming grain, four, and machinery. These showers o fire $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \text { Gatteree-street, and fell thick in the adjoining lanes and timbe }\end{aligned}$ and coopers yarcs. The watchinen belonging to he police establish ment, the constabulary, and the officers and men of the 64 th regi-
ment, kave their immediate attendance, and contributed to save the adjoining premises, as well as to protect the property of those per
gons who carried into the streets their furniture and goods. Two sone who carried into the grreets their turniture and goods. Two
fre
trollable powere procured, long after the fre thad attained an uncon troliable power; but they were altogethe ine ficieient th their equip.
ments, and there was
litte
and munication from the, quays. The loss tote the Messrs Gamble will be
gevere, severe, an
to the loss
Tuegda's, Gazette contains an Order in
Cort of Basseterre, in the Island of St . Christopher, a a free ware
On the day sulcceeding Good wood Races the wind on the Course
was so violent that two horses, waiting to be put to a wagkon, were blown down on their sides; two large ir--rees heerr the same spo
were uprooted, and one of the booths was lifted into the air, and
carcied A report reveviied in Liverpool during the early part of the week
 and ninety eight head of cattrd, with the loss of four passenger Te tomen, Calvert and Collier, convicted of forgery, and left
for execution at Lancaster, have been respited, with a,view to a comfor execution at Lancaaster, have been respited, with a,view to a com
mutation of puniahment.
Lord fitzwilliam had seven fine sheep struck dead by lightning
 fering from the diabolical acts of the midnikht incendiary. Already
we have had the pain of making one fire public; and we repret to
say that another occurred on Friday niglit last, at Windmill
.hill, in this county, which consumed a barn, containing a quantity of wheat
and oats, and part of a hay rick, belonging to Mr. Bellingliam. Some pig-styes adjoinet the barn, but were not burt, and there were in
them ten fine hooss, all of which ercaped except one. The fire was
 ant of police, was immediately despatched to ondeanour to discover longing to Mr. Honson, was wired ititis thounht, by a poacher, The
damage is not rreat; but it is otill extremely painful to record these occurrences. The excitement amoxn the farmers throughout the
county in consequence of the recent contligrations is, we are assured very great, and in many places the utmost dilikence is used in order
to deect any offenders. Several farmers in this neighbourhood have tanen the precaution of dispersing their corn-ricks about the rarm,
instead of placing many tosether, in order to prevent a conflazration beinz so destructive as has frequently been the case.- Brighton
Guzette. A boat belonging to H.M.S. Astrea, lying in the Carrick-roads, was last week swamped near that vessel, on its return froin Falmouth
with 13 personon boord 7 or hhom were droned.
Hoknin MUn MEn.-Wiliam Grant., a milkman, aked 46, residing at Siberthorpe near Wellord, Northa mptonshin, ased las been residing
min.
mitted to Northampton Gaol for the murder of his cousin, a young

 and on the evening of Tuesday last, having atter much entreaty,
prevailed on her o walk out with hin, he led ler to a lonely spot and there suddenly stopping, demanded, of her, in phrenzied manner
whether shie would consent to marry him on the morrow. She told
 heck and breast; he then fled, but sone persons hearink the in the

 aftervards the porr girl breathed her last. The Coroner's inques
have returned a verdict of Wilful Murder againat William Grant. A private letter from Vienna contains the following melancholy
details:-" The approach of the cholera has filled every mind with alarn. The publich has given itself up so entirely to dread, that
already severul persons have died with fricht or become mad. All
commuications communications with Hungary, that rich and fertile country from
whence the capital derives almost all its provisions, has ceased, and
 commissary is appointed to every four houses, who os byound to visi in the same room. In our house every clamber is furnished with a


 the theatre have heen appropriated. They have been put under the
superintendence of a physician who has been practising at Warsaw.
All the citizens bo a do the duy of have been learning the manual exercise, in order to


 Soreigners will be obliged to quit the town in eight days, if they are
Eithout employment The
Emperor in cuuting a canal. Thentry people are emploged by the
to Serperor is going with the Court to Schoenbrun, the outside walls and windows of which are closed with pranks. The front part ot the enrden is being cleared, in order
to receive a regiment of grenadiers and four batalions of attillery
Belvedere and Bame Bere and the Castle of Schwartesburg are being fortified in the

 of the circumstances judginence of the simportance and peculiarity
ceedings refed, and the whole of the pro-
 Haw
lion
Nayy
have





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perling a quart of water, and cooking a steak, chop, or eggs, in nine minutes.


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Thetr Majesties are expected in town this afternoon: on Thursday the Coronation takes place, and on Monday
there will be a Drawing-room. there will be a Drawing-room.
The Reform Bith is now so completely altered, both in principle and details, from the Bill which Lord JoHN Rus3ELL brought into the House of Conmons, that the interest has died awray, and the proceedings connected with it are characterized by a listless indifference, which, too clearly to be mistaken, indicates the consciousness on all hands that be mistaken, indecates the congh it is necessary that the Bint should get out of the House of Commons somelow or
finished in the House of Lords.
inished in the House of Lords.
That Mr. HUNT, and those who know even more than he does of the popular feeling, are speaking the truth when they say that the eyes of the couatry are opened to the pretended
liberality of the Whig Government- therecan be no doubt that liberality of the Whig Goverument- there can be no doubt that
they are satisfied of their real views and intentions, by having they are satisfed of their renl views and intentions, by having
had time to read over and compreliend their 101. franclise clause, their proposed half yearly payments, and their division of connties clause-and that the Bill is clearly shewn to be
neither more uor less than a gigantic juggle to enable the preneither more nor less than a gigantic juggle to enable the pre-
sent Ministers to hold oftice during its protracted progress through the House of Commons-the simple fact, that at every condested election forfopen paces since the mphantly eturned, speaks volumes.
The Ministers, however, have proceeded to the nomination of Commissioners for dividing counties and making ont
districts, with powers so extensive, that after all the delidistricts, with powers so extensive, that after all the deli-
cacy in the Ilouse of Commons about the distances of town cacy in the thouse of Commons about the distances of thewns enabled, if they please, to unite Marylebone and Brentford, enabled, if heey please, to unite Marslebone and srentford, to their will and pleasure. The names of the Gentemen ar wholly unexceppionable, for, with the exreption of two or
three of them, they never were heard of before. We, howthree of them, they never were heard of berore. We, howtends to shew that a Civil Premier does not consider it is in the slightest degree unconstitutional to employ Military The sooner the Bill gets out of the Committee the better, and the soouer it goes up to the Lords, better still. Whatever for the present anomalons, unintelligible, insincere, and impracticable thing, the country will gladly receive it at the
hands of men in whom they have a confidence; but really and seriously, it is too much to expect the Nation to place any reliance upon the measures of a Ministry, whose acts in every department of the State subject them to the con-
tempt and ridicule of the People of their own country, and tempt and ridicule of the People of their own country, and
the country itself to insult and degradation from every other.
The Brighton Gazette somewhat flippantly contradicts the statement we gave last Sunday of a difference which
arose between the Duke of RiCHMOND and Mr. Staniey on the question of the Irish Election.-We repeat the statement as interaliy true, -and the denial of it by the Brighton Grom the " circle of society" to which its writer evidently
has "not access." Lord Grey distinctly stated that the French troops were
to quit Belgium- Marslial Soutr has positively stated hat to quit Belgium-Marshal Soult has positively stated that
they are not to do so-Sir RICHARD VYVAN, having prethey are not to do so-Sir Richard Vyvian, having pre-
viously informed Lord Palimerston that he had some questions to ask upon the subject, rose on Friday erening in
the IIouse of Commons to fulfil that intention-but Lord the Inouse of Commons to fulfil that intention-but Lord
Palmerston, although he had been apprised of the questious
them.
them. Richard Vyuyan, in this extremity applied himself to Lord Althonp, and enquired of him whether the Pro-
tocols, which had been pullished in the newspapers during tocols, which had been published in the newspapers during
the week, were genuine, and whether, since all the Dutch troops had quitted Belgium, the Frencl troops had quitted it also-for if the smallest imaginable number of French troops continued to occupy any part of the country, the
honour of England was jeopardised. Sir Ricianidenhonour of England was jeopardised. Sir Ricuind enTuired whether it was true that the French were forming a
camp at Nivelles, because, if such statements were well camp at Nivelles, because, if such statements were well
founded, His MAEsTY's Ministers would lave to answer
for the insulted honour of the for the insulted honour of the country.
question by stating, that he had not had time to read the question by stating, that he had not had time to read the
newspapers which contained the Protocols, and as to the newspapers whin contained the Protocols, and The first of these Protocols, No. 31, is dated, Foreign
Office, London, August the sixth, and contains this para-




 on the sixth of Aupust. "The moment the Guvernment of his Britannic Mijesty received information of the renewal of
hestilities beticeen IIOLLAND and BELGIUM, it gave orders," \&cc.-this is on the sixth.
On the NINTH of August-three days after this protocol of his Britannic MAJESTY had received information of the renewal of hostilities between Holland and Belgium-on the ninth of August Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, declared that " up to that time he had not any reason to suppose the King of the Netherlands meditated active hostilities."
The other protocols require the retirement of the French troo;s-No. 33 palliates their stay, because the members of ment of the Dutch, although we lave a Minister there, who if not blind, must have seen them removing-the 34th declares a suspension of hostilities for six weeks pending the setllement and final arrangement of the affairs of Belgium
and Holland. "D During the suspension of hostilities the roops are to remain beyond the line which separated them before the resumption of hostilities.'
But these French troops are not to return to Francehhere they remain, exactly as the Duke of Wellingron run Belgium and subjugate Hollaud-or if it were possible that these French troops had been required by King Leopold for the purpose of keeping down rebellion amoug
his new subjects, is it consistent with the pledge of non-intreference upon which the present Ministry rest, to permit King Leopold to be krpt upon lis Throne by French troops, while our ancient ally, the King of Holland, ha
been peremptorily denied assistance from the Allied arms. The French have got footing in Belgium, and out of Belgium they will not go. It is clear that our Ministry are information is refused; Soult's open declaation, that the French troops should rem
nied and uncontradicted.
Then, as to Portugni, Mr. Courtenay, on Tuesday, country, and of course expected to hear connected with that occasion a refusal perhaps of the papers, but a vindication, or, at least, an explanation of our conduct towards another ally-but no-after gelling Mr. Courtenay to postpone
his motion for a week, in liopes before that time to have had something satisfactory to say about Belgium - set off " for the miscarriages about Portugal, Lord PALmenston goes to Mr. Countenay, and tells that Right Honourable Gentleman that he need not trouble himself to should be grauted, and even more, so that he would but be satisfied.
To a question put hy Mr. Robinson on the subject of the
robbery of the Portuguese fleet by France, Lord PalmersTon, who was really present, said, that "according to the
best information which IIS MAJESTY's Government could obtain," the Portuguese ships were legal prizes, and tha they had that day heard that the French Adiniral had taken all the Purtugnese ships away to Brest, except one frigate;
and, adds Lord Palmenston, "the British Ambassador at Paris had been informed that the French squadron had been ordered from the Tagus, and the accounts from the British
Convul-General at Lisbon staled that these orders had been complied with." Complied with-yes, that they had-but who ordered the French squadron carry off the Portuguese lieet with it? Upon this point Lord Palmerston was
silent. ilent.
The conduct of France and her Adniral, under the circumstances, is pretty cleary described in the Times of wed
nesday, from which we beg to borrow the following observations:













 following words:-"As the late event" (what event? the event
known of course the day before) "has given to France those rights Which military succeas confers among all nations, it is my duty to
exprcise tiem. I lave therefore the honour to declare to your Ex-
 whole fleet of Portukal (with the exception of one or two crazy vessels
which were not in acondition to onpear hostile) were in this predicawhich were not in a condition to appear hostile) were in this
ment, and accordingly are sent to Brest under the tricolour.
Now, we ehall enter into no discussion about the abstract right of
the French Admiral to elevate the character or lisis expedition, and to dignify the entrance into the Tapus with the pompous name of a war:-
but we cannot refrain from saying, that if he intended to derive trom Lhe success of his mission all the advantages of a military victory, he
ought to have previousy anouce its characte, and, at any rate,
oukht not to have concealed its consequences, when he wrote his first
 If the eight vessels are captured breasse they were in line, while the
two crazy vessels are saved because they appeared to abothin from
action: by the same rule. the Admiral action; by the same rule, the Admiral ouxht to have demanded the
cannon and military sorras of Fort St. Juliant, and of the other forts
on the


 by a friendy a aknowledgment of rikt or reparation, woold not
surcly live entitled the stronger party to consider the weaker as a
capture capture.
We
angry discussion these observations with no dith no unfirendy disposition of exarditing
French Admiral. We merely Auy that he has chanked hiars the
 Government oukht to deliberate seriv
acta helore it fives them its sanction.
On the affairs of $\mathbf{P}$
On the affairs of Portugal our Government seem disposed
to throw no more light than on those of Belgium; but if ol hrow no more thest fhips ever were intended (at the sug. gestion of England) to be delivered over by France to DonPedro, we may subsequently get at the fact of "who sent for the Brazilian Emperior to Europe
IT seems that Ministers are equally abroad in domestic, as they are in foreign affairs. Lord Grey distinctly stated in the House of Lords, that the approaching Coronation was to be conducted expressly on the plan of that of George III.
and that, therefore, the Peers would not do individual bo nage-the Coronation is not conducted like that of GEORGE 1I1. and yet the Peers do individual homage, as they did pon that occasion.
We understand, that, at the pressing instance of the Gustrian, Russian, and Prussian Ministers here, our that all the French troops should quit Belgium before one single fortress was touched, and that the Portuguese fleet should be immediately restored to Don Miguel.
In the course of these movements M. Tallevrand chiefly extremely gentle, and the scruples which have arisen mpeded the transmission of the demand, ive that, if the Kiri of Lord GREx, who is apprehen Ninistry of M. Perier must fall; an event which his Lordship concludes would be extremely disadvantageous to himself and his friends. The ultimatum, howerer, is gone,
and if Lord Palmerston should not forget to open the and if Lord Palmerston should not forget to open the
answer, when it comes, we may hear something which may answer, when it comes, we may hear something
elucidate Lord ABERDEFN's promised enquiries.
The accounts received by the last packets from Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, shew a state of excitement in the terference from home, which is quite appalling, and oughts while it is yet time, to make the Government not merels pause, but retrace their steps, and correct as well their own errors as those of their predecessors. This comes of home legislation, applied to Colonies $\mathbf{4 , 0 0 0}$ miles off, in ntter ignorance of facts. Mr. Brougham, at a time when there were no political visions of the baubles he now affects to despise
before him, but when he spuke the language of reason, thus expresses himself :-
The details of the slave lavs require minute and accurate ac-
guinintance with an infiuite varicty of particulurs, which can only bo known to those whin reside on the syut.t. To revise the donestic codes of



reports. or tod by woinesses, is more funtiam mructical.'
You may be told that Lord Bnoughan has changed his opinion-a deliberate opinion, founded on sound doetrines, expressed in a work of great merit, cannot be recalled with
ond facts and reasoning assigned for such a cliange; as these ont facts and reasoning assigned for such a change; as these
have not been adduced, the original opinion remaius in full force. The old Colonies have legislated, and successfully for their population, some for 150 , some for a shorter period, not less
than 70 years. Soon after the abolition of the slave trade a spirit of intermeddling was applied to them, and erery act they did or law they passed was viewed ${ }_{4}$ with a jaun eye and through a distorted medium
From the impolitic measures of
From the impolitic measures of the Timber Duties, the Slave Trade Sugar Bill, the Wine Duties, and the intermed
dling policy of mixing poison in the cup of salvation, by the dling policy of mixing poison in the cup of salvation, by the
maclinations of the saints and the anti-colonial party, here is scarcely a Colony from Canada to Ceylon, which does not in its
 heart curse the protection of the Motier countrod Se such uni-
be some be some radical error in the home poicy to promisal Colonial discontent. She provekes resistand
versal punishes for resisting; she will find to the cost bolentionize but cannot coerce them. A perveverauce in the intermeddling system separated the two A inericas from European dominion. The contagion of disaffection is fast generating in the Colonies, and or nations are nut idle spectators-We speak from a knowledge of facts.
In every parish of Jamaica, each of which is as extensire as an English county, the people have loudly protestad threats from home. The Resolutions of the parish of StJames, containing thirty thousand inhabitants, will be froades.
in another part of this Paper. The same spirit pervad in another part of this Paper. The sane spith
the Island. The Jamaica papers are filled with requisilins
is. for meetings in all the parishes for a like purpose; she messures of the (GREY Government; and so thoroughly are they convinced of the anti-colonial feeling of the Cabinet of ard the
Britain, that if it persist in the present policy towarts to the Colonies, and do withont delay apply a balm to the wounds which it has inflicted on the confidence of Ja, there will be an end of her connection with England. Admi-
It is in perfect keeping with the policy of a Whig nistration to destroy our Constitution at home, and to disit were, her own offspring.
How long will the Secretary of State for the Colonies be the play-thing of the Saints, or his Deputy read speeches manufactured by the organ or he tails quoted in the debate could have furnished the legal details quoted in the debion,
on Mr. Bux $o$ 's motion-materials prepared for iritation, not conciliation
As to the Kitty Holtons, the Mary Pearcbs, and
other sid other stories of a similar character, and the Balaina and
Jamaica, the St. Kitts cases,
rase, $\begin{aligned} & \text { errible enough in all conscience-the Glaskow case, } \\ & \text { not tellable in Englist, but detailed in Latin-the Tipperary }\end{aligned}$ buraings and Carlow murders; and who does not cousider and Irish characters, as much as the others are exceptions from the West India character? and Heaven defend they should not be.
Then, the six thousand petitions branching from the tree in Aldermanbury Church-yard, signed by puritan parsons, drivelling old women and ignorant children, distributed over the country-Why they might as well have made them sixty thousand as six thousand; this humbug, like freeabour sugar from India, has been exposed-the time for these follies is gone by-the colonists have been driven, by neglect, contempt and oppression, to poverty, recklessness and is fast ebbing; and, if not speedily arrested, there will here, is fast ebbing; and, if not speedily a
be no return of the tide across the Atlantic.
The Colonial question must no longer be treated as one of puling sentimentality, but as one of state policy: the Colonists must be relieved and protected-the system changed,
and speedily too, and the foolish and visionary conceit of condensing the civilization, perhaps of centuries, into a lustre $r$ two, abaudoned.
It is repeated emphatically-the Colonists may be revolutionised by this country, but it can neither intimidate nor coerce them ; and we say again and again, the system must be forthwith changed, if the Government means to retain they will no longer consent to be governed indirectly by the Anti-Slavery Society. The West Indians demand a fair and impartial enquiry before the Lords, on oath, and that honest and unprejudiced Commissioners may visit them, and ascertain, aud tell the truth to their countrymen-and there may yet be a chance of the integrity of the British Empire being
preserved.

Ir seems that some of the rascally reformers of Spain have made a wretched attempt to disturb the tranquillity of that prosperous and fast regenerating country, under the dictation it is more than suspected that the French authorities on the rontiers of Arragon were not at all backward in ewcouraging the contemplible effort of the unnatural insurgents.
The policy of outraging Portugal-putting the feeling of ancient ally into an enemy, and moreover throwing her into the hands of republican France, may be judged by the following statement :-
Eugland exported to Portugal and her Colonies of British manufac-
ture, in the year $\$ \$ 28$, to the value of
This market is to be closed against us, to gratify the priPort wine will not ouly be doubled to the consumer in England, but the difference put into the pocket of France, whose spoliation of Portugal, and whose rob
have permitted, and even sanctioned.
The reader will better julge of the comparative value, in a mercantile sense, of France and Portugal to Englaud, by
being informed, that during the three years aboce stated the exports of English manufacture have been to the following amounts :

## 1828 $18: 9$ $18: 30$ spirit

## 498,938 491,388 47,88

Wisdom, spirit, hoonour, talent, virtue, prudence, and prinIn these days of economy we were rather staggered at a grant of 15,9711 . ©s. 5d. to Messrs. Lescene and Escof-
Frey, on whose case we commented at the time of their deportation, ase aliens, from Jamaica. We agree with the think Mr. Burge proved the fact, which seemed to rechanged him-for - he appears to have succeeded to they changed him-for he appears to have succeeded to his
brother's nationality and heirship. The brother we he-
lieve to have ber doctrine of their being British subjects because they were born when the British flag was at the time flying on a few
forts in St. Domingo, it is forts in St. Domingo, it is as absurd as to consider all the
persons born in France, and Spain, and Sicily, and Portugal While the British troops were there, as British subjects. Would Dr. Lushington argue that such persons could
hold freehold property here, or be hanged if found fighting in French, Spanish, Sicilian, or Portion Great Britain? Dues he find these doctrines in Va'teil
or Puffendorfe? or Puffend
tremely well.
they were Bred would be quite atrocious. But even admitting hey were British built, why were not the proofs of their
having lost so much property as to entitle them to this grant of $15,9711.2 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 d . for loss of business and false imprisominent for a short time, for they were not deprived of working for Why were not these proofs and documents laid upon the Whether keening a spirit store was so produrtive a dortained Kington? We Wust say we think it looks like a wanton
Waste of money eleared of money. The matter could have been so easily respectively, then inyterest at 6 per cent.; was there any and What examination before the competent local authorities to establish the details of the loss; the documents and proofs
Which should be produced would not have cost 201 . printing instead of 6,0001 ., which Lord Howick asserted would
hare been the cost Te ween the cost of the whole, we think erroneously; but bailing school-boy cases and such pitiful complaints as are in hondreds dismissed by every Police Magistrate every week other punishments at Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, thedomestie and schols in England, Scotland, ard Ireland, and all broughestie and other squabbles, assaults, and misdemeanors, treadmill, and whipping, to be laid before the House for their
informationd information.

## the modern cholene and Escoffrese are much indebted to

They owe much to would to the Jamerir African etymology.
very not be such fools, and we think Mr. Burge acted
as Ment in not doing mare than olject to the grant, and,
nay folly, of of Parliament, pointing out the impropriety
be disposed to wash our faces with walnut juice if we bad suit to prefer at the Treasury.

We have heard, and from authority on which we think we may rely, that the second article in the last number of
the Foreign Quarterly Review, the Foreign Quarterly Review, which contains so able a the pen of the Right Marquess of LONDONDERRY, is from

Just at the time when Alderman Woon is endeavouring to diminish the speed of steam packets, which are proverbially "fast," it will not be uninteresting to read the speech which the Lord Chancellor delivered on Thurs-
day to the Bar, as indicative of a speed hitherto unknown in his Lordship's Court.
"The Lord Chancellor came down to Court this morning at nine his Loidship inquired if any gentleman at the bar had anything to move? On being answered in the negative,
"His Lordship addresed the counsel present to the following effect:-Arter an unusuaily protracted sitting, it gives me the
gratest satisfaction in stating that there is only one appeal which
has been heard before me in which I have not given judgment. has been heard before me in which I have not given judgment.
There are likewise one or two other causes not decided, 1 mean those heard the other day before me and the Lord Chief Justice
Tindal and Mr. Justice Littledale, and in those the Learned Judkes remains undecided, as far as $I$ am concerrned. is se, the one of Sore, whith $v$.
Starkey, and that is involved in so much doubt, and of such vast imStarkey, and that is involied in so much doubt, and of such vast im-
portance, that it would ill become me, as a Judge in Equity, for the vain and idle boast of saying that no case was left undecided, rashly
to make up my mind. I shall, however, in that case kive judgment
before the next Term. It must, continued his before the next Term. It must, continued his Lordship, be a great there is no business left undecided. There is not a single cause
read for hearing but what has been beard and decided. There has not been a single petition presented but what has been answered. In
short, I may say that the whole business of the Court is concluded
This must be a great relief to the Court and the Bar, as I know, from long experience, that when any Court has a long arrear of busi-
ness, the greatest inconvenience must ensue. The bencfits of the situation we now stand in will be felt and appreciated next Term
It will be fond that the labour and attendance of counsel up to Predecessors, very unvilling to impose such an arduous duty on Counsel. I felt that the exertion must be too much; but those en. have more duties to perform than they are well able to bear. I have
now to thank the Bar for the kindness and attention I have received; Ifeel most grateful for the assistance I have received ; and I fee
most sanguine that I shall be able to carry into effect the arrange
ments I contemplate respecting the Vice-Chancellor's Court I shat be able to hear all the business that has been set down in that Court
and undecided since 1830 . Since 1 came to the Seals there have been 120 appeals lodged, of which number 108 have been heard and decided,
and the average of them occupied in hearing about 8 hours. Every one of them was of importance. There has not been a single sliort
cause. Now these appeals are in the proportion of six to four from the Vice-Chancellor's, as compared with those from the Rolls.
have noticed that almost every case of difficulty has found its way
from the Vice-Chancellor's Court into this; and I think this is suffi cient to show that, if possible, it would be advisable to dispens
with this branch of Equity Jurisdiction. It was the opinion of S
Sis Samuel Romilly and Sir John Leach, who was then a Member of the
Leginlature, that the creation of another Court for the Vice-Chance Ior would increase useless litigation, and add materially to the busi-
ness in Chancery. They were well horne out in this opinion whe the fact shows that 64 out of 108 of his Honour's decisions were ap-
pealed from. I am not, however, prepared to say that I could at once recommend the abolition of this Court; but I certa'nly hope to mak
an arrangement that will do away with much itisation and save ex
pense I pense. I shall propose that all cases of difficulty set down for hiearing
before the Vice-Chancellor be transferred to this Court ; and then I will obtain the assistance of the Master of the Rolls and the Vice
Chancellor on hearing of them to sit with me; and I think it must

 of the Vice. Chancellor's Court The Master or the Rolls is more san-
puine on the point than I am ; but 1 rust in what I have stated about
that Court I have not insinuated any thing in disparige arned, excellent, honourable, and amiable Judge that presides over
In cunclusion, I have onny to say that on the close of these long on one occasion did. It was a duty, however, I unwillingly impose on the Bar to keep them so lonk; but the course I have alopted wil
ultimately be of great lenefit to the profession and to the public. I ter of this Court, which of Courts of Justice, paricularly been charged by natives as waell a
foreigners, from its delays, to be anything but a Court of Equity. arve now only to add, hat $I$ must remain in London tor several
weeks; I vhatl therefore devote one day in every week to hearing o motions that are pressing. And let me entreat of suitors not to wait for the attendance of any particular Counsel, but to take such Coun-
sel as remain in London, many of whon will do so who, from my ow at nine o, clock cevery Saturday morning, and will take any motion
that the parties consent to be heard. Every other day in the week
I shall sit in the House of Lords to hear appeals. It has alweys I shall sit in the House of Lords to hear appeals. It has always been
complained that there were no sitings in vacation, which by all suitors
has been considered wecesary for the pure administration of I have therefore provided arainst such a complaint fro the future."'
His Lordship then bowed to the Bar, and left the Court, half
By his extraordinary mental exertion, his rapidity of decision, his constancy of attendance, day and night, sleeping of his Adininistration, more successfully illustrated the proverb about "new Broughams" than any man that e

Everybody recollects the unmerciful grilling which Mr Crokergave the Lord adyocate in the House of Com mons:-it appears to have had just such an effect upon the Hon. Mr. Thomson-it has overwhelmed and overthrow him; so much indeed is the wire-haired reviewer damaged, that it is said he is on the eve of resigning his office. Mr
John Murray (not of Albemarle-street) is to succeed him.

It may be recollected that the Times, a few days since Hane an account of the opening of Mr. feeling of the writer. We are glad to find that a generous
adiniration of the works of art puts aside less worthy feelings, adiniration of the works of art puts aside less worthy feelings, which renders the highest praise to our unrivalled countryman Chantrey. On Wednesday the same paper contains the following:-
countryman Chavrex, than an act of justice to our nccomplished Pirt is fully exposed to view in Hanover- square, that it fairly bears away
seription in England, but, as far as other monumen, on the Continent. This
distinction distinction we conceive is due to three concurrent causes. In the
first place, to the grace and dignity of the figure itself, which is adfirst place, to the grace and dignity of the figure itself, which is ad-
miraly executed : next, to the happy choice of situation, which
afords so mais poinis of view that the statue can be seen under a
 are acquainted; and lastly, we are of opinion that the unusually fine
eftect of this work of art esentially depends on what many persons
might consider a trifie, but which unquestionably exerte at all times

## mass of rock, CHANTREY, with much taste and good sense, has raised his colossal statue on a tall and comparatively slender support-not of course so elender as to seem feeble, but yet not one wlits 8 norger that of course so slender as to seem feeble, but yet not one whiat stronge than is barely adequate, in appearance, to the duty required of it. This bold idea, which, we beleve is entirely new, does the artist

 Treat credit, and we join, therefore, most cheerillly in the the eneralgdmiration which this noble ornament to London hus excited. As to admiration which this noble ornament to London has excited. As to
the politics of the man whom it represente, or of those who raised it, the politics of the man whom it represente, or
we have nothing now to say, except that a eyes;' but we do feel proud of 'possessing an artist
magic touch all things are subdued to his purpose, and our whose hies no lesa claimed for domentic sorrow, as in the beautiful monn-
ment at Liclifield, than they are claimed for the lastink devotion of a political party, to the memory of a departed statesman.
The Post informs us that "the new-born son of the EmRegiment of Lancers of the Guards;"-surely the Infantry would have been appropriate. The Post adds, "that this young Prince has been eurolled in the battalion of Sappers's

In the " Garrick Papers," a very interesting collection, n large folio, just published by Colburn, we find a letter rowich if the of Eush Ruscius now liviug Roscius which, if to might angith Roscius now living for a Duke A write to, might serve for to-day as well as for the 1764 , the date it bears. The following extract will convince our readers of its applicability to the present time:"Dear Mr. Garrick-You will think me a strange beast not to
have reurned you my thanks for your former letter sooner-I am. have returned you my thanks for your former letter sooner- 1 am,
ndeed, ashamed of myself: do not impute it to any want of regard
or you, for that is impossible. I received your last, of the 2441 for you, or that is impossible. I received your ast, of the
March, yesterday, and though it gave me great pleasure, yet the
account of Mrs. Gankuck's indisposition was a great alliy to the
satisfaction I had from it; I should hope summer and the warm clisatisfartion 1 had from it; I should hope summer and the warm
mate of Italy will soon perfecty re-estublish her.
"I take tor $k r a n t e d ~ y y u r ~ n u i n e r o u s ~ c o r r e s p o n d e n t s ~ i n f o r m ~ y o u ~ o f ~$ very little more than the common newspapers tell us; for as to the
ninority, God knows they are very few, or, rather, none at all. We made a fisure in the Hey He of Commmons, but what with accidents
hat were, in themselves, unnvoidable, and mismanagement, we contrived to reap no benefits from our numbers; whereas, had we known perly concurred in so doing, I belie eve we should, at least, have brought have left them in possession of the field till next Session. The chap-
ter of accidents may possibly decide the fate ot the next campaign;
and, unless something extraordinary happens, I should think our In one of the reports of the last Levee in a country Paper, it is stated that the Adjutant of the South Hants Light In-
fantry was Colbar'd in the King's presence. The truth is, hat the gentleman's name is Collard, and he was pre sented to His Majesty by his Colonel, Sir J. W. Pollen. We find the following statement in the Number of the curious Magazine for the present mo East, and tends to shew that practices still exist which we hoped had long since been abandoned. There are upon
record some still more curious cases which before long will probably meet the light, and which at a period when the Charter of the East India Company is nearly worn out de-
mand very particular attention. We conclude that our eaders are already acquainted with the leading features of the case, and that the name of Sheemathoo Heraneya Garbea Ravacoola Mootoo Raghoonandhye Sa-
tooputty is familiar to them, if so, the particulars cannot The case of the Queen of Ramnad, the lineal descendant of a race
which bas exercised the supreme authority over the district of Ramnad, in the South of thdia, for thitroent succepssive generations, is
marked by more than the usual degree of shameless injustice, which has characterised other instanceseo of Indian policy; tor the
wame document, which ,nost clearly establishes her right to the that, trom motiven of policy and expediency, the succession should he awarded to another. By a Treaty concluded with the Nabob of
Arcot, it had been stipulated, that a successor to the deposed
Rajah of Ramnad should be appointed as soon as the person entitled Rajah of Ramnad should be apointed as soon as the parson entitled
to succeed him could be satisfactorily ascertained. An enquiry was
instituted by the Madras Governmemt, whicl proved ********wawaw
 On the death of the sister, which occurred in 1812, the son of a bond Womin, in no dexree connected by blood with the ruling family, was isputed successions, the Company's ollicers have held possession of
the country for thirty-five years, and upwards. The Queen, whose ights are clear and indisputable, har bern reduced to poverty, by a
ong course of litigation; and, wanting the means to follow up the protracted and expensive law proceenings attending the appeal before
he Privy Council, it has recently been decided akaitst her, and in
avour of the son of the bond slave, who had been adopted by ber aunt. It cannot be supposed the Company's Government have any
intention of placink this man on the throne of Ramnad-that would be altogether too degrading-but, being now established in possession
of the country, by neans of thiese diaputed successions, it will be easier for thein to obtain the cession of the district from one who has
no just risht or claim to it, than from the tightful owner-the lineal descendant of the ancient Rajahs.
and printed in 1s25:-
Sheemathoo Heraneya Garba Ravacoöla $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Appellant, and } \\ \text { Moutoo Raghoonndiye Satoorutry, }\end{array}\right\}$ Respondent.
In 1795, Rajah Mootoo Rainnlinguin having been removed from
Il authority in Ramnad, and held prisoner at Madras, an enquiry was instituted to ascertain on whom the succession devolved. The Rajah had asister, and a daughter, then appared that the right of
mony of the Brahmins and others,
succession devolved upon the daughter and her husband; and this was clearly the opinion of Mr. George Powney, who had been ap-
pointed by Government to investigate the case, notwithstanding
which, he docs not hesitate to add, in his report, that the succession " rrom motives of policy and expediency, ought, in my humble
opinion, to be declared in favour of the Polygar's sister." The
Government of Madras adopted his views; the ininutes of consultaGovernment of Madras adopted his views; the ininutes of consultation on this subject do not express any doubt as to the rights of the
daughter, but various considerations of "political expediency", are
recorded to justify the measure ", nominating the sister of the deposed Polygar to the successione", It was "ulso resolved to place
his daughter under her charge, without touching upon the question
of the future expectations of the child to silcceed to the Govern-ment-expectations, however, which may reasonably be entertained Notwithstanding this decision, which took place in July, 1795, the
country continued under the management of the Company's officers country continued under the management of the Companys oftcers
until Febraary 1803 , when the Rajah's sister was at ast placed in
possession. She died in 1812 , without issue, but had adopted a child -the son of a slave or bond-woman, who now claimed the succession, ting that the entire and unqualified right to the Government of Ram ight of the adocted son could not Re established, because it appeared
he act of adoption did not take place until after the death of he
is not in strict keeping with all the rest, or which
convey correct ideas of Indian scenery and manners While on the subject of great works of art, we feel tempted to say a word or two on that great work of nature, the gigantic whale. It, too, is well worth seeing; but why on earth does the silly man charge two shillings instead of one? Two shillings for seeing any thing, is utterly repug nant to the feelings which he at the buthom of our pockets and for one person who now enters this show at
it, who would go in were the charge one shilling.
Let the proprietor place a door at each end of his Pavilion, and let every one who pleases go in at one end, enter the whale's belly, pass through, and retire at the tail end, to wards Messi Chilling a-head, and properly advertised, the adopted at a shiling a-head, and properly advert thed, fare-and the able and excellent personage who shows it off would ere long be a man of fortune.
Extract of a letter, dated Antigua, 25th July, 1831 :"Your fears, expressed in that of Sth May, are not without strong
ground, and $I$ often on the first view of things think as you do ; but when I look fairly and calmly at the question, I cannot persuade my self that there will be found a set of inen that wout attempt or dare
to declare the emancipation of the negroes, without first of all setting the cletails, which is impracticable in the case of immediate emanci
pation.
"Our enemies regard and love the blacks if they do not the whites and therefore they will not involve them in one common ruin with ourselves.-I have attentively watched the progress of the elections throughout, and though 1 find some dangerous theorists have been
chosen, and others who will venture all to support a favourite mes chosen, and others who will venture all to support a favourite mea
sure or bantling of their own creation, yet there are many (even reformists) considerate, worthy men, who I cannot believe will tak any part in causing such horrible chaotic confusion, bloodshed and slaughter, of their unoffending fellow creatures, countrymen, and
perhaps, many of their own kindred, as must be the consequence perhaps, many of their own kindred, as must be the consequence
because we are so distant they cannot hear our cries, or witness the completion of their work. I am well aware that in all the concern
of life where our interests are at atake it is dangerous to be distant and a circumstance that would appal us in hapening at our own door it is only deep thinking, enlightened men, who consider such thinge as they ought to be viewed.
regard for compensation to the proprietors, so as to enable them to regard for compensation to the proprietors, so as to enable them
quit their estates if they think proper, and until then, the man who
advocates immediate emancipation should be pronounced the mos advocates immediate emancipation should be pronounced che moss
unfeeling brute of his species; if he has ver been in the Colonies, and is neither a madman or a fool, then I say our language does no
afford a term of reproach sufficiently strong, by which he can be characterized.
"It rarely happens that a sinale change can be made in the laws of any country for a keneral benefit, but it talls with severity on indi-
viduals; and if not done with a masterly hand, with a full knowledge
of all the localities, it is almost impossible to carry them into eflect of alhout comanititing tenfold more injury than the anticipated good this occurs both in England and America; can there be men, then
so unfit for legislation-can there be one who will incur the awful responsibility of even assenting to an immediate change in all the
Laus, Usages, Prejudices and Customs of a community of which he knows nothing? 1 have been for years a close observer of the man
ners and customs here; and I boldy assert, it is not in the power o inan to devise a method of emancipating the slave population withou incalculable injury to property, to morals, and every thing man hold
dear, without the aid and good feeling as well as (that which it is in
vain to deny, of I proprietors. here may be some, hut I know not one who in an advocate for slavery
abstractedy; but I imakine it is equally true there are none who
advocate anything beyond gradual emancipation; and I wish I could ade the man, or his work, that could convince any judicious person,
see
who had ever been in the colonies, the thing could be done other wise who had ever been the coll-beink and preservation of the lives of
with a due regard to the well
the negroes themselves. 1 put aside, for the moment, all considera. the negros themselves. 1 put aside, for
tion for the rights of property, for with grief and indignation do we perceive, and the lecling lias latterly become very general, that our
countrymen, the very country which sent us here, hive, or are siving
us to us up to a faction-mest eflorts to lower us in public estimation; that
making the greatest
such is the fact is dails beconing manifest, and at lenkth we shall be
"Every argument used by the colonists or their friends, however convincing, is nuw met by the broad assertion, that the abiding in,
or visiting the colonies, changes the very nature of men. If an
honourable character, who has visited the colonies nnd made himsell ncquainted with the merits of the question, attempts to dispel the
mist which envelopes the understanding of the people of Englandi,
and the weight of such a man's testimony threatens danger to their aystem, when they have no arkuments to adduce in opposition to
what he has witnessed, he is instantly stigmatized as an approver of slavery, and the climate, the country and society has changed his nature; is not this, alone, sufficient prool. to every thinkink mortal,
of the base hypocrisy, the unfeelink cruely, perperated by that anti-
Christian compact? I say cruelty, because many instances there are (even in this little Island nlone) of persons who are now severely
suffering from the deterioration in the value of their property in
consequence of the unprincipled machinations of the society to which I allude.
In proper enquiries be instituted, belore any attempt is made to unsettle and discerning inen, and, if possible, men who look for no emoltiment,
place, or pension, lict them be moral, relikious men, neither fanatics
or atheists: if such men can be found willing to come, let them do so; if a portion of the interfere, but let them be domiciled; we care
Doo not allow them to
not if they make a separate or joint report of the state of alavery in
the Colowies; let this be done, and 1 undertake to say the Colonists
will abide by and agree to the recommendations and will abide by and agree to the recommendations and propositions of
those gentlemen. "It is often amusing to witness the astonishment of strangers,
particularly such as have adopted what they consider the humane
view of the question. A very highly respectable and worthy man arrived here a few weeks ago, who says-' From all he has heard, he
never could have conternlated such a state of things; every ting
was misrepreseuted and he added) estimable than all the books he had ever read on the subject.'
"Another grntleman (who has $a$ brother at the English Bar) has
lately been visiting me, and it was quite langhable to observe the lately been visiting me, and it was quite laughable to observe
surprise and astonishinent into which he was frequently betrayed.
The boatmen struck his attention first: instead of cringink, frikhted animals he expected to beloold, he found them well
clad, jolly, perscrering men. Itook bitin into the country - we passed
a gank of nekrocs at work. He asked ine what they were, what are a gank of negrocs at work. He asked me what they were, what are
they doing, \&c. I replide, they were elaves at work. 'What! (said
he) is this possible? Why in England we think they are nalicd,
. except having a rag tied round their wast, and are driven with severe
whips! These peope are like domestic servants at home, well clad
and checrful, A letter was sent to us last week, but not authenticated by absence of the officiating clergyman of Aldermanbury, who was gone to Camberwell fair, it was ound impossible to inter
the body of a gentleman which was carried thither from the neighbourhood of the Strand. Our notice to correspondents, in reply to this extraordinary statement, has attracted then
attention of the Rev. Gentleman alluded to, from whom have received a communication on the subject, from whi the following is an extract:-
Last Thursday week, the clerk called on me to say, an undertaker
had ben with lim to make an appointmint for a funeral coming


## 

 now. Totaly unconscious, therefore, of having any duty toon that day. I went, between two and three o'clock, to see a reverine
residing at St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, who had been alarnningly
attacked by the prevailing bilious complaint. And when attacked by the prevuiling bilions complaint. And when Masply
you 1 have never been five minutes after my appointment for durt imagine my pain at discovering on my return that
Saturday was the day intended by the undertak that, Fand, Fowing insteatily sence of those clerical friends whose directions I always leave with the
sextoness whenever $I$ go from home, even though for sextoness whenever I gofrom home, even though for a few hourt onthe
that a delay of an hour had occurred in the service. My first buly, of course was to call on the family of the decesse explanation with great kind eness, observing that two or three of my
parishioners had expressed to them, while waiting, their cont the parishoners ha
the fault would be found not to be at my door. And, indeed, the only particular in which 1 feel 1 may not have exercised sufficient onrecaution, is the not having required a note from the undertaker lime.
self, fixing the day and hour for, in consequence of tho paralytic
strokes, my poor clerk, who is a most worthy man, confused and infirm, that I have been obliged to appoint a subsome.so to fill his place on Sunday mornings.
which the ascertained also that among other perversions of troth oo allude, is an assertion, that the delay I have mentioned eapecially the time in any part of the kingdom I neither know nor care. Poces of as they often are with so much distress to the horses, I can fited no as they often are with so much distress to the horses, I can fiod no
pleasure; and, in the second, It think a race-course far from being
the arena in which a clergyman can promote respect for his own the arena in which a clergyman can promote respect for his ofn
character, or for the profession to which be belongs. It originated Ifind in nothing more than in one of those indecent levities which so
frequently occur among the undertaker's men, one of whom was Heard to say to his comrade, "Oh, he's sone to the races."
Had the rules of the office permited it, I should have been glad tained in it, 1 might meet then with the same confidence as 110 this. For I defy my enemy (God knows who it is, for till yesterday
I did not know I had one, to produce an instance during the evepnteen years I have had the care of the parish wherein the duties of
my appointment have been neglected. How far a curate who can
offer such a challenge is entitled to protection from the maliznont attack of an anonymous correspondent I shall leave to your judg.
ment; thoukh I cannot but feel I have ground to hope a sense of
justice will inciine you ustice will inctine you by gome equaly short pagraraph in your next
Paper to counteract the impression which the one in question, if left unnoticed, is calculated to produce

I have the honour to subscribe myself,
Sir, your obedient Servan
St. Paul's School, Sept. 1, 1831. Curate of Aldermanbur
We find in the miscellaneous intclligence of the "East India Magazine," for the present month, the following ex-
tract from the Chundrika:". From the letter of an intelligent correspondent. we learn thatin Docowrie Choonarie having become prognant. «radually enlarged so
much as to indicate nomething unusual. More than a month belore Thuch as to indicate something unusual. More than a month bevie
her confinement she required a restink place, about two cubits wide
to turn in. On Thursdu the course of the day gradually brought forth three dhughters, in whon
there appeared to be no difference of form. On Friday the $28 t h$, thee there appeared to be no dierence ofiorm. Oave birth to other tro
three clildren died, and that night she eraver
perfecty formed parted to their rest. But the size of the woman appears to be boi
little diminiohed. and tlie midwite and knowing ones conjecture forn appearances that it is probable other two or three ch. ${ }^{\text {an }}$ of meafy
be born. Our last information reaches to the evening
when when this poor woman who hat brought forth five chind en, wried
sensible throuk the return of the paint of labour, and her
were seeking for the doctor. We know nothing farther; but assoon This Oriental bit of the " prodigious" is, however, exe elled
Tre of England last Sunday-it appears in an Exeter paper:therinometer stood in the shade above boiling heat, and when ex
posed to the sun it became red hot! About two o clock a man walk-
ing rlonk South-street was observed suddenly to begin gradually to melt town on the pavement; the bye-standers, afraid that the hest lim into a jelly-pan, and conve yed him home to his riends in a state
of fusion. About the same hour a corpulent old yentleman, whileon his way to church, perspired to such a degree that by
had reneled the chureh door he had totally disappeared!" not appear in Truman an's Flying Post.
PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
 krniss has ths wrakness and its failures,
things, and this letter shall be full of them.
The most important event in the modern history of Francemend
event which cannot fail to produce flfects of a ruinousand awful nalut
not






 Madras $\%$ horishly imbued executed the Panorama hat where even a blank may have occurred in his materials, be has been able to fill it up, with something strictly true
the feeling of the spot. Accordingly we do nnt believe there ean be foind a square inch of the Pinorama of Madras which

## Courciland earneent:-". Nec lex eest eruiuor ulla,





 to the proposed maasure merery to pave the Crown and postpone the
Repubic, and that even at last he reiused to to asent to the measure.

 then rom mys






 moderated and controlled that of royalty itse - thace to the Parliament -then how it became part of the legislature, and an integral portion each free citizen could only be judged by his equals (seen pairs); when my mind was led vack to those days when, till the reigno of Lours
mX the Peers were called after their own lands and vast properties,
IX hich were handed down from father to son to the ninth and tenth, seneration. In these times
delegates, named Judpes ; in the towns, by delegatesanamed Counts: the Vassals commanded in their benefices, the Bishops in their
churches and the Abbies in their monasteries. It is the province of represent the time of Charles le Chauye as those of tyranny, iknorace, and vice. But history is impartial, and history records other-
wise. I could nor but remember, as connected with this intereating opic, that later, when feodality was completely established, the King thed last degree of feodality. The citations were then made by the
Peers, and judgment pronounced by them. Yet later, I remembered, Peers, and judgment pronounced by them. Yet later, I remembered,
that the establishment of finfs introduced into the Government a new State lad up to that period formed the base of the political system;
bat now military tites were attached to certain lands, and which but now military titles were attached to certain lands, and which
formed tokether recompences for military valour and success. Thus was entablished secondary fiefs; and these formed the Court of the
Sene
Seigneur Suzerans, who juiged with him or without him. Vestiges of this ancient system remained in France cven up to the commence-
ment of the revolintion; and afterwards the rixhts possessed by these ment of the revolintion; and afterwards the rights possessed by these
possessors of fiefs weree guaranteed by the Charter of 1814 to the
Chamber of Peers and to the Councils of War, since no one can be judged but by his equals. Nor could I forket, that as the feudal system berame weaker, the Crown of Lotharine was placed on the head
of the Great Vassal. Hugues Capret Then commenced a new are ; and under Lours le Gros all powers in the state became free ; muni-
cipal authority was established-the people became propietorsa rational, legal, and independent democracy wase proprietishers, whinch
aded to the splendour of the Crown much more of klory and brightnees than it had lost by the destruc:tion of the frudal system. brightthe coronation of Primpre Average terminated in the Pe year 1297. At
time France for the first
timpared at a public ceremony as Great Oflicers of the Crown time appeared at a public ceremony as Great Oflicers of the Crown,
tothe number of six; and also for the first time the Archbishop and
Bishops to the same number. These twelve Peers, vassals of the King, were held to serve him, to serve in his armies, and in his Feudal
Court. They were rrcciprocally their own Judes; and afterward,
during the reign of this Monarch, rou will remember. these Peers
Trene Tere chatged with the trial of Joun King of Englander, Duke of Nor-
mandy and Peer of France, for the murder of Aptu Brita and Peer of France, for the murder of Arthur Count of
mas condemned to capital punishmeet, and Nor-
mandy was ordrred to be made over to France. In vain the assassin mandy was ordrred to be made over to France. In vain the assassin
of Artur made bomate to the Pope of all his possessions-in vain
the Sovereikn Pontiff interceded with AuGusT P PHiLIPrs in favour
of Jous. The French King repled-"De par tous les Saints de Prannse in The French King replied-" Sera que ce que par to cour des paira voudra." Saints de
know that Normandy was accordingly confiscated. At this remomande period of history then the Peers. of France had great
and doubtless necessary power, and this hereditary privilege is still
possessed by possessed by those who from lienceforth are merely to become the
tassalsof the Crown, and the feudal system is either to be restored, or
the peerage



















## 



 only man of couraze amonget them. 5 , 5 , The stay of the French
troopa is





 $\substack{\text { Libitract } \\ \text { Libers } \\ \text { FFcr }}$
 Fact 5. -The corolera morsus has appeared at Vienna, is within
twelve leagues Berlin, has manifested itself at Munich, is com twelve leagues of Berlin, has manifested itself at Munich, is com-
mitting dreadful ravages in Galicia, Hungary, \&c. \&-c.. and has means of the Franck fort fair Fact 6.-Civil war continues to exist in Brittany, La Vendee, the
South and West of France. Disturbances every day-murders fre-quent-fires re-comnenced-the Chouans more numerous than ever, disturbances at Nismes, conscripts in the West refuse to serve in the army of LoUIS PHILIP.
FACT 7.-The Bishop of Mons has placed the church of Prez-eu-
Pail in a state of interdiction, in consequence of a service having been performed on the 27th July last for the revolutionists of the preceding year. The clergy are more determined than ever to oppose
the present order of thinks in France. the present order of thinks in France.
FAcT 8.- The Count de DIENsIE has been made prisoner whilst ${ }^{\text { }}$.
leading on a party of Chouans. It appears that the nobility are determined on supporting the clergy in their efforts to effect a counterFAct 9.-The Pops is preparing for the reception of the Duchess
of BerRy at his Pontifical Palace ; and it is said that although he has reconnized Louis Philipas King of the French, yet, that he still cherishes particular affection for the exile of Holyrond.
FACT 10. The Judges of the Correctional Police in Paris have will, one day, be guillotined; accompanied by a drawing of that
celebrated machine. It appears that the Judges are, at least, not celebrated machine.
Louis Philippites.
LOUIS Philippites.
FAct 11 . The ${ }^{\text {Breton, of }}$, on Nates, states that the chateau of M, number of guns, gun-carriages and wheels, \&ce. were discovered. number of guns, gun-carriages and wheels, \&c. were discovered. this
is meant, from thish to infer that the Peers are Carlists. Well, the
is no secret, though Louss PHILIP cannot be pleased with the intelli-
gence.
Fact 12.-The town of Rouen has had an Act of Parliament passed enabling it to borrow money, in order to employ the starving nopula-
tion in the erection of public works. The town of Rouen cannot, however, find any one ready to lend the money
I have filled my paper and written till I am t
week; and belicve that I am your affectionate Correspondent,

## CLER $\overline{\overline{\text { PALALINTELLIGENCE }}}$

The Rev. George WRRE. B.A.. to the Vicarage of Winsham,
Somersetshice. Patron, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dean of Wells.
The Rev. Thomas Hartwell Honne has been collated by the
Lord Bishop of Londor to Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. Lord Bishop of Lon pons, to a Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral.
The Rev. Francts T. ATrwoon, Rector of Hammersmith, and
Vicar of Butterley Vicar of Butterley, to the Rectory of St. Mary, and Vicarage of The Rev. ConNELIUS PITr, LLL.B., to the Rectory of Rendcombe, Gloucestershire, on his own petition.
A Dispensation has passed the enabling the Rev.
CANoN Matriews, 13.1)., Vicar of Linton, Herefordshire, to hold there with the consolidat a Vicarage of Woolhope and Fowninope,
in thie saine county. Patrons. Dean and Chapter of Hereford.
The Rev. HENRY OwEN, M.A., to the Rectory of Wilby, Suffolk, on his own petition.
The Rev. Wrimian Pulling, M.A., of Sidney Sugsex College,
Cambridge, has been unanimously elected Chaplain to Canbridge Cambridge, has been unanimously elected Chaplain to Cambridge
town gaol, on the resignation of Professor LeE. The Rev. Jonn Merry, B.A., formerly Rector of Newbiggin,
Westmoreland. The Rev. SAnUfl. Seypr, M.A., Rector of Felton, Gloucester-
shire (Patroness, Mrs. Mauley), and Perpetual Curate of Horfield, Somersetshire. miscellaneous.
Ilampton Nei Chunch.-On Thursday last the new Church at
Hampton was consecrated prenence of Her Majesty the Ques, and a very larke congregation
of illustrius individuals. The building, though of ample dimensions, was so crowded before the service began, that numbers who did not
arrive in time were unable to obtain adinittance. Her MAJESTY was greeted with much cheerink, which she acknowledged with her usual
condesced party, in the centre of the pallery, was superbly fitted up with crim son velvet furniture. After the crremony of consecration, and the
performance of the scrice, the 1 Bishop delivered an excellent discourse from Rom. x. 10 . The vocal part of the service was per
lorned by the kentlemen of the Chapel Royal. The organ, akit
rom his Majesty, is very handsome, and possesses a fine tone. It it said to have cost 5001.
The Visitation ot the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Kıye, closed on subject of admiation throukhout the diocese.
The Annal Visitation of the Peculiar of Shierborne, Dorset, in the
diocese of Salishury was held on Monday last, by the Rev. Cliandiocese of Salishury, was held on Monday last, by the Rev. Clian
cellor MARSA, Official of the Dean of Sarum. The Visitation Sermon Was delivered by the Rev. W. Blennenhasset, Reotor of Ryme
Intrinseca. The text chosen was Matthew vii. 2 . "For he taught
 in this establishment, in order that it may he opened in October.
New CBunches.-On Friday sennight his Grace the Archbishop Fork consecrated the new church lately crected on Sunk Inland
on Saturday hac consecrated the new clurch dedicated to St. James, at Myton, near Iful!.
The Verstry of St. James's, Clerkenwell, lately passed a resolution
condemning the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Monriner, Minister of St. Ondemning the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Morrinpr, Minister of St,
Mark's in the ame parish, for neglecting or refusing to read the notice of a parochial meeting in his church. This reselne Bishop
publicly advertised, and a complaint wasalso forwarded to the has addressed a letter to the parish officers, in which he states, that
the Vestry havink thoukht fit to publish their censure, he does not think it necessary to interfere. The Vestry have since discovered
that they have no means of coinpelling the Minister of St. Mark's to publiah their notices in his church.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. - On Tuesday last, the Second Anniversary Meeting of the Holt District Com-
mitee of this Society was holden at the Shire Hall. The Report,
which was read by the Rev.W. H. PARRy, Rector of Holt, gave ahishliy satisfactory necount of the proceedings of the past year. The
Meeting was attended by some of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood, and a very handsome colle
Church in aid of the funds of the Institution.
Cheltenhas.-The ceremony of consecrat
Cound recently completed in this town under the directions of $H$ is Majesty's Commissioners, took place on Thursday last, in the pre-
sence of a large assemblage of the inhabitants. At eleveu o'clock the Lord Bishop of Gloucester arrived from the Epiacopal Palace
attended by his Lordship'y chaplain and secretary, and was received on the ground by the officers of the diocese, the Clergy, and many of
the parishioners. The prayers having been read in the chapel attachied to the burial-ground, a neat and elegant building, the Bishop,
Clergy, \&c., proceeed to the cemetery. His Lordship perforined concluded by the Bishop pronouncing the blessing.




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##   Ext








THE DUTCHM Mif:
Porthis mork stamps the Author as siscond to few liring novelatso."Moromite







RUDIMETS of GEOGRAHY, on a Nem Plan; deeigned be










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HOUSE OFTEST NEWS.
After tranageting some business of minor import, on the motion


day; provided the Houee fot throusht Lhe Committee on the Reform
 and as a proof of the awarnest desire, he (Mr. Croker) liad not to interpose any avoidable obstruction to its progress, he would suygest
that if the Committee were terminated before the period appointed for the Coronation, the Noble Lord should take the report up on the
Tuesday fonlowing, the 13 th inst. If the matter were so generally understood, it would be a great convenience to themse
might make their necessary arrankements accordingly.
the Right Hon. Gentleman. The course of proceeding which he
(Lord Althorp) had determined to ado (Lord Althorp) had determined to adopt was that immediately on the close of the Committee the report should be adupted. If the and trusted would be the case, he would, according to the suggestion
of the Riyht Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Croker) not bring up the report before Tuesday, the 13th inst.
Mr. Crozr hind another queation to ask, aupposing the Bill got throush committee before the Coronation, whether the Noble Lord
would not think it rixht to adjourn over Friday and Saturday, as well
as Thursday next? It would, he was sure, be a great relief and conas Thursday next? It would, he was su
venience to Hon. Members generally.
especially to Hon. Members who in situations like his had been for esplong a time moat laboriously occupied if the House was to adjourn
srom Wednesday till Monday; but in that peiod of the Session, and from Wednesday till Monday; but in that peri iod of the Session, and
time of the year, he found it necensary to take advantage of the Friday time of the year, he found it neceasary to take advantage of the Friday
and Satinday for carrying forward the public business.
The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Bernal in the Chair. On the 31st clause bring put, Sir C. Wetrerell complained of the delay which had taken place
in printing the clauses of the Reform Bill, and attributed to it chiefly
the procrautination which had taken place comparing the amend. the procrastination which had taken place. comparing the amend-
ments of the Bill to the stockings uf Sir $\mathbf{G}$. Cutler, which had been so darned that the orikinals were lost. His objection was, that it
completely pulled down the old house which had been alluded to, and
dit not leave one stone upon another. By the clause 31 it was intended to establish a Court in which a voter was to prove his right to exercise that privilege at an election. It was important to consider what would be the extent and jurisdiction of this Court. There was
a regulation at the bottom of this clause, which he thought must
have been put in ty mistake, for it enacted that no barrister who presided as a Judge of that Court should be eligible for eighteen
months to serve in Parliament; but they had left the 31 Commissioners, who would have a great, manny more opportunities to obtain
an undue influence in the countiea, and yet the barrister was rendered ineligible for that time. But he thought, to make use of
a vulgar plirase, what was anut.e to the goose was sance to the a vulgar phrase, what was anuu.e to the goose was sauce to the
gander.- $A$ (laugh.)-He looked at the introduction of this measure
as a most unconstitutional proceeding; for it had been considered an essential part of the Constitution to maintain in its own hands a
complete controul over the constituent body; instead of which the complete controul over the constituent body i instead of which the
whole Constitution was placed in the power of persons who were not constitutionally appointed. It was true that there was something
in the nature of an appeal io the House in case of there being found in the nature of an appeal io the House in case of there being found
to exist any kround of complaint; but that was not enough to remove
his objection to the clause, bechuse the nppointments would be dehis objection to the clause, because the nppointmenta would be de-
rived from the Lord Chamcellor of the day, and not from the House of commons. Whoever heard of the power of parliament being deposited in the hands of the
have
judges? Had such a thing been talked of in the time of the Stuarte, in those paritanical days, it would very justly have set the whole country in a flame. II he were a judge, he should decline having any
 waste of words to say that the pord Chancellor would not wanfuence the Which he misht be guilty. These Judgen would not be dealt with in Which he might be guilty. these Judgen woul net before they were
a very respectful way, as they were puspected even
appointed. Their decision was liable to be brought before the House, appointed. Their decision was linble to be brought before the House,
and their conduct had the same restrictions placed over it which were commony in force to regulate the exciseman, or any menial in the
service of the excise; and should they be convicted of having decided
improperly they were liable to pay all the expenses incurred-and improperly, they were liable to pay all the expenses incurred-and
this was the very way in which these unhappy predestined Judges guilty of crime,
a Committee of the House of Commons, and thus were these judicial malefactors ex-
posed to be liable to be sued in any court of law for the recovery of any posed to be liable to be sued in any court of law for the recovery of any
fine which might be inflicted upon them by a Committee. In addiscandalous libel on the reapectability of the honourable oftice of the The House was, in dereliction of ite duty, about to pass into a law.
These Judkes were to have 5 . a day. He would ask, was there any Learned Serjeant who would sit to decide on votes and voters at the The Paris Papers of Friday's dnte furnish no authentic information as to the state of affairs in Poland; but private accounta assert that
hostilities would be interrupted before a general battle could take place, by a decided and urgent mediation on the part of England and France, and several of the smaller German powers. This view is
further corroborated by paragraphs, though unauthenticated, in the French journals.
Bartholonew $\mathbf{F}$
Bartholonew Fair was proclaimed yesterday with all the usual
paraphernalia and solemnities of the Court of Cockayne. The spach paraphernalia and solemnities of the Court of Cockayne. The space
usually allotted for the various booths, shows, \&c., has been much sbridked, and this once celebrated civic carnival is likely to prove dull affair.
The inqu
The inquiry into the sanity of Mr. Clement, the banker, at Bath,
had not concluded up to Thursday evening. Mr. Adolphus was to

 Tiue following Resolutions were put and unanimously agreed to :-
Resolived -That we the Coloured and Black Slave Holders, In the pariph of
St. James, have viewed with antonishment and regret an asertion made by Dr. Lushington, in the British House of Commons, on the 15 th A Apill lant, " Hhat the
"free peoppe of Coloor, who poisessed 7,000 slaves had authorised him (Dr "Iree people of to consent who possessed $\mathbf{0 , 0 0 0 0}$ al aves, had authorised him (Dr.
". It should be the considered necessary. " It should be considered necessary." Revived-That ue concelve D. Lu
Resolved-That ue concelve Dr. Lushington to have been milaled on this sub.
ject, and from the oplinion we entertain, of that gentleman, we ere satistied he
would not have advanced what he did, but for the partial and deceptioue state.


 revert feel it our bounden duty to protect and support the local authorties in all
conatitutional meazares. constitutional meanares.
Resolved-That the Chaliman sign these Resolations, and that he caune them
to be published in the three County Papers of this Inland, and in the Times and





TVHE UNITEE SERMY AND NAVY, JOURNAL, and NAVAL and Second Letter on Steam Navigation- 2. Considerations on the Native Arun
and General Defenee of Indin- 3. The Sword and tie Primer-4. A Rerolutio

 Fountain-10. On Naval $i$ inber-11. Observation on the term Point Blank,
on the Pointing of Ouns-12. On the Cultivation of Naval and Military Science
-13 . The


 first of September-A nnals of the Bititisl. Fleet for the year 1806, concluded from last number-Births, Marringes and Obituary,
Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley

T
 Living Ltterary Cliarnetera, No. 9:-
Lord Normanby, now Earlo of Mal.
grave, with a atriking likeness, en. grave, with a striking liken
graved on steel by Thoulpson. The Month in Parliainent.
An Episode of Real Lif Literature and Literary Men in 1831
wlth some Remarks WIth some Remarks on the Royal
Society of Literature.
Mr. Forsythe. Scottish Bar, No. 3
Forrigu Pulicp; France, Holl
Foreigu Pulicy; France, Holland, Bel
gium
gium, and Portugal:
Ders Inish Yeomanry; the Iribh Mem.
berd
Lords Wellestey, Anglesey, Wicklow,
and Londondery.
The Freuch Minitry and the New
Cher
Chere is the Mob
new Bat
new Batch of unedacated Poeta; Dr.
Southey and the Album Abolition
 Society, \&c.
N. W. Whe present yenr commenced the Now Serien of this Magazine,
embellished with PORTRATS of LIVNK LITERARYCHARACTERS.



 Edited by his Niece. Comprizing Leiters from Fox and Burke, the
Porthand and Lord Shellurne, the late eceentric Earl Stanhope, Mr.


The EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE ;
forming the third and coneluding volume of her Memolrs. "
"A cur toun and entertanining prece of domestic blogranhy of a most extranordi-




 arto by which publie men in this country make the people subservieut to their
views. - Morning Clironlele.




 Ainhrolians. No.
Printed for William Blackwood, No. 45, George-street, Edinbargh ; and T
Cadell, Strand, Loudon.

MoNTEGO. BAY, July S, 1831.
A a very numerous and resprctable MEETING of the FREE-
 Resolved-That this Meeting observes, with the deepest sorrow and alarm,
thit measures are conceevived and planned by a party in Great Irftaln hosilie timen he Weat Indlan Colonies, and supported by His Majesty is Ministers, he mildee


 Colonien, and will tend, nitimately, to involve in civil war and bloodshed, a people
ever distingulstrd by loyalty to thelr King and devoted attachment to their Country it appears to thin Meeting that His Majenty's Ministers meditate pie
sentlig to the Legislatures of this and other Colonien, plans for the governmen


 pelition His Majesty to ahsolve them from their allegiance, that they may seek
the protection oi some other power able and willing os secure to them the enjoy.
ment of the ment of their rights, and the praceable possession of their properties.
That this Meetlig views with hunfeigned regret the prospect of a separation
in apprehenslon of a violation of constitutional rights; at the saine time tit trusts
that the Asemby of
amaica will strenounaly maintain these right to the last extremity, and will pass no laws under the in
threatened by the British Government.
 If they are to be pacrificed to the malice of their enemies, the
have to have to reproach tuemselves with bupheness or cowardice.
That these Reeoolution be publibined in the County Papers of this Island for
one month; and in the Times, John Bull, and Glasgow Courler, In Areat Britain. Hin Honour the Custos having lent the chair, Thoman Joseph Gay, Eaq., was
called thereto, when it was
Reser
called thereto, when it was
Reseoved Thint the thanks of this Meeting be gives to the Chalrman, for his
mpartial and very proper conduct La the chair.












































 ton Blount, Derbyshire, C. H. Stone, Eng. of Tunbridge whe
youngest danghter of F. Bradshaw, Bsq. of Barton Park, Derby.
DIED.


## BULL.

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

## ol. XI.-No. 562. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1831.





HE PICTURESQUE. - The SONGS, sec., in this successtul


## 

Have givèn thée $\ddot{\text { to }}$ añuthër; B̈allad, sung by mir.
FOR THE PIANO. FÖ̈te



| NG'S COLLEGE, London.-The Proprietary and the Public |
| :--- |
| in keneral are informed tinat this ins | artmente, in the month of oc TOBER next: namely, the Medical School on applisation ant \$o. 2, Parliament.tutreet ; and with respect to the Scheo

 egister tor applications is kept at the Secretary's Office.

Dy Order of the Councill, OTrien, M.A., Principal.
Boarders, heeng Pupils in the Scliool, wiil be reeereed both by the Head
rand the Second Master, on terms sanctioned by the Council, which may Tes a applleation at the Office of the College.
THOMAS'S HOSPTAL. -The AUTUMNAL COURSE



## Dr. Burton.


 EATHE O ANATOMY And MED ICINE, IS, GILTSPURrullowing counises of LECTURES will be delifered during the EORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE, by Dr. Tweedie.



## 







 EMITRY-Mr. J. T. Cooper.
ANY.




## 



CHARLES WRiGht, Onera Colonnade. Haymarket.

 CIORLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.-PRICES of the BEST
Extra SSxhat oan be produced:-






$$
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& \text { MovSTMETICA, My DiJ. L. Theler. } \\
& \text { MOMSTRATIONS and DISSECTIONS, by Mr. Lowe Wheeler. }
\end{aligned}
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WXETER COLLEGE, Snaresbrook, Essex Six miles from

 Drawing, Music, Dancing, \&c. ষkc.
 Or, with the Clastice, in Latin, Greek, and Frencl; and including ${ }^{25}$ Gulneene



 course of their educalion on tho presesnt ternas.
Erery
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PARTNERSHIP.-The Advertiser, a Gentleman of the highest


HOARD and LODGING in DEVONSHIRE. Two or more
 W. W. Bognell, Clyst, Honton, near Excler. CHEAP WINES AND SPITS.

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 them at this Warellouse so much better anu cheanper, In large or small quantities
than they can be at ans olher similar estalisishment, howerer tpecious and pompous In the first place, In hie inst piace,
 expensire establisumentic

 Fine generons, old and frulty, from the wod

THE ROYAL LADY'S MAGAZINE,




 To be publizhed Norember i, Treatise on the MANUPAC'TURES in
WXHIBITION of UNEQUALLED BRITISH CHINTZES,
$\mathbf{B}^{\text {ARGAINS of }}$ immediate Saln, allat 28 6d. per yard.

D RAWING-ROOM and DINING.ROOM, Mahown worla. Rose ready for inspection, at a saving of nearly one half, by appljing at the real Excellent Rosewood Card, Sofa, Lon Tables, and Cabinets to match; Mahogany
Dning Trates of ail sizes, and Sideboards ; winged and other Wardrobes

$\mathbf{C}^{\text {LERGY MUTUAL AST ASURANCE SOCIETY. }}$

 informed, that Asauraness nay be made by then for certain allowances during

 children die befro entitled to the beneft of their assurances. - Uport the annual





 | be refleeted. |
| :--- |
| Brids.atree |

 prerious to the Genernl Meeting.
NOTICE is hereby kiven, That the Transer Books of this
 Brilgestreet, Black frinar, Soptember 7.1831. HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

## Resolved unantmously,

THAT the Directors of the London Agylum Life Assurance Office
 for the transfer of their Life Ausurance business PETER MAZE, CLairman.



 ar, will Poilce so surrendered



 Copy of a Letter from $\operatorname{Sir} \mathbf{G}_{\text {ERARD }}$ NOEL, Bart. M.P., Deputy Lord Lieutenant
of the County of Rutland:Cliandos.street, Cavendish-square, 12th July, 1831.
Sir, -I am rery well pleased indeed with the good fitting of the Deputy Lord elonging it and otherwise, whiten bringting it home, to the the other Ourtme With high approbation in all these matters, an gratified in sending the cheque
(enclosed) in payment of the account.
Yours, \&ce. To Mr. H. Fletcher, 33, New Bond-street. (Signed) GERARD NOEL. II. FLETCHER bags leave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble-
men and Gentlemen who have honoured him with their support since his comeminncement in business; and assures them that the same aneviduity and exertion-
which has galned hiva so many Patrons (whilst under an engagement

 tited, for prompt payment:-
Dress Coats, Blav or Black
 Trowsers, Blue or Black
Dito, anyoher colour
Ditto, white Drill
Waistcoats Drite, white Dr
Regimentals, rë. unon rqualiy reagonable terms. A Footman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcont, and velveteen breeclies
A Suit, with kerseymere Breeches
A ditto, with hair plush ditto A ditto, with hair plush ditto
A Stable or Working Dress

 Botties and packages to be paid for on delivery, andil the money returned when



## FOREIGN SPIRITS.

Stronger ditto, soft
Stronger ditto, sof
Ditto of superior flavour and greater strength
${ }_{12 \mathrm{~s}}^{10 \mathrm{~s}}$
Very good .. .. ...... ..



HOUSE LAF COMMONS-SATURDAT
After transacting some business of minor import, on the motion
 On the motion that the Speaker leave the Chair,
day. provided the House yot through the Commititee on the Reform Bail, before the approaching and very interenting solemnity which
was about to takp place next week he would fix for the report whe Was about to takr place next week, he would dix for the report. The
Noble Lord would be aware that the Bill was to be reecomited.
and terpose any avoidable obstruction to its progress, he would suskest that if the Committee were terminated hefore the period appointed
for the Coronation, the Noble Lord thould take the report up on the
for understood, it would be a great convenience to themselves, as they mlath make their necesagry yrrangementa accordingly
Lherd Alrhonp rose with great pleaeare to answer the question of (Lord Althorp) had determined to adopt was, that immediately on
 and rusted wauld be the case, ehe would acacording to the seggestion
of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Croker) not bring up the report before Tuesday, the 13th inst.
Mr. Crokeh liad
through Committee before the quention to ason, aptionposing the Bill got
would not think it trixht to adione would not think it rixht to adjourn over Friday and Saturday, as well
as Thursday next? It would, he was sure, be a great relief and convenience to Hon. Members enerally,
especially to Hon. Member so long a time moat laboriouskly yccupied if the Hoase was to adjourn
from Wednesday till Monday; but in that pei iod of the Session, and and Saturday yer, and Sathrray for carrying forward the pubbic business. Bernal in the Chair. On the 319t clause bring put, had taken place in printing the clauses of the e eform Bill, and attribited do it chielty
the procratination which had taken place, comparing the amendments of the Biil to the stockings uf Sir G. Cutler, which had been completely pulled down the old louse which had been alluded to, and
dind not leave one stone pon another. By the clause 31 it was intended to establish a Court in which a voter was to prove his right to
exercise that privilege at an election. It was important to consider What would be the extent and jurisdiction of this Court. There was a resulation at the bottom of this clause, which he thought must
have been putt in by mistake, Cor it enacted that no barister who presided as a Judge of that Court should be eligible for eighteen sioners, who would have a great, wany more opportunities to obtuin
an undue influence in the countien, and yet the barrister was rendered inelisibe for that time. But he thousht, to make use of
 essential part of the Constitution to to maintain in its onv hand a
complete controul over the constituent body; instead of which the whole Consticution was placed in the power of persone who were not in the nature of an appenl $i$ o the H House in case of there being found to exigt any ground or complaint ; but that was not enough to remove
his objection to the clause, because the appointments would be de rived rom the Lord Chamcellor of the dayp, and not from the House
or Commons. Whoever heard of the power of deciding who ahall have a \&ote for Parriament being deposited in the hands of the
judges? Had such a thing been talked of in the time of the Stuarta, in those paritanical days, it would very justly have set the whole
nothry in a flame. If he were a jud se, he athould decline having any thing to do with poilitical affurara, jor H t would place them in the painfursituation of being suspected of violating the righte of the Constitution, and no deatroy the purity of the Bench. It was an idle
watte of words to say that the Lord Chancellor would not influence he judges, and yet they would take their share of any het of corruption of
which he might the guilty. Theee Judgees would not be dealt with in a very respectiful way, as they were auspected even before they were
appointed. Their decision was liable to be brought before the House, appointed. Their decision was liable to be brought before the House,
and their conduct had the same restrictions placed over it which were commonnly in force to regulate the exciseman, or any menial in the
service of the excise; and should they be convicted or having decided improperly, they were liable to pay all the expenses incurred-and
this was the very way in which these unhappy predestined Judgee There was be rereated way becided weing predestined to be buiilty of crime
they were liable to be saddled with all expenses by a Committee of the House of Com mons, and thas were these euncicial malefactors ex
posed tobe liable to be tud in any court of law or the recovery of any tion to nit thin, another action mikht be brought. In short. it was a
 These Julides were to have 51. A. d das. He He would ask, was there any
Learned Sericent who Learned Serjeant who would sit to decide on votes and voters at the
rate of 51 a day? [Lent
The Parkink Paris Papers of Friday's dnte furnistin no authentic information
 place, by a decided and urgent mediation on thie part of England dand
France, and several of the maller German powera. This view is
Sater French journals.
 abridaped, The inquiry into the sanity of Mr. Clement, the banker, at Bath,
had not concluded up to Thursday evening. Mr. Adolplus was to

## a respectable and very numerous MEET MNG of the co




 way Le had separaraely. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Henty Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington.otreet. }\end{aligned}$
TVHE UNITED SERMY AND NAVY, JOURE And NAVAL and





 first of September-A nnals of the Bititish Fleet for the year 1806 , concluded from
 uill be fiend
 graved on steel by Thomps
An E isode of Reall Life.

For sigign Palice; France, Holland, Bel
Thie and hie rixidh Yeomantry; the Irith Mem.
bers and
Lord








 Thice EMPRESS OOSEPHINE'II. PRRVATE CORRESPONDENCE;


 COVVERSATIONS of JAMFS NORTHCOTE. RQ9.
The political primer: or, Rond to Public Honourn. Small spo. 5 . Tinders, both for the information it contains, and the witle in which flit written.







A a very numerous and resprectale MEETNYG or of he FREE-










 That this Meeting views with unfeigned regret the prospect of a separation Yrom the Motuer coumtry-a ofen which it can contemplate only under a a tronk
 treatened by the Britith Government.
And this Meeting calls upn the 1. nelves, find

 His Honour the Custoo having left the chair, Thomas Josept Gay, Eqaitman.







H FOATER, TURKE


 $\frac{2 n d}{\text { nt } 54, \text { Pail mall. }}$




 ture, and doulidiugs, and sevenh, together by eatimation, 42 acres, more of







For the week ended Aug. A6,















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

## Vol. XI.-No. 562. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1831.

## Price 7d.





 MA Newknnm. Sung by Madame S̈tockliausen, compösed bi the c̈iteralier ${ }^{3}$
 THE WITCHES' DANCE, Performed by Paganini,



 coume on appieation at $N$ o. 2. Parliament-utreet ; and with reppect to the School
they



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THOMAS'S HOSPTTAL-The AUTUMNAL COURSE
Of LETURES will commence SACADAV, october the lat.

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orinn -Mr. Cifinical Lectures will he given.




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TAST INDIA COMPANX'S TEA SALE ENDEDD.









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Lord P. L. Gower
Lord Durbam :
Lord Dover
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 POARD and LOIIGING in DEVONSHIE. Two or more
 N. B. A House to tot, Furnished- - One eo
W. W. Bogniel, Clyst, Honiton, nean Exeter.

WM, MOULS thankfruly ncknowledges the extraordinary
 This advertisement W. M. particularly yidresese to the prejudiced, offering
 Lhant the cencan ee
heir pretensions.
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In the firse place, W. M. depents on the smallest fractional profit on every
riticle he vernds, reying enturely on large returns for hil remuneration.

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Fing generons, old and fruty, fron the wood
Old, goft, and light. Aaroured crusted dituo
or the celebrated vintage 1850 SHERRIES.
PIf stout gold.
Very exeellent


Bine fild is flen arior quality
Fine Sparkling Champagne
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Plrst fuality
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 Very food
Finest dito reiy fit for general ür ue
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Excellent Ro

 CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
 The clerfy, and the wives, widows, and sons and daughtero of Cliergymen, ares
informed, hhat Asturances may be made by then for certain allowances during




 $J N O$.
$J N O$
BURDEE,







Brilgc.atreet, Blackfriant, September 7.1831. HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

## BRISTOL UNIO Resived unanimounly,



 Corniflutum fire oprice,



 lar, with the Pollicies on surrenueted.




H. FLETCHER, Military 'Tailor, \&'s. (from Monereg, late Bicknell and Moore),


 With hilgh approbation in all these matters, an gratified in te ending the cheque
Youre, \&ce. To Mr. H. Fletcher, 33, New Bond-street. (Signed) GERARD NOEL. II. FLETCHER bogs leave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble-
men and Gentlemen who have honoured him with their suppurt since his com-

 been taxed for those who do not. The following Scale of Prices is respectrally
bin
mitted, for prompt payment:-
Dress Coats, Bluc or Black

Trowsers, Blue or
Ditlo, any other colour
Ditto, white Drill

A Footman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcont, and
relveteen breeches
A Sit, with kerseymere Breeckes
A Suit, wlth kerseymere Br
A dito, witt hair pluth dito
A Stable or Working Dr res









W. NORCOTT, James.



## 


 FRTDAY'S GAZETTE.


 The Fing tatat been pleased to oconerer the hon.

 Thomes Bankene.Eseq, Myog hit Liverpol.












 $\mathrm{w}_{\mathrm{im}}^{\mathrm{m}}$ meeting to










## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Baron Sexanave (Colonelifitzhardinge Berkeley) was introduced The Lord Ducie and Lord Foloy, and took the oatha and hia seat.
The second reading of the Game Bill was fixed for Tuesday an understanding that the debate should be taken on a future stage, in consequence of the absence of the Duke of Wellington.
Several Peers, elevated in the late promotions, took the oathe Earl Radvor presented a petition in favour of Reform, upon whic a conversation of some length, and of considerable warmth, arose, in
coneequence of an expression which fell from Lord King-the Noble Consequence of an expression which fell from Lord King-the Nobra
Lord having warned their Lordshipe, in the course of his observationo, that they had no character to, lose. Loud calls of "Order" ollowed, and different. Lords moved that the words be taken down. Lord King admitted that he had used the words, which he repeated.
The Marquis of Salisiuny (interrupting his Lordehip's explanaThe Lonp CHANcction expressed his conviction hiat the Noble
Tord intended no offence, and represented the unfainess ot interLord intended no offence, and represented the unfairness of inter The Marquises of SALIssurp and Londonderar exclaimed against
the expression. The former insisted that the House should protect its dignity at a time like the present, when pains were taken to inflame the people apainst it
Lord K Na disclaimed any intention of insulting the House, but tion, which contained much wholesome ad vice. Aiter some comments from Lord Wharncliffe, the Marquis of Salisbury withdrew his motion.
The
The Marquis onday next. tugal. After -asking for some papers connected with the question.
his Lordship alluded to the two ships of the line which had gailed rom this country to the Tagus, and said that it iooked like an inten
tion to possess ourselves of whatever shipa the French had left behind Earir GRET assured the Noble Marauia that the papers should be
forthcoming. Ag for the rest, his Lordship had a right to form whatever opinion he might choose.
The Marquis of LownoxDEasy
Lure the subject on a future occasion. to equalize the wine duties until the intentions of France on the subject of traid were more clearly known.
The Bill for discouraging Pluralitie

## Earl Grev informed the WEDNESDAY.

Earl Grex informed the Marquie of Londonderry, that the papers
which he was deiirous to obtain respecting Portugal, should shorty be laid on the table. He was alao willing to produce the opinion o the King's Advocate, though contrary to the general rule observed
The EEarl of Eldon corroborated the statement that it was contrary
to custom to produce the opinions of Law Officers of the Crown, and The Marquis of Lo L Don Derany exprensed his thanks for the pro
The mised papers, and then proveceded to annalyze the conduct of Ministere missness in allowing France to capture the Portuguese fieet in the Tagus. The Noble Marquis also alluded to the charge ayainat
Mi. Hoppner, and the letter of Sir John Campbell. He wished to know for what purpose the two ohips or war were sent from this coun
try, and whether any new grievance had occurred in Portugal Earl Grey defended the conduct of Mr. Hoppner, and described the letter of Sir John Campbell as diotated by the feelings of a par-
tiean. His Lordship refused to give any answer to the question respecting the two ships of war, but admitted that new, grievances
had ocurred in Portugal, and had been reported to his Majesty's Government from different quarters.
The Marquis or LoNDNDERY again rose, and laid the foundation of another debate, by reflecting upon the character of the French
Government.
Earl Grex and the Lord Chanceloor attacked the views of the Noble Marquis.
After about a After about an hour and a half had been consumed in debate, the
only business the House did was to receive two notices of motions for The following newly created Peers took
The Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Lichfietd, Baron Saumarez The Earl of Aberoben accounted for his absence during the dis cugsion of the affiairs of Portugal, by atating that he was prevented by
indispoition from attending. His Lordship pledged himself, howin question by Earl Grey when that Noole Lord was in his place. Thestion by Crancercor reminded the House that hiis Noble Friend had not volunteered a contradiction of the Noble Eari, but was
forced into a premature discussion by the course which the Noble Marquin (LLondonderry) had ado opted.
After a few words from the Marquis of Londonderry and Lord Melbourne the Converation dropped.
Lord Stan
evocation of the quarantine imponed steps Brad bith the Neapolitan Government, under a mistaken impreasion that the
cholera morbus was raging in Ireland? His Lordshio alao alluded to the proposed alteration in the wine duties, and aaid the commercial Lord Avck LaAvD Answered the Noble Lord that trade.
Lentation had been made to the Neapolitan Government. With respect to the wine duties, the subject would be disc
the Noble L.ord thought proper to bring it forward.
A petition was
light-house should be built near the place where the Rothesay Castle watter a short conversation, in the course of which it was explained that the Beer-shopy were under the same regulations, with respect to
unlanful ganbling at the public-houses, the Beer Bill went through
a Commitec Lord MELbounve gave notice of a Bill to allow the use of springgun House then resumed the hearing of appeals, which finished
The business of the cver
The Tithe Prescription BRIIL was read a second time, and ordered to he committed on Thursday next. Lomad Merse measure for the increased
 difinculting of deterrink those who fired staks and farming premises
rendered some sucl security abooututely requisite. The Bil is ot
exist for one year, and till the end of the then next Session of Parhiament. Bill called forth no comment, but was read a first time; and,
Tith the understindink that there would be no opposition, was orAred to he read a second time or Saturday.
The Ber respective stages.
The Bils on the Talle were forwarded in their
The remainder of th

$$
\text { HO } \frac{\overline{\tilde{U S E O F C O M M O}}}{\text { MONDAY- }}
$$

Colonel Sistrone complained of a breach of privilege on the part
of the Times newpaper in turnin a speech of his into ridicule, and moved that the Printer be called to the Bar.
Several Members end eavoured to prrauade the Gallant Officer to
withdraw his motion ; but their efforts being unsuccessulu, the House withdraw his motion; but their efrers being unsuccessful, the House
proceeded to a division, when there appeared-For the motion, 7 ; againat it, 70; majority, 63.
The London Coal Bil was read a third tine and passed. -The re
maining Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House A ned. TUESDAY.
A new writ was moved for the ecounty of Dorset, in the room of the Right Hon. John Calcraft, deceased.
Mr. MaxwEu overd or copies of the evidence taken before the
Coroner, on the bodies of those who were abot in the affair of NewCoroner, on the bodies af thase who mere ghot in the affair of New
OTnbarry.

Mr. Robinson moved an address to His Majesty, praying that a
Conetitutional Lexislative Government should be branted her
 portance of the colony to this country, and the
had been rreated by the Government at home.
Lord How
Lord Howitg complained of the introduction of such a motion on
a night devoted to the question of Reform. His Lordship
the conduncted the conduct of the present Government towards the colony.
 in which Mr. Hume concurred; and after some discussion the motion
was withdrawn on the understanding that the question would be taken was withdrawn
up next Session
Sir C. Wetrerele postponed his motion on the Circular of the
Under Secretary to Thursala. The Reform Biil was then brought forward, on the motion of Lord up. ${ }_{\text {T }}$. This motion, and the observations by which it was prefaced, and
which announced some trifing alterations in the Bill, led to a desul. tory conversation, in which various verbal amend ments were adoped;
when the Report was ordered to be taken into further consideration Wh Wednesday.
The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the Honse adjourned at a quarter past WED ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ 'clock.
Mr . O'ConNeLL presented a petition from the Roman Catholicoot
a parish in Tiperary, praying that the property in the hands of the a pariok in Tipperary, praying that the property in the hands of the
Church mixht be resumed, and applied to national purposes.
Sir Sin R. VYYYMN wished to know what was meant by Church property Upon this a
whom were Mr. ${ }^{\prime}$ 'Connell, Mr. Hume and Mr. J. Grattan, contended
for for the right of Pariiament to appropriate the Church revenues; and others, amongst whom were Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Estcourt, defended
the Church of Ireland.
The Tregony election petition was withdrawn, after a short disThe House then proceeded to take the Report of the Committee
on the Reform Bil into further consideration; but the discuasions which arose were of so desultory a nature as to defy description
within the short limits to which we are compelled to confine our
analysie.
The Report was ordered to be further considered on Thursda. Adjourned at half-past two o'clock.
After the reception of several miscellaneous petitions, the Honge
went into Committee on the Reform Bill. After several unimportant amendenents had been rejected, and some verbal ones agreed to, the
House ereumed, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a
third Lord Jonn Russel gevee notice, that on that day fortnight be
would move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Bribery and Corruption at Electione

號

Mr. HUME, after reerretting that such an important question sbould be brought forward at such a tinie, moved the previous question,
which after a few remarks rom the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr . Gore Langton, Colonel Torrens, and Mr. Goulburn, was arried.
Mr. Huxt's motion was consequently lost by a majority of 188 ; the The Wine Duties Bill was, after a short discussion, read a third
time and passed.-Adjourned at a quarter pass two o'clock.

Colonel EvANs presented a petition from Cranbrook, praying that
inquiry might he inatituted into the conduct experienced by Mr, and Mrs. Deacle, which led to a lengthened conversation, the contiouance
of which Mr. Lamb deprecated, if the subject were to be brought forward in a more specific form
Mr. F. BARING spoke to the like effect, adding, that in the explangtions which he heretofore gave, he had confined
then absolutely necessary for his justification to what mu The petition was ordered to lie on the table.
Mr. Nortr presented a petition from the. Master of the Rollo (Ireland) complaining that by an order of the Lerd Chancellor, he
was prevented from appointing his Secretary, and of trying at law was prevented rom appointing his Secretary, and of trying alaw
his riph to make such appointment.
This led to an extended convereation, which terminated in the reception of the petition.
The Houes then resolved into Committee on the frst Order of the
Day namely, on the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, which have rise to
much desultory conversation that occupied nearly the remainder of the evening. Mr. HUME moved an amendment to limit the operation of the Bill, which led to a discussion on the powers of the Grand Juries, and to
the necessity of remed ying the abuses resulting from the exercie of M. STiNLer intimated that he had prepared a Bill on the subject
of the powers of Grand Juries.
He only waited for the opportunity of

The other clauses were then agreed to, when the House resumed,
and the Report was ordered to be received on Wednesday next.
The Waterloo Bridge New Street Bill was read a third time and The remaining Orders of the Day were then dieposed of, and the
House adjourned till Monday. LAvALETre's Mryons. An Auperior French Elition, in a cheaper
Orm, of the intereating Memoirs of Count Lavalette, written by himself, we are requested to state, was published on Saturday, by Mro On Wednesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, according to annual
custom the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the severl Royal Hospitals will attend Divine Service at Christ's Church?
Rewate of Trinte Colle. Ate, Cambridge, they will adiourn to the great Hall,
Christ's Hosital, where two Orations will bedelivered, that in Jatin,
y Edward Willi. by Edward William Milner, and that in English by John Jamed
Ramsay, the two senior scholars of the Grammar School.
 perished.
Mr. Warde, the comedian, was sentenced by the Insolvent Court Mr. Warde, the comedian, was sentenced by the Insolvent Coun
to our months imprisonment from the date of fink his petition for
vexatious defences too certain actions anainst him, brought $b y$ Mr.
 that, in conserfuence of what took place at the late visit of the Manis-
trates at Horsham, an indictment will be preferred against Kenett,
as an accessary before the

 not finding her father there, proceeded to his bed room door on the
 deceased lying on the floor, with his face downward Mr


 wound was inficted by the unfortunate gentleman in a standing posi
tion, whilst leaning against the gecretaire, which was covered
with blood. For the last three mon ths his medical man had attended dim
professionally, and observed during that period a deep and setted milechief to himeelf ; and had cautioned Capt. Calcraft that the dee
ceaaed ought to be watched. -Deceased had latterly fancied the The
was

Sir,-I am a simple, but a loyal man-and I think I have enough common sense to comprehend what is put cleary belore me, and therefore $\mathbf{q}$ puestion upon a point which puzzles
I take in the Times newspaper, and I begin to believe that the Times nespapernal, and as they say who ourber, as it that my Lord Chancellor writes in it, what one sees there that my come from authority. Now, on Saturday the 10th, seems days after the " half-crownation," there appeared some verses in the Times, impromptu on the occasion.
All that part which describes the "gracious air" of the monarch, and " his noble mien," and the
I quite understand; but there is a portion which requires explanation, and seems indeed to present, if I read it aright, a very extraordinary view of the domestic happiness of the gracious MAJESTIES-it is this :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { "Nor would my limping muse forget the share } \\
\text { Our QuEE demand in ev'ry Briton's care } \\
\text { ores }
\end{array} \\
& \text { Proclaim our A debinde nell-arch's brow } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Proctaim our AdeLaide in happy now } \\
\text { Blest as she is by gracious Heaven, }
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { With ev'ry god to mortalal given } \\
\text { The chiefest, suveetest, best of all; } \\
\text { The Eden bliss before the fall !? }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

I could not venture myself to affect to comprehend what the last couplet means-will you, dear Sir, enlighten us, who know nothing more than we see in "Court Circulars?
a am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
E. D.

Paradise Row, Chelsea
We really cannot explain-as a matter of taste we differ with the lady who writes the verses-as a matter of fact we can say nothing.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sta, -By my private friends I am under no apprehension of being in the exercise of my profession, and as a professional writer, I am linown to many who are unacquatinted withmy private habits or pur
suits, but whose good opinion and patronage are of importance to me. suits, but whose good opinion and patronage are of importance to me.
To avoid an equivoque by no means agreeable, allow me to request the e tavour of the insertion of my present eletter in your next number,
or of rour so designating the individual bearing the:same name as myself alluded to in your journal of yesterday, that the merits or demerits of his political eflusion may become exclusively his own.-I
ant. ${ }^{\text {Si, }}$ your obedient servant
Doctors

HE WORKS of WILLIAM PALEY, D.D. with additional
 $\frac{\mathrm{pr}}{\mathrm{pR}}$ repar




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fully exiunined and corrected.

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$\mathbf{A}^{\text {Bitche }}$











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politica
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is just publiberad are respectuly iniorued that the THIRTY SECOND PART Bo just publibbed,
Duncon:
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purte






 writery, in prose and verse. By GEORGE CRAB B, A.M., of Magdalen Hall,
OXford
London : printed for Baldwin and Cradock ; and Simpkin and Marshall.




C. ETTERS to a FRIEND, on the EVIDENCES, DOCTRINES, Gad MUTLES Of the Cifth Eititon.



These Derotional By Witition an Jonery wh wert, M.A.A. Author, and deserve
lace near the beautiful Refection of Fenclon" London: printed for Bald win and Cradock.







$A$












LLLUSTRATIONS of MASONRY, Ry the late WILLIAM


 hle acquistion to our limorical literature. - Monthly Reriew.












MONS. MALLAN, SEGAEED TEBTH. STIST, 9, HAEF MOON-





$D^{E}$ FFICIENCIES of TEETH- Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon- Dentist-





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ing the maich throuxh












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ROWLAND'S ODONFO or PEARL DENTIFRSCE.





$\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{E}}$ SAL CHELTENHAM SALTS, made from the Montpelier








 SHAESPEARIANA-MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
'T mas Fentor's bright boots that atracted Ana. Page,




TO CORRESPONDENTS.
To G. R-X.- Respect for the aftice has hitherto prevented it-If E, who holds that
done and SHALL.
We
We have no space to thank onr numerous friends in detail-their
Wavours are generally acknowledged.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.
Their Majesties are still in town, and continue to receive
All the fine flourishing news about the noble Poles, and the victorious Poles, turns out, like all Whig statements o the past and prophecies of the future, wholly groundless. surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. This is check the surrender of Warsaw to the
first to revolt and revolution.

The fight on the Reform Bill begins to-morrow; of the cesults, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, there can be no doubt-the Lords will, we are sure, do their duty. o be obliged to notice it, excent by referring our readers to to be obliged to notice it, except by referring our readers to
an extract which we have made from Thursday's Standard.
The following speech, delivered by His present Majesty, William the Fourth, in the House of Lords, on Thurs day the 3d day of May, 1799 , will be read with considerable interest, as containing His MAJESTY's opinions of the cha-
racter, and dignity, and independence of the House of racter, and dignity, and independence of the House or
Peers. The speech itself is merely in vindication of the Slave Trade-the part now most worthy of attention is that to which we already have referred.
Debrettsjesty (then Duke of Clarence) is reported (Debrett's Parliamentary Register, vol. 33, p. 392-3) to
have declared. "t that he had no previous intimation that a "6 question of this magnitude would be suddenly brought for" quard; but as he now understood that a Noble Lord (looking "c at Lord GRENVILLE) intended to move the House to c/ approve of the several votes which the House of Commons
" had brought up, for the gradual abolition of the Slave " Trade, he intended to give his reasons why it should not be abolished at all.
"He had proofs in his possession, and most certainly " would adduce them, that the evidence given before the " House of Commons was at least erroneous, if not worse. "The negroes were not treated in the manner which had as so much agitated the public mind. He had been an cs attentive observer of the circumstances attending the ${ }^{6} 6$ state of the negroes, and had no doubt but that he could as bring forward proofs to convince their Lordships that ac their state was far from being miserable: on the contrary, ". whell the various ranks of society were considered and con" templated,
"happiness"
« With his Royal Highness-namely ther wight
 "IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE TO THE DICTATES OF THE
C HOUSE OF COMMONS, MUCH AS HE, AS AN INDIVIc doual Peer, respected that House, would ren" dual Peer, respected that House, would ren-
ci der the House of Peers useless, and thus c DER THE THOUSE OF PEERS USELESS, AND THUS
THE NATURAL AND CONSTITUENT BALANCE IN THE "the NATURAL AND CONSTITUENT BALANCE IN THE
¿ConSTITUTION WOULD BE ENDANGERED. THIS HE " CONSTITUTION WOULD BE EN
A word of comment is needless.'
Amongst the numerous instances of the approhation which has been bestowed by the present reforming Ministry upon persons distinguished for their advocacy of the purity and freedom of election, we are happy to perceive that sir
Robert Way Harty, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, has Robert Way Harty, the Lot
received the honour of Baronetcy.

On the Sth of August, the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Dublin Election Petition, reported to the House that"Robertilarty, and Louis Perinin, Esqg. were, by
their agents, guilty of bribery at the last election for this their agents, guilty of bribery at the last election for this
city"-and "THAT Robert Hanty, Ess. the Right IIo-city"-and"that Robert hanty, Esf. the Right IfoEsq. are not duly elected Citizens, to serve in the present Esq. are not duly elected Citizen
On the 15 th of September, Robfrt Marty, Esq. (deprived of his seat in Parliament for bribery), is created a
Baronet; and on the same day, Mr. Brancker, is made a Baronet; and on the same day, Mr. Brancker, is made a
Knight, he being Mayor of IIVERPool, the writ for which place is still withheld, on account of its venality and corrup-
tion!
Curious discoreries have been made in a lately vacated borough, that the miller's thumb has suspended its action but for accumulation of force, and that iron, under its alchemical touch, acquires the seductive influence of Dana ${ }^{\text {D's }}$
Shower Bath. The Public may, perhaps, behold at the Shower Bath. The Public may, perhaps, behold at the
election the picture of the Reform Bill triumphant; but before a higher tribunal there will be exhibited to the simple spectator the wrong side of the canvas.

As we last week stated, the kind and estimable Bishop of Chichester has been translated to Worcester. The rapiCity with which the movement was effected-even before grave-is attributed by the Morning Post to the anxiety of a certain Minister, who was anxious beyond measure to secure
to Dr. Maltby, the new Bishop of Chichester, a fine of $\mathfrak{f}_{2}, 000$, which will fall in, next week.-We cannot credit

## this report.

Petikr Plimley is to hare the residentiary of St. PaUL's, kitherto held by the present Bishop of WaRCESTER, of whom it may be said, as it is sung of the gallant AbERCROMBIE 's sword-
and we have geter joyous pall he no longer could hold ;" roll himself into the berth which no man can better fill than Smite in the sane Chapter!-Nothing but the chapter of Smitu in the same becidents could have brought them together.
accidents could have bronghi it has been said--absurdly, no doubt-that the Bard of Erin, Moore, is aboitt to convert himself and take orders, long as it lasts. This, $n_{1}$ on the principle of "foraging upon the enemy," is not altogeth.er impossible. We have received in appeat from a Whig 'Squire, avoking the aid of these
political brothers, to which, althougl quite in oppogition to
our views and feelings, we gladly give a place, because it
seems reasonable.
THE LAUREL AND THE MITRE;
an appeal to parnassus and the pulpit.
Tuneful Tomsr, tuneful Tomsy,
Up and aid ue withlyour rhymes; Up and aid us withlyour rhymes;
Though your friends say they're abom Though your friends say they're abomi-,
nable stuff: they'll suit "The Times." Aid us quickly, Cyprian Tomsr, Though your willing fancy roves, Like the King of black Dahony,
Midst ten hundred thousand love
Slashing Sidney, slashing Sidney, Up and ope your monstrous jaw, You must now do as we bid; necessity defies the Law ${ }^{*}$
Tuneful Tommy, elashing Sidney Suited nicely to a hair,
Worthics of the self-same kidney
But in size, a matchless pair.
Slashing Sidney, Tommy tuneful,
Now you'll get a hand or apoonful,
If you'll only sing and preach.
Tuneful Tommy, Sidney slashing,
At the gentry aim your fire,
Down with Duke, and Earl, and Squire.
Slashing Sidney, Tuneful Tomay,
They have need of something from se

## - Bishop of his Diocese. <br> A SQUIRE.

We are happy to state that during the last few days, Dr. Ponsonby, the brother-in-law of Earl Grey, has been made Bishop of Derry-that General Sir George Grey, who was made a Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order a few months since, has heen made an extra Grand Coss of the Hanoverian and Military Order of the Bath, and that the Hon.
Lieutenant Grey, 1R.N. (1829), has been made a ComLieuteuant GREY, R. N. (1829), has been made a Com-
mander in the Nary, six months earlier than it was supposed mander in the Nary, six months earlier than it was supposed tions-besides this, the Hon. Charles (Grey, Major (182S), has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy-and another
relation, Mr. Ponsonby, has just now been sent down to represent the County of Dorset.
In the minds and memories of all the Anti-Slavery
worthies all over the world, the name of Missionary Smith worthies all over the world, the name of Missionary Smith
is, doubtless, registered in indelible characters. II and persecution "live in brass"-(appropriate substance)his faults and failings have been "written in water." We must take leave to stir up the puidle.
Westminster Hall has grown renerable by age-not by the tricks and chicanery which are practised within its walls-
so has Mr. Wilberforce-(Patriots, Philanthropists, so has Mr. Wilber Force- ( Patriots, Philanthropists, Pic-
tures, and Port Wine scem to be valued by the same standtures, and Port Wine seem to be valued by the same stan(-
ard) -but everybody knows that Mr. Wilberforce took ard)-but everybody knows that Mr. Wilberforce to get rid of his interest in slaves before ke attacked
care to slarery; and everybody knows that the Buxton family-
(who by the way, we are authorised to say, have no con(who by the way, we are authorised to say, have no con-
nexion with the Cock and Bottle Public-house in the Strand, nexton
although they have, with the Norfolk Arms)-founded its
fortunes by slave-proprietorship; but every body does not fortunes by slave-proprietorship; but every body does not
know that the pattern of piety, the example of suffering excellence, the martyr to oppression, the soi-disant Rev. dealer.

We submit the case, with the documents to support it:Kirty, a slave woman, belonged to Mr. John Wilson
(or his wife), formerly a partner in the house of J. Ghanstone, Grant, and Wilson, of Demerara. After Mr. Wilson's departure, Kitiry was sold by Mr. Frfiemicick Cont, the attorney and brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson.
She was purchased of Mr. Cont by Mr. John Smith, the She was purchased of Mr. Cort by Mr. John Sm
Missionary, who employed her as a washerwoman.
She went of course to his house to reside, where the Reverend Gentleman's preachings, it appears, literally turned
the woman's mind, and she became so crazy as to the woman's mind, and she became so crazy as to commi indecencies in the presence of Mrs. Smith, such as we can-
not here venture to describe. Mr. Smith expostulated, and not here venture to describe. Mr. Smith expostulated, and
endeavoured to correct this indelicate habit, in which she perpetually indulged whenever she saw Mrs. Smith; but in vain; and the Missionary finding he could not cure her of her vicious propensities, like a knowing jockey, sold her to a friend.
The purchaser was Mr. James Kelly, manager of Mon in her conte. Under his government she became more orderly ander conduct, and was employed to carry grapes, melons,
and other fruits to market in George Town; but such was the strength of her dislike for the Missionary, and so powerful the desire to insult his wife, that whenever she accidentally met Mrs. Smith, KitTy renewed theindecent practice which the Missionary had in vain attempted to cure. At
length Mr. Keley interfered to forbid such conduct, and Mrs. Smith was at length rescued from the nuisance.

We now subjoin the official paper substantiating the fact :
"Know all men by these presentw, that I, John Smith, of the
" hundred gilders, Holland currency, paid to me by Jampes KeLuy, Esq.
of the aforesaid colony of Demerara (the receipt whereof I hereb
 named KITTY, together with her future issue and progexy, and all
right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatzoever. both
at law and in equity, of, in to, or out of the aforesaid slave, and her at law and in equity, of, in to, or out of the aforesaid slave, and her
future issue and progeny, to have and to hold the said female negro
SLAve named Kitry, unto the said JANES KELLY, his heirs and
Slave named Kitty, unto the said James Kalle, his heire and
assigna, For even!
"And, the said John Smitr, do hereby warrant and defend the "And I, the said JohN SMITF, do hereby warrant and defend the
aforesaid female Slave, together with her future issue and progeny, against all and every person whatsoever, unto the aid James Kelly,
his heirs and assigns, for ever.
"In witness whereof "In witness whereof i have hereunto set my hand and seal, in
Demerara, this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lor one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. "JOHN SMITH.
"Witness,
(Sipned) "U Jorn Milne."
Mr. and Mrs. Wilsion and Mr. Cont are now living at
Liverpool. Mr. Milne, the carpenter, who is the witness, left Demerara for this country about two months since-the
slave KITTy is now alive, and on the east coast. These are witnesses to prore that the pious chanpion of emancipation,

## the abhorrer of slavery, was himself a trafficker in human

 progeny, to another man, and his heirs and assigns and, progenEVER.
The mere fact of buying and selling a slave, in a slave colony, has nothing in it criminal, or even culpable-no
more is there in drinking wine or dancing jigy-but if find the saintly denouncer of superfluous libations indulging himself in a corner with a bumper of port, or the starched decryer of minuets waltzing with two yards of Hussar frem a crack regiment, things which in themselves are perfectly innocent, not disagreeable, and yet generally tolerated,
become, by the original hypocrisy of their virulent become, by the original hypocrisy of their virulent opponents, something like crimes whenever their opponents themselves wmit them.
We have no wish to carry this matter farther-" de mortuis nil nisi bonum," therefore Nil-but it affords a new and ad
ditional proof of cant, and is therefore worth something.
In the general confusion of the mushrooms which are springing up, the peerage of Sir James Saumarez is to be pecially distinguished: it is the reward of long and valuable
services; that its lustre will not be tarnished, even by services; that its lustre will not be tarnished, even by
the suspicion of political influence, we are assured, inasmuch as the Noble Lord will vote Against the Revolutionary Bill in the House of Peers.
The disappointment-we may add, disgust-which the mission of a Brevet, upon the Coronation, created, is not at and decorations which have taken place. The service of Sir and decorations which have taken place. The service of sir Ghomas Hardy may entitle him to the distinction of a
Grand Cross of the Bath, and the long and effective serrices Grand Cross of the Bath, and the long and effective serrices of General Macdonald, the Adjutant-General, are underpaid by the ribband of a Commander-but, when it is recolGuelphic Order, is made an extra Grand Cross of the Bath, and that other officers, for merely political purposes, are. and that other officers, for merely pelitical purposes, are-
decked in the guise of Knights Commanders, while dozens of deserving and meritorious men are deprived of a promotion, which has been considered heretofore a matter of course upon similar occasions, the feeling excited will not be won-
dered at.
What makes this wound more severe, is the fact (to which one in the army and the other in the navy, have received the full advantages of the most extensive Brevet, and more; and that the nomination of Aids-du-Camp, and extra Aids-dr-Camp, has given rank to a select bevy of favourites over the heads of officers by twenty years their seniors.
It would be distressing to us to give the reason we have heard assigned for the brevet having been omitted. We admit the strength of the claim of the person mentioned in.
private life, but surely the alternative should mot private life, but surely the alternative should not have beem
suffered to operate in so serious and disadvantageous a uffered to operate in so
manner to the army at large.
To the assigned cause we shall not yet more particularly refer; but it is said, by those who ought to know, that the by a claim from one person who secks a participation in the highest honours of the Peerage, as the other desires to obtain the highest rank in the army.
ThF advantages $\overline{\text { deriveable both to }}$ England and BelGIUM by the election of Prince Leopold to the Belgic throne,
are becoming every day more and nore evident. The army which-it really reminds one of Tom THUMB-is to be emhodied and organized in a few days, is to be officered by Frenchmen, and the fortresses are to be destroyed to draw still closer ; and so Belgium becomes a province of France, and Prince Leopold, in all probability, the son-in-law of the Sovereign.
In the case of Portugal, nothing seems to be done of which Ministers can openly speak; but their newspapers tell us Mat two or three sail of the line have been sent to bully Don
Miguel, because the rebels in his country are not strong MIGUEL, because the rebels in his country are not strong
enough to force him from the throne, which is his LegAlLY and constirutionally; which, according to the course of succession in Portugal, belongs to him, and did belong to him from the moment that, according to that course of succession, his elder brother, Don Penno, went forth to fact-*in itself decisive-Don Pedro personally renounced his country, and became voluntarily, to all intents and purposes, a naturalized Brazilian. Is it now, because his liberal and constitutional experiments upon his distant dominions have cost him his throne, that this exiled
Cacique is to try back upon his discarded countrymen, and having failed in his attempts to foist his little Brazilian child upon them, is to usurp the throne which rightfully belongs to his brother, and overwheim the country in which he
was born, in bloodshed and confusion, for his own personal aggrandizement-so that, if he succeeds, he may try the same game of liberality which he has played with so striking an effect in Brazil?
Will England suffer France to keep the ships she has stolen from our ally, and will she send out ships
to stifle his voice when he calls for restitution?
We have received a letter upon nantical matters so piping hot, that if we did not know it came from a gallant and distinguished Captain we should have thought it must have been the production of a boatswain : the language he uses is dreadful, the rage he is in, quite terrific.
the Poor Man's that he denounces in terms which (although please) woun's Guardian and the Times may say what they please) would bring us into an ex officio prosecution, is that of making eight new naval Aids-du-Camp-Camp forsooth Trowbridge, in the first instance please Sir Thoms Lord Radstock, and other officers who did not exactly; understand why, because the Sandwich Member was favorers bread was buttered;-so;-eight naval Aids-du-Camp, or Mer, or St. James's, or whatever they are, have been made.
But our grey-headed correspondent, who has lost an arm, and has six wounds in various parts of his body, is not so outrageous upon this point; because he sticks to "tiue. the rank of Admiral) can do no wrong ; but he is in a puzzle to know what they will say at Cockermouth, to a promotion which has taken place of a Lieutenant of the 17 th of February, 1829 , making him a Commander.
Our venerable friend (minus a flipper) tells us with his:
ight hand (which is the only one he has left) that an Admie
ralty regulation is or was in furce, which ruted that no ofticer
could attain the rank of Commander until he had completed a service, as Lieutenant, of three years.
Now, says our mutilated and excellent friend, from whom we bave heard before, unless here has been some recent, the young gentleman in question has received this most important professional step six
It is painful to us to say, that the young gentleman who has skipped thus rapidly up into a Skipper-(or Captain)is no other than the Honourable George Grey, a son of the Right Honourable Premier.
But this is not all-We are told that this post-haste piece of preferment is only preparatory to Captain Grey's being appointed Governor of the newly thrown up Volcanic Island in the Mediterranean, and that the Hon. Captain is only
waiting until the Island gets cooled a little to take possession waiting until the Isla
of his Government.
Sir Augustus D Deste, the son of the late Countess D'AMELAND by the Duke of SUSSEX, has, it appears, filed a bill in Chancery to perpetuate the testimony of his father's legality-which is in his favour
We should be glad to know, even in these times and under the circumstances in which the nation is placed, where a Counsellor could be found to give an opinion in favour of a marriage, which is declared null and void by law; -not by but by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1772
His Majesty has been pleased to grant the fuil Royal liveries to Mrs. Fitzherbert, who, during the year immediately succeeding the deathor his late Majest, assumed the Pavilion at Brighton.

Wr have had the following list of elevations and creations in the Peerage sent us; but although we are disposed to place a very grent degree of confidence in our correspondent
we cannot pledge ourselves to the authenticity of his communication
Lord King to be created Earl of Churchiown, of Churchdown, in Gloucestershire, and Viscount King.
Lord Auckland to be Viscount SHELF, of Shelf, in the county of York.
Sir James (iraham to be Earl of Cockprmouth, Viscount Shipley, aud Baron Bully, of Bully, in the county of Gloucester
Lord Althorp to be Baron Ca-ira, of Ca-ira, in the county of Glamorgan.
The Right Hon.
The Right Hon. Charles Grant, to be Viscount Idle, of Idhe, in the county of
in the count $y$ of Wilts.

Henry Warburton, Esq. to be Viscount Nettlebed of Nettlebed, in the county of
Rue, in the county of Devon
Rue, in the county of Devon.
Thomas CrEEVY, Esq. to be Baron Nil, of Nil, iu the county of IIereford.
The right Hon. M. A. Taylor to be Viscount Brickley the county
Lord Durham to be Earl of Adperly, Viscount DurHam, and
Pembrok
Sir John C. Hobrouse to be Baron Cambo, of Cambo, in the county of Nothumberland. Cbarles Tennyson, Esq. to be Baron Eye, of Eye, in the county of Suffolk.
J. Maberiy, Esq. to be Viscount Leatherhead, of
Leatherthead, in the county of Surrey, and of Lower Swell, in the county of Gloncester
The Right Ion. Mr. Thomson to be Baron Bray, of Bray, in the county of Berks.
Josepi IIUME. Esy
Josepu IIUMe. Esf. to he Viscount Potto, of Potto, in the county of York, and Bar
Bolus, in the county of Salop.
Edward Ellis, Esf. to be Lord Beargreen, of Bear Green, in the county of Surrey. Yabdley, and Baron Taley, of Tally, in the county of Caermarthenshire
Pennant barrington (Lord of the Admiralty) to be Lord Mr. Spring Pice, to be Viscount Flashy, of Flashy, in the county of York; and Baron INKPEN, of Inkpen, and Mr. James, M.P., Baron Foolow, of Foolow, in the county of Derly.
Mr. Brayen,
dlesby brayen, M.P.. to be Earl of Candlesby, of Canin the county of Flint ; and Baron Wick, of Wick, in the county of Worcester.
We repeat, that we do not pledge ourselves to the accidedly improbable in it as to exclude it from our columns.
The duke of hamilton and brandon has appointed lains. We J. Wenn to be one of lis Grace's Domestic ChapThe late venerable Countess $\bar{D}$ owager of $M$ ORNiN
ThE late venerable Counteess Dowager of Morningron, whose dis-
solution occurred on Saturday, was the most aged of the Peereses having, at the age of 20 , walked at the Coronation of Geonge III, and
Queen Chantotre Her Queen Chaniotre. Her ladyship, we believe, was the only surviving
female of rank who officiated at the Coronation of the Illustrious
Parent eldest daughter of the first Viced Monarch. The Countess was the band of the late Earl of Morsistount Duncanson, and accepted the
died in in 1759 . By his Lordship, who Mied in 1784 , the Countess had issue the Duke of $W$ Eluington, the and Rev. Gebreslev Valerian Werdiesley, Lord Cowley, the Hon. daughter, Lady, Anne Ccluing Smetru. During her Ladyship's un-
Heaally long teually long life, she has experienced the gratification of beholding Splendid military the rank of Peers, independent of witnessing the





Mopted of requiring ladies "tocautionary measure had been
with their own names, and those
them, to the Chamberlain's Office.
If this course had been observed upon the present occasion, an English Countess would have been spared a heartrending mortification, and the King and Queen of Engfemale, not altogether usual in Courts.
In the "intelligence" department of to-day's Paper will be found the melancholy details of the suicide of Mr. CalCRAFT. God forbid that we should say one syllable to aggravate the feelings of distress and misery which such a Wa amitous event must excite in his family and connexions.
We are therefore silent, except to remark, that from the We are herefore silent, except to remark, that from the momenthe deceased was indaced doser he side he hat best $u$ o herm qusion, 1 ner having made to contest (as and again of ore opposed) the County of Dorset with Mr Bavers, ore prom the County of whet Mr. Bankes. that Gentleman, his spirits failed him; he drooped he sank; and for many weeks before his death had never suffered the subject of Reform or the Parliamentary proceedings upon it subect of Reform or the Pariamentary proceedings upon it
to be mentioned in his presence. Mr. CALCRAFT was an amiable gentlemanly man in private society, very fond of Theatrical pursuits and amusements, and exhibited at times in Parliament considerable ability and readiness. If he had any failings let them be forgotten.

The Times, a few days ago, had the following paragraph : Plunauties.-Sixteen Bishops at present on the Bench hold no
ss than 61 preferments, includink their sees, viz. 16 bishoprick s ,

This statement at first appears somewhat preposterous; but a moment's consideration will set the matter right. In twenty-three pieces of preferment amongst sixteen heads of the Church-in the secood place, the Chancellorships, and even the Archdeaconcies, are nearly honorary-and in the third place, the possession of the Deaneries, and Prebendal Stalls, by Bislops is only a strong proof that many of the
Bishops are underpaid by the revennes of their Dioceses.
But if the writer in the Times is slocked at the
But if the writer in the cimes is shocked he hears, or recollects, that in addition to being King of Great Briain and Hanover, Duke of Lancaster and Cornwall, Duke and Prince of Brunswick Luucaburg, Arch Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, Sovereign Protector of the
United States of the Ionian Islands, Captain-General of the Artillery Company, Sorereign of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, and Thistle, St. Patrick, the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, St. Michael and St. George of the Ionian
Isles, a Doctor of Civil Law, a Fellow of the Royal SoIsles, a Doctor of Civil Law, a Fellow of the Royal So-
ciety, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Visitor of University, Oriel and Christ Church Colleges, Ox-
ford, and of Trinity College, Cambridge, a Kuigs Ford, and of Trinity College, Cambridge, a Knight of the
Black Eagle of Prussia and of the Red Eagle, and of the Black Eagle of Prussia and of the Rep Eagle, and of the
Orders of St. Michael and the Saint Esprit of France, of the Imperial Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newski, and St. Anne of Russia, and of the Elephant of Demmark, his present gracions Majesty is at this moment a Prelendary

We cannot attempt to give a better description of the anomalous proceedings of the pledged majority of the IIouse Commons, upon the precisely opposite cases of Aldido-
RovGh and Downton, than that which we find iu the Standard of Thursday; we therefore borrow it.
"The proceeding of the ministers and their majority last igh, on the double subject of Aldborough and Downton, ing. The extraordinary of all their extraordinary proceedrom Schedule $A$, to Schedule B; while, viec versa, Downton was removed from Schedule $\mathbf{B}$ to Schedule A, was
already well known, and had been ably stated and comHready well known, and had been ably stated and co no
nented on, in the debates on the scliedule; but it was not until last night that these questions were brought into jux taposition and contact, and that the inconsistency and injustice
of the majority were, as it were, concentrated and condensed into one view

The town of Aldborough is situated in a large, though hinly inhabited rural parish, which contains altogether 2,149 inhabitants; however ministers, to preserve their own nomi-
nation boroughs of Calne and Horsham, having determined nation boroughs of Calne and Horsian, having determined
to bolster out these small boroughs, by the addition of the parishes in which they were situated, it became necessary parishes in which they were situated, it became necessary Mr. Duncomae, knowing that Aldborough was an infiitely inferior place to many that had been disfranchised in schedule A, moved ast nicht to rephace Aldororogh in ins
original position in that scledule. This was resisted by the rinisters and their friends, and especially by Lord JoHN RUssell and Lord Monpeth, who, admitting that all Mr. DUncombe had said of the comparative littleness of Aldborough, insisted, nevertheless, that as the parish of Aldbo-
cough had 2,149 inluabitants, it was entitled to remain in Scledule B; for if, as Lord MORPETH said, Malton is to be saved by merely five inhabitants, why should not Aldborough be so by 149 . On this the house divided, and 149 members Aldborough ought to have condemned it. Immediately after this division, Mr. Croker called the attention of the loouse to the case of Downton, which possessing 3,114 inhabitants, had been originally in Schedule B, but had been removen, at the suggestion of Lord Radnor, to Schedule A. The Right his question, but that the decision which had been just made by so large a majority, of adhering inflexibly to the line originally drawn, rendered it a duty to give Downton the advantage of being one thousand one hunderesed by ex-
beyond the line, as Aldborough had been preserved by ceeding it by only one hundred and forty-nine. Upon this statement, unanswered, and, we believe, unanswerable-
another division took place; and, strange and almost incre.another division took place; and, strange and almost incredible to say, the very same men, who ten minutes before had voted for Aldborough, because it had two thousand one hun-
dred and forty-nine inhabitants, rejected Downton, although it had three thousand one hundred and fourteen!!! This does seem to us to be the most wonderful stretch o,
effrontery that it has ever been our duty to record," The Slave Trade Sugar Refinery question was discussed
on Monday last, and is to be discussed again on Thursday,

Its merits are in a nutshell; it procures a better market for slave trade sugar here, and displaces so much British plantahome consumption, as the Liverpool merchants, in a paper dated the 4th Angust, are prepared to prove. From this foreign sugar being in an advanced state of refinement, a greater produce of white refined sugar is procured, and receives when imported a larger bounty or drawback than the British muscovado, pari passu, obtains. Is not this giving a bounty for the eontinuance of the slave. trade, which we have spent millions and sacrificed so many lives to put down? and
which it is felony for British subjects to connive at, or to. which it is felony for British
employ capital in promoting.
So satisfied was Mr. Buxton of the truth of this fact, that on the 9th June, 1828, he thus expresses bimself:-
"It Was, I own, with some surprize that, in the debate, I heard an
Hon. Member express a wish for the introduction of all Foreign
Sun Supars. Certain I am that, if Hon. Memlers only consider the
horrors of the system of elavery by which these sugars are produced, horrors of the system of elavery by which these sugars are produced,
no consideration would induce them to encourage their consumption.
Indeed, Indeed, Ithink this country stands pledged to oppose the consump-
tion of Foreikn Sugar, for at the Conkress at Vienna, it was agreed
amongat the Powerso amonget the Powers opposed to the continuation of the Slave Trade,
that if that trade should be continued by France, Spain, or Portugal,
none of the Powers before mentioned would take the sugars. Now any encouragement kiven to coreign importation of the produce of
slives from these countries where the Slave Trade is not abolished,
will be a violation of this underatanding."
See Parliamentary Proceedings. folio 1782. this identical Bill-and on the absurd he actually supports drive the Cubans and Brazilians to make Muscovado instead of clayed sugar, the clayed sugar being the most profitable here for the refiners. The Times then reports-
He (Mr. Buxton) thought the Bill would tend to diminish the demand for slaves, because rato sugur, instead of being refined by it is not refined in the British Colonies) would undergo that process the tssistance of free lubeur in this country,"-(Hear
Mr. Burge showed the absurdity of this bit of sentiment, and how admirably Mr. Buxton could attempt to say, unsay, and be consisteut still. Why, Mr. Buxton, a few
months ago, complained of this very agricultural production onths ago, complained of this very agricultural production third, which was equally untrue-and on his intermeddling untruth the Government issued the fatal threat some months ago, which has convulsed the Colonies from Barbados to go, which has convulsed the Colonies from Barbados to and postponed indefinitively the adoption of measures of melioration
adopting.
And now it seems that Mr. Buxton cries out for the aboition of slavery in our colonies, and argues and votes for a measure tending to encourage the forcign slave trade to other countries-this is patriotism with a vengeance.

## What cares he about the elaves? Not three farthings-not three farthings.

What will they say to this at Excter IIrll?
That Mr. Buxton and Dr. Lushington should wish to stir up the sea of popular prejudice, that they may float on ts surface, is natural enough for little men moved by ambilouse vanity, and that Dr. Lushington shouk hostil to the white population, and that they possessed $\mathbf{7 0 , 0 0 0}$ slaves, whom they were willing to make free, without compen-sation-not one uord of which was truc-might be expected,
but that Lords Grey, Goderich, and Brovgham, who are now floating on that agitated sea, and who have enoug to do to guide the whirlwind and direct the storm they have aised at home, should listen to such silly counsel as that of Government, by the disorganized and distressed state of the colonies, produced by these very men is indeed most strange and the more so, as all parties admit that it is only through the masters that you can benefit the slaves. To effect this is it consonant to reason or commo ery masters thre and to drive to distress and despair thes very masters, through whom only, you can hope to carry any
meliorating mensures into effect? They thus irritate the colonists to resistance, and punish them for resistance.
Let the Government, while it is yet time, retrace thei seps and benefit by the errors of their predecessors, by eaving the colonists to govern themselves; and be content with performing the most pleasing of allduties, telieving their
distresses by a reduction of duty, and a bounty on the export of British refined sugar, and thereby enable them to add to the comforts of their slaves, instead of being, as at present binged to expend out of their other funds, or to get in de nnually, some hundred thousand pounds sterling, to supply wile the planters and their families are verging on indigence and are actually without bread to give their own children.
One word more, by way of warning:-
Mr. IIUSKIsson assured the West Indians that the supply of Mauritius sugar could not exceed 12,000 hogsheads, or about 000 tons. It has increased to 24,000 tons, or nearly $40,000 \mathrm{hogs}$ his year amount to upwards of 30,000 tons, or 50,000 hogs heads. The Foreign sugar introduced into the refinery here from 1828 to 1830 , was $24,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., and during the last twelve months it was $50,000 \mathrm{cwt}$; hut, says its advocates, why did you not complain in 1S2S, 1S29, and 1830; and why should we complain before we were injured, when the average was not 8000 cwt., or 600 hogsheads, in each year? The West Indians did not cry out until they were hurt; are they to be Market will only absorb a given quantity of isported refince ugar; if this quantity be not made here from Beitish raw sugar; but from Foreign clayed sugar, almost white, the British raw sugar will remain unsaleable, and is not consumable on the Continent in its raw state, but the Foreiga sugar, being in the first stage of refinement, will be so con-
sumed. Is not the British Planter, then, sacrificed to the Foreign by the substitution, even if the Foreign sugar did not get into the home market. We could shew, or that this article is already too long, that the sal of British manufacture is not increased thereby, and sugar here, so you reciprocally displace the British sugar here, so you reciprocally for in the West Indies but you have a surplus of British sugar in the home marke and any commodity only becomes a legitimate payment in proportion to the profitable consumption of it of British sugar here, or by exportation, before the foreign

Tanufactures exported to Brazil or Cuba. There is an adantage in bringing it to this country to be exported in statu gup-it dues not supplant a British interest hands it passes, Facts are stubborn things. Sitish interest by a foreigu one.
Since the expectation has been Facts are stubborn things. Since the expectation has been and from this cause alone, for no other was operating, foreigu

Mr. Blore is the architect fixed upon to finish the new P'alace, and a certain sum is to be appropriated for the pur-
pose, which Mr. BLoRe, by undertaking it, seems to believe nnfficient to enable him to complete the building.
BLore is known to the Public as having been eng.
the repared in the repairs of Westminster Abbey,
ypotege of Lord AlTHORP's family

## MARCHOFINTELLECT.

Notring can be more gratifying than the spread o enlightenment, which is becoming so bright and glaring-as aspecimen of the progress of the schoolmaster, we beg to
extract from the Times newspaper one of the best articles which has appeared in that journal on the subject of the panish Refugees, from the pen of a housemaid
The fair writer treats the subject just as one should expect Hrom a lady of the Broom school; and it is quite delightful to see what easy lives these "spider-brushers" lead, who
can, besides the labours of bed-making, sweeping-out, and Wiping-up, eating, drinking, and sleeping, devote so much
Sime to subjects which must naturally be deeply interesting TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.
 Codonel and two Commanders, with starvation sprongly markel' in
theeir faces, who besought Mr. Hobler to endeavour to save them
nod others of their miserable and others, or their miserable countrymen, eversons of rank and harge
Anereditary claims from perishing. They declared that they tad not
tret
 the rest; ; and we are driven to this hunger and nakedness he by our
Tesistance to the despotism which England always detested."
Surely this appeal to the English cannot go unanswered, it ought to make
every heart proud to relieve euch nobele distress, for it, sba for any
one ocome to poverty, but it must be dread













 This housemaid is an amiable housemaid, and we were quite delighted to find that the goddess Fashion, which
dresses servants infinitely finer than their mistresses, was not the goddess of her idolatry, and we said to ourselves, what a
charming thing it is, if female servants can scrub floors and write essays, and out of twelve pounds a year propose to give confort to thousands; and we were quite delighted with lo and behold. in the same Paper we perceived another proof of the MARCH OF INTELLECT-not an absurdity, made up
by the Editor himself in the guise of a housemaid, but an authenticated proof, names, dates, place, and all, of the insubordination of the scum, made to rise from the fermentation occasioned by such Papers as the Poor Man'
Guardian, the Times, and others of the same character We extract it:-


 oyou can't have it,", was Picton's reply to her " "yon should have
oriered in in thoper time. The fire is out, Miss, and you must go
woithout it."

Ischil acquaint my brother with this," replied poor Miss Read
Accuaint your brother! who the devil cares for him ? ? Picton.
But lenth, Major Read returned home, and being then made
acquanted with, the circulenstances, he sent for two policemen (D)
 Campion was bold enough to persist in confronting his matere.
Mr. Hosking..- quite agree with you, Major Read, that you owe
it to society to make an example of these men. Campion and Picton were committed.
In all probability Messrs. CAMPIO
fire out while engaged in writing essays and Picton sat the fire out while engaged in writing essays on the state of Bel-giam-the Reform Bill, or advice to the Lords, which we quences of their superiority are evident.
Mr. Patrison, $\overline{\text { Professor of } \Lambda \text { natomy }}$ in the Cockney
University of Gower-street, has, as everybody knows, been removed from his professorship. We have not sufficient space to go into the details of the affair, nor to argue the merits of the case, but we must spare room for a description
of certain proceedings which took place at this " University" of certain proceedings which took place at this " University"
as highly illustrative of the character and discipline of the institution and the advantages likely to be derived from its Mr. PATTISON promulgated certain regulations for hi
class which it was perfectly competent and just for him t
do ; and then follows the narrative of the conduct of the
students:-students:-
" The firt day I attempted to carry the foregoing regulations into
mained in the half a d ozenen, in despent of every thing I could any, re-

the
the
cord
adop
addopted. They approued of the regulations, to them required me the to insiat
on the pupis
 was directed to call in the beadeast of of the Institution, who are consta-
bleen, and, in the words of Mr. BINGHAM BARING, who was present, to
drag rrag out those who refused to come into the body of the theatre.
The following day when I enteredm y heatre, I lound twenty-three
of the students placed on the prohibited bench I be of the students placed on the prohibited bench. I begged them to
come down into the seat below, but as no attention was paid to
a
 dresed them, not only as their Profesor, but as the organ of the
Council, had that, armed with their authorityIr require them to obey
me.' What I said had, however, only the effect of inducing a few to
 led to a disgraceful riot, I contented myself by writing down their
names, telling them, nt the same time, that 1 would report them that
day to ay to the Council. 1 did so, and an. order for their exclusion from
my class wasisucd, and a Special Council was summoned for the fol-
lowing Saturday, that measures might be decided on to punish them for their contumacy. I mas requested to be in atten patace. After
the Council had bee in delibertion for two hours, I wes ad mitted and was informed by the Chairman, that they hars decided, THAT THE
STUENT
 studenta : Certaiily no decision could bave been more cunningly devised for getting my authority at naught, and for encouraging the
ineubordination and dierespect of my atudents.
號 the very shme students, who had been readmitted on making an apology
to Mr. Honskr, was again seated on the back seat. Alter I had asked him very politely, two or three timen, to come doon, he got up, and
demanded, in the most insolent manner possible, if 1 asked him to do so as a favour ?' I then said, 'If you put it on that, I require you as
your Professor immediately to come down.' Well,' won't', and Mr. Bree, who had like wisis been suspended, and who,
in the frrt instance, was in the body of the theare, immendiately
started from his place, and run up and weated himself in an atititue of
 finished the lecture and retired to my private room, I was followed by a Mr. PEAAT, who had been one of the ringleaders in exciting the pupils
to acts of insubordination, and had acted as chairman at one of hheir
meetin



 't!' Immediately afterwards he sent in hin sattorney to serve a writ
on me to force me to grant him a certificate." 1 reported the facts

 he had notice syiven of the intention to do so. The pupila were there-
fore supended, afit was understoo, merely as preparatory to their



 led, Mr. MerrimAN, on recciving a gentle reprimand, was re-admitted
by the Council to my lectures. and Messs, BaEE and PARAT were
merely prevented from attending my lectures for the remainder of the session. Thity were pernitted to attend all the other lectures,
to asosociate witl my pupis. and to continue to cabala aqainsme. The The
punishment, it will be allowed, was a moderate one ior the offence, puntio Councill seemed to consider it too severe, and about a week
butt the
afterwards, having sent for Messrs. BrEE and PEART, and having in

 und had at arrit served on me in the Universily, and which writ has
never




 consisting of the well disposed, were ranged below, and the insubor-
dinates, who had received every encouragement from the acta of the Council, had taken possession of the forbidden bench, and were in
part 1 teated on it, and in part ranged on the space bebind it. The
Tat party were accompanied by a considerable number or the ast party were accompanied by a considerable number of the young
kentlemen on the eneneral school, who came, as they themmelves ex-



 posed to to so, the clamour continued, anily during the week the
retire without beink able to cocture. Dail
same scene was enacted and daily 1 was obliged anter a van atteempt


 theatre, has published so admirable and graphic an account of wha
occurred, that I make no apology for giving his account of the transaction in preference to my own.

NuNIVERSITY.
"' Scenes of a very novel and curious description have lately taken
place at this institution. There had for some time been evidence of a gathering storm-squalls were alternated with the stillness of ex-
pectatition, itl it became apparent that the at onosphere of the anatomi-
cal class-room was charged with elements that cal class-room was charged with elements that could not be perma-
nently tranquillized without an explosion. This took place on Wed-
-This same student was refused his certificate the previous
Session by Dr. DAvs, on account of the irrezalatity o his atend
ance. It was never granted to him, and he was obliged to enter for of denunclation, began to utter cries of "Off, off - no lecture,"\&c.
when their superiority over his supporters soon became manifest
both as to numbers both as to numbers and zeal. A more extraordinary performanee
than that which followed was probably never before witnessed within
the walls of any establishment devoted to sience the walls of any establishment devoted to science. The Professor
bowed, and was about to commence his lecture, but "Offiofl", re-
sounded from all sides, "subject" for demonstration was then brought in, but the dead and
the living were treated with equal disrespect, and it seemed as
nothing could have increased the uproar nothing could have increased the uproar, till a side-door opened, and
Mr. HopNER, the warden, entered. His offce having for its especial
object the maintenance of order, he proceeded in his duty,
confounde
overwhe opposy means to gain a hearing, but the attempt was in vain; the opposition to him appeared, if possible, more violent than that di-
rected azaingt Mr. Pattison. The drama was not yet ended, for behold the door opened once again, when three members of the
Council, headed by Lord Kivg, presented themselves. His Lordship,
with looks and geatores as indicative of hmble practised by John Kemble during the O. P. rowe at Covent-Garden now came forward, and laying his hand upon his heart, in dumb shew succeed any better than the Warden, but at length having obtained a
moment's pause, his Lordship putit to the students, as men of and feeling, to suffer the lecturer to proceed; assuring them that any representation they might send to the Council would be immediately
attended to. Here his assertion was met by a dectaration fro of the pupils, who instantly rose and stated that the class had already sent in a remonstrance which had not met with a ttention thread of his discourse, once broken, was not so easily resumed.
Clamour again prevailed, and his Lordship, with the whole of his and affording an excellent illustration of collegiate make the matter complete, the lectures were suepended; and we
understand that a verbatim copy of the former paper was sent in ta
the Council by the pupils, who have thus taken Lord Kivg at word.
by one of the pupils, that the 'Commmittee' had agreed that there'
should be then it was stated, should be no further expression of disapprobation manifested too
wards Mr. Patrison at present-an announcement obviously com prehending an acknowledgment that the previous disturbance and The Profersor soon after entered, and in a subdued tone, and with. the interruptions which the course had met with, it became impossible for him to resume the thread of his discourse at the point at,
which it had been broken; be should. therefore, direct their attention to a new subject. He then proceeded to demonstrate the sur-
gical anatomy of the arteries of the lower extremity, and we must say, went through his task without betraying any of that confusion,
carelessness, or inacuracy of which he has been accused.'-Medi-
cal Gazette, March 26 . 831 , "Now I will put it to any person at all conversant with the discip-
line of an academical institution. if any apeech could have been more Ine of an academical institution. If an y apeech could have been more
unfortunate than the one Lord King addressed to the pupils on this
occasion. He appeared there as the representative of the Council, ard his speech oupht therefore to the he been one of authority. not one
of solicitation. What he said amounted merely to tis. Send in your complaints, and they will receive all attention. God knows it
was unnecessary to tell the students of the University of London that any complaint urged against the Professor of A natomy would be
received with respect and attention. The acts of the Council, ever.
since my cinnt evidence of the fact; and surely it was unnecessary for the Noble Lord to offer any additional assurance to a set of riotous young
men, who, at the moment he addressed them, were offering insult to "'The Commission of the Council, although armed with very difgetting a permission for the lectures to go on, and it being the will
of the "Standing Commitee or the Studens", that the riots should continue, they were accordingly continued, and the lectures mission of Visitation, composed of his Grace the Duke of Somerser
and Mr. Halias, was then appor nentlemen, that I should be permitted to proceed wish my lecture
gend it is very and it is very well ascertained, that unless an order had been issued
by the "STANING Commirtee just before the lecture began, which directed the insubordinates to allow the Professor of Anatomy tolec-
ture, urithout making an apology, they would have failed ascompletely as Lord K.'s commisaion to enlorce order in the Theatre of Anatomy.
I have been told that the 'STANDING Commitee' were induced to auspend their Resolution that the Professor of Annatomy should not
be permited to lecture, from private information which they received, that if they did not do so, a second commission, reporting
their disordery conduct to the Council, the object they had in view
(the dismisal of Professor PATrison) might be prejudiced. This
much is certain, that it was a nere suspension or nuch is certain, that it was a mere suspension of their order for
riot, and that it was frequently afterwards rescinded during the re-
mainder of the session, and the lectures put a stop to by proceeding, mainder or the session, and the ectures put a stop to by proceedings
which would have digigraced a beer- arderden. I never knew, in fact,
when I went to the University, whether I would or would not be per position of the pupils.
"The orderly and diligent students of the Institution were deprived threce days by order of the 'STANDING Compitree of THE STUDENTS!
My reader will naturally inquire here if the Council were informed, Of the existence of this 'STANDING Committee of the Students.'
I ANSWER, INCREDIELE AS IT MAY APEAR, THEY WERE Not ONIY orficialisy with the Chairman of that Body.
"There is something asoexceedingly ridiculous and farcical in the
acts which I have detailed, that I should be afraid to state them, on the ground that they would not obtain credit, were they not of such the statement of what took place is neceesarily an abridged one.
Wer I to record all the acts of the Council of the University, the evident operation of which was to remove every vestige of discipline,
and to depreciate the authority and reputation of the l'rofessor of
Anatomy, I should fill a volume ",

## VERY LOW HUMBUG

The Lord Mayor.-The Chronicle, on Friday week, Thursday to the Court of Aldermen and many of the leading citizens, in honour of the Coronation of their Majesties. The party consisted of eight persons, including his Lordship,
viz., Aldermen Thorpe, Brown, Lucas, Thompson, Wood, and Sheriff Marshall.
Friday, 70 bankers and mates on Friday,
Lord Mayor dined at the Old Bailey Sessions?

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 14 th Sept. 1831 .
only does nothing in-
My dear Bull-Worse and worse! not ondenal, moral, religious, manufacturing, and agricultural interests and condition of France get "commerce is improving," at the very moment when commerce is in a state of stagnation. The Messager des Chambres is paid to say ment that war is most imminent. The Moniteur is paid to say that the "taxes are paid with regularity," at the moment when there one department-insurrections in another-refusals of conscripts to one depa the army in a third-refusal of taxes in a fourth-electors refusing to take a part in elections of Deputies in a fifth, because the
electors maintain that the New Charter and new order of things in electors maintain that the New Charter and new order of things in France are illegal and provisional-and then to complete the whole,
the Archbishop of Paris publishing addresses to the Clergy against the Archbishop of Paris publishing addresses to the Clergy and
the Government and its acts, and the Viscount Conmenin addressing 'the Electors and France on the necessity for convoking primary assemblic, of their votes either for or against the New Charter and the

## new dynasty. <br> To some of these events I must, however, do more than thus call

 your general attention. I must specifically invite you to considersome facte of a most alarming and convincing nature; and if after their perusal, any one shall doubt that we are merely in a provisional state in this country, I shall not attempt to remove th
or diminish their absurd and unfounded expectations.
One of the inost important of these facts, is the suspension, by an
Ordinance of Louis Philip, of the Municipal Elections in eight depantments!!! This Ordinance has just made its appearance;
and in the departments of Ile of Vilaine, Morbihan, Vendee, Deux Sevres, Maine et Loire, Mayenne, Sarthe, and Loire Inferienre, the
inhabitants are not to have the right of proceeding to the discuasion inhabitants are not to have the right of proceeding to the discussion
of their local affairs and wante, though authorised to do so by law.The municipal law which passed during the last Session gave to the members of the Municipal Council the right of assembling fifteen
days in the year to discuss their wants and their local necessities, diays in the year to diew of submitting the Report to ! the Prefect of the department, and the Prefect, of course, being bound to send the Reports to all the Municipal Councils were convoked for this month, and those of the eight departments in question as well as all the rest. At these Councils they take into consideration the state of the roads, the canals, the commerce, the markets, the fairs, the state of education, of the agriculture and manufactures of the different arrondissements, and of course whilst they look at the effects, i. e. at the facts which present themfor any evils, and the best means of preventing their recurrence. This year, these discussions would necessarily have been most interesting
and important, and in the departments in question, the Royalists and men of large property proposed to attend, in order to probe the tound-to get at the source of the malady-and not to present mere lying and flattering addresses of sham hopes and unreal expectations -but to tell the Government the condition of France, and her desires vernment apprised of the intentions of the men of property and ootalent in the departments, has resolved that the truth shall not be told; and whilst, in those districts where the mob is in a majority, the Municipal Councils are to assemble, in those where the rank once, no meetings are to take place.
It may net be useless to look at the position and character of these eight proscribed departments. Ile er Vilaine, is a department of tagne. A small part borders on the English Channel, and the rest
is surrounded is surrounded by the departments of Manche, Mayenne, Lower
Loire, Morbihan, and Cotes du Nord. Rheims is its capital, and is 190 miles south-west of Paris. 2nd, Morbifan-This de-
partment is bordered by the Bay of Biscay, and the departments of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, and Lower Loire: Vannes is its capital, and is situate 255 miles N by S of Paris. I give these particulars in order that you may perceive, that though far re-
moved from Paris mob influence-and from the constant political aritations of the seat of Government, yet that in constant political that they are so royalist that the Government cannot dare to trust even the assembling of the municipal councils.-3d. Vendee. A department of France, including the west part of the old province of
Poitou. It lies on the Bay of Biscay, and is bounded by the departments of Lower Loire, Mayenne, and Loire, Deux Sevres, and Lower Charente. Its capital is Fontenay le Compte, which is 2225 S.W. of
Paris. That the elections should be suspended in La Vendee will excite the least surprise, though the Moniteur has been endeavouring order and submission. This one fact overturns all such statements, and gives the lie to the official journal. It is nat a little amusing to news of one day set at nought by the facts of the next.-4th. Deux
Sevres. This Sevres. This department is bordered by those of Mayenne and
Loire, Vienne, Charente, and Lower Charente. Moit is the and here, for months past, the industrious manufacturers of druggets, 8urges, and coarse woollen goods, have been without occupation.-
Sth. Maine et ing a part of Anjou and Tourraine of which west of France, compris Angers is 167 miles S.W. of Paris ; its population is 35,000 , devotedly royalist, and in no city in France has the ex-dynasty more zealous
partisans. The poor manufacturers of canvas have been ruined by the revolution, and the famous slate quarrics in the neighbourhood are nearly without workmen. - 6th. Mayenne, which is a department It is bordered by the departments of Manche, Orne. Sarthe, Mayenne, and Loire; its capital is Laval, distinguished for its green mar-
ble quarries and its linen the marbles and its linen manufactories. But since the revolution
main unconsumed, and been demanded; all articles of luxury remain unconsumed, and the poor linen manufacturers are reduced to
about a state of starvation. Yet, when the municipal councils were
absemble to discuss their local and gencral wants, and endeavour to arrive at the source of so many calamities, they are pre-
Vented from meeting by a coup d'etat of M. Casimin Perien.-7th. Sarthe. This department is 55 miles ong and 50 broad, and yet not
one municipal council is to assemble in it ; it is bordered by the departments of Orne, Eure and Loire, Loire and Cher, Indre and Loire,
and Loire and Mayenne; its capital is Le S.W. of Paris, and has a population of 20,000 souls in this one city
Its manufacturers of wax men demand bread-the masters demand inguiry and examination
into the causes of their calamitios; but their request by a refusal to allow their assembling even to consult the revelution.-And ath. comeral miseries. This is the liberty of Inferieure, department of
Prance, containing the south-east part of the old province of BreMgne: it borders on the Bay of Biscay, and the departments of
Morbihan, He Het Vilaine, Mayenne, cithe capital, and is situate 217 miles S .W. . of Paris. It was in this
Protestants ; and IV. promulgated the famous edict in favour of the discuss the ruined state its municipal council is not allowed to meet to Now what inference of its salt trade and its commerce. eight large, wealthy, infernment has either artitrarily refused to departments the right of discussing
their local interests and situal Pinced that the result and situation, or else the Government is conin one general protest against discussions being sure to terminate to expose to the rest avert such a blow as long as possible
ruined, revolutionary state of eight large departments. Any other
inference would be ridiculous-and yet, from the believed it, you would imagine that France was in a state of perfect tranquillity and happiness. I have dwelt at some length upon this swerable manner, all that I have for months past been stating to you as to the interior condition of France, but which the Messager des ambres had the insolence and bardihood to dispute.
that of the refusal of three-fourths of the electors in man which mat of the refusal of three-fourths of the electors in many depart-
ments of France to vote at any elections for Deputies, and to take any part in what they consider illegal and violent, revolutionary and unconstitutional proceedings. And you must bear in mind, my dear Bulu, that the law of elections has been, since the revolution, made
as democratical as it well can be without admitting the principle of as democratical as it well can be without admitting the principle of
universal suftrage. The electors are more than double in number
what they were during the reign of CHARLES X. i and yet the electors
will what they were during the reign of Charles X.; and yet the electors
will not merely not elect the Deputies of the Cote Gauche, but they
will not proceed to the elections at all. I will now cite you two examples, which cannot fail of producink an effect on all who think and
reason on our political situation. At Marseilles, where the Prince de reason on our political situation. At Marseilles, where the Prince de
Joinvicle was sent lately by liours PriLI, his father, in order to produce an effect on the people, the electors are 248 in number, all
having the right of voting for a Deputy. At the last election, the mob proceeded to violence against the electors, because the men of
talent. character, and property, were resolved on returning a royalist candidate. In consequence of tumults and mobs, the election was set aside, and a new one ordered. And what did the royalist electors
do? They said, "We will not disturb the peace of this city by
electing the candidate we prefer; we, will yield to fore and to vio.
lence, and absatain from voting at all.," So out of 248 electors only 55 lence, and abstain from voting at all." So out of 248 electors only 55
proceeded to the billot, and the mob candidate was elected by 38 out
of 248 . Yet the man who is returned is called the representative of Marseilles.- The other case is that of Toulon. There the royalists
have decided on acting in the same spirit of forbearance but of decihave decided on acting in the same spirit of forbearance but of deci-
sion. Out of 236 electors only 87 voted, all the rest abstaining from principle from taking any part in these proceedings. If from the
total number of persons having the right to vote in Prance be deducted those who have altogether abstained because they refuse to recoknize the present order of things, certainly 4.7 ths of the number will be found not to have voted at all. If they had proceeded to the ballot,
the royalists could have beaten the liberals in seven cases out of ten; the royalists could have beaten the liberals in seven cases out of ten,
but they thought it best to protest ty their ilence, and to leave the
liberals in the undisturbed enjoyment of their charter, laws and dynasty. I confess I have some doubts whether they have done well I think in almost every case they would have done more service to
the country by their attendance and their hostility, than by the the country by their attendance and their hostility, than by their
absence and silence. Still, however, the fact remaing, that out of 248 electors at Marseilles only' 55 would, assist at the liberal orgies, and
out of 236 at Toulon, only 87 took any part in these electoral pro-
out of 236 at Toulon, only 87 took any part in these electoral pro
ceedings.
A third fact of immense importance is the avowed opposition of the
Archbishop of Paris and all his Clergy to the presentorder of thing A third fact of immense importance is the avowed opposition of the
inchbishop of Paris and all his Clergy to the present order of things in France. During the last week the Archbishop has addressed a
long and most eloquent letter to the ministers of his diocese. He sieged by impiety and violence, the domicile of the Archbistop razed
to the ground, and a system of persecution apainst the priesthood and the cross adopted, which is but a bad preparative for the awful visicholera morbus. As a sincere Protestant, it cannot of course be ex tically and so eloquently at the non-progress of the Catholic faith but still, as the Catholic religion with all its far my regret at the state ments he makes; and I deeply deplore that he is quite right when
he says, that since the revolution of July impiety and immoralit have made the most awful strides. The Government has attempted
an answer to the Archbishop, and has confined the questions treated of in the Archbishop's circular to that which relates to the destruc
tion of his palace by the mob. But this is the least important fact in the letter. The letter is of immense moment, as it whews that the
Clergy, with the Archbishop at their head, are all in opposition to
the revolution of July, and are resolved on not encouraging or adopt
ing it.
A fourth fact of vast interest is, the refusal on the part of the inhabitants of many hundred arrondissements to pay the excise duties. At
Perpignan, within the last few days, mgny lives have been lost. At Narbonne the most dreadful ycenes have taken piace, snd the inha-
bitanta have driven away the tax collectors by brute force. At Segre
the riots continue; and I could fill up the remainder of this letter even the riots continue; and I could fill up the remainder of this letter even
with the mere names of the communes and arrondiasements where the
most alarming and frightful tumults have occurred; and yet, notwithstanding these terrible scenes, the Government endeavours to persuade the public that the treasury is well supplied, and that the
taxes are well paid. We know better than this. Exchequer Bills to made by the Liberals. A real loan has been effected. New taxes
mave been levied, and of course, with all these means and resources, the treasury is not quite empty. But the taxes do not come in regularly, and are not sufficient to the purposes of the Government.
A fifth fact of equal importance is the dissatisfaction of the French ambaseadors with their position at forcign courts, and their deaire ne
onger to represent, the new order of things in Fronce. The Prince TalLeyRand has applied to return to this country very often. The Court of Russia. Count Guilleminot has returned from Constantinople, and is soing to preffr charges in the Chamber of Peers agains
the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Marshal Maison says he can do no cood for France in his important embassy, and has applied for his
recall; and as to the French Consul at Warsaw, he pays so little at-
tention to his Government at home, and its orders, that for one
month past not a single courier has arrived from him at the Foreign month past not a single courier has ansived from
Ofice.
And a sixth fact is this, that M. de Conmpnin-elected by four colAnd a sixth fact is this, that Mo the revolution-the man selected
eges, the very representative of the
y the Liberals to express their thoughts and wishes, has produced an inmense impression in France on the public mind, by the publication
of two letters, in which he declares that all which has hitherto been
done is illegal-that the people have not been consulted-that the done is illega-that the people have not been corter must revoked or revised by the primary assenablies; and
charter more this shall be done there can be no pace for France and no
that till
stability for the Government. These declarations have been pubished by all the journals of all parties, and the letters are now being
published in a cheap form for general distribution. The Govern-





## WEST INDIES.


stance of the captain and leader of the band supporting, is ue House
of Commons, on the .2th inst. a measure, which has a direct and
positive tendency to promote and Encourge the porign shat Trade: The following Facrs will, however, prove so completely the
fallacy of the humane and philanthropic systcm pursued by the pre-
sent Administration, that trust you will insert them in your loy and patriotic jour
verified on oath.
The 371 negroes were not Crown slaves, but free Africans," takez
out of some French vessels that were taken into Antigua, and thene condemned for a violation of the Abolition Act; one of these vesse With upwards of 20,
John's, the Captain of her, a Frenchman, having mistaken this hat bour for the port of Guadaloupe, and before he could weigh anche his vessel was seized by Mr. Chipchase, a Custom House othicer
These Africans were, in due course, ordered by Lord Bathura,
that time Colonial Minister) in despatches to the Governor
that time Colonial Mnister in in inapatches to the Governor, who would take them as apprentices for fourteen years, but it was
expressly commanded that they'should not be indented to any agriculturist or planter
The tradesmen of the island took many of them as apprentices, to
be tausht be taught their various trades, and ony of them as apere taken as domestices, to
servants; but the indolence of these was intolerable a and the Cos lector of the Customs continuing to support many not for, who were suffered to pass their time in idleness and vice, those almast the whole of their masters applied to the Collector to canoel
ald their indentures
receive back these Africans; and they were afterwards indented to
His MAJESTY end per annum, doing literally nothing, but spending their time gene rally in amusements, vice, and immorality. So insubordinate and
disorderly were they, the Collector (Mr. WYE) was compelled to to which he sent the moxpense, a huolent and in the harbour of St. John's
keeping them confined, it being found impossible for the purpose of keeping them confined, it being found impossible to preserve order
among them until this plan About two years ago an order was by Sir Grorge Murray sent.to Arnance, to dend tenance, and that the indentures of the young and able should be
forthwith cancelled; these instructions were immediately carried
effer effect. A few months after this, many of them applied to the Go-
vernor to be again indented to the Crown, saying they preferred be longing to "King Massa," and they were unable to support the children, were then placed as pensioners on the Crown. I presume chidren, were then placed as pensioners on the Crown.-1 presume
therefore, the late order of the present Ministers must have been to
withold the usal allowance to those Arricans, and compel them to withhold the usual allowance to those African
provide for themselves by labour and industry
in a Ministry who thuo atempt to impose on the gullibility of Johe Aldermanbury.-I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
Londor - Couen 16 th Sept. 183

EXPOSITOR.

## cular account of in his

> CLERICICINTELLIGLENCE.

The Right Rev. Robert James Cart, D.D. (cons. Bishop of Chichester, 1824), to the Bishoprick of Worcester.
The Rev. EDWARD MALrB, D.D., Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, is The Rev. SYDNEY Smith, to the Canon Residentiaryship of St. Paul's, vacant by the promotion
The Rev. WillisM H. WYATr near Nottingham. Patron, Earl Manvers.
The Rev. Edwand JonN HowmAN, M.A., to the Rectory of Bex-
well, Norfolk. Patron, Bishop of Ely. well, Norfolk. Patron, Bishop of Ely.
The Rev. S. Rickand, to the Rectory of Chelsworth, Suffolk
Pat Patron, the King.
The Rev. Charles Collins, M. A., Chaplain to Viscount Lorrox,
to the Rectories of Frimstead and Milstead, Kent, on his own prosentation.
The Rev. J. W. Jew, Curate of Whitkirk, to the Ministry of the new Church of St. James, at Halifax.
The Rev. W. Honkocks, to the Ministry of the new Church at
Stanley, Yorshire. vacant by the resignation of the Rev. P. Asf
Worth. Patron, Vicar of Wakefield. The King's sanction has arrived in Dublin to the appointinents af
the Bishop of Killaloe (Dr. PoNsonBy), to the see of Derry; and
he Bishop of Raphoe (Dr. Bisset), to the Archbishopric of Dublien the Bishop of Raphoe (Dr. BIsssi) , to the Archbishopric of Dublia. The Rev. TromAs Brigas, M. A. Prebeudary of Newington, in St. Paure
Cathedral, Rector of Little Uransden, Cambrldgeshire, (patron, Bishop of Ely
Curate of Pattiswick, Ensex, (patron, Bishop of London,) and formeriy Pellow of
 The Rev. A. LookiARr, Vicar of Hartwell.
The Rev. WhLLAAM WiLson, Rector of Harringtou, Northants, (patronece,

Oxpord, Sept. 17.-On Thursday last, the Rev. Richand Bris-
cos, B.A.Scholar of Jesus College, and Curate of Liangollen, North
Wales, was elected Fellow of that Society. Societirs for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for Propagation or rhe Gospel. - On Tuesday last, a Merting of the
Southampton District Committee of these venerable Institutiona
was holden in that town, and wat numerously attended. The Bishop was holden in that town, and way numerously attended. The Bishop
of Winchestr. preached on the occasion, and selected his text from
Cor. x. 15 , 16 . Having hope when your faith is increased CoR. x. 15, 16. "Having hope when your faith is increased,
that we shall be enlarged by you according to our rule abundantly to
preach the Gospl in the regions beyond you, \&.." The collection
at the Church excerded 50.. Alter the service the member wasemainixavemuw mawawiswawewit

 $\pm 2 \operatorname{man}^{2}$

 We understand his Grace the Archbishop of Cantrinuenr will
shortly visit that city in order to consecrate the Church of St. Mary Northgate, that building having been completed some time. .
Her Royal Highnees the Princess SophiA of Glocersira laid the
first stone of the New Churchat St. Leonard's, Hastings, on ThurtMaw wiowawawaydu wawawaw imwavaig
 Welle Catredral.-Joceline pe Welles, Bishop of Wells, in
124e, took down the kreater part of this Cathedral, from the Presbytery westward, and rebuilt it on a more apacious and beautiful plang
this he is supposed to have done in the year 1810 or 1814 , after whicg
he gave himpelf altogether to the adorning and increasing the state of
his church; the whole of the building, from the weat end .except the


CiTY.--SATURDAY Evgnina. and for the Account the price touched upon 827. Within the last day or two, the market has been heavy, and the closing price, for the
Account, this afternoon, was 824 J . In our Foreign Market there has been considerable buoyancy. Russian Stock is quoted at 914,
Danish at 6243 , and Brazilian at 489 . Portuguese Bonds closed Danish at 6213 , and Brazilian at 489 91. Portuguese Bonds closed
at 50$)$ to 52 . Spanish Stock has been in some request, and is quoted at 13 t 9.5 F .
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## LATEST NEWS.

## FALL OF WABSAW

Government received oficial accounts late on Friday night from Berlin, stating that despatches had reached that capital on the llth announcing its surrender on the 7th, and the entrance of the Russian
troops on the following day. The accounts state that the capitulaton was not obtained without two days' hard fighting, in which the entrenchments seem to have been disputed foot to foot. When all hope of maintaining the city was lost, then, and not till then, did the Diet and Members of the Government quit it by the side of Praga. strength, well provided with all kinds of military stores and every requisite for defence. The conquerors, it appears, have respected
persons and property. We wait with impatience for further and more detailed accounte
If we may credit the official journals of Austria, the diaturbances
in Hungary have abated, but the followingldetails from the Allgemeine Zeitung of Sept. 9, received yesterday, show that the spirit which gailt, and great as their punishment may necessarily be, they are to
be pitied as having been deluded, though by their own fault. The suspicion that the cholera was caused by poisoning the wells was uni-
vereal amonk the peasantry of the counties of Zips and Zemplin, and in Kluknau, where, it is said, some peasants died in consequence of taking the preservatives-whether by an immoderate use of medicine, or whether they thought they were to take chlorate of lime in
ternally, is not known. This story, with the sudden and violent breaking out of the cholera Which spread like likhtning. In the sequel, upon the attack of the estate oi Count Czaki, a servant of the chief bailiff was on the point
of being murdered, when, to save hia life, he offered lo disclose something important; he said that he received from his naster two pounds with an axe over his head, took an oath publicly in the church to the peasants when they forcibly entered the houses of the land that the pevery where found chlorate of lime, which they took for the poisonous powder, confirmed their suspicions, and drove the people to mad-
ness. In this state of excitement they commited the moot appalling headed by an ensign, attempted to restore order in Kluknau, the peasants, who were ten times their number, fell upon them; the sol-
diers were released, but the ensizn was bound, tortured with scissors diers were released, but the ensign was bound, tortured with scissors
and $k n i v e s, ~ t h e n ~ b e h e a d e d, ~ a n d ~ h i s ~ h e a d ~ f i x e d ~ o n ~ a ~ p i k e ~ a s ~ a ~ t r o p h y . ~$ A civil officer in company with the military, was drowned, his car
riage broken to pieces, and chlorate of lime being found in the carriage one of the servants, was compelled to eat it till he vomited blood, On the attack of the house of the Lord at Klukoau, the Countess
saved her life by the most piteous entreaties; but the chief bailif,
in whose house chlorate of lime was unhappily found, was killed, to gether with hiis son, a little daughter, a clerk, a maid, and two stu
dents who boarded with him. So the bands went dents who boarded with him. So the bands went from village to his lot; and in a short time it was known that the high constable of
the county of Zemplin, several counts, nobles, and parish priests had the county of Zemplin, se veral counts, nobles, and parish priests had countess were put out, and innocent children cut to pieces. Coun Czarki, having first ascertained that his family was sate fled from his
estate at the risk of lis life, but was stopped at Kirchtrauf, pelted With stones, and wounded all over. torn from his horse, and only
saved by a worthy merchant, who fell on him, crying "Now I have got the rascal." He drew the Count into a neighbouring convent,
where his wounds were, dressed, and $a$ refuge afforded bim. The secretary, who accounpanided him, was atruck from His horse with an
axe, but saved in a similar manner, and in the evening conveyed with axe, but taved in a similar manner, and in the evening conveyed with
his mater to Lcutschaw. The steward of Count Czaki was killed, his chief bailiff bound, thrown on the ground, and half beaten to death;
aifer which he was dragged to a smithy and bound to a bench,
and the soles of his feet burnt with irons, which peasint wornen made rel hot. The entreaties of the wife and seaster of the the
bailif seemed only to increase the rage of his tormentors. But bailiff seemed only to increase the rage of his tormentors. But
enough of these horibe scenes! Those here mentioned (and they
are but a few from.the counties of Zips and Zemplin) will suflice to give an idea of the mad rage of a people hitherto kept in a state o
ynorance and brutality, as soon as it breaks its fetters for a moment
Funfral of the Countess of Monningron.- Yesterday morning,
at half-past eight o'clock, the remains of the Dowager Countess of at half-past eight o'clock, the remains of the Dowager Countegs ot
Mornington, whose dissolution occurred on Saturday, the 10th inst., were remuved from her late retidence in Henrietta-street, Cavendial1--
square, to Grosenor Chapel, South. Andley-street. The funeral was attended by scveral relatives and friends of the deceased Countess,
amongst whom were the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis Wellesley, amd Lord Maryborough. The remains of her Ladyship were depo-
aited at the foot of her noble husband, the late Earl of Mornington the vault, in which he was buried 47 years ago, being
long line of carriages followed the juneral.
In the Court of Chancery, yesterday morning, Mr. Wellesley appeared in person, and complained of the terms of the permission

 dren, and requested to be allowed to make a private communication
respecting the merits of the case. The Lord Chancellor then told respecting the merits of the case.
Mr. Wellesley that he would, before next Saturday, appoint a time to hear the communication.-The Lord Chancellor, in answer to a
question from Mr. Jacob, said. on account of the slow progress of the cause of Harris $v$. Kemble, he did not think that he should be able to be taken at 12 o'clock on Monday. Vaxisall Garbesi- This attractive place of amusement closed
for the season on Friday night. The sozree was a brilliant one, and passed off in the most asrecable manner. At the end of the concert, assemblaye of persons. Amongst otherry of the hazous ton we perceived Hon. T. Juncombe, and several other Members of both Houses o Munder of a Child by its Fatrer.-The body of a boy, about
8 years of age, was found in a ditch at Stockbridge on Tuesday last.
On examining the breast, eight or ten small wounds were On examining the breast, eight or ten small wounds were discovered as if from swan-shot $;$ one of these, iminediately below the sternum
mhen probed, went directly into the chesta . When found, although
the corpse was immersed in water, the body the corpse was immersed in water, the body was not quite cold. The father, a ship-carpenter, named William Waters, in an agony o
horror, has confessed that he was the perpetrator of the horrid deed
that in the fatal field where the hapless boy was found, he, without cause or irritation, but, as he says, impelled by the devil, struck the
child aleavy blow on the forehead with the butt-end of a fork, and
aiterwards stabbed him repeatedly in the breast aterwards stabbed him repeatedly in the breast. The unfortunat
victim fell without a groan, and, in the words of the father, "died
like a lamb." His recollection from that ingtant forsook him. and like a lamb." His recollection from that instant forsook him. and
like the frit murderer, he wandered forth in misery and despar, no
knowing where to lay his head. Since his apprehension he ills hi
cell and the neighbourhood with the most piercing cries of despair
Jemorse, and agony,-New North Britom,



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 could make an audience crazy with enthusiaum." ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Spectator.


 wifh it pretents a brisk supply."-Morning Herald, Aug. 25, 183
SpoLant A Pem, by Thomas Caulphill, Esq, with Lines on the View from The proftra arising from the eale of this intwle work are deatined for the relief
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In Jnly hast, in the Tlando of Brbados. H. Clement, Esq $q$, to Philippa, the














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 ceale to laran, and cane acyuainted with that instrument will not have any new
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 to merits, as it is inmpussible to describe its slarmonnous effect. Persons have-


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To Mr. H. Fletcher, 23. New Bond.street.)
H. PLE
Ge GERARD NoEL.








It was mored by Robert Slade Esq, and secunded by Mr. Depput, Weaton,





 Peter Lavii is eminenty diatinguil hed.
That in the opinion uf this sieeting Sir Peter Liurie hias done everyllin
 Chait, eut, on the contrary, from his nunctual attention to the tipmortant duties
of his office As a Magistrate the early expression of hits conviction of the neces.

 to execute the duties de volving upon bim, he would resign hils gown, and, frum his
indenendent character and general demeanour, he is eminently entitled to the
 excrtion to effect the return of Sir Peter THANrip to the Coutt of Aldermen on
Michaelmas-day next.
THRRRNG, Clairman. Moved by Herry Butterworth, and secoudded by A. Rogers, Eq9.1
That the beest Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairinan, for his able In pursuanco of the above Resolutlons the Committee most earnestly request
Iheir brother Liverymen to support Sir Peeter Laurir's nouinination at Guiddhall,
 person to serve the office of Lerd Mayur for the year enguing.
The Committec sit daily at tive King's Head, Poulty, where all communications

- GVNLEMBN,






 chaiacter of the Corporation lor toogipitality and aplendqur; and at the explration
of the year to renter up the truat with the hope of obtainling from you the ligheat reward I can receive- your approbation.
$\mathbf{I}$ am, Gentlemen, your

CARPENTER'S SOLAR MICROSCOPE will CLOSE in a magnifying power of this Microscope that $A$ SING LE DROP of water tilled
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CASE and COMFURT in SHAVING.-To those Gentlemen

































IMPERIAL PARLIAMEN
HOUSE OF LORDS.
HOUSE OF LORD
The Earl of Aberdeen again birought forward the Portuguese
question with the view of confirinink the correctes of his lormer
 French in sending their fleet to the Tagus, was to secure commercial
advantages, as was proved by the communications of the French Admiral to the Portukuese Government.
Earl Grey replied, that this Government had not come to the knoweedge of any such intentions having existrd, and that General Sebas-
tiani had expressed surprise at the declaration made to that effect in the British Parliament.
The Duke of WeLle etting forth that the French had now commercial advantages more the Tagus; and added, that he heard with pain of the fitting out of nother fleet for the Tagus, as he apprehended these proceedings innuld terminate with causing a civil war in Portukal.
Lord Holann lamented that such statements should although founded on Portuguese newspaper paragraphs, they were although founded on Portuguese newspaper paragraphs, they were
without truth. These, like other assertions and representations
broukht forward during the present Session, were all destitute of foundation
Earl $G R$
Earl Grey adverted to the serious inconvenience that resulted to and incorrect statempnts, and, adverting to one question that had gone forth, that the Government of this country supplied money to
parties opposed to Don Miguel, his Lorddhip asked the Earl of
Aberdepn whether he believed in, such a representation? The Earl of Aberdeen promptly replied that be did not
Earl GREY added, that the assertions respecting the objects of the
French, and the French fleet, were equally without foundation.
The conversation here dropped. The Report of the Pluralities of Benefices Bill was presented, with The Archibishop of CANTEREREX Expresed his approbation of the
amendments, particularly of that provision which kave the Bishop the power to compel residence on one of two Benefices.
Lord TENTEIIDEN moved an amendment on the $R$ Lord Tentraden moved an amendment on the Report, to the
effect tiat the distance allowed between two Benefices, where they
were theld by hut that was resisted, and negatived, on a division, by a majority of 53 to 13. n account of Lord Lyndhurst's absence) was further considered in Lord LiNDhurst spoke on the subject at considerable length,
warmly defending the talents, utility, and elficiency of the Bankrupt Commissioners, and vindicating them againgt the attacks and asper-
sions of the petition of london Bankers, Merchants, \&ce. who had petitioned for the abolition of the Commissionerships. His. Whordgeously amended; he had thought, and still did think, that the numer of Commissioners might be, reduced, and that the most expe-
ienced of those who were retaired might usefully sit and try certain
 he conveniences would not be an
and increased patronage created.
The Lond Chancelion defended the Bill at considerable length.
Lord Eldon opposed the Bill, which was eventually ordered to be urther considered on Thursday WENEAY.
The Game Laws Amnndment Bill (authorising the sale of game) Their Lordships were occupied the remainder of the evening in earing appeals.

THURSDAY
The Royal Assent was qiven by Commiasion to the Auditors of
rish Accounts Bill the Public Works Bill, the Administration of Justice (Ireland) Bill, the Hackney Coach and Pedlars Bill, the
Land-Tax Assesmment Bill the Turn ike Roods Biti, and several Private Bills.-Their Lordships' then adjourned during pleasure.
At five o'cock, when the Lord Clancellor resuined his seat upon At five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor resuined his seat upon
the Woolsack, there was a considerable number of Peers in the House,
a large assemblage of Members of the House of Commons in the space a large assemblage of Members of the House of Commons in the space
below the Throne, and tour or five ladies in Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's
box, in order, as it was understood, to witness the reception of the box, in order, as it was understood, to witness the reception of the
Reform Bill. But neither in the attendance of strangers at the bar or in the appearance of the passares leading to the House, could the
east symptom of unusual excitement be perceived. Lord John Russell and Lord Althorp, accompanied by a consiBill to amend the Representation of Enkland and Wales. Lord John
Russcll pronounced the words "to which they pray your Lordships" "oncurrence" with something more than the usual distinctness and
emphasis, which produced a faint and suppressed cry of "Hear, hear,'
from some half dozen Members. This manifestation was, hovever instantly suppressed by the authoritative "Order, order," of the
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. The Bankrupts' Court Bill was committed pro forma, on the
motion of the Lord Chancellor. On the motion of Lord Tenterden, the House resolved itself into a
Committee on the Tithe Prescription Bill. The Bishop of Bristol, after several observations, suggested the expedinncy of extending the period within which the dormant rights
of the Clergy might be revived from three years to twenty, and of a
provision that the Bill shonld not operate in the case of any parish until a new incumbency had taken place.
After a few words from the Earl of Eldon and the Bishop of London Atter a few words from the marts, Lord Tenterden expressed his
in support of these amendment The amendments were thien agreed to, and the House having re-
sumed, it was ordered that the Bill ay amended be reprinted, and hat the report be received on Friday.
Earl GaEY laid upon the table by Bill to amend not having been in his place at the moment when the up from the Commons. took the earliest opportunity of moving tha
it be now read a first time. To this motion he apprehended there way io? the second reading, in doing which he was most anxious to consult the convenience of the House. He thought they could no
with any propriety appoint a day earlier than this day se'nnight, and that they ought not to delay the discussion beyond Monday se'nnight
if he named the latter of these days it would perhaps accord with the
The Bill was then read a first time.
Farl Gnev, in moving lhat the Bill be printed, said that as he had
Ther fixed so distant a day as Monday se'nnikht for the next stake of the
Biil, he hoped that in the event of its being read a second time at
that period there would be no objection to go into Committee without
The Bill was ordered to be printed; and it was also ordered that
The Bill be read a second time on Monday se'nnight, and that thei Lorldhips be summoned for that day.
[I)uring the above proceeding there was no cheer or other indica[I) uring the above proceedink there was no cheer or other indica
ion of exitement in any nart of the House.] The Marquis of Losionderry gave notice that on Monday next he
hould nut some further questions to the Noble Earl at the head of
lis Majesty's Government relative to the present state of our affairs The Cord Chancelicon then came down to the table, and the hear ing of Counsel in appeals was FResumpaid-Adjourned.
The Surplus Ways and Means Bill was read a third time.
The Coal Duties Bill was read a second time, and orde
The Surplus Ways and Means
The Coal Duties Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be
committed on Monday next. The Marguis of Loononosenny intimated, that on Monday next
commen entiries respecting French Officers in the Belgian service, and move for documents conneeted with the corre-
Epondence between the French and Belgian Governments relative to redent negociations.
The Game Bill was again considered in Committee.
Lord
Lord Wharnclifre suggested the propriety of referring this Bill
a Private Committee.
The Dute of Richmond urged the progress of the Bill, as Octo-
her, November, and December were the great poaching months her, November, and December were the great poaching months
To show the necessity of legalizing the sale of game, his Lordathip
mentioned that an eminent salesman bud informed him on Thurs-
day, that during those monthe, he frequently bought many thousand
head of gaine in one day. ead of paine in one day.
The Bill was eventually referred to a Select Committee The Earl of Shafrissbury (pursuant to the recommendation of a
pecial Committee of Lords), moved an Address for raising galleries II the, House, as was done, in 1820 , 21 . (on the occasion of the
Queen's trial) for the additional accoinmodation of Peers during the The Bankruptcy Court Bill again caused considerable conversa-
tion in the Committee. The third reading was fixed for Tuesday hen in the Committee. The third readig was fixed
Adjourned at half-past eight o'clock till ten o'clock on Saturday Adjourn
morning.

## HO $\overline{\overline{U S E ~ O F ~ C O M M O}} N S$.

Lord JonN Russels moved the third reading of the Reform Bill;
which, singularly enough, owing to no Member rising till after the which, singulary enough, owing to no Member rising till after the
Speaker had put the question, and declared that the "Ayes" had it, was very unexpectedly brought to a division.
Sir J. Scarbert then rose, but the Speaker did not allow him to
proceed. The division was 113 to 58 .
New clauses and reveral amendments were then proposed and
adopted; after which Lord J. Russell moved " that the Bill do now
pass;'; upon which a long and desultory debate ensued, which was
adjourned until Tuesday.
TUESDAY.
The Chancellor of the Exchezuer. in reply to Mr. Hurr's
nquiry as to the cause of the Duchess of Kent's absence from the Coronation, stated that the reasons for such absence had been much
xagrerated. Her Royal Highness had stated to His Meje xagkerated. Her Royal Highness had stated to His Majesty her factory to His Majesty. More he could not say, with requisite delicacy to the parties; but if any improper motives were assigned as the
cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, they were inconsistent with the truth.
Mr. Croser said he considered the question of the Hon. Member
to be necessary, and he was slad the Noble Lord had answered it. to be necessary, and he was plad the Noble Lord had answered it.
The House then resumed the adjourned debate on the question that the Reform Bill of Enkland "do pass." The debate was again Mather of a desultory character. Amongst the speakers were Mr
Macaulay and Mr. Croker, the former of whom violently defended the Bill, white the Jater, denounced it as an incredible mass of
absurdity, injustice, and partiality.-After Mr. Stanley's reply and Mr. Croker's explanation, owing to the lateness of the hour, the fur
Mren

The debate that the Reform Bill "'do pass" was, for the third
time, reaumed. The discussion was again of a very varied character and continued till half. past 5 in the morning; when, upon a division
the numbers were-A pes, 345 ; Noes, 236 ; Majority, 109. The Bil then passed.
The poatponement of the Sugar Refining Bill to Wednesday nex The Chancellor of the Exchrquer, in answer to a question from
Mr. Burge, expressed his determination to proceed with the Bill on Mr . Burge. Mr. James, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Weyland said they Mighly disapproved of the measure.,
Mr. T. Thomsonsaid he would be prepared to enter into the discussion at the proper time.
Mr. Roobinson said the Bill required more grave consideration
than could be given to it this Sesaion. Ministers were pursuing a than could be given to it this Session. Ministers were pursuing a
course highly injurious to the Colonies. He should next Session
brink the whole subject under the consideration of the House. The Inclosure Act A mendment Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next, on the motion of Mr. A. Sandford.
On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, the House was ordered to be called over on Tuesday next.
The other Orders of the Day, were then disposed of, and the House
adjourned at a quarter past eipht o'clack. adjourned at a quarter past eikht o'clock.
FRIDAY.
Sir R. Price presented the report of the Pembroke Elpection Com-
nittee, which declared the election of Sir John Owen null and void; and that the co neglect, that of the Under Shrrimf and deputies wih gross partiality,
and that of the Assessor with insufficiency. Sir R. Price, in reply to enquiry from Mr. James, said that the
only step he intended to adopt was oo move that the evidence be laid upon the table of the House, which was afterwards done; several
Members having previously observed that it would be highly improper to direct a new writ to the same Sheriff:
Sir G. Murray presented a petition from the Principal and Profescors of the University of Edinburgh, praying that in the felorm Bill
provision might be made for the representation of the Universities The Lorn $A$ nvocate observed that the case had been considered;
and in a subsequent part of the evening he detailed the reasons for aming the Scotch Relorm Bill as now subuitted to the House.
Sir $\mathbf{R}$. Vyvyan gave a notice for similar to the Marguis of Londonderry's in the other House. Mr Goulburn an to when the Exchequer. in reply to eliquiry from Mr. ime, said that he wished to consult the convenience of the Members
whether they would take the Bills on alternate nights, or whether whether they would take the Bils on alternate nig th, or when the
the Scotch Bill should be disposed of previously to entering on
consideration of the Bill regarding the representation of reland. No arrangement was come to.
The Lord ADvocate then moved the Second Realling of the Scotch Reform Bill, observing, that as its main features were already known, hip said, it was astonishing that the existing imperfect ssstem had
been so lons endured, the votes for all the thirty countics not ex-
ceeding 3000 ; and. as many of those had votes for diflerent counties, the number of electors in reality did not exceed $250(0)$ ! The electors or Scotland did not exceed 4500 persons! His Lordship then decribed the qualifications, or mode of manufacturing electors, and
arongly maintained the necessity, to meet the aroused sense of Scotland, of refusing such a monstrous state of representation.
Considerable diseussion followed, and many Members addressed Colsiderabe the debate was by no means animated.
House, but the. Brant and Sir J. Mackintosh strongly supported the Bill, contrendink, that to refuse this Reform, would be to say, that the
Scotch were unfit to have gond government, full and popular representation being a part of gond government.
Sir G. CLerrki Sir J. NurRay, and other Members, who opposed
he Bill, maintained that their reform wannot required, that the constituency was independent; and that they ought to be cautious how
they submitted to the clamour and excitement occasioned by the
Reform Bill having been sugzested to the people. The Chavcizlon of the ExMesqeuER, in reply, observed that, having
arreci to the principle of Reforin for England, we should not stop there, but extend its advantages to Scotland also.
Mr. Huxt asserted that the Lord Advocate's speech was a radical
one, and that his Lordship was becoming rather a radical in bis opinions.
After a remark from Mr. Cresset Pelham, to the effect that the
Scotch Reform Bill was equally objectionable with those for England Scoteh Reform Bill was equally objectionable with those for England
and Ireland, the House divided, when there appeared, for the second ading. 209 ; against it, 94 ; maiority, 115.
The Bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday
The Great St. Leger of 25 sivs. each, 86 subs. came off at Don-
caster on Tuesday, for which 24 horseg, started. It was decided atter an excellent and truly run race home, by the Marquis of Cleveland
Chorister by Lottery beating The Saddler after a beautiful struggle by only hall a head, and which success is generally imputed to the
fine riding of John Day. No others were placed, but La Fille Mal
Garde was third, and the honour of fourth reated between Chancellor, Garde was third, and the honour of fourth rested between Chancellor,
Lady Elizabeth, and Liverpool. The second favourite, Marcus, was nowhere. The Stakes are worth 2,150
Michaccmas Dak--The custorn of eating goose on this day had
it origin in Queen Elizabeth, and it is held to be not the least of the beneficial examples which thas Sovereign held out to her subjects. which she told them to ent, the injunction would have been of greater domestic value; for that our present invariable method of coril will
goose is stupid (if only on the score of want of variety), all will
admit who have an opportunity of perusing the twenty different admit who bave an opportunity of perusing the twenty different
methods of preparing that dish, so clearly described in the unis
valled and popular pages of Dolby's Dictionary of Cookery.

Our attention has been cenled by our contemporaries to a notice o consists of a series of eloquent and heart-stirring ballads, founded on incidents that have traassired in the Almack' 'Rooms, and coming from the popular pen of Mr. F. W.N. Bayley. Every song is typical

 Rnd Addison have linked the verses to some of the sweetent melodies
we ever remember to have heard; and altogether the work is ree.
markable as being the nost splendid and ale mant musical production markable as being the most splendid and elegant musical production
since Moore's Melodies. Is not what follows graceful and characteristic

## 

I know he is

Next year rill wed the alderman -I must, if yon qhould ,lease




bay nothing further than that the parties have thought prnper to separate.
We must not omit to mention that the work has the high honour
of being dedicated to the Queen on her Coronation.
Mr. Banim, the well-known author of the O' Hara Tales, has just added another of his inimitable productions to the stock of
public entertainment. This new work has been long announced
under the name of The Smuggler. The story comprises the singuar adventures of an impetuous young man, of good family, driven by the pressure of poverty and other calamities to the desperate alternative of roaning the waters as Captain of a smugkling lugger; and
the scene is laid principally on the most pieturesque part of the
coast in the neikhbourhood of Hastings. The author is supposed to have incorporated into his narrative some wild and extraordinary looal traditions. The power of Mr. Banim in depicting scenes of
terror, mystrry, and pathos, is too well known to require comment.
SIP Sorp watnct. Woolwich on Thureday to witness the launch of a whip of the first class, the Thunderer, of $\$ 4$ guns. The crowd of
well-dressed people was immense, and during the whole of their passage to and from Woolwich the Royal cortege, which consisted of
eight carriakes and four, was received with the most deafening
cheers by tens of thousands of loyal suljects. Their Majesties cived at the Dock-yard shortly after one o'clock, and were received
with presented arms by a large military force, the band playing the
Wation slips, and when all the preparations were concluded the Queen per-
formed the ceremony of christening the ship, by castink a botle of wine at her head, at the same time naming her the Thunderer. and the Thunderer moved) which held the launch were struck off; and the Thunderer moved majestically into her proper clement,
amidst the shouts and huzzas of one of the most billiant assemblages which witnessed a launch since the early part of the reign of
George III. Their Majesties then went on board the Roval Sove-
reign yacht to witness the entrance of the Thunderer into the new reign yacht to witness the entrance of the Thunderer into the new
basin, opened for the occasion. Their Majesties remained on board until nearly four o'clock, when they took their departure for London.
ChoLera. Monbus-The opinions which the Phyicians of Moscow of $\mathbf{D r}_{\mathbf{r}}$. Struve appears not only to diminish the cholera, but to render the cure more easy in case of an attack, has,
this season. materially contributed to increase the number of sub scribers to the pump-room of that place. It has been observed sub-
not one of the persons who went through a course of the waters either during the last or the present year, has fallen a viction to this disrase although, according to the rates of mortality in that complaint, fifteen expected to have fallen a pacrifice. Of six patients who were seized
with the disease after a course of the wate consequence of the active exertions of Dr. Tcenichene, the physi-
cian of the establishment, and of Mr. Hermann, the chemical superchendent, in endcavouring to elucidate the nature of cholera by manner in which they have conducted the establishment, the Emperor
 hood of St. Anue- Leipsic Gazette, Aus. A.
hapsInot kencrally aware, that an ertablishment similar to that of
Moscow, and erected by Dr. Struve, hay existed in Briglton for the last six jears, and continues to be open to the public. Satisfactory
testimoniuls to the efficacy of the Mineral Waters prepared at the German Spa, Brighton, will be found in the Prospectus, to be had,
gratis, at the Loondon Agents, Mess's. J. and G. Waugh, Chemikis
to the King, 177, Regent-street, and Mr. R. A. Coward, Chemist, 69 , The kreater part of the machinery of the Rothesay Castle steamer
has been slunk up; amongst which was found the mutilated remain has been slunk up; amongst which was found the mutilated remains
of Mr. Fonter. Part of the wreck has bren brount to Braumaris, the rottenness of which proves the unsound condition of the vessel at
the time she struck.
To Antists, Anchitects, and Draptsmen.-Since the death of Mr. Langdon, the late surviving partuer of Mesors. Brook man and
Langdon, the utmost attention has been given the manuacture of
Drawing Pencils in Cedar, by S. Mordan and Co., who pledge themselves to supply nothing but pure Cumberland Lead, thereby removing those obpections and annoyances so frequently, complained of in
 supply all the Government offices. has Sold retail by all respectable
日tationers, \&c. throughout the United Kingdom.-S. Mordan and
Co.'s name is The Siamese Youths in Amprica.-Chang and Eng, the Siamese the peace at Lynnnfield on Monday last, and bound over a to breach o behaviour to keep the peace, in the sum of 200 dollars. They have or a few days past been rusticating for recreation, and staying at
the Lymnnficld Hotel, so as to enjoy the sports of fishing on the pond and shooting in the woods. The neighbouring inhabitants have had
a very eager curiosity to catch a glimpse of their movenents while on a very eager curiosity to catch a glimpse of their movements while on trusive to the Siamese, whose object was rather troublesomely Last Saturday
afternoon they were in the fields, afternoon they were in the fields, thooting, each with his fowling. plece; a considerable number, fifteen or twenty idle persons, followed obtrusive or impertinent. Two persons from Soronehane probably Colone
EEbridge Gery and Mr. Prescott. went towards them in the field
after they after they had been hrarassed and irritated considerably by others
the attendant of the Siamese requested these persons to keep off, and
by by attendant of the Siamese requested these persons to keep off, and
by way or bravado threatened that, if they did not, the Siamese would
fire at them. The Colonel opened his waistcoat and dared them to

fire bit | fire, but the $\begin{array}{l}\text { did not. Thel opened his waistcoat and dared them to } \\ \text { or him of telling a lie. The then indiscreetly accused them }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | or him of telling a lie. The attendant spoke to the Siamese abou ore charge of lying-they exclaimed, "He accuse us of lying! ". and

one of them struck the Colonel with the butt of his gun; the Colonel snatched up a heavy stone and threw it att the Siamese, hit him on
the head broke through his leather cap, the t made the tood flow; the Siamese then wheeled and fired by platoon at the Colonel, who was
horribly frightened, as mott other people would have been, though it
turned powder. The noise and that their people would have been, though it lowder. The noise and smoke were just as wreat only if charged with
load had been greatly alarmed, and Colonel and Mr. Prescott learning this were Prescott fled to the barn, and secreted himself in a hay-mow. The Colonel went to the barn, and secreted himself in a a hay-mow. The
and their attendant, and lodged a complaint against the Siamese and their attendant, a young Englishman, for breach of the peace. An Wher wapent to arrest them, but by the interposition of a peace. An howe ver, Mr. Prescott made a complaint to Mr. Justice Savage on
this town, and they were both taken before him, and boundover
Salem Meraur





A








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SHAESPEARIANA-MiDRUMmB NGEt'G DREAM.




A Movpar Edition (for the Country) is publighed at Three
o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Lateat Newr.

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.
Their Majesties have been enjoying a continued round of gaiety and splendour during the we
honoured Brighton with her presence.
On Monday, in consequence of the Toy Inn at Hampton Court being, at present, untenanted, a Club which used to meet there dined with the King at the Palace of St. James's. day held a Levee, which was very numerously attended. On Thursday their Majesties proceeded, in eight riages and four, with outriders and a large military escort, to sence, the launch of the ThUNDERER, 84 .
Their Masesties went on board the Royal Sovereign, there they partook of a splendid collation, afte
Rogal party returned to St. James's to dinner.
The Scotel Reform Bill went to a second reading, on Friday, by a majority of 115 .
So : the villainous Bill has got to the House of LordsLord John Russell the little, attempted to look big as he brought it up, and Lord Chancellor broughan, who despises it altogether, affected to look gracious--and the tallowchandlers, and the assistant surgeons, and the druggists, and the linen-drapers, and the rest of our blessed popular representatives, ventured to make a noise like cheering, when the thing was received. Pulman, the illustrious Usher, who would, with his foot, a foot and a half long, squash a Radical as he would a spider, called these ill-bred
people to order, and the men who had never before presented people to order, and the men who had never before presented
a bill to a nobleman, except to be paid, were brought towhat they fancy-their senses.
And-now let us see what was done by Lord Grey, the friend of the PEOPLE of furty years standing-why, when he got this absurd, anomalous, impracticable, useless, and contemptible Bill in his clutches, instead of moving the second
reading for the next day, or for to-morrow (Saint Monday reading for the next day, or for to-morrow (Saint Monday
being appropriated for the purpose,) moves that it " shall be read a second time on Monday se'nuight." This is per-fect-all the stupid and rascally Whiglings have been for months imputing blame to Members of the IIonse of Commons, who well spent their time in exposing the beastly absurdities of the first measure of revolution, when it was right, proper, and necessary to do so, have loaded them with
abuse (not only through their low newspapers and dirty abuse (not only through their low newspapers and dirty dirty, vulgar tongues), for unecessarily delaying the Billand now, when the great head-the Grey head-the oldest, and certainly the longest head amongst them, lays hold of this long-delayed Bill, HE moves that eleven dull, dreary
days of nothingness shall interveuc before the Lords come to days of nothingness shall interv
the consideration of the matter.
It is very probable that Lord GRey himself has never read this precious Bill-'That the King-God bless His ma-Jesty-erer read one line of it-we not only do not suspect, but we would bet as much as hord Cleveland (no
Duke) won by the St. Leger, that he nerer did. Inis MA-
Jesty has no time to read Bills-(allhongh when Christmas comes, by all we hear. there will be a good many for him to comek, at) what with Tuy-Club Dinners, and Ship Launches, and Bath Dinners, and Kew Drives, and Thunderers, and
Blunderers, and Coronations, and Investitures, and ConBlunderers, and Coronations, and Inrestitures, and Concerts, and Models of sips, and cold collations, and and the ing, taw's Bill, it seems that eleven days are more than ought to be devoted to it; and if his Lordship wants to try the intimidation and bullying of the low Press upon the Peerage, intimidation and scarcely find the Twelfth day the epoch at
whinh he
which he a very young Peer himself, though a very old which he (a very young Peer himself,
man,) will have effected his great end.
The truth is-the game is up-the country is alive to the absurdity of the whole aflair, and no feeling is now power-
ful about the Reform Bill excepting that of sovereign conful about the Reform Bill excepting that of sovereign con-
tempt for the bunglers who tried to put something together to tempt for the bunglers who tried to put something together to
save their places, and who have made out a farrago of absurdities, which, if the thing could even pass, never could be put in practice.
Nowfor
Now Yor a prow of the state of public feeling. The low
press-the fellows who know press-the fellows who know that nothing can kecp their patrons and paymasters in a position to pay and patronize, but anarchy and rebellion-tell us that the "feeling is still
intense"-that "the Reform Bill is still popular." "Popular intense"一 that "the Reform Bill is still popplar." "Popular
indeed,".as KNIG HT, the eminent Chancery barrister, says, with a booksellen's popularity, "for it has gone through four editions aready, And thessere pot-houses in villages in Lancashire-meetings in coal-portering sheds in Durliam, or in gin-shops at under our own eyes-look at the Common Hall at Guildhall which upon any other popular question used to be crowded with people; deserted upon this question-not five hundred out of twelve thoussind liverynen present; look at the Westmin-
ster meeting-with all the old-established tumblers on the stage; the venerable BURDETT-gentlemanly he is, we admit, and brave, and has refused one of their dirty Peerages-
but poor BURDRTT, haggard and worried, looking like snipe out of season- bis eyes sunken, his cheeks hollow, and all that was visible, "his Bill, his whole Bill, and nothing but his Bill - and his very inconsiderable Zany, Sir to Mr. Burke.:, Why, there were not as many people in Covent Garden on the occasion, as there would have been if it had been a good walnut season, and people had come to
buy those agreeable Jumps of indigestion in the ordinary course of agreeable sip people bad their pickets picked and this is the strongest possible proof that the Whigs and Radicals despise the affair,
with their sweet
with their sweet presence.
But, do not let us be trusted for a statement so con-
vincing as to the real feeling upon the Reform question in
the cokntry-let Mr. HUNT speak for us.i. HUNT is no rat
-he is as good a radical as ever he was; he has no GovernMant contract for blacking, as the man-KEY-the Lord Mayor we mean-has for stationery- (which, by the way, he engages to furnish the Crown with, at prices ten per cent. below those at which the articles can be purchased); ;-HUNT
has never tried to foist a boy into the Blue-coat School as a has never tried to foist a boy into the Blue-coat School as a
kindness to a particularly near-sighted inspector of his wares kindness to a particularly near-sighted inspector of his wares
-HUNT has never stood for a city, and haviug been kicked -HUNT has nerer stool for a city, and having been kicked out for bribery under the auspices of Government, been inade a Baronet--HUNT has never given dinners to a Royal Duke and been made a Peer for it-IIUNT has nerer deserted his
principles and taken office (for which he is fully as well qualiprinciples and taken office (for which he is fully as well quali-
fied as many of the dirty rats whold read as many of the dirty rats who hold it) ; HUNT is as good
radical, as good an agitator, as good a--we wont stand upon lerms-but he is as staunch in liis political faith as he was in the days of Spa-fields, and in the times when he was the their being hanged of Llchester, and was deprived, oly by their being hanged, of his reforming friends and coadjutors,
Mr. Ings, the butcher, Mr. Tuistuewoon, the gentleman Mr. NGGs, the "utcher, Mr. THistlewood, the gentleman,
and a liberal "nigger," whose name we at the moment forget.
Hear, then, what this honest, straightforward, Henry HUNT, says-for this we believe him to be-and recollect
before you read-that he is the free and independen representative of an immense scot and lot borough-recol-wind-the Right Honourable Mr. Stanley, the Secre tary for Ireland, in the teeth of all the influence of that Right Hon. Gentlewan's noble grandfather, which, for the thetter as all wise and prudent Earls will do, exercised to the fullest possible extent of his power-
Hear hunt-Hunt on Reform:-
"He wishnd the Government had more explicitly and decidedly people to rebellion in the event of the Bill not passing, and to with-
dave the mitiary fom thir duty. - Hear.)- HE HAD No Expcri-

 such exertions to eet tonether a Common Hall; NEVER WAS
THERE SO SUCI SOLICITATION NEVER WAS THER
 He was indced told by an Alderman that not more than 5NO WERE


These are facts-they are not matters of opinion-they are facts stated by Mr. HUXT, the freely-returned representative of a large scot-and-lot constituency, and
country in his place in the House of Commons.
Will, therefore, anybody hesitate between giving credence owhat Mr. IIUnt thus openly states in Parliament, and what Lord Brougham, just now, states in the Times newspaper or can anyboty shit his, eges op the plain facts which the
radical reformer details, and open them to the sophistry of a LORDCHANCELLOR, who, hating aud despising his colleagnes, thinks it necessary to give them a "lift," from which hem hirre weeks from this time, to tumble pitch him into the Attorney-Generalship; or as he, Lord Brovgmam, flung the Premicr's insulting letter upon the floor and stamped upon it.
The Lords whl po their outy-they would have
done it to-morrow if it had becn permitted the done it to-morrow if it had been permitted them. But nonew parchment is to be pounced, new wax inelted, and the
good-natured show-loving King is to be forced, at perliaps the expense of a very odd Dukedom, a very strange Babony and a still stranger Something else! to raise some more mushroom Lords:-but we warn the king that this expeevident that Lord Giery chooses to sacrifice the honours of the ;ecrage to his own love of place, the Peers of England (to whom some of the people lately introduced are no Peers at all), who have even promised the support to the Minister, man, whom they imagine capable of rendering rauk and dignity subservient to interest and intriguc.
But now, seriously,
But now, seriously, what can be the necessity on the part of the Prime Minister for causing this real delay, afte his partisans have, day after day, charged upon the opposition a systematic obstruction to the Bill, what will the people of rarringdon ard say; what will the dust-covered cockines of s. Mmothy, News won, say, or whis the
 whe thetrious Eul-King himelf sops the beastl When the inhstrious Ekl-King himsenf stops he beastly whole days. Will they not see that the Ministry either do not wish it to pass, or that they are sure it cannot?
And now for one moment let us look at the consummate impudence of these people. Before the Bill was read even Lord Johs Russelle and IIobson, and Smith, (or whatpelt it for them properiy), had prepared it for Mr. GREG pelt it for them propery), had prepared it for Mr. GREG
son's correct and classical cye, the Ministers had actually nominated the Commissioners to act under it; and now nominated the Commissioners the bill has got into the House of Lords, these cery Commissioners are taking their five guincas ("Guineas let it be," said the magnificent Tantarobobus) for meting out countics in order to deprive thonsankise lone and umimpeachable men of the elective franchise, long, long
before the Ministers know whether the Bill will pass into a law or not. Oh! what decency and respect to the cosantry, what deference to the laws, what submission to he Constitution
As for the absurdities of the Bill-of these they are aware ing more of their nonsense than anybody else, except those who contrived it, and who, upon the principle of "Sus sui," of course are charmed with it ; Bernal himself has dever come out of the House of Lords. But as to the trickeries and the dirty jobberies of the Bill, it was reserved for Mr. Croker, in one of the most eloqueat speeches ever delivered in Parliament, and in which he hashed up very small,
the fluent Mr. Babbleon Macaulay (whose speech, as
a set speech, was prettily written, and extremely well learnt,)
it was reserved, we say for Mr. CROKER, to sliew by figuren not only of speech, but by arithmetical accounts and nume rical calculations, the most "curious coincidence" that eve could possibly occur, and which must entirely account for Lord Grey's "Little Jonn's" sputter a night or two be fore about charges of unfair divisions of counties to suit personal ends.
Pray, let the reader see this "curious coincidence" which we borrow from the Standard-let it be looked at-and then, indeed, as that very upright Gentleman, Mr. Stanley (worse informed upon all subjects than we took him to be
said, with reference to this Paper. We again ask-What said, with reference to this Paper
will they say at Cockermouth
Read-Read-Read-that is all we ask. The Standard says-
"With all Mr. Croкen's eloquence and perspicuity,-the first a talent in which be is exceeded by few, if by any man living, the latter
a gift which he possesses in as high a degree as any mat lived, - his speech cannot present so convincing a diagram of the rauds of the Bill as the tabular skeleton of his statements respecting Lord Dunasis's Durham joh,
Lord Gner's Northumberland job
And Sir James Grahasi's Cumberland job.
Comperatitive Views of the Mode in which the Reform Bill treats the
Counties of Durham and Suffolk; Northumberland ind Noriolk; Counties of Durham and Suffiolk, Northumberland and Norlolk;
Cumberland and Esex. as the Number of Members assigned to
each respectively in the Reiorm Bill.


Can there be anything much clearer than this able and luminous statement? Indeed, the country and those who love her Castution, indebted beyond meas Croker, for the indefatigable attention he has devoted to damnable invention of the enemy-weak and impotent it wailnable invention of the eneny-weak and impotent prove, in spite of the denunciation of the House of Peers by Mr. Pearson, the attorney, and Lord House of Peers by Mr. Pearson, the attorney, and Lord
Milton, the Right IIonourable author of the letter to the Northamptonshire electors, signed "One of You."
The system of bullying and intimidating the Lords has The system of bullying and intimidating the Lords has
been tried before-it occurred in the year 1641 - Hfon that occasion it succeeded to a certain extent; and in the year
$1649-$ the King of England had his head choped offthere was a protectorate in England-oceans of blood were shed-thousands of iunocentlives were lost, and the best and only end which resulted from this bloody and abominable treason was the re-establishment of the Monarchy, the Lords, and the Commons, as they had existed previonsty, at the earliest possille opportunity. The experiment, tierefrie,
has been tried in England before-it has been tried twice since in France-it is in the course of progress even now. Goon Gon! is it possible that such strange, such terrine anduation should exist in a country-that rascaly any individual predominate over credum Enace to face, and seriously ask him, let him be whom he may - What earthly goon, hirctly or indirectly, will this Reform if the to be supported and maintained, means must be furnished for her support and maintenance-and what difference can it possibly make to you, whether those means are voted in an assembly which collectively represents the whole country, which by its saried composition blends and unites all interests, and all sorts talents and abilice, oy ban assembly which is $\frac{1}{}$ bo of delegates from districts, the very formation of which deprives you of at least harf your own electoral rights? Was Mr. Bhovgham less able, less infuentia, less ache, when he sat, as he always al, or ahich hedid fllun weeks, thll he hat or his thl he threw over his conswuens and Reform together, one
 bit a finer fellow han he ws when he sar his hacr sants?
 FOuce, Mackintosh, whonow sits for one-Lord Grex who did sit for one; and in short, all the Reformers-were they one bit less independent, or less active (those who are yet living) than they are now?-NO! And we will tell the dirty revolntionists this-that the impracticable, smastied, every line-under the sensitive nose of the Lord CHANcellom, covered with dirt and dust, and where it win he till Saint Monday the third of next month-so fand and foot, over to a certain class of the aristocracy, -the Greys, the Yellows (we mean the Lambtoss), the Grahans, and all that click, in favour of whom and their speak the thing has been carefully manufactured-ect that these very men (except the striplings) were the mon who, having, while in opposition. denounced with the bitterest invectives the inquisitorial income tax of Mr. Pitt, dontuled if upon the suffering people the moment they came into are-
the Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time being the present Marquess of Lansdowne, the present propr
yet preserved stinking rotten borough of Calne.
And what an instance of the use of rotten boroughs, as they are vulgarly called, is this very stinking roten borongh which we have just named-Calne-this dunghill, has duced Mr. babington macaulay. We hate the na the Macaulays; but we despise the low vulganily of a periodical which calls this gentleman Mr. Win or, rather,




 snuffer, preacles up reform, It it exxectly like a King
 Kitg and the same priniciple which makes st. Stepten's Chapel a meeting-room for delegates and upsets the
monarchy, wiil send Mr. Babingron Macaulay to the cotton-shop to pack up
blacks at FERNANDO Po.
blacks agaiu say, the Lords will do their duty-What We agaiu say, the Lords will do their duty-What
have they to fear? Let them pass the Bill, and they will be have they to fear? Let them pass the Bill, and they will be
Londs no longer-and with the Lords goes the King-The Londs no longer-and with the Lords goes the King-The
moment the Rubicon is passed, there is an end. As Lord momeyt the present venerabse Premier, has said-and it is recorded-" We may open the door, but it will be difficult
indeed to shut it ;"一- this was speaking of Reform. The Lords will, we trust, shew his Lordship that they have strength enough to shut the door,-as, indeed, was done in times of greater excitement, against that wretched woman
Queen Caroline, -although his mild, amiable, and gene Queen Canoline, -although his mild, amiable, and gene-
rally-beloved son-in-law has opened it. If Lord Grey, and that eloquent Privy Seal of his, are both shut out-no matter; the country looks to the Lords-the King has no hope but in the Lords-the Lords have no hope but in firmly resisting the Bill, which has been foisted up by pledged majorities, who would vote with the Minister on one principle in the case of Aldborough in Yurkshire, and in forty minutes afterwards rote with him upon the diametrically opposite principle in the case of Downton.
Again we say the weallh, the respectability, of the nation look to the Lords to sare them from the tyranny of a Whig
Ministry. to rescue the country from the indiguities which she has already suffered by degradation to France, by infidelity to Portugal, by sneaking to the exiled Cacique of Brazil, by partizanship with an elective King of Belgium, by the disgraceful defeat of his troops, and by his still more
disgraceful alliance with Fratace; by the entire failure of disgraceful alliance with France; by the entire failure of
financial measures, by the porerty of the Exchequer, by financial measures, by the porerty of the Exchequer, by
the wantonness with which what were high honours, are disthe wantonness with which what were high honours, are distributed, and by some other disgraceful, truckling, dirty,
underhand hargains and trickeries, which we shall not hesianderhand hargains and trickeries, which we shat not hesionly against the honour of the nation but against her morality
and decency, (and that too when it is pretended that excessive virtue is the tone in certain very high placess,) more cessive virtue is the tone in certain very high placess, more
than any thing that has been exlibited to the people since the tyrannical days of the "glorious Queen Bess," or the
libertine profligacy of the witty, graceful, and by no means libertine profligacy of the witty, graceful, and by no in
a rulgar monarch, King Charles the Second.
THe City folks, it seems, arc desirons of giving the Lord Mayor another year; this is natural enough-his Worship Cerery oue
we add $Y$ ?

Acts of incendiarisim are becoming dreadfully commona new and striking proof of the probable efficacy of the revo-
lutionary Bill, in the midst of the suceess of which, lutionary Bill, in the midst of the suceess of which, and in
the day of triumph for these liberal Ministers. these terrific the day of triumph for these liberal Ministers. these terrific
symptoms of rebellion and discontent exlibit themseives. Government, however-with a promptitude and magna-
nimity which will render them even more popular, in nimity which will render them even more popular, in
after ages, than any thing they hare yet achiered-have
come forward to put a stop to these awful come orward to put a stop to these awful signs of
insurection and mischiff. Lord Melbourne has brought in a Bill to permit people to set spring-gues and steel traps in their premises. A measure at once so bold and so humane, and so gratifying to all those persons who, in both IIouses of
Parliament, ahout a year aro, denounced the practice Partiamcnt, alhout a yrar ngo, denounced the practice as
barbarous and illegal, that we ere eqiite sure the wliole of the lower orders will be, more than ever, enclanted wilh their rulers.

The ladies who ascend the new steps, from the Park to Waterlon-plare, unconsciously make so agrecable an ex-
hibition of their figures, that this convenient opening is genehibition of their figure
rally called the STAR

## The following appears in Thursday's Brighton Gazette:-












 kinddess of the illustrious personages here mentioned
upon
former occasions seens to present rudeness. It seems strange, however, that Her
 which it was the Royal intention to take a private bath, to wash themselves in the open sea-a process, which appears to ns to be peculiarly calculated to exceste end gratify the
tulgar curiostity so much complained of $f$ it sounds odd at Rny rate. euriosity so much complained of ; it sounds odd at "The plan of dipping Englishmen and Englishwomen peep at Her MAJEsTr, savours rather of the injudicious,
It is admitted that " or Gentleman may "A Cat may look at a King"-a Lady look at a Queen-indeed, the constancy with permitted to Mabsties are good enough to exhibit themselves induces us to believe are good enough to exhibit themselvee induces
for one seheme of ducking their loyal subjects the Royal Assent.

We re-publish the following important State Paper for the information and satisfaction of the public ; and in so doing, we trust we shall establish a character for candour and fairin fact, with all parties. The veriest Radical in existence dilections on one side, and, with the purest public spirit, lay before the country a set of propositions for their benefi contained in the Address of Mr. Cobsett to the Electors o Manchester, clear, manly, and fraught with all that is good and great, and wise in political principle, and all that is just and honourable in practice :
"TO THE ELECTORS OF MANCHESTER.
"Gentlemen,-In all cases where men are about to form entgagements with each o ther, it is, before all resuss, necessary for them to do in will thequercore of the ensinkeme (Grd will therefore clearly state to you the things which I will do
presentatives. Ilie and health), if you chose me mor one of your representatives. , have always found, that the short way or oorrir re at
any just olject, in the accomplishment of which you stand in need
 now, in the most open and plain manner, state the thing which I
wish to see acomplished, and which, if you tend me the he Parlia-
ment, I will use my utmost endeavours to cause to be accomplished; ment, I will use my utmost en
and whlich thingstare as follows
-1. To put an end to all pensions, sinecures, grants, allowances,
hall-pay, and all other emoluments now paid out of the taxes, except Thal- pay, and all other emoluments now paid out or the taxes, except
for such public services as upon a very scrupulous examination,
shall te found fully to merit them; and to reduce all salaries to the American standard.
nance and artillery as may be necessary to maintain the arsenals at nance and artillery as may be necessary to maintain the arsenals, at
the eaports in a state of readinens or wris; and to abolish the mili-
tary academies, and dispose of all barrack tary academies, and dispose of all barracks and other property now
applied to mititary uses. Members of Par hiament, maintain and equip a body of militiai, , orre
 bodises, as they are in America, mustered at stated periods; so that
at any time a hundred thousind efficient men may
into ready to to " 4 . To abolish tithes of every description ; to leave the clergy the
clurclien, the church-yards, the parsonage housea, and the ancient klebes ; and, for the rest, leave then to the voluntary contributions
of the


 and sell them all, ald apply the proceeds to the dish iarke of the
Debt which the late Parliaments contracted with the fundholders.
c. interest on a fourth part of the Debt; ; se cond six monthy, to ccase to
pay interest on another fourth; and so on for the other two fourths
athe so that no more interest, or any part of the Debt would be paid, after
the end of two years.







 on one penny more
maint no make eitectual provision, in every department, for the
maince of a p.werful navs; to kive such pay and such an allot.
 and re-open the door of promotion to skill and valour, whe ther round
in the heirs on obtes orin the sons of the loom or of the plough, to
itholish all militiary Orfers, and to place the navy next in honour to
the throne itself.
"12. To make a legal, a f.xed, and a generous allowance to the
Kink, and, through trim, to all the branclles and members of his
 owiers have over thicir estates ; to take care that he be not worried
 Chief of a free people ought to be, lis name held in the hishicst ho-
nour, and litis person held gacred, as the great guardian of the pcople's
rights. To make an accurate valuation of all the houses, lands, mines,
and other real property, in each county in the whole kingdom ; in

 na any one county to make the rate and amount on this tax vary
with the wants othe state, always takink care to be amplly provided
with means in case of war, when war shall be demanded ly the safety, with means in case of war, when war shall be demanded by the safety
the interet, or the honour of the kinkidon.
" Now, gentemen, if sent to Parlianent by you, or by anybody else, these, things I will endeavour to accomplish; and, by argument
 We think it necessary to add to this extract from Mr. ConBett's address to the electors of Manchester, that, scribed $£ 50$ towards Mr. Cobsetr's election for that place.
The most striking and awful signs of the present times, nnder the anspices or the whig mongr the simultancousness of national degradation. England is insulted, laughed at, cajoled, and bullied, even while a vast army is mainat, cajoled, and buto ed, even while a vast army is main-
tained, and about to be considerally augmented, and even while we have a costly fleet of huge ships swimming about, ike a brood of ducks in a mill-pond, without reason or object, provided the national honour is not to be supported, and the national character maintained.
While all these things are enacting-while the bloody Tri-coloured flag floats triumphantly on the African shores of the Mediterranean, and "braves the breeze" on the masts of a stolen Portuguese fieet-while it waves proudiy while to draw closer the ties of affection between the King we made, and that King, who made hinself King of the
FRENCH, we consent to raze to the ground fortresses built with the treasure and cemented with the blood of English-men-while all these splendid sights present themselves to our view on the one hand, our Colonies on the other are hourly unsettling themselves from the Mother Counctican.
the seeds are more than sown of a new American war.
Who can wonder? -every measure has been taken by the

Saints to the greedy yet tottering Ministry, to depress and degrade the West India Proprietor.-His character has been traduced by lies and libels, which the hirelings who write and circulate them know to be lies and libels as well as we do; his property has been assailed, and his fortunes have been ruined. Is it then wonderful that such meetings should have been held, and such resolutions passed, as those we here submit?-
At no period could the injuries of the West Indians be so galling as at the present-at no period the erident hostility of the Government so irritating. The King of Evgland
throughout his life has been their friend, and the friend of their interests; in Parliament he bas vindicated the humanity and kindness of the planter, and has proved the contentedness and comfort of the slave, nay, even to the earnest vindication
of the slave trade itself, in which His MAJEsTy of the slave trade itself, in which His MnJESTY saw-and he did see-none of the horrors which were so ably caricatured by the canters of the day, did King William the Fountr,
when Duke of Clarence, maintain their righte perty. Yet still their grievances go unredressed, the calumnies raised against them unpunished. Let the ill-treated men speak for themselves
A Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of tle parisb Saturday, the 23d July, 1831, to take into consideration the present alarming crisis of West India aftidirs, and to adopt such measures as may be thousht most expedient to avert the evils that apprar to be impending over us. His Honour the Custos was called to the chair The following Resolutions were unaninousl y agreed to:-
 they were rendy to emancipate, and to gire their aid to compel the wiites to do
the same, in which they might be joined hy the two thousand British troopp paid
 rather supported, ty sereral Menbers of His Majesty's Guvernment.
Resulvelt That the declaration of the Chacelor of te the estred- That the declaration of the Chancelion of the Exclipequer to raise of general or colvonial policy. Intolerable duties may, and will put an end to the
prodnction of ary article, but will herer sblige free men of commun sende to and lives.
Resoled-That the oppressive war daties, and encouragement given by His Majest's Government to the produce of those foreikn colonies who still maintain
the slave rade in its utmost horrors, are highly unjust and inhuman, and luav reeluced the British sugnr planter to leggary, as few estates can do more than
disturse the contingenll charges of cultivation. Resolved-That, in justice, we ought to be heard, or be convinced that those hiced, false
 ly continuing, against he wishes of the C Cllomists, they "ught in com non justice


 to tit them for a state of emancipipation, as far as from their local knowl.|ge they

 Regolved-That the history of all conntries, in all ages, and particulaty thant





Here follows another:-
At a nuinerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Frenholde:s and other Inhabitants of the parish of Trelawney, held at the Court
House, in the town of Falmouth, on Monday, July the [1ti, 1831 , House, in the town of Falmouth, on Monday, July the R1th, 1831,
Frinenick LAmont, Esq., in the chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-
 of any other Rritish subjects.
Resolved-That a separation of our rlaves from our lands would render the
latter of no value whatacoerer; and as our propertiea in thl Lolad sipal menns of subsistence for oursclives and panllies, we slould, id deprived of Resolred-That it is the right of every British suliject, and the boant of the Mritish Cunstitution, that no individual, bowever humble, can be deprived of the
least portion of his propert withuit velng paid far it mand, as our undoubted right, full compensation for our lands and slaves, befo: Palliament inter feres with the same.
Resolved-That the means derlsed by a fartinn In the House of Commons to
deprive us of our property, If carried into effect cannot fail to cieate deprive us of our prpperty,
war of too horribe a nature to contemplate, and thaf any person who ateme
Resolved-That our loyalty has never been found wanting in times of war and danger, nor ever been shaken by the oppressive taxes and insulting mpasires
heaped on us by the mother country, nor even been suapected but thy a leader of hiesped on us by the mother country, nor even been suspected but hy a leader of
he Anti.Slavery Society, In his place in the House of Comm hy that a perple driven to despair by seeing themselves unjuctly deprived of all the existence at stake in defence of their just rights and properties.
Resolved-That it is the undoubted right of subjects to demand protection
against internal and external enemies, in return for beating their proporiloo of Lie expenses of the Government ; and that a Goverument refusing ynch protecion, destroys the compact with Its subjects
Resolved-That the conduct of the British Government in taxing us higher
than other subjects-in fostering our enemies, chan other subjects-in fostering our enemies, and listening to their falsehoods
against us-in rejecting statements from impartlal persons, in our favour-ft allowing designing men, under the saintly cloak of religion, not only to pilfer our
peasantryy f their saminge, but also to sow discontent and rebellion amonget them - in threatening to withdraw troops, for whose protection we bave doubir paid,
and which we might clain as our right at a tlme a servlle war may be appre. hended,-is most heartleess, and in violation of Jastice, humanity, and sound policy.
Resolved-That we cling with the most fllal effection and vener beloved Sovereign and the wother country, a separation from which, though ap-
patently desired by the latter, must fill our bosoms with the sincerent regret
than to
Res




The general alteration of feeing about the Reform Biil, may be fariry aseertained by the observations shich are to be found in the Provincial
we fid
Wid the ofolowing:

## 







 inited hous on Commonsa

 byiniow foriove vas giten we have been gratifed to find an able














 Soprenen years ago,

 cornes, ecceed hats; a la Turc, or Turkey fastion, ecc. \&c
There were present all the tints of tropicial cold, in in ine
 porter, rum, and brandy;-there weere yuad wivilese, country dances, and waltzes, at this $A$ Almack's in the West.
The first quadrilie was danced by the aristocracy of the

## 





 die of his feet ine had ben alieady too intimate witit the duke and reied in hisw waltz; he stumbled and fell, drap.
 The overwhelming entracees to which the divier was sub. jected dievir forth busts of applase, which were echoed


 out making inerry witl 1 merry party, there was more, far
pare happiness there than we eonlid find in the the same class more happiness here than we cond find in the eame class Metwodist at there
Indies labout Mr. Colrridef say, the slaves in the West




 which rraced her ample eobony neck. There were amon,
 We annex the every shate, and in
tion; and wedo entreat the Puritano of of these days to to onnuire
 *these people are bappier than thenaselves in the station to

Which it has pleased Giod to call thim. We hear the Saints
say, You have proved too much-they are fot for freedom say, You have proved too much-they are fit for freedom.
Not so fast-men and women may dance and sing, and drink old Madeira and claret, duke, porter, rum, and brandy from their masters' bounty, and the sale of their slieep, goats, poultry, fruits, and veretables, and yet not be fit fop the free-
dom you would give them. The question is in a nut-shell, dom you would give them. The question is in a nut-shell,
are they happy or not ?-if happy, what signifies to them the form of Government? Whatever's best administered is
best, and that is best administered which produces the best, and that is best adm
largest portion of happiness.
Extract from a letter date
Extract from a letter, dated Neris, July, 1831:-
I have oltained some slave invitationst tho thirit balls, which $T$ hope
will be useful.
It will be be hardy
credited t tait one of my house






 and though this is a fact I bave learned trom the parties themselves,
and give you as an authentic document, it is no uncommon occurrence and, very often happens, I may say on all and every estate in
the Island. The horse-race was between a slave on the Morning
Star estate, beloning on Star estate, belonging to Messrs. Manning, and a free man of colour
named James Wilkinson. Several were principals in the cock-fight-
Costly, Frank Newton, and Bursundy, slaves-and Anthony Moore, a free black man.

SLAVE INVITATIONS.

Jemimal Briddewater, on the 13 July.




 the house on Miss j. Bride ewater's. Mr . Harry Brazirr, and will he






 man -a supner tabere
Ditto to Mr. Barnes. $\qquad$ Nevis, May 7th, 1831.


 PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.
My dear Buld-Another week of revolution has drawn to 1831.
None of your sham revolutions-none of your Basle revolutions, or Brussels revolutions, but another week of French mob revolution, has
drawn to a close. We have had our barricades and our National Guards-our mobs and our municipal guards-our Prefect proclamaously wounded--the of Prefects-soldiers kin broken-two of Louis Philip's Ministers dragked from their carriage-the windows of one
of their dwellings demolished with stones-armourers shops pillaged of their dwellings demolished with stones-armourers shops pillaged

- goldsmiths' shops entered and plundered-omnibuses overthrown -patroles all over Paris by night and by day-the canaille driven back at the point of the bayonet-Louis Philiphissed in his own
Palace-crics of "Vive la Republique" have been repeated in his presence-the police officers have been beaten,' wounded, and killed
-the Chamber of Deputies has been surrounded by a mob large enough to reach from the Jobn Bull office to the House of Lordsinflammatory placards have been written, printed, and distributednot allowed to proceed-the Tuileries Gardens have been shut up, lest the canuille should cut down the trees and make barricades-a large number of the National Guards have, this time, and this is the Faubourgs have poured forth their hordes of thieves and paupers to plunder and massacre-and nothing has been wanting, for those who smell of gunpowder' 'the police and soldiers, (both infantry and cavalry, have applied the sword, the sabre and the bayonet, and many a hapless victim has fallen, whose name will not even have the teminy dear Bull, they die unwept, unhonoured, and unsung; and, after having spouted at the "Societe des Amis du Peuple," or at some other
jacobin assembly, they are cut down like the tender herb, and their bodies sent to the Morgue without remorse
And now, my dear Bull, let me, before I proceed further, explain the cause of this new revolution, of these sad scenes, and of these attacks on private property as well as on human life. The Poles,
who are a brave set of fellows, but who began a revolution without who are a brave set of fellows, but who began a revolution without the means of carrying it through, having been unfortunately compelled by their adverse fortunes to make the best terms they could the City of Warsaw and afterwards for the Polish army, and having excited by their courage and perseverance the sympathy of some and the interest or admiration of all, have been, according to muland the interest or admiration or all,
titudes of writers and speakers, the cause of this last revolution in Paris. After this I humbly hope, my dear Bull, that you will no lenger wonder that the Monument on Fish-street-hill is the cause of the rapid fall of the Thanes at London Bridge, nor that Tenterden

London is and although Prussia and Belgium lie betwand something further, yet because a French army did not march through both and arrive at Poland alive and in good condition; and because that army did not beat the Russian forces; and because in consequence of such an Duchy of Warsaw, but also of Lithuania, Volhynia, Posen, \&cc. \&c ; and ber Warsaw, but also of Lithuania, Volhyia, Posen, \&c. \&c.; and because the Poles are not an independent and powerful nation,
therefore we have had a whole week of revolution in Paris!! This is the explanation which your wise-acres of the London Daily Papers will give to account for so inuch noise and uproar, robbery and murder, satisfy you, my dear Bull, nor your educated and enlightened readers: You will do well not to believe that such effects could e produced by such a cause, and although you will regret with
me that the balance of Europe has not been more equally pre served by the establishment of a compact and powerful state in Poland, yet with me you will also refuse to believe that all these Wisturbances in Paris are to be solely attributed to the fall of Warsaw. The plain English of this last revolution is this-the French are completely diggusted with their revolution, heartily sick of it, and very sorry they ever made it; instead of grapes they gather thorns,
and instead of corn they have nothing but thistles. They and instead of corn they have nothing but thistles. They imagined
that the revolution would lead to equality of property as well as of ights, and of animal increase well as of the privilege of electing Deputies to the Chamber. They dreamt of paying no taxes, of all with them the revolution was, question of sold and milusters, and have been all diparion was question of gold and silver. But they have been all disappointed; every one of them has found out the
mistake; and now they pay more taxea, and more charges on the trade, their manufactures, their land, and their pleasures, than they ever did under the reigns of Lovis XVIII. or Charles X. Their shops are closed, their houses unlet, their goods spoiling for want of no orders either for French or foreign goods; the manufactories are deserted; their barns are full, but there is no demand for fruit, or grain, or wine, or oil, or lace, or silk, or cottons, or wool. A large
standing army exists. which is not allowed to fight. Nearly a million of National Guads. of distinguishing themselves on the field of battle, and not of coming into daily disputes with the working and lower classes;-and at them, buadarvation, madness and despair, and seeing nothing before expressed their fears and their wants, their sufferings, their apprehensions, and their torments. They have, indeed, affected to make a revolution on behalf of the Poles; but out of 800.000 souls in Paris, Warsaw. Believe me, then, my dear BuLL, that although an attempt may be made to persuade England and the rest of Europe that the French revolution of this last week was got up to serve the Polish cause, this was not the case; but this last revolution was the
natural result of the position in which France was, and continues to be placed; and that nothing can save her from utter ruin but merchants, small traders, and shopkeepers, admit that ruin stares them in the face; and the hopes thes draw one day from the declarations of some pompous ministerial journal of the evening, are before the next morning wholly destroyed by the waking realities of passing events. The revolution of the past week has been materially aided
by the law and medical students, whose avocations afford them time or amusement, and, above all, mischief. The republicans and
"patriots" have likewise had their full share in these horrible scenes, which ruin France and disgrace humanity; and the Dorrible scenes, who to this hour wear the decoration without having swornpallegiance to Louis Philif, meet together to concert the overthrow of an order
of things established by themselves, and which they told us some twelve months ago was to assure us happinces, prosperity, and twelve months ago was to assure us happiness, prosperity, and
glory. An attempt has been made by some weak or wicked men to attach a portion of the crimes of these molos and processions to Carists and Royalists. I believe this charge to be wholly devoid of preferred to have seen the return of the Duke de Bondeaux, and a third restoration with a new charter, yet I feel convinced that no effort, either open or secret, will be made, to excite the people to
rebellion or encourage the canaille to disorder. A good Tory, and a good Royalist, are the same all the world over; and our principles are not those, which are adopted by the mob for the moment, but are approved by the sense, talent, wit, learning, and wealth of the age. cousonest, wise, talented, and virtuous men we may entrust our been disapminted at the result of the revolution made on the 27th 28 th , and 29 th July, 1830, together with the aspirants to office and power, have, with the republicans and jacobins, conducted the revo
lution of the last week, and at the end of many days of trouble and calamity, we hear all exclaiming that "the revolution is again postponed," but that nothing is finally arranged, or put on a permanent and certain footng. The Chambers, remer sains in office. The minority say, that although it has not a majority to-day in the Chambers, yet it has in the journals-and the Temps, Constitutionnel, Courrier Francais, National, Tribune, Revolution, and Journal du Commerce, are solved on attempting to overthrow the present Government, and forming a new administration entirely of journalists. Such a dust therefore, be temporary; and the Government, feeling the danger of its situation, and the impossibility of going on for ever in tal wretched and uncertain mode of existence, has thought fit to throw the blame of this last revolution on foreigners, and to publish in the oticial journal, the Moniteur, the following concise but abundan al threatening notice to strangers; after this notification, let
foreigners take care never to walk out alone, and never to exp themselves, by thought, word, or action, to the following tremendous notification:
"Un asscz grand nombre d'etrangers ayant etté arretes dans les troubles cie ces jours, le Gouvernement a pris toutes lee mesures
que la legislation lui goermet, pour eloigner de la capitale ceux qui
abusergit on cas dinnuffisance des lois exe y recoivent, on assare meme
decide a faire immediatement aux Chate Gouvernement erait
d'une disposition speciale
I by no means encourage or approve the conduct of foreignerb to crime; but I no less condemn and denounce the system of ex post facto laws, and of extra judicial and unusual measures. It mould be a curious joke, after the revolution of the "Jittle week," the sus"
Habeas Corpus Suspension Acts-trial by Prevotal Courts-thes pension of the liberty of the press, and violent unconstitutional meas sures; and yet the ultra Liberals declare, that if they shall an impripower they will be the very first to arrest without mercy and impt moment, that for the preent the revolution is once more arrested but, as the disorder is in the system, if it be arrested now it will break forth at another hour, and in another part, for nothing now satiafy the French Jacobins but a republic or a
The question of the destruction of the French Peerase has ado vanced one important step since the date of my last let. Thisb

Perien, has made many and important alterations in that project. PERIER, has mariod the non-hereditary article, however, stands
Up to this perill
adopted, and all the subsequent provisions are for regulating a adopted, and all the subsequent provisions are for regulating a peerage for life in such a manner as to give the nominal right of selecting peers; but he is bound to state
being the no the reasons for his selection, and to take a peer out of one of the
"categories" authorized by the law. Thus, although it would appear "categories" authorized by the iaw. Thus, although it would appear to a cursory reader of the charter and the new law, that the citizen mate monarch, yet, on a nearer investigation of the subject, it will be found that Lours Philp
directed by the Chamber of Deputies, or by the regulations of the directed by the Chamber of Deputies, or by the resulations of the
Jacobins and the revolution peers. The mob is to decide every Jacobins and the revolution peers. The by ming minister for the day-
thing-the Citizen King is to be moved by the mer when a minister is popular with the canaille, his election of peers will be approved-but when otherwise, we are to have new mobs,
new disorders, and new troubles. This is the system which they give us in exchange for order, peace, and national prosperity.
Although the affiairs of France are sufficiently interesting and momentous to attract all our attention, and absorb all our thoughts, yet
I mast not, on any account, omit to notice the foreign news of the week. Foreign Budget is as follows:-The cholera morbus is raging
My F
in thie north of Europe-and at Berlin eight out of ten die from its attaeks. Poland has fallen. The Emperor of Russia is once more King of Poland. A constitution is to be given to that country-a
general amnesty is to be zranted -and all except the leaders of the Rencral amnest to be pardoned. Thus ends this terrible traged y. It
we had not been cursed with a Whig Ministry in England, it would have been easy to have made another arrangement ; but it is too late
to act now, though it is not too late to expose and condemn. Belto act now, thoukh it is not too ate to expose and condemn. Bel-
gium is to lose Luxemburg. This news has been received at Brus-
Bels, and from thence has been sent liere. The brave Belgians, of course, vow that they will make another war and a general revolution rather than submit to such terins; but the London Conference
and the Germanic Confederation know better their duties and the rights of the King of Hocland than to attend to Belgian remon-
strances. In Prussia all is tranquillity and repose. In Turkey there arewar, pestilence, the choleri, civil commotions, and a thousand other evils all raging at once. In Italy we have revolutions re-com-
menced or re-commencing. In Switzerland a revolution at Basle.
and another at Neufchatel; the latter made akainst the Government menced or re-commencing. In Switzerland a revolution at Basle,
and another at Neufchatel; the latter made akainst the Government
of the King of Paussia. An army of only five hundred men will set all this to-rights in about forty-eight hours. In Portugal and
Spain all is tranquil, but I undertand that for the faults or mistake so a Governor at Madeira, the Whigs of England have or mis an ex-
pedition against Lisbon. In Hungary the riots are less frightful, pedition against Lisbon. In Hungary the riots are less frightful, made terrible innoads. The peace of Europe will now mainly depend
on the fate of the Retorm Bill in England. Should it be rejected peace will be maintained-and should it be adosted war is certain.
Labour then to secure that rejection, and thus secure the reapect
and gratitude of all wise and good men, as of your affectionate cor$\begin{aligned} & \text { and gratitude of all wise and good men, as of your affectionate cor- } \\ & \text { respondent, }\end{aligned}$
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLETHE LORD BROUGHAM
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLETHE LORD BROUGHAM MY Lord,-In the year 1784, the celobrated Sir CHARLES less celebrated horse Camelion. The horse was duly quali fied, and ran for the Claret Stakes. The speed, the endurance, above all the docility of the animal, overcame the exertions of his competitors, and for the sole benefit of his master, he bore off the prize, amidst the shouts and plaudits
of the assembled mob. On the following day stakes were of the assembled mob. On the following day stakes were
again to be contested by horses of a distinct and peculiar "order," and Sir Charles, by an unprecedented contrivance, metamorphosed his horse, and in a moment qualified him for again appearing at the post.
think the example may be serviceable in this crisis of our fate. I am aware, my Lord, that when the welfare of your
country is concerned, no scheme can be too country is concerned, no scheme can be too sublime for your
genius to embrace, or too bold for your spirit to attempt; choose out then, my Lord, some half a hundred of the most speedy, most enduring, and most docile of those who have
lately done your Lordslip's work in the chapel of St. Ste-phen-let them be metamorphosed into Peers, and take part in the portentous struggle in which that privileged order are example I ligag. Shat see fit that the tion be followed to the very letter, you will be conferring a double benefit on mankind.
The creatures whom your Lordship will have thus immorexistence depends, and at the same on which your political
ene they will be prerented from entailing on their country a " progeny still more vicious than themselves."- With profound respect for your Lordship's integrity and wisdom, I am your Lordship's
obedient Servant, "A party-chief, and kiven suck to faction,
And know how swet it is,
\&ce
ide Lord Brougham's specel in reply to th,
Murywis of Londonilerry in the last weck.
Murquis of Londonderry in the last week,
John Bull did not notice this pure and seemingly unguarded
disclosure, in its last number, nuch to the surprise and disappoind ment of several of its readers.
$22 d$ Sept. 1831 .
TO JOHN BULL.
 Ding we can expect from a Reformed Parliament, will be the ann-
nalling the City Companies, whose otlices have ao long ceased, and
applying their accumulated wealth, whicl: may not be enployed in
the
 So little compunction has been slown to Borough Corpnrations,
of these Turtle-Gorging Come be offered to the annulling the Charters
of thities.



 and

 and

 enquirer atter truth, and the cand nations. Shampion of the onprejup-
will find, after no long search, that our maligned Church Erin-
hmment has been productive of as much temporal advantare
any institution, in ane productive of as much temporal advarch Es-
whan have lived under it it and, nure clan this, I invie enquiry and
whallenge eny man on
will no challenge nny man to bring int:, the arena a fair and worthy rival. I
will not ask our opponents to concoct for me a scheme of their own,
in substitution in substitution for that ssstem under which to live has hitherro been
our boast-1 will not ank the quacks of this age to prescribe a nostrum of their own fancies in place of that sound remedy which our
fathers of the fathers of the ICth cen'ury applied to the then diseased constitution
of the Church; but 1 will abide by what I now have satified that the health of the comnnunity bad better be confided to those persons who cannot "practice" without their ecclesiastical diploma, than to those lawless empirics, who regard all fondness in the wise rules of ex-
perience as the test of bigotry, and who hold tie warnings of history as the "wwise saws" of "an old almanack." If tha be blindness or
obstinacy, I allere the following words in my defence "touching obstinacy, I allere the following words in my defence "touching
the exchange of laws in practice, with laws in device, which, they say, are better for the state of the church, if they might take place,
the farther we examine them, the ereater cause we find to conclud $\mu \mathrm{yop} \mu \mathrm{v}$
not $g r e a t s$ ' ' $\sigma \mu \mathrm{k}$ ), although we continue the same we are, the harm is
In am sware, Sir , that these opinions are unfashionable, and that
they will not obtain with modern political economists et hoc genere
omni. But I am one of those antiquated old fashioned persons who have been accuatomed to view the Protestant Church Establishment in much the sanie light as I do my parish church, even as a holy atructure; which, although its exterior may not, to the taste of some,
fully accord with all thie theory or architectural beauty still has been been proved able to withstand many a shock-has, in a word, faithfully answerred all the designs of those who reared it for the honour
of the Almighty and the welfare of his creatures. I think too, Sir, of the Almighty and the welfare of his creatures. I think too, Sir,
that my parallel is not altogether inapt; for. upon beholding more
clogely closely, we shall find that the hase of each edifice remains uninjured,
and in the sacred precinctsaround thereisencolledalonkand venerated ist of the good and great, while around the summit we see birds of mis
chief hoverink, and pun, holes made which "daws do peck at," Thus chief hoverink, and puny holes made which "daws do peck at." Thu
(to illustrate my metaphor) we see that the woretna clergy. (I do no use this expression by choice, but becanse it is a lavourite in the
enemy's camp; no, Sir, Bishop and Curate cqually belong to the
vorking cle working clergy; but, taking the expression as they of the adverse
party use it, we sce that the workink clergy), the base of the estab.
lishment, are not assialed generally by the libeller; and for this reason, because an attack on them is hopeless, as each poor man's
experience would at once prove how estimable and useful are their labours; they, then, are left comparatively unmolested, and are per
mitted (happy indulgence) to pursue the noiseless tenor of their wa unobstructed by the public calumniator; and they rest surrounded
by those who, thouki now crumbling in the dust, will be, one day by those who, thoukh now crumbling in the dust, will be, one day, serve ascends to the superstructure, we discover that eminent
eye and station and exalted character attract, more and more the chattering daw and hooping owl, who think that they, like other hypocrites,
"will be heard for their much spenking "" while the crevices
in wlich they punishment. Again, when I regard the interior of each struc-
ture, I am well pleased to see a holy and majestic simplicity pervading it, such as ecomes the garment which religion should
wear. I see not, in the one, an urreal mockery of ootenta-
tious devotion, such as the Romish Church allows, full of sound signilying nothing; nor, in the other, am I disgusted with the
pazeantry of a splendid or worldy hierarchy, as in our Churches I
haval have been accustomed to find our Clergy dispensing to the hunpry
spititual food; so. in our Clurch Establishment, it has been hitherto my lot to tehold the fock, who have been thus ministered unto, in thrir turn ministering their temporal things.
But let us leave metaphor and call things by their "right names,"
I an so simple.minded a man, and so far belind the "March of the Iam so simple;minded a man, and so far betind the "March of the
Schoolmaster", as still to drink "Church and King," and as still to
believe the greatest blessinge, while thecir disunion would be the severest curse
which can be inflicted upon thrse realms. And, in truth, I verily
 and impertinently upon your valuable tine), I should end eavour to lrink others to the same unity of belief, by a lew arguments drawn
fromn the very natare of the Institution, and from the contrasted
tate of those countrips which enion it no State of those countrips which enjiny it not. Should you, Sir, not
think your excellent Journal injured by the insertion of a few more
renarke upon this suljicct, 1 will seize all the moments hst incessant employment allows me, and strive to send you "ano-
ther line." not from any idle confidence in my own strength, but
ceanse I conce
 work, entitled the C'hurch Establishment founded in Error, it be-
omes the duty of every one, how humble soever his station, how cble soever his voice, to stand up and endeavour to maintain
grinst all kainsayers that the present Church Entablishment of this
cuntry is (not perfect, indeed, tor we do not here arrive at perfecamitry is (not perfect, indeed, tor we do not here arrive at perfec-
ion, but) Hs perfect. as entire en ecclesiantical constitution as (to
ake the lowest ground) the existing circumstances of the country equire. and again, I apologise to you for thrusting upon your notice
Akain, ande notions, this rudem indigestamque molem," and I
hifse crude not保
 tronger champians may, for very shame, cone forth to the fight,
nd sive the good old cause from suftering by the unskiffulness of
one. who, to all the world, must be
NOBODY. Who, to all the worli, must be
August 18 . 1831 Terra ignota.

- Hooker's Epistle De
- Hooker's Epistle Dedicatory to his Ecclesiastical Polity. CLERICAL INTELLIIENCE.
PREEFRRMENTS.
The Rev. Richano Wratele ID. P. Pringal of St. Alban'a Hall, bern appointed to the Archbishoppric of Dubline. Arksey, near Don-
The Rev. Geoncis Presing to the Vicatage of Arkse,

 2

 Natavas brazatem





## 


 by the Riv. W. H. DixoN, M.A., one orvis Lordship's chaplains, arkattes by the Church wardens with their wands, and attended into the
vestry, where his Grace nrobed. He then returned to the ereat
western entrance, attended by the Vicar, \&cc. His Grace then advanced a few paces from the porch. and pronounced the prayer-
adver
-The slousus Majesty of the Lord be upon work of our hands upon us ; $O$ prosper thou our handy work." His
Grace then offered up the consecration prayer, and pronounced the Grace then offered up the consecration prayer, and pronounced the
benediction; after which he returned to the church, and signed the returned to disrobe, which was witnessed by the Vicar. He fnally milar cremony at St. Mark's Church, Woodhouee.
Socery por THE PiopagATION op THE GospeL.-O Sunday last the Venerable Archdeacon Englavd. D.D. preached a most eloqnent and improssive sermon in aid of the funds of this Institution. The
learned divine took his text from the 4th verse, of the 19 th Psalm,
and entering minutely into the views of the scciety, he expatiated
with peculiar animation on the vast importance of the objects which chig ancient institution embraces, and feelingly urged the very strong
claims the extended and extending labours of its numerous and active members had on the Christian world, for their patronage and support
in furthering the laudable intentions and inestimable benefits of the society. The Rev. J. Addison preached a sermon for the same pus pose, on that day, at Wyke Rrgis Clurch.
Society por Promoting Christian
the Lord Bishop of Lincoln preached a Knowledge.-On Sunday of Spilsbs, to a very crowded congregation, for the benefit of this Society, and a liberal contribution was afterwards made.
Ordination.-A General Ordination will be hold.n.
Bishop of Salisbury on the 23 d of the ensuing month by the Lord Bishop of SALissury on the 23d of the ensuing month. The candi-
dates for Deacon's Orders who attended at Satisbury for their firse
examination in July last, are desired to attend at thie Pakace for fur-
ther examination on Tuesday, the 18th of October. Visiration.-On Thureday se'minght the Lord Bishop of Durfans hed a Visitation at St. Nicholas Church, Newcistle-upon-Tyne.
After prayers had been read by the Vicar, and a sermon preached by the Rev. F. Laing, his Lordship deliver ed his charge to his reverend
brethren who were assembled before .him. The remains of the late Bishop of Worcester were conveyed from The K The King has been pleased to order a conge d'elire to the Dean
and Chapter of the Cpithedral Church of Chichenter, empowering
them to elect a Bishop of that See now void by the translation of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Robert James Carr to the See of Worcester; and his MAJESTY has alyo been pleased to re-
commend to the said Dean and Chapter the Reverend EDWARD
MALTBY, Dector in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the Maid See Dist Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the On Monday last the Annual Meeting of the Hertford District the Propagation of the Gospel, was holden at the Shire Hall, Hertford, after a sermon by the Bishop of Nova Scoria. The attendance
at the Church, and niterwards at the Hall. was peculiarly numerous and respectable. The collection at the Church amounted to nearly
501 , and we learn with pleasure that the names of several new mem-
 lightning in the year 1817. In consequence of the small number of
inhabitants who could lend their aid to its restoration, a sliilling subacription was set on foot in 1820, which in three years amounted to upwards of go0t. Larger subscriptions were benevolently given by
various persons towards this pious work, and in space of time $1600 \%$.
was collected. A grant of $200 \%$ was then added was collected. A grant of $200 l$. Was then added by the Incorporated
Society for Buiding and Repairing Churches, and a church rate Society for Building and Repairing Churches, and a church-rate
raised to defray the remainder, the total sum expended being 26000 . Vicar of Enford, and the parishioniers in general to the of the cous individuals who so liberally and kindly contributed towards the to them to be asoured, that their benevolence has been the meane under Providence, of restoring this ancient edifice to the sacred
purposes of Divine worship. The Church was reopened on Wedpurposes of Divine worship. The Church was re-opened on Wed-
nesday, the 27th of July, when a respectable body of the neighbourobtain sittings. The prayers were read by the Rey. persen Prince the Vicar, and Chaplain to the Masdalen Hospital, after which a
most impressive sermon was preached by the venerable LIscombs carke, Archdeacon of Sarum. A choir attended from Saliebury
Cathedral, which performed several appropriate anthems in excellent style, and the whole ceremony proved a truly kratifying and in-
teresting scene, impressing the mind with a conviction that perseteresting scene, impressing the mind with a conviction that perse-
verance and zeal meet even in this world the reward of its labour,
whrn it has for ita nhifect. thr ulory of God and good will to man.
ATAPRENDXX to thi fritill Md ;ortnining, Ist, Imprurements in the Law of Actionse 2nd, Pleas in
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ink Practical Instructions for the Privention and Treatment of the Diseases of

 nd Advanced $\Delta$ ges of Life. 12 mon .48 ong.


CITY.-SATuADAV Evening.
There has been but litte fuctuation in the Consol Market, an
the quotation for the Account at the close of business was $\$ 2 \mathrm{~A}$. the quotation for the Account at the close of business was 8281 .
In the Foreign Stocks the variation is not of much importance. Brazitian Stock has been heavy, and the price is 488: Rusion Bonds are 924 , Danish 633 , and Spanish 134 . Portuguese Bonds are 514 to 52 , and in other Stock there is nothing to notice

We have received, by express, the following account of the result
of the importnnt discussion in the French Clamber of Deputies on of the importtant tiscussion in the French Chanber of Deputies on

 con fidink in theire solitituce for all which interest, the honour and
dignity of France, passes to the order of the day
Upon odivion there appared in farouser of passing to the order of the day 221 , abainst
it $136-$ majority in favour of Ministers 85 . it 136 -majority in favour or Ministers 85 .
Plenipotentiaries in London have been anthorised by the Drussian to cede for an equinalent the riights of the German Confederation
in the Duchy ot Laxemburg, reerving the fortress and its immedi ate vicinity. This may arg, reserving the fortress and its immedi-
the defietive There is no political intelligence in the Austrian. Observer of the 1 thh, which reached us yesterday. It A contains an extract from
the the Lemberg Gazette of the 2 d , by which it appears that there re-
mained only 22 persons afflicted with cholera in that city on the previous day. From the cominencement of the disorder at Lemberg,
on the 22 d of May, to the lit of September, there had been 4, 993 cases, 2.558 recoveries, and 2,613 deaths. describe the terror prevailing in all parts of Prussia as excessive Every person who could leane Berliin has done so, and the poverty and ected. The Government depends upon the allegiance of the army ; , but if the panic of cholera spreads amon, the soldiery, as At teese much discontent texists, in consequence of the absence or
Ahe Elector from his capital, and affirs there seem to be coming to a crisis.
The Gazette of Friday contains six advertisements relative to
fires which have lately been willully caused in different parts of the country.
The Lord Chancellor was occupied in the House of Lords, yeater day morning, in hearily Dr. Lushington in the Appeal cate of the
Officers of Slate (Scotiand) $v$. the Ear of Haddington. It was understood that the Bankruptcy Court Bill would be reported to the
House as a matter of form, in order to advance it a stage before their House as a matter or forn, in order to advance it a stage before their
Lordships rose, and consequently no discussion would take place on the sulbj"cl. tenced to one year's imprisonment, Sor brutal conduct towards an
invalid, on the 16 L or Au aust, in Cripplegate Workhouse, where she was nurse. excite some interest in the public, and must at least have becn grati
fiving to the feelinzs of the parties concerned. On the occasion o the launch of the Thunderer, particular orders bad been given that

 namely, John Stoker, Esq., the Rurgeon, and James Marr Brydone,
the assivtant-surgeon, now surkeon of his Mujesty's Victualling Yard
 their strons, desire to to leancleded in the estip perpetuating the name
of the Thunderer, in which they had served with credit to themof the Thunderer, in which they had served with credit to them-
selves and distinguished honour to the country. Sir T. B. Martin
 Mubicone- Fliasy an
Reibtichuse Clerkenwell, on thin body of Mary Bunyan, alias Mary
Reeves. The husband had behaved very ill to the deceased on the diseased that they at first were of opinio
 that if she had been violently bhaken or ill. -treated, instantaneous
death would have, ensued. TTe Jury then brought in a verdict of
"W Political Hoax.-Our readers will recollect that a meeting wis advertiselt to be heid a fevv days since at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, , co consider the alterations that ought to be made
in the Irish Reform Bill before it passed into a law. Sir $W$. Bratazon, Bart., attended, and the meeting adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion, as they considered it premature. Another advertistment announced that tit would be held yesterday at the Crown and Anchor, Strand. This notice was also placarded indus.
triously and the proprietor of that Hotel not having received any order to prepare a room for the meetink, caused inquiry to be made of Sir W. Bralazon, who was named in the advertisement as chairentrance ty the tavern was, however, , vesterday morning blocked up


 $\Delta \mathrm{ESSAY}$ on INDIGESTIO, hy the same Author, sent price 6s. 6d. boards.

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brated Pr. Paley. By Heiry Best, Esq. Author of " $P$ our years in $F$ France; CONERSATONS of LiTERARY MEN and STATESMEN. Edtied


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


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 JAMBS CURTIS, of Old Fish - street being one of the people called Quakers;
doth affirm, that the whole of the affidavit of Mr. John Reeks, which relatea to






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## IMPEEIAL PARLTAMENT <br> HOUSGUFLGKDS.

MONDAY.
The Marquis of Lorbormerry mimailverted on the absence of the
Lord Chancellor, and threatened to make it the subject of formal Lord Chancellor, and thrente
accusation on Tuesday evening.
The Marquis of Westungr Thiorm petition, expressed a hop on prèsentiong the Westminster Bilh. and his hope that no re-action had taken place in the pass the
hic erved, that in one sense their Lordships, as Pzers, had no interest

The Eari of Elnon, in reference to the concluding sentence of the
Marquib of Westminster's speech, declared that he would rather die in his place than admit any such absurd doctrine. The Marquis of Loviondierny (at Lord Goderich's request) in
consequence of Earl Grey's absence on account of a death in his
family, postponed lis enquiries respecting the employment of French officers in the Belgian service till Thuraday.
The Church Pluralities Requatation Bill was read a third time and
passed. The other Bills on the table were forwarded a stage. n the table we
TUESDAY.
The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Waterloo Bridge
New Street Bill, to the Ways and Means Bill, and to other Public and Private Bills. to the Way and Means Bill, and to other Public
and The Lord Cun acellor defended himself at great length from the
charge made on the previous evening by the Marquis of Londonderry of a want of due diligence in the performance of his duties in the House and elsewhere.
The several Bills on

## WEDNESDAY

The Lord Chancellor again introduced his Bill to effect certain ch are to render the obtainink of judgments more certain. His Lordship
observed, that as the Bitl was similar to the one introduced lat Sesobserved, that as the Bill was similar to the one introduced last Ses
sion, it was not necessary for him to go into the details of it now sion, it was not necessary for him to go into the details of it now
and added, that he had consulted lawyers of the first eminence and and added, that he had consulted lawyers of the first eminence and
the greatest experience and this Bill was the result. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.
At half-past five the Lord Chancellor resumed the hearing of uman

THURSDAY
Lunatics and their Property. His Lordship said this weguiation of the three measures which he had formerly introduced to their now decided by Comerissioners in future decided was to have case the land, who he thought were more competent for such delicate
investigations. He should not go into its details fally until it was printed and some time before their Lordships, who would thus have time to give it mature consideration.
The Bill was read a first time, and
Several petitions were presented, praying to be printed.
the Reform Bill. his friends should be able to shew that the Reform Bill was and structive measure; they, however, were not hostile to all reform.
Lord Hocland remarked, that if Noble Lords wished any weight to Lord Holland remarked, that it Noble Lords wished any weight to
The Marquis of Lon donderny again brought forward the Belgian question, especially the employment of French officers in the Belgian
army ; and moved that an humble address be presented to His Majesty, prayink that he would be graciously pleased to order copies Ministers and the Governments of France and Belgium, relative to
the employment of French officers in the Belgian service, be laid before that House.
Viscount Gonerich replied that Belgium was an acknowledged Independent state, and that nothing was more common than to see
foreign officers in the armies of other nations. The Marquis of LoNDonverry rose to order, he complained that
the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack was making suggesThe Lord Chancerior waid, he would not sit in his place as a Mi
tions the nister of the Crown, and be bothered with the confused ideas of any
Noble Peer; he should be ready to defend himself against any motion
of censure.
The Marquis of Londonnerry inquired if it were in order for any
Noble Lord to prompt another during his addreas to the House? Noble Lord to prompt another during his address to the House?
The Lond Chancelor said, such a line of conduct was as strictly ships' House every day, and which were suffered from courtesy.
The Marquis of LoNDonEERY said, the Noble and Learned Lord
had made use of words in that House which he would not make use The Duke of Richmoni moved that the words of the Noble Mar quis be taken down : but at the suggestion of the Lord Cancerlar-
the motion of the Noble Duke was withdrawn. The Noble and Learned Lord bad made use of no expressions in that House which The Duke of W ELLINGToN then rose, and observed that he could
not condemn too strongly the principle of the Belgian army being officered by Frenchmen. papers if they really did exist; he adopted that line of conduct in consequence of the delicate nature of the question involved in the
motion of the Noble Marquis. He (the Lord Chancellor) offered no opinion one way or other on the propriety or impropriety of the
arrangements adopted by Eing Leopold as respected the officers of The Marquis of LoNDoNDERRy then withdrew his motion, ob-
serving, that if the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woulsack would in fuure abstain from any attacks upon him (Lord Londonderry) he
should be the layt man in their Lordships' House to give His Majesty's Ministers unnecresary trouble.
The Lond Chascrinor replicd, that he should be happy to sign a The Game Bill was read a third time and passed.
Several Petitions were presented, praying thir Lordships to pass Lo:d Accoland, in moving the third reading of the Wine Duties isions, which led to an extended conversation.
The Eal of ABERDEEN strongly opposed the principle of the Bill, it in reality a declaration of War against Portugal. The Duken WeLingaron also strongly condenined the Bill.
Lord Goonench defended the measure, and contended that The Bill, however, passed its stage.
The Lunacy Bill, which was enent back with certain amendments Their Lordships then adjourned.

## HO USE OFCOMMOA

On the motion of Mr. R. Gondon a Committee was appointed to ppoint managers to request a conference with the Lords reapecting
the amendinents which their Lordships had made in the Lunatics'
Asylum Bill, and which had been rejiected by the House. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on
the Churli Building Act. The Bill went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.
On the question that the House do resolve itself into a Committee
Of the whole House on the Scotch Reform Bill, The Cuancrleor of the Exchequer said it was the intention of the Government to kive three additioual Members to Scotland, and he The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House TUESDAY.
Sir R. Vyvyan took that occasion of putting a question to the Noble
Lord at the head of the Foreign Department. He had heard with much satisfaction that the negociations on the affiairsof Belgium had
terminated in His Majesty's Government havink obtained a promise from the Government of France that beyond a certain time fixed po rrenoh troops shoutd remain in that count
Government and the House upon this resul







 Lord Palmerscon said that, with regard to the first question, he
must yet throw himself upon the indulgence of the House in declining must yet throw himselt upon the indulgence of the House in declining
to enter into that subject. All he could answer was, that an inde-
pendecht Soverexigh, whose independence we had recosnized that an arrangement in bis own army of the means which lee thought fit to
make for the defence of his country. With regard to the second question, the Government had recived inteligence of some unfortu nate events, which, however, he hoppd had now terminated; and be
could assure the Hon. Baronet that the three forces were non acivel enkaged in the settlement of that countr
A motion for a Select Committee to enquire into the allegations
contained in contained in the petition of Mr. and Mrs. Deacle, as affectigg the
conduct of Mr. Bingham Barink, was negatived on a divisions numbers being-For the motion, 31; nagainat it, 78; majority, 47, the
Mr. Wilse moved for a return of the number of Justices of the Peace in every county, city, and town in Erigland and Walees, distin-
guishing Clergymen from laymen, and those acting under coripe authorities from those appointed by the Lord Chancellor. On the promosition to fix a day for the arcond reading of the Bank-
ruptcy Court Bill, Sir C. Wetherell intimated his intention to ruptey Court Bill, sir c. Wetherell intimated his intention to oppose
almost every part of it. In a Committee of Supply, a grant of 163,0001 . was proposed, on account of Windsor Castle and Buckingham House. A postpone-
ment of this grant was asked. till the House could see the report of
the the Committee respecting the Palaces. The grant, however, was The Sugar Refinery Act. and Mr. Burge's amendment, that it be referred to a Committee of Inquiry, occupied nearly all the remainder
of the evening. The of the evening. The report Was ultimately brought up and read,
and a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly. Mr. Burge's amend-
ment ment was nst by a majo
againat it, 125 ; majority of 12 .
THRSDAY
Mr. Crasirfon presented a petition from the Royal Dublin Society,
complaining of the reduction or the annual created an extended conversation. The petition was eventually reeceived, and ordered to be printed
Mr. Stanlex then moved resolutions declaratory that the reduction
of the salary of the President of the Board of Controul from 5000, to Mr. Gmans ha d he would not re-open the question, as he considesed it settled; its revision would more properly take place when the re-
newal of the East India Charter came under considertion newal motion was eventuatly negatived.
Mr. Stanley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Grand Jury Laws in Ireland.
No business of public interest followed, but the House sat tilledter midnight
FRIDAY.
On the motion of Sir J. C. Hoshouse the House resolved into
Committee on the Vestries Regulation Bil, in which its several piovisions occasioned considerable discrission. The most material change was in that part of the Bill which provides that the adoption
or rejection of this Bill for any particular parish shall be decided by a majerty of the paribhioners. shoold require the sanction of "two-thirds"" of the parishioners.
It wns eventually decided that the sanction of "three fifths" should be kufficient. On the motion for reading the Lords' amendments to the Game Bill,
The Chancrlon of the Excurouer moved that the amendments be adopted. He did not approve of them, but, considering the late-
ness of the season, rather than lose the benefit of what was left of ness of
the ori
ments.
Aitur
mentter an extended conversation, and much opposition to the proposition. the amendments werc finally agreed to.
The Bankruptcy Court Bill, which tollowed, was strongly opposed by Sir C. Wetherell, after its second reading had been moved by the
Attorney-General, who proposed the postponement of the Bill, and its second rending was accordingly postponed till Tuesday,
The House then went into a Committer of Supply. in which a conversation arose upon the subject of supplying the Navy by con-
tract, which was agreed to. The resolutions were ordered to be rep messake fromay.
A messake from the Lords, announced that their Lordships had agrecd to certain Billa, and passed others.
The third reading of the Churches Building Act was postponed to Mondsy next.
The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House We are informed that Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer is alout to take
upon hinseli the editorship of the Nepe Monthy Maguzine. From
the high literary repution of Mr. Bulwer and from the facitites the high literary reputation of Mr. Bulwer, and from the facilities
which will be alforded him by the station he holds in society, re think ourselves justified in expectink a periodical of the highest at-
traction. Mr. Hall, who has displayed so much ability in the recent
conduct of the Masazine, remains as his coadiul Some sorious rioting occurred at Scevenoaka on the evening of the
King's Coronation. The residences of M. Austin. Eav, at Kipping, King's Coronation. The residences of M. Austin. Esq. at Kipping
ton, and Mr. Kelson, surkeon, were attacked by a nob, sevel
hundred strong, who destroyed windows, Iurniture, and other prohundred strong, who destroyed windows, Lurniture, and other base
perty to the amount of 4001. or 5001 . Some of the ringleaders beal
been appreliended, and are now in Maidstone gaol tor trial at the New Pubuications.- We are requested to state that the followings
works are on the cve of publication, namely, The 4ih No. of It. Jameson's Memoirs of the Beauties of the Court of Kink Charles II.
embellished with four superi Portraits; the Earl of Munstergce count of his Campaign in Portukal; and Mr. Burke's long-anno, pari-
Dictionary of the Peerages, extinct, dormant, und in abyeyance prite
cularising the members of each family, and brinkink the linesge throukh either collaterals or females, down to existing hobility.
thus in many instances connecting the new with the ollin notily
 Wales.
 tant peals of thunder. until between eleven and twelve o'clock, wion
the rain came down in torrents, and continued without internifgion
lor upwards of two hours. Thursdyy morning, some milkmen going to milk their cows. discovered three of them dead under a trep, 保e
the poor animals had taken shelter, in a field between Hendon and Hampstead. At Edkeware a valuable horse was sicinty of Battle
wakkon on its road to London. The houses in the vicity
Brid Bushed from completely inundated from the Hampstead and Highate hills, and the occupent
rene of the lower perts of the houses were compelled to take sheiter, 1 larse
of them in the first floors, so sudden and rapid was the flood. Alate
fire. ball fell in Portland Town, Resent's Park, but fortunately without doing any injury. Several larke trees in Kensington Gartidg.
are entirely stripped of their leeves by the efficts of the lightning. ported for seven years for stealing twopence ! An alarming fire broke out last week in a barn full of corn, on the
premises of Benjamin Steer, at Limpsfield, Surrey, near Westerham, which completely burnt it down, together with the prod rice of twops
acres of peaze and beans. A new hop-kiln. with ten pockets of hop ready for market, was also the work of some vile incendiary, as th
6001 . No doubt this was the was seen on fire tin three different parts.



 THE BRITISH noMINIOIS IN NORTH AMERICA.
Theciading an Account of the Present Slaie of Uper and Lower Canada, New
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 Aug. 1833.



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To ConRESPONDENTS
 Correspondent.
Parliament.

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, October 2.

Their Majesties have left town. The King held a Levee on Wednesday, and Knighted a considerable number
of Gentlemen, and held an Investiture of the Bath. On Thursday their Majesties visited Blackwater.
IT will be seen, with very great satisfaction, that at the the second reading of the odious Bill in the House of Lordsthe second reading of the odious Bill in the House of Lords-
during the ceremony of investiture of the Knights of the during the ceremony of investiture of the Knights of the
Bath, appointed or raised to the different grades of that Bath, appointed or raised to the different grader, on the occasion of the coronation, the individual
order,
placed by the Sovereign at lis right hand, and from whom placed by the Sovereign at his right hand, and from whom
his MAJESTY received the Sword of State with which the honours were conferred, was no other than his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND-a more pointed exhibition
of the Royal feeling could scarcely have been made, and it is thought that this practical illustration of his Majestr's real sentiments, on the subject of Reform, has not a little
hastened the winding up of affairs, and the preparations hastened the winding up of affairs, and the preparati
which are in progress for certain retirements from office. Which are in progress for certain retirements from ofice.
After the levee and investiture, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of COMBERLAND gave a splendid dinner at St. James's, at which were present-
The Duke and Duchess of Gordon, the Duke of $W$ The DUke and Ducheess of Gordon, the Dute of Wellington, the
Marcuis and Marchionespof Salisbury, he Marquis and Marchioness
of Londonderry, the Marguis of Clandor, Earl and Countess Bathurst.


As the important moment approaches in which the CoNstitution is to be saved or overthrown-when the INNOVATORS are to destroy, or the conservators to
maintain, the glorious fabric to which every country in the maintain, the glorious fabric to which every country in the
civilized world has for ages looked with veneration and envy the anxiety and interest of those who "care for England" rapidly and powerfully increases.
THAT THE LORDS WILL DO
vo FEAR-and we will do the present Government the is No FRAR-and we will do the present Government the justice to believe that such measures have been taken as will
amply secure the public peace against the efforts of the thieves and vagabonds who are the most active and promi-
nent scoundrels in the cause of REvouvtion. Nothing will nent scoundrels in the cause of revolution. Nothing will
please Lord Grey better than an opportunity to break with please Lord GREY better han an opportunity to brenk with FrANKENSTIENS he has been vain enough to create.
Some able and powerful pamphlets have just appeared, in which facts are detailed, and statements made, the truth and accuracy of which are incontrovertible, not only from the page of history, but from scenes now acting. May the Lords
be certigied of the duty they have to do, and the peril that pe certified of, the duty they have to do and the peril that
araits them if they finch! All the bombast of the Timesarraits them if they flinch! All the bombast of the Times-
all the insults it inflicts-all the threats it conveys-areall the insults it inficts-all the threats it conveys-are-
what?--worns-words-worDs!-Written by one inan, perhaps two; but would any Lord living consent to be either
taught or bullied by any one or two individuals writing a taught or bullied by any one or two individuals writing a
newspaper?-The ilhing is contemptibly absurd. "Oh,", says some old lady, " but the Times says this-and the Times
says that:" What would the poor old body think of it, if says that :" What would the poor old body think of it, it
she were told that any Mr. HigGins, or Mr. FigGins, or she were told that any Mr. Higgins, or Mr. Figgins, or
Mr. Wigins said exactly the same thing? Why she would langh at the man, or vote him mad. Is it because a man arms himself with a pen, and shints himself up, and writes himsenf WE, that one of the Estates of the realm
The Press has a tremendons influence we admit; but a newspaper which is conducted by an individual-even were
he the Lord IIgh Chancellor of England himselfcould not affect the House of Lords. Even if the impossibility were to occur of a LORD Chancellor devoting sone portion
of his time to threaten the order to which he strangely beof his time to threaten the order to which he strangely be-
longs, and to be impertinent, and impatient, and even scurrilous, in a newspaper, what effect would it have upon
the Peers? Such a Lord CHANCELLOR would no doubt be just as impertinent, just as impatient, and just as scurrilous -(parliamentarily scurrilous)-in his place on the Wool-
sack; and, as far as respect for station and talent goes, we sack; and, as ar as respect for station and talent goes, we
think such a Lord Chancellor on the Woolsack a much think such a Lord ChANCELLOR on the Woolsack a much
more powerful person than in the columus of a newspaper. ore powerful person than in the columns of a newspaper.
Well, then, what is to alarm the Londs? They are told
the Times that such dangers impeud as are even unsealkin the Times that such dangers inpend as are even unspeakable, and all the rest of it, when the plain facts before our
eyes give the lie to their assertions. In the City of London eyes give the lie to their assertions. In the City of LONDON
-in Westminster-in Southwark, all thrir meetings were complete failures. What then, we ask again, are the
alarming things? --Words, WorDs, Worns!?!, were complete fallures. What then, we ask a
alarming things?-WorDs, Wons, Words
What are the encouraging things? -FActs,
Ficts. Pass this, Bill, and the cimentry is gone.
Some of this bin slips' consideration whirln we would anduce for their Lordships' consideration we find in a pamphlet published yester-
day, called "A Few Words to the Lords and the People about Reform." We extract them-for facts are facts, find
them where wer may : them where we may :-
"We are desirous to ascertain from every source, heyond our own personal means, the real feeling; not to satisfy ourselves, but to
a - sure the Lonns, that all the bullying and intimidation wlich are held up to them, in order to make them flinch from their duty and their country, is the mere vapouring of a herd of garretteers; aided in the cause ought to in the cause ought to be watched, not less jenlously by its enemice
than by its friends, who will find, perhaps too late, that the activity than by its friende, who will find, perhaps too late, that the activity
of their ehameleon-like champion is only intended to put them in a of the ir ehameleon-like champion is only intended to put them in a
place where he may have the opportunity of trampling upon them, and sitting uppn them, as we have already seen he did upon the in.
sulting letter of Cord Gery, in which his Lordhip offered him the Gltorncy-Gencralship, having previously tendered, on his knees al Cost, the seals to the Tory Lord Lrwphunst.
"In addition to all the other proofs of the etate of popular feeling
let us subjoin a note from 'Obeervations on the Letters to the Lords;' which we find at page 34 of that able pamphlet, when, in speaking of the demonstration of the sentiments of the Universities,
it says:- We Whig Univeraty of Cambridge in the late election. At Oxford, the demonstration of opinion has been still more deaided, and chiefly mighty wather have beca expected to take a rash and generous ceat
it was attenytted, among the indergraduates, to make up a purse for the support of the ministerial candidates; but only seventeen at-
tended the meetinn, and their contributions amounted to but 451.; while a counter eflort on the part of the oppositionista produced, in a short:space of time, a subscription of not less than $800 l$. The Debat-
ing-Society again, composed of almosf all the distinguished young ing-Society again, composed of almosf all the cistinguished young
men from the different colleges, in a diacusion on the Reform ques tion, divided in the proportion of ninety to thirty; (or thereabouts), Reform generally. Nay, even among the less scholastic ranks of the East India College at Hailes bury, we have heard that a similar de bate shewed, by its result, a like preponderance of opinion on the
"Since the above was written, Lord MaHoN bas presented a petition to Parliament against the Reform Bill, signed by 770 of the bachelors and undergraduates at Oxford, or about three-fourths of all the junior members of the University. And with reference to the late division in the Debating Society there, , is Lordship directed the attention of the House to the fact, that the samef Society, when the of the seniors of the University, decided for portion $f$ ors of the with those supported by the heads of the colleges, AND THE MASORIT is as Traee to ove.

## "Where then is all <br> 號

 is rights and propertety, but their property; and every man from is staunch and firm to the Constitution, and staunch to the King, he be staunch to the Constitution."Is it not beyond all credibility, that these rascally preachers of sedition, these blasphemers of God, these revilers of hereditary rights, these blustering advocates of the legitimate source of popular power, should be crouching and crawling round the King, and claiming his name unconstitutionally to support a measure which must and will
eventually destroy the Kingly Ofice for ever! eventually
presently.
" 6 While

While we speak of the duty of the Lords, (and to this point we have come, let us consider, first, the duty-the constitutional duty he beauty of that Constiturion which. Let us ask, in what consint world for ages, but in that equal division of power vested in the King the Lords and the Coinmons?
"Let us, before we enter into details connected with passing events and before we proceed to particularize, submit to the reader the general views and opinions of men, at least as competent to form a judgment of the value of the Constitution as Mr. Pearson, the attor-
ney; Mr. Savage, the livery stable-keeper; Mr. Key, the well ney; Mr. Savage, the livery stable-keeper; Mr. Key, the well known stationer; or Mr. Thompson, the equally well known gin
seller. Blackstone (mutilated in one of the low press pamphlet from a high quarter in the ministry), eays, • These are the constituent parts of a Parliament-the King, the Lords spiritual and tempo ral, and the Commons;-parta, of which each is so necessary, that bind the subject. Whatever is cnacted lor law by one or by two only of the three, is no statute, and to it no regard is due, unless a matter This extract from Mlacestone is extracted from a Radical pam phlet, 一into the loathsome Times, -as an argument against the Lords as if a Bill going up to the Lords were a finte ennctment, and as if the
dissent from that Bill by them should not invalidate it for becoming an Act of Parlianent.
A. Why did not the

- Why did not the great -_ (shall we properly designate him or only call him Lorn?) who thus endeavoured to misconstrue and misapply this pasaage in Blackstone, give tha', which immediately
follows? We do not stop to ask, becuuse we know; but we beg the ceader's attention, if not to the passage, to the authority from whence the passage is derived; and beg to attract his notice to the Journals of the House of Commonn upon the only occasion of Lords.
"Read this attentively
Extract from the .Iournals of the House of Commons. Jan. 4, 16489. dered to be sliut, and no member suffered to go out of it; then cbate began, which ended in the following Resolution :bled, do declare that the People are, under Gon, the orisinal of al just power.
" ' And do also declare, that the Conmons of England in Parliament assembled, being chosen by, and representing the people, have supreme power.
declare, that whatsoever is cnucted or declared for len ath the people of this nution are concluded thereby force of a lavi; and sent and
hereunto.
"This is what that eloquent attorney, Mr. Pearson, cal'ed, in one of his harangues the other day, 'putting the House of Lords into
Schedule A.' So it was; and let us see what happened next On he 6 ho J . So it was; and let us see what happened next. On oint thars point, th
tfon:-
": 0

Ordered,-That the Commissioners nominated in the Acts for reating a High Court of Justice for the trying and judging of
Charles Stuant, King of England, do mect on the Isth instant, at harles Stuat, King of Engiand, do mect on the
two oclock in the afternoon, in the Painted Chamber.'
"This, Reader, is the first Acr which the Parliament passed Lords.
"On the 9th of January, the House of Commons caused a new
"On the 20 th of January, a Reform Bill was presented to the
"On
House of Commons, and on the 30th of the same month, the King of
Enciland was beheaned at Whitehale:
"Now here is no theory-here is no argument, no flourish, no prognostication;--this is matter of history;-King Charies was a
kind, weak man, and conceded, and conceded, and was beheaded. kind, weak man, and conceded, and conceded, and was beheaded.
Lous the Sixtientr was just such another, and he was behcaded no. And what were the results? In both cases, arbitrary rule, des. potic sway, bloodshed, misery, and wretchedness, succeeded to these regal murders; and in both cases the earliest possible return of
monarchical power succeeded them: in England to the rightful heir, monarchical power succeeded them: in England to the
and in France to an absolute tyrant in the first instance.
"It is clear, from the extracts we have made from the Parliament ${ }^{-}$ ary Journals, that the moment the links which bind the estates of the realms are broken, the whole chain must fall to pieces. If the 'What is a patent but parchment?-what a seal but wax?'-so said some of the levelling Members of Parliament while discussing the ights of corporate bodies to vote. What is the patent of Lord Westilinsteb, or of Lord Dover, or Lord Dinorben, or of Lord anybody else, but parchment and wax ? Come to the materiality: what are higher tinings? what is the King's throne but arr armed chair? what his Crown but a cap? Go higher still: what are visible attributes but emblems of something far above materiality ? Let
thie principle go on, and see where the country will be in six months
and blood will run in the kennels; our wives will be debauched; our daughters ravished in the streets; the churches will be desecrated as Boniomme (the object of the French nation's love) desecrated those of Portugal. The bankers and merchants will be plundered-the blazings of fire and the gleamings of swords will be seen-and the " Lord Gacr is the proudent of the proud, and hate
"Lord GREY is the proudest of the proud, and hates the scoundrels whose "sweet voices" he has courted; they will force him to
all but the last measures-he will then resist, and will fall among the first victims to their vengeance; and the ghostly head which his the ordered imagination occasionally presents itself to his sight, wil not satisfy the bloody myrmidons whom he has stooped to encourage What did this very Lord Grey himeelf say in the House of Lords now to be denounced by him and his friends; or, what is even still more degrading, to be increased at their suggestion and dictationwhat did he say in his place, in the year 1827? Why, this he said:I stand here one of a body, who, while protecting the interest of the public, are, if necessary, to control the people them-.
selves; whose duty it is not to give way to clamour, but to oppose themselves without fear or hesitation to every measure
of which they disapprove. If we are told that by altering the Bill we oun the hey disapprove. If we are told that by altering the Bill w run the risk of having one still worse forced upon us, we are not to
suffer ourselves to be intimidated by that threat. If a worse Bill come, let us take it into our deliberate consideration; let us amend it if possible; and if we cannot make it a good Bill, let us with the same resolution and firmness oppose it, and ensure its final rejection. If there is to come a contest between this House and a great body of the people, my part is taken. I ame one of an order which is bound to will stand or fall with the order to which I belong.'

- Spluttering bombast! empty pride! He, the mau who said this four years ago, now heads a party in the state which endeavours to run down his order, and leads a faction, leagued by every means " But, to go higher than Earl Grex, or Baron Duras, the Earl of Mungter, let us go to His Gracious Majesty, or even the Earl of Munster, let us go to His Gracious Majesty himself-
a presumption which we should not have ventured upon, but that a presumption which we should not have ventured upon, but that
His Majesty's name has been hawked about in the House or Conmoss, in the most unceremonious manner ; and upon every hustings, and in every pothouse in the empire.
"When did Kina Wililam the Fourth ever express himself favourable to Reform. until Lord Gher, -finding the Right Hon. Mr. Thompson, and Lord Althorp, and Sir James Gahham, and the rest of them, were beaten to shivers, that there was no budget, no
means of gaining money, and a certainty that they could not keep iu place six gienis money, and a certaint-harted Monarch to give the usual sanction to his Ministers, who proposed this Bill. There did His Majesty sit (in the House of Lordy) for years and years, and cated the vared the navy, and supported the slave trade; he looked after he?-His Royal Highness was Heir presumptive to the Thronel Indecd, with respect to the interests and independence of the House of Peers, we have it in our power to quote a speech of His Majesty's which will not make a bad pendant, or companion, to that which we have already cited of Lerd Grey's. The Speech of the Fing's to which we allude, was in favour of the Slave-Trade. and was delivered
in the House of Lords on the 3d day of May, 1792, and contained in the House of Lords on
the following paragraph:
"' 'Another circumstance had great weight with him,' (the DUKE OF CLARENCE), namely, that an implicit obedience
to the dictates of the House of Comons, nuch as he as an to the dictates of the House of Commons, much as he as an
individual Peer nespected that House, would render the House of Peers useless, and the's the natural and constituent balance in the Constitution
WOULD NEVER ENDURE
"These were the words of His present Majesty, King William
"But all feelings, all principics, all rules, are to be set aside, to carry a measure about which nobody cared one sixpence until the present ministers, then in opposition, stirred the question by every
means in their power, in order to defeat the then ministry, little dreaming that, from a mistakien delicacy on the part of the Duke of Wellingtos, they would soon have the takk of overturning
the Constitution forced upon themgelyes by the Radicals, into the Constitution forced upon themselves by the Radicals, into
whose arms they threw themselves when they had neither power nor responsibility, and whom, now that they have, they cordially deapise, and are most ansion tio get rid of. And such is the absurdity, such the besotted idiotcy of these leveliers and revole-
tioniste, that at the very moment when they are yelling and shrieking ngainst the mockery of representation in the House of Commons, because certain Lords can influence the election of some of its
members, they are calling upon the King to make members of the House of Londs, in order to carry a constitutional question, which without these rotten members, never could be carried at all
"The disrespect which the mob are taught to express for the Upper House of Parliament, is the natural consequence of the shameful and impudent insults which the Ministers have cast upon the
Lower House. What but Whig impudence and Radical assurance Lower House. What but Whig impudence and Radical assurance
could have induced Lord Lambtos, and Lord Grey, and the rest of them, not only to nominate the job-commissioners to carry their country in their inquisitorial capacity, before the odious Bill, under the power of which alone they could be appointed or presume to act, the power of which alone they could be appointed or presume to ach
had been read even a second time in the Ilouse of Commons?
"Was any conduct during the Protectorate more insolent than

We have borrowed largely from this Pamphleteer, but the more numerous the sources whence we draw support and assistance at this crisis the better; and in pursuance of
that view, we select from Mr. CкокER’s speech, as we find it in the Mirror of Parliament, a few observations with feeling and express a different anticipation, contain the most cogent arguments and the most eloquent appeals that"I have," said the Right Hon. Gentleman, " always reparded as the peculiar constitutional excellence of the House of Lords, that it removed from the immediate impulse of that popular excitemen
which will occasionally disturb the judgment of every free peoplewhich, vernment. is felt in constitution and nature of a representais House. On that august assembly neither hollow flattery nor insulting menaces will have any effect; they know and appreciate their station to to
their duties. Firm in their own hereditary honour, they are not their duties. Firm in their own hereditary honous, they
be blown about by squally gusts of popular inconsistency
contaminatis fulget honoribus,
Nec sumit aut ponit secures,
Arbitrio popularis auræ.
Arbitrio popularis auræ.
"Why is it that a Constitution so democratic in some of its generaf principles as ours, has yet invested one branch of the Legislature with such aristocratical privileges? Why is the Peerage surf why are with such transcendent distinctions of personal dignity $?$ and whedi-
these personal distinctions still further enhanced by being hereditary? phersonal distinctions are they robed in ermine, and reverenced as the higheest
thy
intercourse, with a degree of respect that may seem almost unbe-
coming a free people? and why, as a public body, do we surround coming a
them with some portion of that majesty-I had almost said that sancprivilege to hold their august assembly? All these distinctions are privierred on them less for their sakesj than for ours. They are thus honourably segregrated from their fellow-citizens, that they may not be involved in the vortex of the popular current. They are rased so high that they may have a more extensive view-that they
may be able to exercise a calmer judgment, and to form a more deliberate opinion on the crowded and tumultuous scenes which may b passing below them.
"These are considerations upon which the superiority of the Lords is acquiesced in by the Commons of Enyland-these are the reasons
that the Members of this House, admitting no personal superiority that the Members of this House, admitting no personal superiority
in any man or body of men, are content to follow you, Sir, when, with in any man or body of men, are content to follow you, Sir, when, with
a kind of proud huinility, we present ourselves at the Bar of the House a kind of proud huminty, we present ourselves at the Bar of the House reign. Are we degraded-are we humiliated by this?-No-we, who
are inferior to none in this country, and superior to those of any other country which is not free, do not think ourselves degraded by thus giving the example of order and obedience to all the other gradations steady working of the political machine, and by joining our cheerful consent in the full and accordant harmony which results from and attests the well-regulated influences of every constitutional power.
"In what crisis of public affairs will it ever be permitted to the "In what crisis of public affairs will it ever be permitted to the
Peers to exercise their deliberative functions if it be denied to them now? or are they henceforward to understand that they must confine their independence to amending a Turnpike Act, or criticising a
Bankrupt Bill? Such trifles for a little longer they may be allowed Bankrupt Bill? Such trifles for a little longer they may be allowed
to employ themselves upon; but as a deliberative council of the nation, their functions are at an end for ever, if, either from error of judgment or by poorness of spirit, they should on this occasion be intimidated or misled from the exercise of their constitutional rights. of the Lords has been created. On great and vital questions, when the parties in the state and the people in the country are strongly divided and violently agitated, the Lords should intervene, like
judges or arbitrators, oo see that the matter in dispute be discussed judges or arbitrators, to see that the matter in dispute be discussed
with temper, and decided by justice; and surely there never was a with temper, and decided by justice; and surely there never was a deliberate judgrment, than that which is now in discussion;-a ques-
tion which divides the public mind more than any question that has ever occurred, -a question on which public opinion was so nearly
balanced, that, as I before stated, out of 36,000 electors who polled at various contests in the last election, there was only a majority of
1,600 found in favour of it;-a question in which the opinions of Members of this House differ to an extent never known before-a question on which the late Parliament was divided, in the proportion
of 302 to 301 (the miserable unit, by which the majority was gained, being of a character on which, if this were the time, I should have
much to say)-a question the most important that has ever agitated much to say)-a question the most important that has ever agitated more important than that of the Revolution of lG8s, or of the settle-
ment of the crown of these realins on the House of Hanover! It is on such a question, and it is in such circumstances, that the House of Lords ought to feel that their intervention is peculiarly appro-priate,-I will even venture to say, indispensably necessary-this is
the conjuncture for which they were especially constituted;-this is the hour of trial-not so much of our trial, as of theirs; - this is the
final contest on which they must decide, if they hope ever to decide again;-this is the struggle, from which they must rise victorious, orrise no mor
"Sir, I hav "Sir, I have been educated in a constitutional reverence for the
House of Lords, -second in ord"r, but not differing in principle
from that which feel for the Tomer House of Lords,-second in ordirr, but not diflering in principle
from that which I feel for the Throne. I see in that august body the real connecting bond between the King and the people-the con-
eervative principle of our mixed Constitution. I respect the functions which have been allntted to it; and I am proud of the integrity
and courage with which it has exercised them. I have rejoiced to and courage with which it has exercised them. I have rejoiced to
see the honour with which it is regarded, and which it has deserved, by a long and not merels unblemished, but splendid course of public
gervice-1 have augured well for the permanence of our national prosperity when I have scen this Assembly successively transferring. prosperity when I have scen
as it were, to the House of Lords, as pledges of confidence-I had
almost said of aflection-our brightest ornaments. I have exulted to see the mosteminent talents and services in this House rewarded, in the public opinion and in their own, by the dignity of the Peerage;
and to believe that any public man, whatever might be his abilities and to believe that any public man, whatever might be his abilities
and his services, would-until, perhaps, within the last few days-
have considered that dignity as a species of national recompence for have considered that dign
the highest public merit.
"These are the feelings with which I am actuated towards the Peerage, and these are the feelings which inspire me with confidence
that, on the great matter now in question, the House of Lords will that, on the great matter now in question, the House of Lords will
exercise its accuatomed wisdom - will exert its ancient fortitude, and
will vindicate will vindicate its hereditary honour; but if it were possible that
insults and menaces should deter them from their duty-if intimidainsults and menaces should deter them from their duty-if intimida-
tion should shake them-if fear, in the mark of prudence, should mingle amongst them--if they could forget their most sacred duty in
the mean the mean calculations of personal advantage-if they were to aban-
don that post for the defence of which they have been specially endon that post for the defence of which they have been specially en-
rolled, and by anticipation rewarded-if, for a phantom of precarious
safety safety, they should part with the solid power with which they are
invested, and thus exhibit themselves equally unworthy and unfit for invested, and thus exhibit themeselves equally unworthy and unfit for
the duties to which the Constitution destines themspite of all my ancient feelings and predilections, I too would be against a House of Lords.
thesis has been suguested to firmness of the House of Lords, but by the budacious and unconstitutional menaces by which they are assailed, and the false, hypocritical,
and poisonous advice by which they have been insulted. They will and poisonous advice by which they have been insulted. They will
despise and defeat both; and if they are in their consciences con-
vinced that the Bill is vinced that the Bill is, as I believe it to be, pregnant with national
calamity-they will resist all menaces, defeat all fraud, and will
boldly boldly and bravely, and, as becomes the Barons of England, reject the Bind.
"And what will follow ?-Blood-plunder-civil war ?-No, Sir ; "And what will follow ?-Blood-plunder-civil war ?-No, Sir;
the very supposition is a libel on the people,--nay, I would say, on
the friends of the Bill; for what hope could we have that they would reverence a new Constitution, who would thus, on the first provoca-
tion, violate the old? Will future laws bind the and wicked enough to overthrow that exist? No. Sir; even if the people of England be as devotedly enamoured of the Bill as they
are (I believe falsely) represt might (lament falsely) represented to be, they would-however they
mailure, still reverence the constitutional authority had suspended its progress. urged again and again on. It might be reproduced-rediscussedurged again and again on our attention with all the warmth of zeal
and all the force of conviction-but we should have no appeal to $\rightarrow$
But if I could for a moment admit the probability of such an ex-
tremity, what should be its effeets on our minds but only to invigorate
and fortify $u s$ to resistance? If force is to be employed, where will
it end? If directed againg t:

King and the Commons? When the Peers shall be expelled from
their cerule chairs, shall we be allowed to sit on these benches? How long was it after the House of Lords had been abrogated, that Cnomwecl burst armed into this place, and, standing almost in the spot whence I am addressing, commanded his soldiers to 'take away this bauble.' (The Honourable Member, who was standing near the table, here seemed to touch the mace.) Let those, above all, who would
countenance the employment of force, beware. Violence done to the Lords would be a sure prelude of violence to the Commons. Does history, does experience, afford a single instance in which those who had incited a rabble to outrage and spoliation, were not, in their turn, and at no long interval, sacrificed by the passions which they them-
selves had inflamed,--unlamented victims of atrocities which their selves had inflamed,-unl
own folly had instigated ?
own folly had instigated ?
"The House of Lords have often found themselves in contradiction to the will of the majority of the people, but they were firm; and
when the frenzy of the moment had subsided, the sobered voice of when the frenzy of the moment had subsided, the sobered voice of power. Thus it was at the Revolution, and thus again at the establishment of the House of Hanover. How infinitely less important were those once engrossing questions, to tocide!-Those were temporary, almost, I might say, personal questions, which would have naturally decayed with the progress of time, and died with the men by whom they were raised; but the present question involves principles of eternal application, which may be felt in all times, and by the remotest posterity. Let us emu-
late the wise and noble courage of our ancestors, and act, in this late the wise and noble courage of our ancestors, and act, in this great and vital question, with the same judgment and constancy that luded:-they are gone, and we are going!-but let us take care luded:-they are gone, and we are going!-but let us take care that, like them, we leave the Constitution of our country unimpaired
behind us. Let us take care that, when we ro, we may look upon our course with a self-approving conscience-let us have the pride and the consolation of having preserved those institutions which we in
the herited from our fathers, and of having transmitted to our children the same liberty, the same glory, and the same prosperity which our our tomb that opprobrious epitaph which was applied to a Parliament in ancient days, of having been Parliamentum insanum. If such opprobium is to attach to any portion of this House, it will, at least, not be the Honourable Friends who sit round me, who, without any prospect of power, and, I believe, I may add, without any wish for any wish, of any other reward than the approbation of our own con sciences, have defended, to the best of our manhood, that Constitu tion, which we believe to be inseparably united, linked, and, as it
"If the Bill be rejected by the House of Lorda in
"If the Bill be rejected by the House of Lords in the execution of its constitutional duty, the Commons will, I confidently anticipate not be wanting in theirs. We will pay to the decision of the other
House the respect which we demand for our own. We will exhibit House the respect which we demand for our own. We will exhibit
for the imitation of the pcople an instance of that constitutional suborfor the imitation of the people an instance of that constitutional subor-
dination which is the basis of all society, and we shall, by our predination which is the basis of all society, and we shall, by our pre-
cepts and example, teach them that, without such a gradation of obecepts and example, teach them that, withoutsuch a gradation of obe-
dience to law and of acquiescence in authority, no country can have any guarantre for its peace, its prosp
independence, or its domestic liberty.
independence, or its domestic liberty.
"I deny not that the prospect before us is awful-I am not blind to the darkness of the tempest which seems gathering around us, but I but clear serenity; I hail its prophetic brilliancy, and feel inspired by a sacred hope, that by its saving guidance we shall weather the gale, and ride triumpliant through the storm.

With this extract we must conclude-serionsly imploring the Lords to exercise the right which they constitutionally possess to rescue the People, not less than the King,
from one of the greatest perils that ever thrcatened our blessed Country.

In a long article of "My Lord's" in the Times of yes. terday, to shew that Her Majesty is not an Anti-Reformer (which implies that the King is really friendly to
Reform-as great a falsehood as ever was broached), we find the following paragraph :-
"It is notorious that on the Catholic Question the Household were compelled (no matter how disposed) to vote for the Duke of
Wellingron. Lord Grey, then, if he wishes to abate this pernicious Wellingron. Lord Grey, then, it he wishes to abate this pernicious
nuisance, will, without losing another hour, just call upoh the State nuisance, will, without losing another hour, just call upoh the State
servants of Her. Majesty's Household (beginning, as a mark of respect for his high office, with Lord Howe) to declare whether they will pledge themselves to support the king's Government on this
occasion or not, and, in the latter case, will at once dismiss them occasion or not, and, in the latter case, will at once dismiss them
before the second reading. The slander on the Quexs, then, having been drummed out of society, may prove a lesson to future dabblers in libel, that Royal reputation is somewhat of a dangerous game.
Those who recollect the attack of the Times a few days since upon the amiable and virtuous Duchess of KENT will
langh outright, we should think, at this serious warning of the Learned Editor. As to the recommendation to the Minister to prove the popularity of the Reform Bill by forcing EVERYBODY to vote for it, and making somebodies out of cal-but, suppose in the struggle for" drumming out," Lord GREY should prove to be the drummee instead of the drummer -and, suppose that Her Majesty should say again, as she not beremoved-What will the Minister do then? Lord How is a Nobleman, in whom the Queen justly has connexion, if not a relation, of IIer MAJESTY-reasons quit sufficient-if the QUEEK is to be driven by an arbitrary Minister into giving any reasons-for retaining or discarding the Officers of her Household.
Why, is not this admirable? The Times decries the principle of making the Queen a political partizan in the country against the Bill, and yet desires that Her Majesty was the Queen's Chamberlain before the villainous measure was thought of-If IIer Majesty consents to his removal, it is only on political grounds, and therefore Her Majesty lends herself to party and faction, by punishing a faithful and devoted servant, to aid and abet the agitators and radicals There is no parallel between the cases of the Royal Househeld in the Duke of Wellington's timeand the present. The King's Household has already been scraped and scored and dismissed and removed, according to Lord Grey's will and pleasure; but there is now a QUEEN; with her House-
hold Lord GREY is, besides being too good a politician hold Lord GREY is, besides being too good a
surely much too gallant a nobleman to interfere.
If anybody doubted what we have always distinctly de-
clared, "that the friends of Reform" are the Queen Cano-
line, Despard, Thistlewood, Carlile, and Taylor
faction, the Times of yesterday will undeceive them, as it exhibits, with something like an air of triumph, the sympathetic connexion between the two great attempts at subversion and revolution.
"We are happy to sce that the same spirit of independence which
animated the people of Hammersmith during the period of Queek Caroline's perseccution, still continues to exist. At a very numerous
and respectable meeting of the inhabitants on Thursday last, after some very aevere animadversions on the conduct of the curate, who
is paid by the parishioner, and who had refused to allow the call of
vestry to be read in the church, a very spirited petition to the House vestry to be rea
of Iords was unn

IT is said that His Majesty intends to confer the honour of Knighthood upon all the inhabitants of both sides of the
streets through which the Royal procession passed to the Coronation.
The effect produced upon Mr. Ewart, the Member for Liverpool, when he saw the Sword of State, moie dreadful to his sight than that of Damocles, impending over his head at the Levee on Wednesday, was most amazing-"Good God, Sir," said the affrighted Gentleman, "don't Knight me, Sir-it is the Mayor, not me." "Which is the Mayor, then," said His Majesty-"Here, Sir," said his Worship, and kneeling down, sulmitted to the painful operation with the most be-
coming fortitude.
It will be seen that every preparation is making by the Ministers for shutting up shop; the Supply is hurried on, as the House of Commons is told, that it cannot possibly be delayed any longer; and all the minor arrangements are ready for packing off
Lord GREY will resign, on the rejection of the Bill, and several of his immediate followers. We suspect a Ministry will be formed, who will be prepared with a measure of Reform, founded upon the propositions of Lord Brougham, who, like everybody else of common intellect, sees the entire like everybody else of common intell
impracticability of the present scheme.
We think Lord Grey quite wise in backing out; he has made a shew of doing something-he has got the Garter, Cabinet office for his cousin by marriage-an Under-Secretaryship for one son, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for another the -a Commandership for a third son-the Grand Cross of (who Bath, extra, and the Guelphic Or the taking of Mar (inique, in 1792 ) seen a shot fired since the a Lordship of the Admiralty, another son-in-law a Secretaryship--he has got his brother the Deanery of Hereford, and his brother-inlaw the Bishopric of Derry-and another brother-in-law has gotan Embassy-and he has let his haunted house in Berke-ley-square. to Lord Brougham. Having done all which,
it appears, as we have already said, that his Lordship should it appears, as we have already said, that his Lordship should
now rest from his labours; and we most sincerely wish him now rest from his labours; and we most sincerely wish him
health and happiness to enjoy the otium cum dignitate of health and happiness to enjoy the otium cum dignitate of
Howick, in the bosom of his amiable and accomplished family.

In the Sydney Gazette, of the 19th April, appears a Government order, prohibiting the trade in "Iuman Heads," which has been carried on oo very considerable extent
between the Masters of Vessels trading to New Zealand and the natives.
The humanity which has prompted this order is extremely
laudable, but it will turn out a very great disappoinent laudable, but it will turn out a very great disappointment to the Right Ilon. Mr. Thompson, Lord John Russell, Mr. Creevey, and several other Gentlemen, who had sent out a liberal Commission for a supply of those most useful
articles, of which no party of individuals ever stood so articles, of which no party of individuals ever stood
much in need as His MAJEsty's present Government.
OUR accounts from Donsetshine are, in the highest
degree, satisfactory. The numbers on the Poll, when the last despatch came away, were-
Ponsonb
Ashley

| $\mathbf{2 7 1}$ |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 4 3}$ |

## Majority <br> 28

When it is recollected how short a time has elapsed since Lord Ashley commenced his canvass, and that Mr. PortmaN's voters (in favour of Mr. Ponsonby) all reside near Dorchester, the smallness of the Radical majority will be
considered a present triumph, and a certain earnest of eventual success.
A still more gratifying duty, even than registering their numbers, devolves upon us. We are enabled to state, disparticular district of the feeling is changed; and that in one the late Mr. Calcraft, 131 have promised Lord Ashley and the remainder have declared their intention of not voting at all.

As the Reform Bill will be debated in the IIouse of Lords tho-morrow, we think it not unadvisable to print the names of already voted in the IIouse of Commons on the same ques-tion-who have been either promoted in, or raised to the Peerage for the purpose of maintaining and supporting a Pure Government and a Constitutionalreform:-
Earl Grosenor to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the title of Marquiso of Westminsterq.
Earl Baenalbine to be a Marquis of the United Kingdon, by the Eartles of Earl ol Ormelie and Marquis of Breanalinane.
Earl Cassilis to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the title
 Earl of CAMPERDOWN.
dom called Ireland, by th be an Earl of that part of the United KingLom called Ireland, by the title of Ranpurly.
Lord
Georitain, by the title of Earl of Burlington.
The Marquis of Heanfort to be a Baron of the United Kingdom,
by the title of Baron Kenlis. by the title of Baron Kenlis. Baron of the United Kingdom, by the
The Earl of Meath to be a Bar The Earl of DUNMore to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by
the title of Baron Dunnore. the Earl of LuDLow to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Ludlow.
Lord Belhiven to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron HAMilton.
Lord Howidn to a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron HowDEN.
The Hon. W. MAuLE to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the the Hon. Genge Cadogan to be a Baron of the United Kingdom,
The Hation by the title of Baron OAEler.
Sir Robert Lawler. Bart. to a Be Baron of the United Kingdom,
by the title of Baron Wenlock.

DiNorben.
Colonel Fitzharpinge Beriglegy to be a Baron of the United
Kingedrm, by the title of Baron Seanave.
ind Colonel Fitzharpinge Beriglegy to be a Baron of the United
Kingednu, by the title of Baron Skanve.
Sir Georue Banyylde. Bart. to be a Baron of the United King-
dome, by the title of Baron Poctimore. dom, by the title of Baron Pourcmore.
Sir Enwand Parce LLoyd, Bart. to be a Baron of the United
King iom, by the title of Baron Mossyn.
These are the promotions and Kingaom, by the title of Baron Mosryn.
These are the promotions and elevations : the claims of that not all this selection of merit and virtue will secure Lord Griey against a majority of FIFTY.
One peerage has been granted which we except from the list-the only one, we believe, granted to the King's perLord De Saumarez-He was made a Peer for services against the enemies of England, and will employ his first vote in the same cause.
The strange fancies which the lower orders have taken into their heads as to what would happen if the odious Reform Bill passed into a law, are the most whimsical
Either Mr. HUNT or Mr. HUME, we forget which, mentioned the circumstance of a washerwoman who refused engaging herself for more than half a year, because when the Reform Bill passed she should have no need to work. In the Brighton
Gazette of Thursday we find the following:Gazette of Thursday we find the following:
It is нingular what anticipations exist in the minds of the lower
clagses respecting the operation of the Reform Bill. The shepherd
of Mr. Ridge last week came to that Gentleman, and said-" Sir. Chey are soing to make another poor-book; this is wrong, is'n "it?",
"Sor" was the reply " I supponethey want money. Joun," But,
Sir, the Reform Bill is passed." "Well, what of that ?" "Why, Sir, the
I under
have have kot to pay more rates to pay after that any more taxes; if the use of the Reform Bil?
No wonder a measure is universally popular, the merits and ch
stood.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To Mr. Hunt we last week left the task of exposing the contemptible efforts of the Radical Faetion in the system of getting up meetings, and that Honoarable Gentleman fully the City of London and in Westminster
Another more striking display of the real popularity of the be-puffed measure has occurred at the Mermaid Tavern, at Hackney, the celebrated rendezvous of the Middlesex republicans and reformers for ages past-But oh! what a falling off was there :-shades of departed worthies, what would ye
have said, if, in the bowers or on the bowling-green ye still have said, if, in the bowers or on the bowling-green ye still
hover and flit, to have seen ninety-eight persons collected to hover and flit, to have seen ninety-eight persons collected to
speak the sense of Middlesex, twenty of whom were the speak the sense of Middlesex, twenty of whom were the
actors of the farce, and thirty more, attendants of the Sheriff. The Southwark meeting was a complete failure-Mr William Brougham's name even does not appear in the Brougham and his family begin to think that Lord Grus and his party have now had "rope enough."-At all events, and his parly have now had "rope enough."-At all events, the fine stories about provincial neetings, their success and
their respectability, can have no weight, when those which their respectability, can have no weight, when those which temptible effiorts at disturbance that ever were made in the lowest days of faction and republicanism.
Not a day passes, in which something does not occur more and more to endear the present Ministers to the people and to confirm and assure them in that reliance and faith which they are universally disposed to plaee in their meritorious exertions for the national benefit.
The Barilla affair-the Cape wi
The Barilla afrair-the Cape wine-duty affair-the Steamboat affair-the Canada inber affair-the Steel-trap and spring-gun affair-the Portugal affair-the Belgic affair-the
Brevet affair-in short, every affair that has come under their management, not to speak of the missing budget. is bright and fresh in the memory of the liege subjects of these realins
The Sugar Refinery Bill, whill for the Encouragement of the Slave Trade in Foreign Colofor the Encouragement of the Slave Trade in Foreign Colo-
nies, is another agreeable affisir, and the emancipation of the nies, is another agreeable affirir, and the emancipation of the
Government slaves in several of the islands, is another agreeable affinir. But now let us mention a new affair, which displays such a total want of the common knowledge necessary
for carryibg on the commonest business, as scarcely to be credible; indeed, if we were not anthoritatively informed of the particulars, we could not believe it.
In Demerara, all the functions of Government are at stand-the Law Courts are broken up-all judicial proceed-
ings are stopped! And why? -why?-The reader shall hear.
An Order in Council has been forwarded to the colony, which ordains, that for the future, the Judges of Demerana, Trinidad. and ST. Lucie, shall be juinedin a Commiss
to go two circuits in the year through the three colonies. It took the Judge at Demerara several years to understand the law of that settlement, and the two other Judges have, of the law of the other two settlements-but will it be be of the law of the other two settements-but wif cor besion to be directed to these three learned personages, are ignorant, that Demerara and Bfrbice are governed by the Dutce law-that Trinidad is governed by the SPANISH LAW, and that St. LucIE is governed by the distinct from the others, requires a life-time to comprehend it The ignorance or carelessuess (whichever it may be) ex hibited in this arrangement, has excited such a feeling in the Colonies, that the white inhabitants, finding all hope of attention or justice from England vain and groundless, have provided themselves with sixty rounds of ball cartridge each.
In addition to this news, we submit a few extracts from In addition to this news, we submit a few extracts from
lelters from the different islands, for the authenticity of which we vouch, and which we think might be profitably looked at even in Downing-street :-

| "Martinique, 5th April, 1831. <br> "The objicet, perhaps thought more feasible than it has been found to be, was no less than a side-stab to poor John Bull ! by spreading |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| the flames of insurrection, \&e. in this Colony, most difficult to quench -in the beliff they would extend over the whole of your Colonies, |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| sequent numerous failures in England. How delighted would John's enemies be, if they could see him generousty abandon his West India |  |
|  |  |
| enemies be, if they could see him generousdy abandon his West India Colonies." |  |
| The great evil to about five hundred Airicans, mostly belonging |  |
| overnment, is yet to be told. Those negroes, consisting of glaves |  |
| on Government plantations which are leased out, and of others |  |
| variously cmployed, and proceeding partly or mainly from Guineamen |  |
|  |  |

Yor at least six months, and theiv liberty, they are required to form a
separate establishment at some distance from that town. These negroes, considered to be nominally free already, deelare against going o a country they know not, and upon such terms; some have dis-
tinctly declared they would rather be slaves here; and others have augh at every pursuit, rather than expose themselves to partake of he proffered visionary freedom.

Antigua, 4th August, 1831. "I have just learnt that Government have sent out an order to free
he King's slaves in the dock-yard, which was done last week. and the poor creatures are outrageous at the
they done to be treated so cruelly?

Antigua, 15th August
"The melancholy accounts from Barbados came while the Court House was occupied by Makistrates investigating the causes of great part of a gang of negroes having come in, in defiance of the Governor's They had been in town three days, and on one of the evenings of those ot one of them touched their hats, but kept up a hideous yelling The forbearance of the Governor (although from the most bumane
motives) I am afraid will do much harm.-A Privy Council was held yesterday, and after that, three of the most respectable men in the country investigated the matter. The negroes had ncthing to com-
plain of, but expressed their determination to have an extengion plain of, but expressed their determination to have an extension of
time; thoukh I understand they were in the habit of having half the ime; though I understand they were in the habit of having
Saturday, and many of them had been allowed the whole day.
We do not hesitate to borrow from the present month's Wumber of Blackwood the following spirited and conclusive appeal:-
"Popular opinion," says the ablest of the writers in favour of Re"rm," "once allowed to take the lead, soon runs riot; it appoints its rreat temperance, and mutual forbearance, and final union on the part of the early and more moderate parties, can check its destructive career. We will not follow this St. Lawrence to its Niagara; the course is fatally sure.' + Never were truer sentiments uttered by atrate the justice. How did they find their way into a publication intended to hasten the victory of the populace over the last bulwarks f order and intelligence? By in a powerful mind, historic ruth prevails over temporary delusion; and the experience of ages The author we bave quoted aske "What The author we "What will the Lords do?" and have a general, though partially concealed hatred of the Reform Bill," $\ddagger$ they will pass it in opposition to their better judgment, from imidity, the live of ease, or the dread of an excessive addition to heir numbers. We will not follow his example, or hazard a pro phecy of what the Lords will do; but we will say firmly and fear essly what they ought to do.
Popular opinion, as this author truly says, when once allowed to ake the lead, soon runs riot. It was allowed to take the lead when Earl Grey ascended to office; and bas it, or has it not, since run form? Mr. Cosbert, the member elect for Manchester, declares he is to propose the immediate confiscation of the church property-the f the 'standiug oring, and the raising of a militia, with oficosion ointed by Parliament, in its stead, in all the counties. The electors of Bolton have declared that they are to require pledges from their epresentative, that he will support an immediate repeal of the corn confiscation of equite adjustment of the national debt; in other words tion of all taxes pressing on the middling, or lower orders-the appropriation of the church property to the public necessities-the adoption, or serious and incessant discussion, of such projects nom this? - National bankruptcy, individual ruin, the failure of every bank in the kinglom-the stoppake of industry-the starvation of the poor-
the abolition of the peerage-the overthrow of the throne.- We ". Need the anti-reformers" says the same author "be reminded of the result of those court intrikues ana that conservative hatred
which at lensth succeeded in driving Neckar, the French Lord Grey, fron the Ministry? Will they profit by the example? I truxt they
nay."'S So, it is admitted by theinsil westhat NeckAn was the French
Earl Grex' And what was said of Neckar by the greatest man of Earl (irey ' And what was said of Neckar by the greatest man of
noderin times, the one on earth who profited most hy his reforms?
'The projects of Neckar," said Napoleon Buonaparte, "were more ruinous to France than thone of any other man. It was he that
brouglit about the Revolution. DANTON, MARAT, Rodegierre himvelf, did less injury to the countryy than the Swiss reformer. All the
blood that was shed, rests on his head. Nothing is so fatal as aucli popular projects; the learned are carried away by them, the populace
ransported. the cautious intimidated, the public happiness is in very mouth; and mean while trade is suspended, industry withera, he people are without bread, they revor, theories.'"|l
ceeds, and that tis all that is sained by such this of the Neckar retired rom whe it that which occasioned the Revolution Quite the reverse. He resigned in 1780 , and the Revolution did not
reak out for nine years after. What then broubt it on? boeak out ior mine sears alter. What then brought it on? We will
follow this Ltawrence to its Niagara. He returned to office in
1789 , instantly sat on foot his projects of reform, and strained the royal prerugative to overcone the oposition of the Noblessed. He
doubled, by royal ordinance, the number of the Members of the Com. nons, set the poppulace on fire by the prodikal kitt of political power,
convoked the States-General, put the Kina at the head of the more convoked the states-general, put the Kisa at the head of the move-
ment, made him for a little brief space the most popular man in
France. And what was the consequence? Thie Monarch beheaded, the Nobles atolished, their estates divided, themselves guillotined,
the public dobt abolisised, the reign of terror and the rule of Rosesrierne. "Will the Peers profit by the example?" We hope they "Past events," says the author, "may be regretted, but they cannot
"e chanked ; and those who mourn overtheir effects, will not strongly evince the purity of their hatred of all excitement, by pursuing mara-
surs tending directly to increase it., Histor ic truth is already "Pate vents"-the prodinal olfer of political power to the people,
"Pe excitenents of the dissolution, are even now spoken of by its authors as a sultiject of "regret.", And how are its eflects proposed
to be remedied? $13 y$ a continuance of the same fatal system which has brounht us to this lasta tand peritous pass. Finding that yielding
has quadrupled the power of the enemy order-that past error has becone the subject of regret even to its own authors, they propose
an extension of the same concession, a continuance of these errors, is the only menns of avertink its disastrous eflects. iament and the populace; they sent Stanprorn to the block-passed
all the revolutionary Bills sent np to them, and remained passive
pectators of the Civil War. What did they get by it? The abolition of their order, the death of their Sovereign, the tyranny of Cromweli.
The Pes The Peers in France not only concurred in, but voluntarivy set the "French Lord reis, infamed the country. They surrendered
their rifght of sitting in searate claanber; gave up their tittes,
dignitien, and privileges, abandoned the church property to the peodiknited, and privileges, abla domodratic constitution; and what did
ple; concurred in h hikhly demory
they obtain in return for so many concessions? Exile, contempt, Akain, in, 1830 , they set themselves to head the movement. Thry
made no stand in defence of the crown. They adopted the revolumade no stand in defence of the crown. They adopted the revolu-
tionary Sovereign. They yielded, without a strugse, to the current.
What Where are they now? Despised, insulted and beat down; abolished
as hereditary legislators; reduced to the rank of Mayors and Aldermen.
The Peers in England, in 1793, boldly fronted the danger. They

ution. put themselves at the head of the conservative party, and
nailed the colours of the constitution to the mast. What was the consequence? Returnink confidence, renewed prosperity, unheard-of
public wellare, unprecedented glory, the conquest of Trafalgar, the field of Waterloo. The country, they may be assured, will be true to them, if they
will be true to themselves. The rabble, the radicals, the populace will reave and thunder and desparir; but all who have a thopulite to
westow, a shilling to lose, will rally round the constitution, the mo-
best bestow, a shilling to lose, will rally round the constitution, the mo-
ment that they see leaders on whom they can rely. This is what is
wanted; it is not bold and determined soldiers for the army of order,
it is firm and uncompromising chiefo. it is firm and uncompromising chiefs.
They have fallen in public estimation, but it was the fatal weak-
ness about the Catholics that lowered them. Another reppetition of the same mistake, in opposition to their known opinions, will for ever sink them into cointeunt. One $\mu$ loriours stand will mate them
stronger than ever, and bury the recollection of one act of weaknem stronger than ever, and bury the recollection of one act of weakness,
the source ol all our disasters, in the remembrance of one act of ness, thie beginning of a new era of glory. "Quid in rebus civilibus,"
says Baccos, "maxime prodest, Audacia; quid tertium, audacia. proscestat et captivos ducit omnes qui vel sunt pars maxima." If the Peers desert their duty now : if they refuse to take that lead in defence of the country which their high descent, their noble birth, unrivalled abilities, entitle them to assume, they will never recover their tall, and they, never ounht. The Conservative party will break
up in deopair. They will emigrate, bury themselves in retirement leave the field in which their generals sipned a capitulation, when
victory was with in their grasp, and await in silent deavair till suffervintory was within their grasp, and awaiter net
ing and wretchedness has calmed the fever of passion among their ing and wretchedness has calmed the fever of passion among their
countrymen. Never need they hope to rouse the people, if they now
abandon them. Vain will be their exclamations, hopeless their apcoundon them. Vain will be their exclamations, hopelegs their app
abaals,
peantemptible their own doors; when their, honours are abolished, their estates.
divided, their chisidren exiled. The ppople will exclaim:-You
abandoned us when we were in danger : Can you expect us to abandoned us when we were in danger: Can you expect us to sup-
port you, who have delivered us over to the enemy? We venture on no prophecies; but we trust in a very different
result. We trust in it from the evident peril of the proposed measure; the consternation which, from Cornwall to Caithness, it has
excited among all who are either respectable by their thoushts or excited among all who are either respectable by their thoukhts, or
intluential by their possessions ; from the proof which the Cambridge election kave of the sense of the most educated, and that which the recht defeat of the Reformers has piven of the returning sense of the humbleat among the people ; from the vast services which in
times past the aristocracy have rendered to the country, the tried firmneas of the present leaders of the Conservative party in the
Upper House, and the great abilities and individual weiklit of a large proportion of the result; in times of danger, the boldeat course is in the end the most prudent. We trust that the glorious exannple of their will be
MEDE.
 eeems calculated to sap the foundations of the happiness and pros-
perity of the British Empire,-still, I am disponed to draw so broad a line of distinction berween the claracter of his Lordship and that of the reater number ol those other persons who form the present
Administration, as to express my hope, that, for the sike of that Administration, as to express, my hope, that, for the sake of that
character and oh his Lordslip's honour, that which, by implication,
the following questions would seem to convey, may be removed by negative answer-so far, at least, as the Chancellor of the ExWith refercnce, thien, to the Foreign Sugar Refining Billo,
which, by a majority of twelve, upon a division in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, was ordered to be brought in:-
Is it, or is it not trup, that Lord Amthonp has said refuses a Select Comnitter to inquire into the fact), that he believes the Scale hitherto Hcted upon, and proposed to be continued, as
repards the several proportions of refined Lumps, and other products repards the several proportions of refined Lumns, and other products
obtained in the refinink of foreikn Sukar, is not correct; thereby
distinctly admittink, that, by this Bill, krows injustice is to be inflicted upon the West lndian, and serious injury upon the Revenue?
Is it, or is it not, true, that Lord Alironr has said (if not in so many words, at least to the eflect, ) that a pledge was aiven to Mr.
Jon Woon, the Member for Preston, that the Act should be renewed or a year?
Is it, or is it not, true, that Mr. Barilla Tuosrson has aid to the
eftct, that he would kladly abandon the measure, if Mr. Wood would release him irom the alove pledge, but t
and therefore, the Bill mut be procecded with
Will the Noble Lord and his Colleaque give a
tive to these questions in form or in substance? If so, I shall feel valent impression. II not, then will I say, with a ppainnerys that
shall not be misunderstood, that every Meniber of His Masesx's Government who shall dare to introduce, or to support, when intro-
duced, a measure in all reapecta so iniquitous as the proposed Bill, will deserve impeachment.
tion so totally brind to the naturan consequences of that systematric course of oppus a time, been pursued towards the sulfering Colonist,
has, for so lonk as not to see that, if persinted in, a Declaration will shorily appear, to find a pricedent tor which they need travel no frther hack fast
the 4th July 1776 ? If they cannot see this atate of things fat
approaching, there are, at least, some who do-and amonk that number is
London, 30 th Sept.
1831
$\qquad$
ititicai. Uvions.
 ollowing extract srom the shew what is the real character oo those
duly considered, serve to shew
nests of hornets, those ic peace, which the Prime Minister has thought proper to recog nize as the lepitimate orkans of public opinion.
A warrant had been issured by the Magistrates of Bow-street for
the apprehension of a man of the name of HERHERINGT N. upon 8 cliarge of defrauding the revenue, by printink and pullishing the
Poor Man's Guurdian, in contravention of the Stanp Law, and everal attemptsthad been made to take hin without success,
those attempte was made at Manchestr.r. In the courseof this wek,
however, the fellow was laid hold of, through the activity and sagacity of Stevens, one of the Bow-strert Ollicers; and upon being
brought belore the Magistrates, was cominited to the Ilouse of
Correction for non-payment of the penaltien which he had incurred. On their way to the House of Correction," says the the he
Hethenngton irformed Stevens that it was well for him that he had not attempted to take him into custody at the public-house
in Mancliester. as he was surrounded at the time byuprards of toenty
 I suppose these bludkeons are the arguments by which the Man-
chester club-men hope and intend to carry the Reform Bill. And most excellent logician are they! Their arguments are unangwer-
able indeed!! and it will be well for Lord GREY and all honegt men
to reflect 1 at thege same aruments,
 Lord Grey has these good people so eicely in his pay and power as offenee (for the laws are happily at present our defence), slall imme
diately be converted into instruments of peace. - our obedient Ser vant.
30 th September, 1831 . $\qquad$
SIR,-That the natural reaction with regard to the Reform Bill has
 resort, to kive even a colour to their vapouring about the ad"s, Old
on the part of "the People"-in the parish of st. Lukess
street, (or, as it is called by the natives, St. Luke's., it was found
that if the "Peeple" were required to step so far as the Cburch to
 $\xlongequal{\bar{T} O} \mathrm{JOHN}$ Bū LL
Mre Enion,-The awfol deastruction of ilif and property in the Yilandof Brabaios, by the late hurricane, and the frishtutuld distresses

 hearts are warm to the sufferings of their fellow-colonists and poor
slaves, and their consciences pure and undefiled by pseudo-philanthropy. I request you will aid me in suggesting a public meeting to
be called for the benevolent purpose of relieving the sutferings of the
ruined inhabitants of Barbados, to which I will cheerfully contribute

am, Mr. Editor, \&c.
We gladly give this letter insertion, but such is the dread-
fully depressed state of Colonial property that we fear the fully depressed state of Colonial property that we fear the appeal in behalf of the Barbadians must be made to any oth
classes of the public rather than to their fellow-sufferers. PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 28 th September, 1831.
My dear Bull-Last week we had a revolution at Paris. We had
our killed and our wounded, our barricades and our charges of cavalry, our killed and our wounded, our barricades and our charges of cavalry, and all the routine of revolution according to the newest and most
approved fashion. This week the scene of the revolution has been approved favhion. This week the scene of the revolution has been
changed-the dramatis persona have been somewhat varied-and Te have had a revolution in the Chamber of Deputies, and some score ofource of our trouble and anxicty the same, and the end must be the same; but it is amusing and instructive to watch the different try atill more than ever in a state of revolution.
In the Chamber of Deputies we have had some odd scenes. Oniluon Barrot, the Republican, has refused to vote froin conscientious
motives. M. Thiers, the Republican, has supported a Ministry whose highest ambition is to imitate the Ministers of Louis XVIII. and Charles the Tenth; and this same M. Thiers, who de-
voted his life to abusing Baron Louis and Marshal Souvt, when voted his life to abusing Baron Lours and Marshal Sourt, when
they served "the Restoration." now finds it impossible to eur they served "the Restoration," now finds it impossible to pulogize
these men enough, now they scrve the revolution. M. Casimir Perier, who conspired for ten years against the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon, has been publicly accused of being an
agent of the ex-Monarch Charles the Tenth ; and M. who has devoted all his life to the support of the most Ultra Liberal principles, now trembles with fear, lest the Centres of the Chamber should be in a minority, and thus his own party come into power. M. Sebastiani has affected to be offiended at an untruth, of the bullies of $\mathbf{c}$. Mauguin with the epithet of "liar." Some the violent terms made use of by both the Ministerial and Opposition
Members; Members; and the President threatened to resign if order was not maintained, and then descended into the arena of dispute, and
quarrelled about the colour of a riband he wore annexed to the " coration of July." A few of the fighting Members have offered to what with fighting, and fisting, and threatening, and swearing, so bullyink, and lying, and quarrelling, they have contrived to pass a very warm, agreeable, and suitable week in the month of September. of approbation of the system of the Minister, which before, the of policy which it had and exples a line national. The Minister, the Country, and the Press, are astonished at the division; butas M. Casimir Perier is the first and last hones $t$ Minister belonging to the revolution, we cannot but approve the vote From the Chamber of Deputies at it.
and, as ye Chill us torn the Departments, facts, let me impress upon your attention not from opinions but from have recently transpired in the French provinces:-
Event 1. -The Journal de Toulouse contains an account of serinus news of the capitulation of Warraviv. The first demonstrations of
public excitement Public excitement were made, on the evening of the $20 t h$, at the
Theatre; where, after the close of the performances, the audience
ingive ansisted upon the varsovienne being sung by the whole of the com-
pany, and they themselves joined in the chorus, which pany, and they themselves joined in the chorus, which was repeated parade the streets during a greater part of the night; but though
there was and the exchange of blows, yet that int Dorany serious injury done to any individual. The following evening,
bowever, a with the n motional nhmerous and exasperated crowd assembled, and, of the Memorial newspaper, and destroyed every article within it throwing the fragments into the street. The apartments of the editor
thared ine same'fate, and the whole establishment wast ruin. This being accomplished, the cunuille proceeded to the offic considerable body of horse artillery, they compley were opposed by a money and property of every description. Much completely sacked, stealing were apprehended, but the fury of the rioters became diminished, and thus continued among them they split into several parties forcible entries into to parade different parts of the town, making Sobbing, wounding, and attacking without mercy. Now this is a plain
and wholly unerage
pired at Toulouse. If I were disposed to present you with a long
and minute account of all the horrors of the three days riots in Toulouse, you would scarcely believe that in the 19 th century so many savages could be found in all Europe, much less in one town
in France. But my narrative must be short, and I have taken care not to overcharge or highly colour my recital.
Event 2.-The fall of Warsaw was also seized upon by the canaille at Grenoble, as an excuse for makink popular riots. When the news
arrived in that town the mob assembled-took the flags from the arrived in that town the mob assembled-took the flags from the
fountain in the Places St. Clare and the Statue of Bayard, and plantfountain in the Places St. Clare and the Statne of Bayard, and plant-
in them at the top of a tree of liberty, shouted "Vive la Pologne""Death to the Russians"-"Death to Sebastiani"-" Down with our timid Government"-"Down with Cabimir Perien"-and "Death to the Ministers." In vain did the Colonel of the National Guards entreat them to disperse, and to present, if they thought fit,
petitions to the Cbamber of Deputies. "No, no," was the cry, as well as of the Government:" The next day, and the day after the same scenes of intemperance, violence, and uproar took place, and for three whole days all the ordinary occupations of life were suspended, and the respectable part of the population was exposed to insult and barbarity. Yet, whilst these scenes are almost daily taking place in the departments of France, the official journal and
the newspapers of the Government pretend that all is tranquillity the newspapers of the Government pretend that all is tranquillity and happiness in this country.
Event 3.-A few days since the inhabitants of Laon having learnt that the Duke of Orleans was to pass through that place on his way
to Paris, aesembled in large groups on the Grande Place, and there to Paris, assembled in large groups on the Grande Place, and there
awaited his arrival. The young Duke was personally by no means awaited his arrival. The young Duke was personally by no means
badly received, but the canaille cried a thousand and a thousand badly received, but the canaille cried a thousand and a thousand
times, "Down with the Ministers"-"Death to the Russians""Venkeance, vengeance !"-and "Down with Sebastiani." The
young Duke was so much alarmed by these vociferations, that when young Duke was so much alarmed by these vociferations, that when
he passed by a shop from which was suspended a black crape flag, he ties, in whis hat in token of respect, and made a speech to for Poland. This event proves two facts-that the Minister has no friend in the Duke of Orleans, and that in the Departments the Russians, the Ministers, and the Liberals, are all held in the same estimation. Event 4.-At Morannes, in the department of the Sarthe, a few full of wheat, destined for Angers, and refused on any terms to allow it to proceed. The sub-prefect, intimidated by the cries of the canaille, allowed the cargo to be taken from the vessel, but demanded a battalion of the 3ist to restore order. On their arrival at the scene of these tumults, a large number of the National Guards, armed, joined the cause of the people, and, insteat of aiding to restore peace, joirred the canaille, resisted the orders of their chief, and revarded him with death. The National Guards have since been military survillance. The and Norannes is placed under strict military surveillance. Thus the National Guards, appointed to first to attack both. So much for the secarity and peace promised by the revolution.
Event 5.-In La Vendee, during the last few days, the Chouans have recommenced the old practice of the monsters of the first revoplacing the master of the house before the fre until partially burnt or roasted, in order to procure a revclation of where his money was hidden. At Chautormay they have recently attacked a brewer, named Guillebet, in this manner, who, after having robbed their
victim, contrived to elude thie researches of both the gendarmerie and the National Guards.
Event 6.-At Angers, a few days since, a Royalist proprietor of land and estates, having refused to sell his corn under the market disorders took place in the town, the National Guards and Gendarmerie were called out, and the proprietor compelled to leave the
town to avert an attack on his life. This is the liberty assured to by the revolution of July, 1830 .
1 could also give you an account of troubles at Brest, Toulon, supplied you with a sufficient number of facts of France, but I have in Paris so in.
revolution.
And now, my dear Buic, turn with me to the general facts of the week, which are replete with instruction, and are calculated to make to think the more. I will give youre, and those who al ways think, as you will meet with in any history of any one week during the last twenty years.
Fict 1.
fact 1.-M. Ernest Duchatelet has been fully acquitted by the Royal Court of Paris of a charge brought anainst him of an attack on
the person of Lours Philirpe, although it was clearly proved that he was the author of the following iuscription

## Prilipre apportera na trte Sur ton autel 0 Liberte."

The accused had been previously acquitted by an inferior Court, and therefore the Kink's Attorney-General applied to the highest awful after the revolution of the "grande Semaine.
Fact 2.-The shopkeepers in the Palais Royal have suffered so scverely by the mobs in that quarter, since Lovis Philippe has be-
come King, that a large portion of his tenanta come King, that a large portion of his tenantshave kiven him notice,
that unless lie removed to the Tuileries, and thus rendered less probable the mobs and riots in the Pulais Royal, they should be obliged
to abandon their premises, and leave the Palais Royal vacant. Thi notice has produced the desired effect, and the Citizen King, with his family, are about removing to the Tuileries. This removal is very much opposed to the wishes and inclinations of the Queen.
Facr 3.-At this moment there are in circulation in Paris a very arke number of medals, in copper, representing on one side the and on the other an anchor, with a heart and a cross, and beneath the anchor is written "Dieu et le Roi." These medals are much daily on the increase. Fact 4.-M. Beranger, the poet, is so sick of the violence, wan of principle, and want of decencs, of the party to whe
hitherto belonged, and is so thoronghly convinced that the Ministers and friends of the restoration are, after all, the most honest, as well ouching onted men in France, that he has write which he entreats him to return to France, who is represented as mourning over his

Fact 5. The most popular men in France to-day are M. Mar fignac, who was Miniater of the Interior to Charles X., M. DebelLevme, who was Prefect of Police to the same Monarch; Baron
Lours, who was Minister of Finance to Louia XVIII.; Marshal Soult, who was the friend and companion of Charies X.; and Gen Guilleminot, who was the protege of the Duke d'Anoouleme.
Fact 6 -Louis Philippe gave 100,000 francs to the Spanish in September, 1830 , for the purpose of enabling them to make a descent in Spain and attempting an invasion. This fact has been

Faot 7.-The Memorial des Pgrenees informs us that troubles have;
taken place in various towns in the Midi, in consequence of attempts
nade to ciforce the payment of the excise duties. At Aveugle the
people have committed the greatest excesses. At Montauban, Pastres, and Beziers, the registers have been destroyed, and the magistrates attacked. In the streets of Perpignan blood was shed, and every where the people refused any longer to pay their contributions. Yet and that the treasury is well supplied with are pend
Fact 8.-The electors of France, and especially of the capital' begin to be so disgusted with the conduct of those men in whom they Deposed their confidence as Opposition Members in the Chamber of Deputies during the Restoration, that in all cases the temperate and moderate candidates succeed, whilst poor M. de Corcelles, who
was formerly a Deputy for Paris, only obtained 15 votes on Saturday ast, whilst another moderate candidate was honoured with the suffrages of more than 300
Fact 9.-M. Casimir Peribr, after having been proved to have having been proved to have protested arles X. in July last-after of His Majesty-and after having been proved to have refued to sign such a Proclamation, although it was signed by M. Mauguin, yet obtained for his system of Government, a few days since, a ma-
 objection to a Deputy as a Candidate, or to a Deputy as a Minister ; FACT 10-A lecommendation.
pensions granted by the Crin the sprittg of the year ordering the within six months. The six months have expired, and the Minister has made no progress in the work! What do you think is his use? That the law is unintelligible! This is no great complimen Fact 11-M Dupurs, an Elecior and
has publisthed a Detter announcing and a National Guard of Paris, friends and party will pay any more that neither himself nor bis responsibility of Ministers, shall be presented to A law, on the Nor 2. If the question of the Peerage is decided in favour of an Hereditary Nobility.-Nor 3. If the Chamber of Peers shall not vote its own dissolution.-Nor 4. If the nomination of Peers is left to the King.-Nor 5. If the Government shall not change its march, and if it shall not adopt a system conformable to what he M. " the triumph of July, 1830
Fact 12.-The French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and German Liberals and Demagegues admit that the triumph or failure of revolutionary principles and doctrines in Europe now depend on the
success or failure of the Revolution Bill in England. If the Bill shall pass Ultra-Liberalism will hold high its head-if otherwise, it will bite the dust.
Labour then with all your soui, my dear Bull, to aesist in the tude of all this resolutionary measure, and thus secure the gratiyour very sincere correspondent, $P$ P. H.


PR EFERMENTS.
The Rev. Jofn Hutron Fiske, M.A., Fellow and Tutor, of
Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale, The Rev. Frederick Forn. M.A., of Trinity College, Cam-
bridge, Curate of St. Mary, Lichfield, to the Rectory of Church bridge, Curate of St. Mary, Lichfield, to the Rectory of Church
Lawton, Cheshire. (Patron, C. B. Lawton, Eaq.
The Rev. Frederick Catvent, Rector of Whatield, to the Rectory of Chelsworth, Suffolk,
The Rev. EDWARD PATrison, of Letheringham, to the Rectory of Gedding, Sultiolk. (Patrons, Corporation of Pswich.
The Rev. Francis A.rnEy, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, has
been appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to Viacount Falklard. bern appointed one of the Doineatic Chaplains to Viscount Falklavd.
The Lord Bishop of HANGon has appointed the Rev. J. W.
TaEver, M.A., and the Rev. John Jones, B.D., his Lordship's Examining Chaplains.
The Rev. Hyar Wiliams, M.A., to the Vicarage of Stanarth,
Monming Monmouthahire. (Patrons, Archdeacon and Chapter of LlandatI.
The Rev. E. Corv, B.A., to a Minor Canonry in Peterborogh
C. Dean and Chapter.)
The Rev. JAmps CeriL Wynter, B.A., to the Rectory of Donigg-
ton-on-Baine. Lincoln. (Patron, Lord Moneon.) ton-on-Baine, Lincoln. (Patron, Lord Monson.)
The Rev. W. R. Cobbek has been elected Afternoon Lecturer of
All Saints and St. John, Hertford, on the resignation of the Rev. T. Lloyd.
The, Rev. Jonn Warne, B.A., has been elected Custos of the
Vicar's Choral of Exeter Cathedral, vice Rev. E. Chave, resipneA. Vicar's Choral of Exeter Cathedral, vice Rev. E. Chaye, resianeA;
The Hon. and Rev. H. F. Tolemache, H.A., of St. Pecer's
College, to the Rectory of Harrington, Northants. (Patronesg,
Countess of Dysart. obituary.
The Rev. Cornebus Canden, D.D. Rector of St. Erme (Patron,
T. W ynne), and Vicar of Upper Lelant, Cornwall, (Patron, Biehop The Rev. John Paimer Botelen, M.A. of Mrrton College, Oxford.
The Rev. J. Griviths, B.A. Perpetual Curate oi Ystradmeirig and Yspytty, Cardiganshire, (Patron, Lord Lisburne.)
At Lyne, suddenly, the Rev. M. Babse.
 sion the Mayor and Corporation, together with, an large body of of
Clergy and Laity, met in the Council Chamber at eleven o'clock,
and from thence proceeded to St. John's Church, where Prayers and rrom thence proceeded to St. John's Charch, where Prayers
having been impressively read, the Venerable the Archdeacon of
Wints delivered a most ad mirable diocourse from 1st Trimothy, iv. 8 . The collection amnunted to 361. On the conclution of Divine Ser-
vice, the congrogation adjourned to the Town-hall, where, among olier Resolutions, it was determined to form a District Committee of the Societies Ior the town of Devizes and the adjoining villages.
His Grace the Archbishop of York will visit Thiornes House on
Tuesday, the lith October, for the purpose of consecrating Thornes New Church at Dover.-A very eligible spot has at lengtl: been
fixed on by the Committee for the erection of an additional Church
at Dover, near the Bank of FeETor and Co The purchae or at Dover, near the Bank of FEETOR and Co. The purchase of the
old premises has been completed, and the workmen are immeold premises has been complet
diately to commence operations.
Ordination.-On Sunday last the Lord Bighop of Pepterbonough
held an ordination in Preterborongh Cathrdral, when the collowigg gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:-
Priest-The Hon. H. F. Tollemache, B.A.St. Peter's coll.
Decons-E. Cary, B.A. St. Peter's coli; T. F, Lavin, B.A. Sid-
ney coll. Cambridge; H. C. Marsh. B.A.St. John's coll. Chmbridge;
R. W. K. Wood, B.A. Trinity-hall, Cambridge; T. G. Kidd, B.A. Caius (by lett. dim. from Bishop of Norwich.)
Dr. MArrby , the new Bishop of Chichester, has signifled his in-
ention of relinquishiag the living of Holbeach, and the petition from tention of reling
the parishinging the living of Hraying tliat the Reverach, and the petition from
been curate there many years), may be presented to the vicarage,

 Inn, vacant by the elevation of Dre. Maluzy.
ST. Pauk's CBurch, BbDForn. - Voluntar
 its present position to near the terfre on 'its north
by this plan will be obtained for the parishioners.


We have received Frankfort Papers to the 24th ult., from which we make the (ollowing extracts:-
Peste SEFT. 14.-His Eminence the Cardinal Prince Primate of
Hungary, Alexander Von Rudway, died yesterday at Gran, it is said Hungary, Alexander Von Rudway, died yesterday at Gran, it is said
of the cholera. This Prelate distinguished himself by erecting at
Gran, his Archicpiscopal See, a maynificent Cathedral, which was Gran, his Archicepiscopal See, a maynificent Cathedral, which was
intended to be one of the noblest edifices in Europe ; but it is far from being completed, and who can tell whesther this vast building, which is the source of such great expense, will be continued after his death ? bridge arrived at Hanover on the 18th, with the Princess Augusta in good health, on their return from London.
Election por Lord Mayor.-The following was the state of the
close yesterday:-
For Sir Peter Laurie
For the Lord Mayor
For the Lord Mayor
For Alderman Thorp
 gave the Lord Mayor a Plumper, hy which his vote was lost!
Deatr or Mr. North M. M. This genileman, the Member for Drogheda, expired on Friday morning at his residence in town, after The new Sheriffs, Cowan and Pirie, were sworn in on Priday, be-
fore the Cursitor Baron, in the Court of Exchequer. They gave fore the Cursitor Baron, in the Court of Exchequer. They gave
their inauguration dinner at the London Tavern. King's Cross, at Battlebridge, owing to a scarcity of funds, will be
opened to-morrow as a Police-station ; the Commissioners having taken the premises at a rent of 221 per annum.
The College of Physicians, at thir annual meeting, held on the
30th of September, re-elected Sir Henry Halford, Bart, President; and elected Doctors Hume, Williams, Wilson, and Clendenning, Censors for the ensuing year.
It has been stated in the Dublin Papers that certain regiments now
in the south of Ireland are to embark on board Sir Edward Codringon's fleet, for the purpose of proceeding to Lisbon.
The Courier of last night gives the following negative to this statement :-" It may, perbapa, be sufficient, in contradiction to this
statement, to say, that no orders to that effect have been issued, and statement, to say, that no orders to that effect have been issued, and
that we do not think any such measure is in contemplation. In very true that there are four or five 1ekiments quartered in the vi
nity of Cork now under orders for foreikn service, but they ar
destined for the Mediterranean and the Wes, Indies, and are to City Meetiva
spectable mectings of the merchants and bankers of the inetropolis that ever assembled, was held yesterday at the City of London Tavern, mously voted in to the chair ; who expressed ar the City, was unanicided conviction that the Reform Bill would, in its consequences, be more prejudicial to the best interests of the state than could by poss
sibility be conjectured. A series of resolutions were carried, with only four dissentients, and a petition, embodying them, was agreed
to unanimously. The petition is to lie at the City of London Tavern until lour o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the chairman is to orward it to Lord Wharncliffe for presentation

doicated to the dukz of devonshire.



A


W$\nabla^{\text {HAT }}$ THE Put Prer pricinent
The Pane.

THE TAUROBOLLAD ${ }^{\text {Jind }} ;$






















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## THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 107, will be published on


B




 Mr. Hemans-XI. The Preed Bird. By the Samex XII. Lines written on
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THENEWW SPORTING MAGAZINE for October


















THE UNITED SEANVICE AOUNANAT; and NAVAL and MI

 Effects upon the Roynl Regiment of Arilliery, by a Mield Offcer-7. A' Dialogue
between he Prusian General Gneisennu and a British Officer- 8 . Recollections of a Sea Life continued-g. A Plan for providing Seamen fror the British Navy
without resorting to Innrensment-10. Colloquies with Polard. No. 5-11. A





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 on Le in in or Norymber. Colloum ind Richard Dentley, New Burtingtor-atret.





$T H E N A T T_{1}$



This work stamps the author as second to fiew living noveliats."- Morn, Po
Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlingtou.street.








 Crulk:hanik.



## 






 PARKER'S FOUNTAIN LAMPS for DINNER TABLES Lamp:- This Lamp in remarkable for itn simpllicity of constrnction-for its cleanlle
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 THEARE ROYAL HAYMARET. TOMATriow Evening





















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He ATH UPE

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## T



 Longan and Co. Louden ; And Ailam Black, Edinburgh.
Lond
 Oi the Rejection of me herm gill in hie house of Lords.

AETTER, respectullild differed to Hit Grace the DUKE of This BEE By who M

 the Campaign in
 CREYBOURNE; or, The Rioter. A Tale of Crime. are given to change: for their calamity shall rise suduenly; and who knoweth
the ruin of them bouts GuExBounsk ought to be liberally distributed among the poorer classes It is to Le hoped that Clergymen, Magistrates, Landlords, and the wealthy
generally, will look at this little work, and *pread it where it may bring fort





 cient erie which it has received. In proof of this, it will be sufficient to ella
assistance which me ate a few of the Articles and Treatises belonging to the different departments
of knowledge, treated under that letter, and which appear for the first tine in this Edition, viz. :- In the Ate and ciences-Abacus, Achromatic Glasses, Aenustics, AeronautAtmpphere, by Dr. Thomas Thomson, Processor of Cliymistry in the University



 Astron.my, by Thomas Galloway, Esq. (the Physical branch by the late Pro
fessor Play fair)- Attraction, by James Ivory, Esq. P.R.s. -Aurora Borealis, by
In Philosophy and MIscellaneous Literature-Aritotelian Philosophy, by the
Fer. R. D. Ilamphden, Yellow of Oriel College, Oxford-Alphatet and Antliqui-
 In Geography, Statistics, and History-Africa and Australasia, by John Bar
In, Esq. F.R.S. one of thin Secret row, Esq. F.R.S. one of the Secretaries to the Admiralts-A america, by Cbarlea
Maclaren, Eqq-A A ia, by David Buclianmi, Esq. Etna and Alp, by Professor Jaineso:-Andes, by Professor Lesile-Athens and Attica, by James Browne
 Co., Hamilton, Ad
Cumming, Dublin.




 FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.
DECLARATION OFINSOLVENCY--S. $A$. Lamb, Batersea, victualler.





The announcement of Mr. Cooper's new Romance of The Bravo
has exatied much conjecture as ot the nature of the story. Therat the
tane is to be one of Venice, has already transpired ; but whether of
 prition, is not known. In either case the materials are abundant, and
 pity of Palaces and to gond means to boot' (ir a delight mul romance thon more apIn the world ; and the celebrated American Novelist is the very man
to turn them to account. Bxacurriu Women.-The fourth number of Mris. Jomeson's Me.
noirs of the Beauties of the Court of King Charles II. which has just moirs of the Beauties of the Currt of King Charles 11 . Which has just
appeared, contains the portraits of Trady Bellasy. Mrs. Not, the
Countess of Sunderthnd, and Mrs. Middyeteton, and the memoirs of
 pleunessso splendid and interestink work. Which we we oberve is apecially patronized by His Grace the Duke of Devonelire.
Waxpribl Reform Prwition- A Aorrespondent in the Leeds Intolligenoer states that the Wake field petition to the House of Lords in
favour of Reform, was taken to a boarding-school in the neikhbourhood, and kiikned by upward of thirty of the pupils, some of whom
could scarcely write their names : and it may be observed, that the parents of some of the children are decidedly opposed to the passing
of the Bill.
Me. Bure's new work on the Fxtinct and Dormant Peerage, a necessary Companion to to all othe Pererages will a papear, wee under
tand, in a few days. When
 and Henry a and more recently, in the season of civil commotion, a

 rew work will apper tain nearly as much to Extctant as to Extinct per--
dons of diatinction ; for though dignities pass away; it rarely occurs Bons of diatinction ; for
that whole familiee do.
STANDAR Novers. - The seventh and eighth numbers of this
highy ponular periodical publication contain the far-famed Romance entitled The Sottish Chiefs. by Miins Jane Porter. On the first ap
pearance oi this work, it was immediately translated into moat of the
 gratifying testimonies of the high admiration which thia, the mountiful
sory elicited. It ill be reollocted also the suppression of this book in Fra, lice, conceeviving that some of the sentiments contained in it were danpreonus to his opwer. On his
abdication, honvever, a translation of 7 he Scottish Chiefs imimediarely adeared in Pario, and has ever since continued in hikh Tavour. Miss
aporter has given a peculiar value to the present edition by
Paddink nerter and an givectotical notese, and prefixing an introduction illustrative
net Extract of a Le fter from a Lady to her Friend:-"You will ree
mollecet that I wan distinguthed by the professlun of a beaulful head of hair






## IMPE $\overline{\text { RIAL PARLIAMENT }}$. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

 present year. In doing so his Lordship entered in to a kencral inan
cial atatement of the actual atate of the receipts and expentiture o
 46:756,5211. leaving a surplus (speaking in round nu
million.
The onte was agreed to, and the House resumet.

 on it ccuupied the remaind ar of the evenink, when the House resumed,
and the Chaiman ond and the Chairman obtained leave to sit agal
The Scotch Reform Bill went thoy
The Scotch Reform Bill went throuph a Cominitter; when, after
much discussion, the House recumed, and the Chairman obtained
 Lord Erimaton enquired of Mr. O'Conn

 Which he trinted monld not arise, he should on that day deem it to
be lis duntron to mmita a motion to the House, in reality on the state
of the pulibic mind. The furthr consideration on the Bankruptey Court Bill, on its
secont realink. was then resumed and akaiu led to an extended discursion which ended in the Biil being read a second time, and
ordered to be conmitted on . P (riday. third time and passed. adjoorned. THURSDAY.

The House went into a Counmittec on
The House went into a Connmittee on the Appropriation Act.
Sir HENAX HADINGE said he understood the first Lord of the
 He thought the clause
tended to the Army.
Sir H . HARovise Sir H. HARnpryeg proposed as an amendment, that the clause be inserted in the Appropriation Act.
After a long discussion the clause was arred to be added to the Bill.
The CHARMAN reorted progress, and the Report was ordered The brouliban reported prog
Tiue Bankrpuptcy Court Bill went through the Committee ; the
Chairman reported progress, and the Report was ordered to be brought up on Tuesday next.
Mr. P. Thonson moved
 Mr. K. Doucias rose and moved that the second reading of the
Bill be deferred for a fortnight, to give the House an opportunity of receiving the Report of the Committee whicl hase been appointed to
inquire int the general interest of the West Indin trade, that the
in House might be the better qualified to legislate on the question.
After a few words from Mr. Hume, Mr. K. Douglas, Alderman Thompson, and Mr. Hunt,
The House divided-

 Bn Monday next, a motion on the ertate of public alfiriis.
one
The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House The other orders of the day were then disp
adjourned at a Quarter-past Turee o'Clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS
Earl Grex (after the presentation of petitions for and against the mearurre. and in the presence of an excessively crowded House)
moved the second reading of the Enklish Reform Bill. Lord Whannclippe resisted the Bill, and in a very forcible speech noved that it be rejected. For this amendment he afterwardg sub-
tituted, ,ne, " That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.
d Chancellor moving The debate was nn adjournment, which was carried. by
Numerous petitious were presented or and against the Reform Bill. The Ilouse then resumed the edjourned debate on the Reform Bill.
The Earl of WINCHLEEA was not averse to Reform, but declared his unequivocal and decided objection to the present measure. His
Lordstip then at some length anal zzed the leading features of the Lordship then at some length analyzed the leading features of the
present till and concluded by strongly urving its reeetion, trusting
Lat it would be replaced with one to which he could consent, and which, he doubted not, would receive the sanction of the country.
He admitted that there' was a strong necessity for Reform, but he He admitted that there was a strong necesisty for Reform, but
denided that the feeling of the country was in avour of this Bill. clameur, which would noon cease ; and however much he had endeavoured to bring his mind to it,
the Recond reading of the Bill.
ot to delay its promplly passing into a lawe and implored the House
 nate, and make that measure dangerous
safer ${ }^{\text {The }}$, Duke of Welington, after a few preliminary observations sid that he had often remarked it was a custom with the Noble Earl
who bad introcuced the present Bill, when lie had a ineasure to bring forward, that he close to criticise the lankuase and conduct of others
 What the cry about Reform now was owink to what he the Duke of
Wellington had expressed when he had occasion to adreess the House of Lords a year aso; but he would beg to remind the Noble
Earl, that when that expression was used to which so mucl allusion liad heen made he (the Duke of Welling ton) was the King's Minister,
and it was not the custom for a King's Minister to surrender the
ind

 he believed the House ot Commons, of all the thestitutions which
hexinted, or had sxisted at any former period in any country, to be
ent that whicel was the thest calculated for the protection of the peoppe ;
that whien supported thy the people it was not only capable but certain

 opinion of the Noble Lord in Febriary 1817. Now he wished to know
what thl IITousoo Cornmons had done eince that period to alter the
pinion of the Noble Lord? He wished to know what oflence or what


 power of the invention of man, ald had been the result of for tunate
inceident and pronitions circumstances, but that he would endeavour
to invent somethins of the eame nature-somethin which
 Crown, and as a Mininster of the Crown he should have resisted any
measure of Pririanmentary Reforni But the Noble Lord had anid
that the sentiment expressed by him upon thatocrasion had created



 Msie of the Ordinancesis aisparis. which produced the revolution, His
 of Commons were compelled to pledge themselves upon the eubjeet
of Reform, and that many elections turned upon the understood
of tind neither what occurred in London in November last, nor the resigna-
tion of Ministers, depended upon the question of Reform. He knew he sentiment respecting himself in the city on the 5th of November.
This information was submitted to His Majesty on th
 and allo ver the country upon this question must be attributed to the
Freneh revolution and to the revolution in Belgium. It was to these,
and not to the question of Reform, that it was wholly to be ascribed.
The Noble Duke then alluded to the asperaions that had been cat
npon his naine on account of the aflair that took place in last No cast upen when the Royal Visit to the city was prevented; but he could
assure the assure the House that he was now in possession of all the documents
neecesary to to prove hat the interf prenee at that time was not un.
necesary
 the late Ministry, although he was ready to admit that thiere was a
general cry for Relorm about that , tine ;-a Bill for refore general cry for Reform about that, tine ; - a Bill for reformina tha
representation hiad been in consequence boought forward by the Noble Earl, but he was not guided by the majority of that House against that theasure-no, encited state of the country was chargeable. The
thoble Deke the stated
Not and concluded by observing that he opposed the second reading be tee, and he should therefore vote against the second reading. He had
aread arready gtated the situation in which this question was placed in con-
gequence of the King's speech in diseolving the Parliament. In sequence of its being referred in that speech to the country it bend
entirely changed its character. It was quite clear to him, from what entirely changed its character. It was quite clear to him, from what
had fallen from Noble Lords, that mucl time conld not elapse befort the question again came before them for consideration; and he there-
fore entreated Noble Lords not to pledse themselves to any particle lar course, whether suggeested by the Noble Earl opposite, or comings
from any other person. $B y$ refraining from such pledges their Lord Ships would be enabled to take any course whic
necessan The Marguis of Luvsiount rose amidet calls for the adjournment. Hut would gladly reserve what he meant to eny until thate hour, (There were some Peers who called out "Go on, wo on," but the yast majority of voices was for the adjournment, which was mored by One o ${ }^{\circ}$ Clock.)
The The Speaker and several Members having, as uual, been sum-
mined to the Bar, the Royal Assent was given to the Wine Dutites Bill, the Administration of Justice (Ireland) Bill, the Game Laws Bill,
 waithen resumed.
Lord DuDLEY an
as the Mupiver and WAind atrongly opposed the Bill, maintaming rikht to expect confidence in a measure to change the Constiution.
The Marquis of LANeDowwe replied, that those measures had not failed, but had eminently succeeded-they, and meauares of law ret
form, havink passed the House unanimously. His Lorder
 divulge their plan; and said, the ecountry had a right to complain that
they, who were the state physicians
"by prescription,"
refused to they, who were the bate physicians
preacribe, and left the people to the quackeries of Earl Grion
The Marquis of LoNDoNDERNY in a y ery eloquent sprech stated
his easons ior oppoing the resent Bill, declaring tefore God and
his country that he would sive his decided Vis the absolute necessity of passing the present Bill.
The Earl of HADDINoron said his understandin
that he cauld not see principles established withe was so framed, sooner or later they would work out their proper end ; and it it was for
this reason that he opposed the Bill, which ultimately would be
found to have consigned all the glories of this coutrat found to have consigned all the glories of this countri, its wealth, bet
greatnesa, and its prosperity, to annual Parliaments, universal sub greatneng, and its prospe
Iregene, nn vote by ballot.
Loid R ADNoz followed

## The reception of THURSDAY

The reception of petitions on the subject of Reform apain occupied
two or thre hours. The debate on the Reform Bill was then resumedi. Lords FALINOUTR and CARNARVN resisted the Bill.
Lord PLUNKETT followed in support of the Bill. His Lordghip urked the importance and justice of the measure, and contended that
the rejection of the Bill would be attended with danger, but immediate.
Lord $W_{\text {YN }}$
Fon
proceeding by the moving and carryins the further adjournment of Atter the reception of seeveral petitions, the House resumed the
adjourned debate on the Reform adiourned debate on the Reform Bill.
Lord $W$ YNPoRD delivered his sentil
and concluded his admirable speech by he had taken of the subject were correct, the present measure was
one which would extend bribery and corruption. He warned his Majest's Ministers akxinst extending the franchise to the clases to
which he alluded. He should be no party to it. Much liad been said about the consequences of not passing thia Bill; ;ill though hit
passed it would not satisy the people. He called upon the Right Reverend Prelates opposite to protect the rights of that religion of
which they were the lesternale gurdians, by throwing it out Lord Elpon then rose and said, he felt himself bound to vote againgt a measure which he viewed as ruinous to the best interectst and glory
of the country. Through evil and through good report, he should det oppose it. He had spent a long life in cosside ink what the law of in
 those rikhtht ? And ought they to be satistied with the assertion that
they had been abused
 not been conceded. If then such a measure succectlded, it might be extended than ohener ry, without proport? if not, whould they tane they thee
then the the rikhts now about to be subverted, without rroof of theit
away



 of their peerages? There was a report aboroad - he trustrd it was not
true-that the opinion of that House on the Bill should eventually be overruled one way or another, or rather by the importation of
new Peers. He hoped there was no truth in that rumour. Beiner anxious the adoptions of a beth King and poople , he would neves
sanction that would be on fatal to the the
monase monarcliy. He could not approve of the possession, or the exercise
of such
ond

 ent to preserve. It was expecient to sweep corpora-
 aikhest havours of the eate-would never eonsent. He mithat he
askedd what had this to.do with the uqeation? Thiot that
would resist the destruction of that which he had seen to produce


 Bill; on the contrary they would find the pringipies laid down by
those societies were those by which the people were now governens
His His Lordship afterwards observed with reasect to prosecutions
that formerly



## 

 ed Lord on the Woolsack Leloquence which from the Noble and onsideralle ancasion, even by that Nobe and Learned Lord, he on the great question now before the House, lest it it mivh a sht he baid he he shrunk froin the dificulties in which he was placed, in following so
able and eloquent a specech. But after this question had been debated so long in that Housp, inking as he was at that moment under fatigue,



















































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 hove peril things there should be no











 House of Parlininent (cheers.) Why he would ask, were the oper
nents
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 to pay every atention to the vote of the other rio west of of pay
lianem, he thoukht that we ounht not to lose sight of what was due io the
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 part, he should bo intinitely more disposed to pay attention to the



 over at the time. And what. he woilid amke, was the, uni versal cry




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 ing juticiac duties, and withouranis thortumittymever watenssWitheseced any thing more violent and outtageo.in than the spirit in
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whice


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 the other side, still, looking at their talento, and considering the the
financial measures they had doopted - two of which, according to hii
Cop Nobie and Learned friend on the Woolsack, bad succeeded-conni-
dering, also the foreizn policy they pursued, and the consequencea refultinn from it he hed did not degpair of the eposibibilty that men might
be found whe


 sponding either with their character or their duty. Now he would
nak
 which had before been much dwelt upon. Then what was the natur
of the Constitution? It consisted of three estates-not opposing and
baland balancink, but nicely fitting and adjusting themselves, eachin to the
orner
other. Not the Lords influeacing the Commons, but the Commons










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 Iective an it now was. But was there no int intrerernce then as as to the









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and other assumptions of ummonstitutional privilegeseangining power
Houe
 there ever had been any period when there had been more freedom,
more iliberty, wd more economy

 heen from the want of a deesirice nothe the in in consequencer, hat not
them Then
then in the mide



 esced in the principle of the Bill, and that they should, therefore,
allow it to be read a second time. He denied that any Noble Lord
on that side had agreed to its principle, and to say so was to tater on thed view of the subject. They subscribed to its object, which
confing
was reform, but they did not agree to the manner in which that was was reform, but they did
to be carried into effect.
might for instance subsc

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## The communication of SENRESP has been received.

B. will see uhat we think of the question he asks. We had in other
oints anticipated him. This is curvious.

## JOHNBULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.
As we anticipated-the lords have done their DUTY -unawed and unmoved by the threats and intimida-
tions of the factious Press, they have boldly and manfully fions of the factious press, they have boldy and manfully SIXTY-ONE, the revolutionary measure proposed to them by a desperate party, clinging to office only by the hopes of its
success. We say sixty-one. because however strongly success. Grey may repel the insinuation that the Peers lately created, owe their dignitics to a pledge of support to the Bill, and however implicitly we may believe the Noble Earl's dis-
elaimer, still the fact is, that those new Peers-in number elaimer, still the fact is, that those new Peers-in number
twenty-did unanimously support the Bill,-who, had they twenty-did unanimously support the Bill,-who. had they
not been raised by his Lordship, like another Cadinus, would not have had the opportunity of bolstering up the measure some of them having. also, given it a lift through the Lower
House
We are quite ready toadmit the claims of Colonel Hughes and of Sir George bampfylde and Sir Thos. Mostyn and various other gentlemen, to the Peerage-and we are quite sure that their politics had nothing whatever to do with by a singular sympathy, all in a swarm-and they and those Noble Peers with pateuts scarcely dry and seals yet warin land could give in favour of the Bill; --therefore say we, bating land cold give in favour of hed Kord Grey's mushroom-bed, the majority in favour of the SIXTY AND ONE.
The nature and construction of this Paper render it impossible for us on ordinary occasions to report, at any grea
length, the delates in Parliament; but at this very important juncture of affairs we have thought it our duty to
give the speeches of Lord LYNDHURST and Lord GREY oowards the conclusion of the debate, as we find them re ported in the Morning Herald, because they may fairly be considered as the winding up of the affair, and, as we pre--
sume, of Loril $\mathbf{G R E Y}$ Administration. They will be found sume, of Loril Grey's
in our 2 d and 3d pages.
We regret sincerely that we have not space to insert. in the same manuer, the splendid speech of Lord Brovgham,
than which, perhaps, nuthing more eloquent or brilliant than which, perhaps, nothing more eloquent or brilliant
was ever heard in Parliament. His Lordship, allhough was erer heard in Parlianent. His Lordship, although
covering his contempt for his bungling Colleagues with some-thing like decency, criticised the Bill in various parts with
all the force of his genius and sarcasm. The 101. clanse all the force of his genius and sarcasm. The 101. clanse
attracted lis Lordship's pointed observation, and he adattracted his Lordship's pointed observation, and he ad-
mitted hiunself ready to concede so mnch of the presentmitted hinself ready to concede so much of the present-
or rather the late measure-that we think it would be no or rather the late measure-that we think it would be no
matter of difliculty for the most honest and conscicutious matter of ainiand to join in his Lordship's views of Reform.
Tory in Engle beg most especially to call the attention of our Readers, as deg mast especianyto call the attention of our headers, as
dence to the splendid abilities of sthe the least of it-cvirov, who never, in the course of his glorious life, more
eminently distinguished himself than he has done during this arduous debate. It is most gratifying-we may safely say-to the country at large - to find this readiness on the to praise in only really talented molitical and ministetial talents of the iliustrious head of the latt Cabinet.
The triumph of the Constitutionalists is now achieved, and the odions Bill is sent into oblivion-now is the
time come for those who have bravely and truly earned the character of conservators, to shew the people their anxious desire to afford them a Constitutional Reform, which may be safely conceded, and which may be advantagrous to the country, withunt being injurious to the Constitution.
We trust that four-and-twenty houss will not elapere before We trust that four-and-twenty hours will not elapse before
some specific plaan will be proposed to the IIouse of Lords for that Reform which the clange of circumstances may require-a Reform, perthaps, in many points, resembling that proposed by the present chancellor, the seeds of which may
be found in the letter written by his Lordship several years ago, and which we have this day printed in another part of
this paper this paper.
from somed be desirable that such a plan should emanate from some quarter yet unpledged, and equally remored from
the sweeping rashness of the revolutionary innovators, and the unqualified refusal of all change of the more rigid and uncompromising Tories-were we to select one Noble uncompromising Tories-were we to select one Noble
Lord more fit than another to bring forward such a plan for the consideration of the country, we should
point to Lord Hannown-lis Lordship's speech in tive past debale is an earnest of what we might expect if task, and we sincerely hope that the expectation which we have ventured to form, that his Lordship may to-morrow come forward with such a proposition as may satisfy all parties who wish well to the state, may be realized.
In the mean time, perhaps Lord EbBiNGToN will be premorrow, by which he proposes to ascertain the real feeling of the House of Compons thwards the present Ministers
Lord Ebung infallibly place the Giovernment in a most perilous situation He may have perceived that the Thatched House Meeting yesterday did not muster more than 160 Members, and that
the pledge of having voted for Reform having been now redeemed, the balange of the 300 who were ound support-
ing Ministers upon that one question, will feel their duty ing Ministers upon that one question, will feel thirir duty
done, and may not be inclined to support them any longer. done, and may not he inclined to support them any longer.
The Resulution of the Mceting, and the proposal to write
encouraging letters to their constituents, assuring them that encouraging letters to their constituents, assuring them that
Reform will be carrie: if they remain peaceable, will have its effect; but we recommend Lord EBRINGTON to attend to
the advice of his party, and not bring Lerl the advice of his party, and not bring Lord Ghey's Govern-
ment before the Honse of Commons. His Lordshij) may, perhaps, have heard these words before- "I can protect
myself from my enemies, but GoD preserve me from my myself.
Asfor Lord Grex's course--one, perfectly plain and defined, remains for him to pursuc. His Lordship over and over has
stated in Parliament and out of Parliament (and when he did so State, Lord BrouGBAm, we remember, checred him loudly)
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { that by the BILL-the WhOLE BILL-and NOTHING BUT } \\ & \text { THE BILL- }\end{aligned}\right.$ expression of his Lordship's-it has becomea by-word-THE Bill-which, by the way, is not the bill-the whole GREY must go too-but no-now his Lordship says-as will be seen in his speech, in another part of our paper-that it will require something more than a defeat in that Honse to induce him to abrudon the KiNG-this is capital-" his Lordship was not prepared for the majurity by which the "nothing like the Bill" has been actually rejected-no-he
calculated upon something like TEN; inded, that he so calculated upon something like TEN; indeed, that he so calculated may be inferred from the fact that he has all
along said he should feel bimself called upon to resign if the najority moment there ared twenty-and matents of peerage, not only promised, but made out
Knowing as we do what the King solemnly declared last Weduesday week-and having implicit faith in oatus-we
think that these patents never would bave received the nethink that these patents never would have received the ne-
cessary seals and signatures, even had they sufficed to force another Bill through the Lords, to be begun de novo in the another Bill hrough the Lords, to be begun de novo in the
Commons. Now, when Lord GREY sees that it would require nearly fifty new peerages to accomplish the indequire nearly fifty new peerages to accompish the inde-
pendent reception of his Bill in the Upper House, the thing is impossible
We have hastily thrown together two or three suggestions, which, we hope. may be acted upon. It is from no anxious desire to see a Tory Ministry formed, who might come to
office pledged a against Reform altogether, that we rejoice in the defeat of Lord JohnRUssell's Bill,--it is the Billitself -the particular, individual Bill, to which, in common those who care for the country. we strenuously
Neither do we wish to see the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel proposing any modified scheme of reform to the country. We desire to have a fresh, unpledged partya party, whose inefficiency and incapacity upon all other as we have already said, should be as far removed from the Ultra Tory as from the ranting Revolutionist. The present Ministry hare not the coufidence of the Country. Lord Cuty himself tells us he has no knowledge of official leagues, with the exception of Lord Brovaham, allow their actions speak for them-and Lord Althorp and the Right Hon. Mr. Thomson, and the other Ministers with which the Nation has been saddled for nearly a twelve-
month- the ordinary duration of a Whig Administration-month-the ordinary duration of a Whig Administration-
have left upon the Financial, Mercantile, Colonial, and Agrihave left upon the Financial, Mercantile, Colonial, and Agri-
cultural interests, an impression, which no coufession could strengthen, and no explanation conld erase
With respect to the debate in the Lords, like the debates at the Commons-cthe oratory, cloquence and reasoning ere alo on one side. The Chancelcon, a host in himself, and Lord Grevin his first specch (which was all about him-self)-were the only Mimisterial Peers who kept the house Lords Mansfield, Wharncliffe, Dudles, WinchilSEA, FAhMouth, and Cabenarvon-(who sumk from ex-
 LIGTON, nobly redecomed their pledge to the country, and
unawed by threats, and unmoved by insults preserved the nawed by threats, and unmoved by insults, preserved the the late Rfform Bill must inevitably have entailed upon the King and Constitution.
Lord Howe temdered his resignation to Her Majesty on Tuesday last. The QueEN referred his Lordship to the KING; who, after stating that he considered his Lordship's
appointment as Clamberlain to be wholly muconaected with appointment as Chamberlain to be wholly nuconaected with
palities, refused to accept lis Jordship's stalf. Lord IIow, with respectfill firmuess then enquired, if His Manestr's refusal to acrept his resignation implied a perfect liberty to
rone as he pleased upon all orcusims? the affirmative, and Lord Howe, who voted acording to his conscience, remains Lord Chamberlain to the QUEEN.
A small collection of people, in the dusk of yesterday crening, stopped Lord BrouguAM's carriage near Charing-
cross, as he was returning from the Honse of Lords, and took he horses from his Lordslip's carriage. and drew him home. The Great Whate in the Mews litile thought how near a neighbour he had in the Great Seat.
The ineonsistency of the radical party is, to be sure, most
traordinary. Tiue Curomicle, the ether day, meutiond extraordinaty. Tue Caromicle, the ether day, mentiond,
 Wueting the paragraph, "Why are they not turned out ?",
The Times, also, in discussing whether the new Bish Worcester would or vould vot vote for the olious Biil, tates, as the stroncest possible reason why he should, that ished him to rote with him-and a threat follows,-and a hint that if the tramslation is not actually concluded it ought not to take place-the Times having first insisted upon
the impropriely of Bishops interfering with political questions at all, ant, above all other insistings, insisted always upon the purity of Parliament-which the Bill was to secure Fewcastie or Lord Exeter, who presumed to hint to their depeadents an expectation of their support. Di. Carr
has, throughont his life, been-as far as the polities of a has, throughout his life, been-as far as the polities of a
Bishop can be known-a Tory-a constiutional Toryattached to the Kisg and Constivution in the true and
legitimate sense; and the Times, the pure exalted Times, legitimate sense; and the Times, the pure exalted Times,
would have the faithful servant of two Monarchs change his principles, and stiymatize the whole course of his past life,
by roting for a revolutionary measure-which, in his concience, he must abhor-because Lord Grey has encreased his income by a few hundreds a year, not of his own motive,
thut in obedience to a wish which, even the " riders roughhut in obedience to a wish which, even the "rid.
shod"" had not the heartless indecency to neglect.
The only Bishop who voted for the Revolutionary Bill was the newly-made Bishop of Chichester-Dr. Maltby-
for this reason he is called an Unitarian. The Bistop who voted by proxy for the Bill was the Bishop of Norwich.
Now that all the machinations of faction have failed to force the Revolutionary Bill upon the country, it may ap-
pear scarcely worth our while to expose the fagrant falsepear scarcely worth our while to expose the flagrant false-
hoods which have been said and written, printed and pub-
lished, with respect to the popularity of the measure-as
we have already said, look to the Meetings in Middlesex and London, in Southwark and Westminster-things under our own eyes, aud within the sphere of our own observa
tion, and they will more satisfactorily shew the real public feeling than all the exaggerated histories and state of fabrications of Assemblies and Unions, and Petitions and' Addresses, " coming frou afar."
Look at the Election for Dorsetshire-In point of fact, as ment, it does not signify sixpence whether $L$ at this mo Mr. Ponsonby is actually returned-although there can b no doubt of the result. The fact to look at, is the incontro vertille oue, let who may be returned, is the positive en crease of Anti-Reformers in that County. Look at the numbers who voted at the last Election, and compare them with the numbers who have voted at the present oue-Let
that decide the question
Look at the Election for Lord Mayor-a more striking instance of the prevalence of anti-reform feeling, in the respect-
able part even of the Livery of London, never was exhibited able part even of the Livery of London, never was exthibited KEY is a reformer, and upon the ground of being a reformer it was proposed that he should act Lord Mayor for anotber in opposing this infraction upon the only justice on his side In opposing this infraction upon the general rule of civic suc The claim that Laveie had upon the respectable and influential portion of the Livery was, his being the opponent of man, whom it was proposed by the radical part of the Livery to compliment for his political conduct, by giving him this ground, and because LaURIE was supposed to be hostile to KEx politically, they determined to suppot lim;-the did so, and he headed the poll: but lo! and behold, one fine did so, nad he headed ille poin: but on and behoid, one ine
morning Sir PETER was a reformer too, and as much a reformer as KEY! What then was the advantage of the struggle? -all, but Ker's personal friends and LavRiE's persoual friends, were indifferent to anything but the triuunpl of loyal and constituprac principles over revolutionary doctrines and radical was a reformer, all the support which would have place him in the enviable position of "Lord Mayor of Lunumu," was withdrawn. A Lord Mayor is a Lord Mayor, and whether his name be Lavrie or Key, it can make not
the slightest difference to auy human being in existence, althe slightest difference to auy human being in existence, always exceptiug my Lady Mayuress: the same state coach-the model of the weathercock of Bow Church on the top of his cap)-the same ceremonies-the same absurdities, presen themselves to view-so that if $\operatorname{KEY}$ flatters himself that any
interest in liimself personally-KEY, PER interest in himself personally-KEY, PER SE-has caused
the filth to ferment-he is woefully mistaken-and if Lacrie The filth to ferment-he is woefully mistaken-and if Lat rie
had only held his tongue about Reform, he would have had the coach and the chair, and the footmen and the postilion, ustead of Key.
Still Key is not in port. The Court of Aldermen are yet to be consulted, and perhaps-although we insinnate no thing against their independence, whatever we may say abont and colleague in Downingstreet has met with ntter defeat and discomfiture, their Worships may find out that the Reformer is not the proper man of the two to elect.
But to return to our first observation, about the falschoods to which the Reforming faction bave had recourse. If we were toinsert all the anthenticated explanations and contradictions arts of the kinrdoms which we have received, we stoonld literally fill our paper-one lie, of the species which, SuE minan, in the Critic, calls the "lie circumstantial, is so that we must, at the suggestion of a Correspondent, beg to call the attention of the reader to it.
The following apprars in the Morning IIcrald of ThursBrighton Guardian:
 Wown here, that the Reform Bill had passed the Commons by a maygrs were summoned by a double call, they rang three times $i$ the course of the day, and in each peal rang three courses of crand Nire trebler, firing a Royal salnte with the bells between each course,

Niunc est RIDE-endum" - the news of the suceess of the Refurm Bill was received wilh perfect indifierence-this we state upon good authority, but the statement may be ques-
(ioned ; what fullows is incontrovertible-there are no Hays tioned; what follows is incontrovertible-there are no tays
to haist upon the tower, and there is no tower upon which to hoist upon the tower, and there is no tower upon which
flags could be hoisted, if there were; and with respect to the " three courses of grandsire trebles," whatever they may
 sceing that there is but one bell in the place, which serves to call the congregation to prayers.
Now, unimportant as this insulated mis-statement in itself Now, unimportant asthis insulated mis-statement of the - lies circumstantial", with which every organ of the rerothe most momentons question which has agitated the country since the days of Charlfs the First.
Now the odions Bill is lost, who is to defray the es phad the impudence to appoint before the Bill had been read
$W_{E}$ some time since mentioned the appointment of a number of Naval Aides-du-Camp to the KING, as haring given cause of uneasiness to a vast many of those
naturally expected a Brevet at the Coronation.
It appears that, in the Appropriation $\Lambda \mathrm{ct}$, a special clause had been introduced to exempt these officers from the effiect of a regulation whirh takes their half-pay
ing any official situation of greater valuc.
Sir Henry hardinge, who brought this matter forward on Friday in the Honse of Commons, far from objecting to officers to draw their half-pay with any additional emolu ments-but the partiality of granting to the Nary what not permitted to the Army; hut the Ministers did not seem very much to trouble their heads with the past servos the the brave fellows who have sacrificed their health and wade prime of their lives in our service, and their gar belaulf. Sir
failed in establishing his just claim in their

## We last week borrowed somewhat largely from a Pamphlet,

 called. "A FEW WORDS TO THE LORDS AND THE People;" and, although the crisis is past, and the Peershave nobly done their duty, there are some portions of the same Pamphlet which relate to the actual state of the cities same Pamphiet which relate to the actual state of the cities
which have received the benefits of Revolution, so appowhich have received the benefis of Revolution, so appo-
site that we think another extract may be seasonably given at a moment when the impending danger has been removed a momen beloved Country.
from our
The Author, supposing
says-
But let us suppose that what is called Reform is triumphant, and But let us suppose that what is called Reform is triumphant, and
Revolution ensues. Let us enquire what are the probable advantages
to be derived by any individual, or any class of society; and, here
again, let us not trust to theory or prophecy-let us look again at facte-existing facts, too.
Two years ako Paris w
was flourishing its people were happy-it was the resort, the rendezvous of trave liers, the mart of talent, the arena of science and of
art. Its shops parked with the richest merchandize-its streets
were crowded with the gayest equipager-its kardens were thronged
with laukhing visitors-its thearres crowded with adiniring specta. with laukhing visitors-its theatres crowded with adiniring specta-
tors-money circulated plentifully, and prosperity was universal. Then came Refors-the three glorious days !-and then came a
Citizen Krisg to assume the throne froun which his nearest relative
had been driven, (a precedent which may not remain altogether
 kissed, and he was pruised, and he was likened to all the heroes and
sages of antiquity, and lis palace was crowded with liberal ministers,
and the people rejoiced in the Revolution.
 ment is a b-ar-karden, and revolutionized Paris is a desert.
An eyewitnese, just arrived fronthis once gay place, states, that in
four hours he counted three carriages only, passing from the Place
 riages, two were back cabriolecs, and the third a hackney coach.
More than half the shops are shut; houses are to be had at rents a
bundred per cent. lower than they were last Christmas twelvemunth hundred per cent. lower than they were last Christmas twelvemunth;
the theatres are cmp y the gardens abandoned; the Boulevarde,
mutilated and destroyed as they are, exhibit nothine but the melan mutilated and destrosed as they are, exhibit nothing but the melan-
choly reminiscences of outrage and rebellion ; and the coffee-housee,
which rang with mirth and blazed with light, such as are not enirely
chosed, are closed, are frequented onls by stragklers, who may be found in cur-
ners muttering in under tones the outpourings of gloom and discon-
tent. Trade is dead, and the ligher class of commerce stagnant. Look at Brossels and the Netherlands! What is the state of that
once beatiful city and kingdom since the mania of Retorm has at
tacked the pooplo F Even the Times Newspaper is forced thadini
the desolating cffects of revoluton tacked the peoplf , Even the Times Newspaper is forced to adinit
the dosolating effects of revolution on thisonce flourishing king dom!
Look at LLondon, where only the precursors of the demon have
exhibited Look at London, where only the precursors of the demon have
exhibited themselves:- notwithstanding the lateness of the season,
the continued revidene of the court in town, the frequenco of levees,
dinners, sights, and processions, reviews, lannehes, and even the ocdinners, sights, and processions, reviews, lanueches, and even the oc-
currence of coronation; the depreciation of house-rent, the stop-
page of bulding and improvements, the dullnees of tradd, are evi-
dent, and the subject of deep and seneral complaint; and all this
results from the want of contidence, from the tear of dent, and the subject of deep and general complaint; and all this
revults from the want of confidence, from the tear of what is to
bappen.
And can any body expect that London would fare better than Paris
by such a commotion? It is all very true tat taxe aftect And can any body expect that London would fare better than Paris
by such a commotion? Iti in all very true that taxe affect agkiculture
and the farmer inust feel their weitht, but it is equally true that
London is immensely beneetited by the amount paid into the metropo-
lie, and afterwards employed and spent there. Is it not certain that lig, and afterwards employed and spent there. Is it not certain that
the funds would be destroyed by the very first acts of a Reformed
Parlianentt
abouts, from this would prevent tweny nillions of money, or thereabouts, from flowing into London, and circulating thore anongst its
millions of artisans and tradesmen. All the landed proprietors who
live in London draw their reventus. from the country; and, therefore live inghondiondraw their revenues from the country; and, therefore
although a reat preponderance of the taxes appears to be paid by
London, ir Let the sumaller inhatitants consider what ruin the demolition of
the funds will bring pupon their earnings and saviings; and as for the
threat of the Radicals whon declare that they will pas no taxes till the
Lords have passed the Bill, it should be recollected that the noob who make this senseless clamour pay hardly any taxes, if any at all, a
present.
But here let us ask, - if the worst shonld happen, (and we repeat
that if the mob are incited to undercate the Lords or attempt to
 eventualy
of his once happy countrymen, and over the ruins of our once plori
ous Constitution, -what, we ask, does that darink villain propose to
bis



















wretch, who, rather than not latten upon the public spoil, would apt
the whole nation together by the ears, aud see them cut each other's
throats. "These Demagogues, if you suffer them to come near you, will talk you over about the necessity of parliamentary reform, which BUT THEY WILL, TRY TO MARE YOU BE BUT THEY WILI, TRY TO MAKE YOU BE
You TO YOUR DESTRUCTION.
Ponder these words, my countrymen : look to your present state
and stations in this happy kingdom; remember that for ages her
Constitution has been the admiration security, your has been the admiration of the world. Consider your for the chance of something not half-ao so good? Judge, we pray you,
not by words, but by events recollect the not by words, but by events: recollect the miseries which France has
undergone since Reform began in that country, sanctioned by a mild
but weak inonarch; recollect what England underwint at the timp but weak inonarch; recollect what England underw•nt at the time
that Chanles conceded. Picture to yourselves the anarchy and confusion which must follow the eetablishment of mob-law, or what
is called the reign of liberal principles: be firm then to yourselves If you believe can harm you.
and
Reountry is favourable to the present scheme of Reronn, you are deceived. If you believe that the King is faveur-
able to the present scheine of Reform, you are deceived. The King able torts his ministers or reinoves them; in so far the KINg supports
supporm,
Reform because he retains the ministers who move it ; but as the Reform, because he retains the ministers who move it; but as the
King the individual King, he does not, he cinNorisivpo ir it
Upon what principle should he support it? What can the King of England gain by unsettling the Constitution? They are as inse-
parable as Church and State; and when the irruption comes that
breaks breale tue links of any of theirir component parts, hs we have already
said, the chain that binds us together will break to pieces, and AFTER
THAT comes chaos.
With respect to the condition of Paris, we can ourselves corroborate the statements made by this writer; and yet we like an old spider, beslimes and entangles such flies as Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, that unless the odious Palmerston and his colleagues, that unless the odious
Bill had been overthrown, and with it of course Lord GREY's drivelling Ministry, England would have been bound hand lutionized France, and mercy of the Citizen King of revopensive, and dishonourable wars with all her ancient friends and allies-from these disgraces and afflictions we shall now,
thank God, be speedily relieved.

## REFORM.

It will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, that when Lord Grey had insulted Lord Brougham by offering to make him-what he has since made Sir Thomas Denman -Attorney-General, the present Chancellor gave notice of House of Commons, on the following Tuesday, let " who might be Minister." The following letter, written by the Chancellor some few years ago, points out, in very strong terms, the difterence in principle which exists between Lord Grev's
Revolutionary Bill and Lord Broughan's Relorm measure. In Lord Brougham's proposition there is something fair and rational, what follows, will fully justify Lord (xiney's exceeding
over alarm, lest Mr. Brougham should resent the indiguity oflered him, by bringing forward a plan which would have oblivion, and with it the influent junta who have clung to office for nearly a year, by their exertions to support it:My dear Sir-The subject of Parliamentary Reform is so soon to ance to the country, that I trust you will excuse, or rather approve of the anxiety which prompts me to ask the assistance of your opinion in making up my own, and also in for
the people in your neighbourhood.
I shall begin by taking it for granted that some Reform is desirable, and that the more the constitution of Parliament can be improved we should have the best chance of doing inost for the carsese 9 I certainly shall not much, without reluctance, obtrude my opinion upon
the House of Commons, and I am still more averse to be the author of any apecific proposition on so grave a sulyect. But if I can per impressed with the ill consequences of persisting in the former errors of Reformers, to which I see the popular party out of doors more wedded than ever, that I shall feel it my indispeneable duty to step
orward in order to save the cause from a certainty of being once more ruined by its friends. For half a century the question has been Parliane and not without the support of all the inost eminent men in gained, at least not a step forward; nas, until very lately, all care Whout it was gone, and the nost important of questions earcited no kint
finterest. This leads one to suspect a radical error in the plans and principles of the Reformers, and I am persuaded that error is as follows:-
They hav
They have dealt too much in generals-their plans have either been too vague and undefined, or tou large, so very large as to bear no
stamp of caution, and give no fair hopes of success. In other branches of leginlation we go genth, resorn evits gradumeldy, and are cont nt
with doing the lesser good that is practicable rather than grasp at the with doing the lesser good hat is practicnble ralher han grasp at the
veater which is beyond our reach. In this greatest and most momentous sulject alone we have no moderation, will
be satisfied with nothing short of conplete success, and are
resolved to have all or nothing. Hence many doubts of uur really resolved to have all or nothing. Hence many doubts of our really in the minds of those who do not doubt of our good and zealous incontaining so much of excellence as should incline us rather to mend than to new model. Our House of Commons in particular is inade. so meuch substantinl protection to the people, that if its ecils are not really quite incurable we should prefer heuling to amputation. We
should take the system and cure its defects. We have a machincry already; let us improve it-let us at least try if it can be improved
before we break it up, and try another on a principle quite different und unknown. I believe the question of changing the whole ssstem of
the Representation, that is, of the Constitution, is the only one in the bistory of politics, from a general law down to a road bill, which has never been discussed with any caution or lear, and never suggested
to any man the necessity of going to work, mending piecemeal, before you began with destruction and re-produc/ion. Now, seeing this to have produced no good, and being a sincere fielld of Reform, I am for profiting by past expericnce, and trying what can be done in a
new and more ordinary way. When Sir Samuel Romily began to amend the Bankrupt Laws he
brought in a Bill for subjecting freehold estates to the diligence of creditors-a most partial and narrow reform; and yet many thought too large, so many that it was lost, and he only succeeded in car-
ring next Session a very limited part of the same measure. Had he begun by moving for a general reform of all abuses in the law of debtor and creditor, or even, like my worthy friend Mr. Brand, for have been alarmed, and all lawyers at least would have opposed him. So now, in attempting the reform of our criminal law, he confines himaelf to the introduction of two measures, which, though important
to be corrected, that zealots for reform would scarcely condescend to
look at them; yet that great law yer and enlightened senator well knows the danger of rapid legislation; he is aware that it may be worse to cure too quickly than to endure a little longer; and he can when the precipice is nearest and the gulf deepest A bery ground the great olject ; the first is here the step which costs ; and above all things, a sincere and virtuous Reformer, one who wishes to do good and has a higher ambition than to make a noise, one who wants to have a Reform and not a clamour, will avoid whatever may bring his cause into contempt or disrespect; he will therefore beware both of proposing plane whose magtitude may alarm, and of going so far all at once as to run the risk of doing irreparable mischief before experience can administer its corrections. Looking at the House of Commons with these views, my object would naturally be to find out its chief defects, and to attempt the remedy of these one by one-to propose no system-no great project-nothing which pretended even ot he name of a plan but to phroduce in a temperate and conciliating manner, before the end of the Sessions, one or two separate Bills, in-
tended to cure as many ucknowledged evils, and to leave those Bills for firther discussion dung next Session with such improvements as the discussion of the inter vening summer would suggest. One might be given up and and proceeding; and either the outrageous Reformers of the dy would see that Parliament was dispoeed to amend itelf, or the well-meaning part of their followers would seeit and be reclaimed. A man must protecting Parliament than those at present in vogue. He must be ar gone in zeal not to see that this is the only attainable Reform, and an any if allunable, would be licle desirable.
The first of these Bills should be a place Bill, not certainly to exclude the Ministers and principal members of the Buards from the House of Commons, for their presence there is the best check to the Executive. and is. moreover, the only conceivable way of carrying on public business; buta $B$ ilf or himiting the numbers or imerior placeCon, such as puisne Lorus of the Treasury and Admiralty, Board of Controul, and le at perior but vote. They are made Lords of the Treasury, \&ec., not because there is anything for them to do, or because they are fit for it if there olfice, be always within call and ready to vote. They are paid nominally for sinecure places, really for ministerial votes. They are a wead weight on every division, because, being always on the spot, and well disciplined and paid, they are "qual to threc times as many irrefirst, the boards would be filled wiventy of these were excluded, effective; and next, the overgrown influence of the House would be sensibly diminished. Secondly, a Bill for reforming the representa-
tion of the Scotch counties. In Scotland no law ever was passed similar to our Statute of Westminster 3d, commonly called quia emporis, and no check was ever imposed upon sabinfeudations. Hence the real propertrolile from each other. One man may hold, and does constantly hold, the superiority, and another the property, but the former alone can vote for a member. It is as if a man were Lord of a Manor (in England) which was entirely parcelled out into copyholds, and. Without an acre in land in his manor he alone could vote, his
revenue being little more than nomisal, white the copyholders would have no votes thoubh they misht posisess estates of 10,0001 , a yrar each. Thus in Scotland a man sells his lands and keeps his vote, or sells be chosen by a few rich Jews born in England, residing in London or Ansterdam, or by one such Jew. This is an extreme case, hut the real evils are $\not$ reat. It has followed, first, that the voters are few in number,
in the largestabout 150 , in others 40 or 50 , in some 14 to 20 , in one 11 , in ne a single voter, and, as it happens, no person cligible, for the voter is a Judge, and only votes, but can be elected; such, at least, was the takes place between a few leading families who can make more votes $t$ pleasure, and in whose hands numbers of the existink voress are. cvery parish have no votes at all; but thirdly, nud chiefly, that a Member, the country and the Parliament ; for a man buss a vote in county where there are few, and where parties are nearly balanced. to a Excise and Customs-his widow and dangliter with pensions. The Member is a slave; auppose him ever so independent himself, (and
this is supposing a great deal) he must be eternally at the Minister's evee for places to his voters; it is the tenure by which he sits, and gain he can only get those places by service in the House of Comnons; he must be constantly at the vote, it is the tenure by which he
ets his places; all the morning at Downing-street at the Miniser's ets his places; all the morning at Downing-strect at the Minister's et, all night in the flonse at the Minister's back. Such is his life, such it inst ae, bregular in their attendance and votes as the firteen or wenty inferior placemen. You find them always there. In a llouse f seventy Membere, perhaps the average of the Session, I dare venture to say you will find thin ty Scotch, the right of proportion being
only four to five : this includes the borough as well as county Members, but I an spraking of the latter oinly. Now why should not this he same footing way? Why not restore the scotch counties to which they would still have had if there had been a law against sul)rifeudations made by the Scotch Parliament. I will mention another fact, though it may be invidious. In the first divion on Walcheren opposition had thirty -nine English county Members, twenty-six bers, 26 Irish, and no less than 20 Scotch. In the other divisions the inajority of English county Members was considerably greater, but the
total of countics was for Government by means of the Scotch 1 lembers. The advantage of this plan would te, that it pledges us to no English form which any man olijects to; it does little more than bring things to the former level between the two countries. It is not very unpopular.
It was patronized by a large Society in Scotland in 1791 and 1792, at , head of which were the Chief Baron and the Lord Advocate (Mr nd station of Scolland, but chiefly it would improve the character Thirdly, 'I he Eaglish copyholders should be rendered electors on the same principle; they are excluded on the same feudal principles which exclude the Scotch vassal proprietors, viz. because their ancestors were villeins and vassals when the lesser Barons first elected Representatives; they should clearly be allowed to vote, though the qualification might be made higher than in frecholders. But beyond this tivial change we are not called to go by previous and more imable to lay the foundation of a Scotch and English Borough Reform, but with infinite caution, and avoiding a principle of disfranchise ment above every thing. Edinburgh is the only Scotch town which chooses a Member; the other towns are thrown into districts, each
borough choosing a delegate, and the whole delegates from each dis-

Wift choosing the Member who represents the borough. All the
bioroughs, and Edinburgh and Glasgow as well as the rest, are quite bocroughs, and Edinburgh and Giasgow as well electing (to to tis there is
ecoce, the Corporations or Masistrates alone election one exception, viz. Stirlipg, which was thrown open for bribery 30 years ago.) Now, it monld be better to begin merely with giving
Etinburgh a popular election there. There are serious objections to, What at first might seem desirable, giving Glasgow a similhr Reform; Wrot that town is one of the boroughs which elect a Member amongst them, and it could not have its own election without disfranchising
the others. Edinburgh chooses a Member itself, and in throwing it open you only invade the rights of the Corporation, a change which open you only invade the right an the Corportion, a change which
would be a small price for the benefits to be purchased by it. The
population of Eidiburgh is very ingularly composed-8,000 yeople Wopulation of Edinburgh is very singularly composed 8,000 yeople
without trade or manufactures, with a large and enli htened body of lawyers and clergy, a famous and flourishing University, and the witter residence of all the considerable landholders of Scotland. It is nearer what Dublin will be (from similar causes) than any other
place in the Empire, and it is peculiarly well calculated for a popular place in the Empire, and it is peculiarly well calculated for a popular
election. Such an election would improve the elections all over election. Such an election would improve the elections all, woer
Scotland, and the succe:s of the experiment, so partially tried, would secure a lavourable reception for subsequent improvements. Moreover it would not commit you to any scheme of indefinite Borough
Reform in England-it would only oblige you to give a representation to some one or two great towns, as Manchester or Birmingham, as soon as some borough like Maldon in Estex lost its charter by expir-
ation, which I believe will soon happen there, or as soon as Old Sarum could be purchased by the country

## could Disfranchisement is the word of

sent nccasion. It is the worst enemy of all practical Reform.
tious measure, the voluntary sale of some Enese partial and unambicorporate rights inight furnish the means of siving not only several other towns, as Leeds, or Sheffield, a representation, but of adding $t^{\circ}$ the County Members, as by giving Yorkshire two or three, Lanca-
shire one or two, additional Members. But for a first step I am very shire one or two, additional Members. But for a first step I I am very
clear that the four Bills enumerated above, or including a provision clear that the four Bills enumerated above, or including a provision
respecting Maldon and Manchester, the five Bills are enough to begin with, and should satisfy the most sanguine Reformer who seriousty
voishes an improvement in Parliament. Then let us stop, and see, and voishes an improvement in Partianment. Then let us stop, ana see, and
try. In bringing forvoard such a plan we must give up all hopes of satisfying the more violent political Reformers of the day. They will
call it a trick-a job-a call it a trick-a job-a subteriuge-a collusion, and every thing most
opprobrious; we shall be infinitely more alused than if we did notking at all. What is worse, sueh idle clamours will for a while dupe the well. meaning Reformers in most places. But in the end we shall re-
claim the latter from the influence of their miscaders, and shall have cluam the latter from the infuence of their misicaders, and shall have
the uttimate support of all whose honesty and good sense makes their support worth having. To such immediate clamours, however, must the temperate Reformer expose himself, and for meeting such re-
wardo must he make up his mind. There is no help for it. Had a rational scheme, like the one above sketched out been soon proposed,
in all probability they would not have existed, at least it is certuin that Ine grounds for them would have beenil removed. I am extremels desirous of your candid sentiments and those of your friends on the
above outline. I have purposely avoided too many details, and even suppressed material parts of each Bill, in order to give it in the general and more concisely. The propriety, for example, under the
first mpasures of rendering places during pleasure, which are confirst measures of rendering places during pleasure, which are con-
ferred by Boards as well as those granted by the Crown, a ground for vacatinn a seat in Parliament, is too obvious to escape notice ;
they come clearly within the meaning of the Statute. Why should a Lordship of the Treasury vacate (worth 1,5001 .), and not the Se-
 to this matter, as it is my wish to make up my mind on it without
delay. I have only to ndd. that should the above plan be deemed advisable, I shall endeavour to find some persons of due weight
and consideration to bring it forward. I shall be ready to assist nnd support it, and my reason for stepping forward with it, or for intending to propose it to Parliament myself, should I ultimately be satis-
fied with its foundness, and should I find no better persons to brink it forward, is $m y$ acquaintance with the sulject in my professional capacity, both in attending Election Committees, and in Scotch law
practice. Belicve me, with great regard, your's very faithfunlly, practice. Believc me, with great regard, your's very taithfully,
HENRY BROUGHAM. parisian correspondence.
My Dean But Paris, 5 th October, 1831. My Dean Bull, -I am, of course, in perfect ignorance as to the
fate of the Reform Bill. I know not whether the division is to take place on the second reading or in the committee-nor whether that
division will be favournble to the cause of the throne, the hearth, division will be favournbe to the cause of the throne, the hearth,
and the altar, or otherwise. I know not whether the Lords will be faithful to themselves, to their country, and to their Constitution, or
whether they will hope, by dangerous and unwarrantable concession Whether they wili hope, by dangerous and unwarrartabe concession, is most dear and valuable, to appease a faction that will never be
contented, and which will always multiply its demands in proportion contented, and which will always multiply its demands in proportion
as those demands shall be listened to and gratified. I say, then, that I am in perfect ignorance as to the fate of that revolutionary mea-
sure which is designed to form the van-guard of other attacks to be sure which is designed to form the van-guard of other attacks to be
made on the established institutions and laws of Great Britain. But although I am so far ignorant, there is one point on which $I$ am informed, and upon that point I cannot, in moments of anxiety like the
present, neglect to offer my opinion-and that point is, that the present, neflect to offir my opinion-and that point is, that the tical paupers and political plunderers, not only of France, but also of They desire it, not because they think it would add to British influence on the Continent, but because they know it would take from it-not because they think it would add to British wealth, but befame, peace, and happiness of England, but because it would tarnibl that glory, injure that fame, disturb that peace, and mar that bappi-
ness-not because, by the passing of the Bill, England would be more effectually enabled to make head against licentiousness, democracy, or rather mobocracy, and even Jacobinism and Atheism, but because
they are satisfied, from an examination of the measure itself, of the men who propose it, and of the correspondence of those men with
French clubs and French Journalism, that the result of the Bill would be to conduct Great Britain to the same state of degradation and abasement as that under which France labours and groans at the
present hour. The French Liberals desire that the measure may present hour. The French Liberals desire that the measure may
pass, in order that the clergy of this country, the aristocracy of this country, the wealth, talent, and virtue of this country may find no the Jacobins, Atheisto, blasphesemers, and anarchists of this country may be "hale fellow well met" with the pennyless, shoeless, miserable, and ignorant supporters of the revolution of 1831 in England.
No country is so hated by the French Liberals as England. The Lacountry is so hated by the Prench Liberals as England. The France, with a thousand others, all hate England. Their speeches They opposerness, as their thoughts are full of hatred and malice. aions to Britioh merchants and British diplomatists-throw the blame apon England tor every measure which does not chime in with their Wishes and dovetail with their cupidity-and if even by chance, or
expresely, any measure be adopted which they cannot avowedly dis
approve, they atrribute it to the avarice of Engliand, or to secret and
jesuitical motives which are never dreamed of but by those, who, like the French Liberals, are incapable of a great action, and would even disclaim a good one. There is, then, no coance whatever of satisfying these men, even were our policy as crooked as that of Lord Greys and our oourse as tortuous as that of Lord Brovaran's. Ald
phaties and factions, except the Royalists in France, hate England. The Republicans hate England, because, during the last thirty years we have shewn that liberty is compatible with a constitutiona monarchy. The Napoleonists hate England, because the Welliva-
tons and the Huls of England have vanquished their idol. The revolutionists hate England, end have vanquished their ido. The the equal distribution of the wealth which they are too dishonest or indolent to obtain by honest means. And the patriots of Julythe light sky-blue ribband boys-detest England, because, to the present moment, England has been protected by an aristocracy, which has siven the practical lie, by its acts, to the state-
ment of these Jacobins, that liberty is inoompatible with hereditary titles and hereditary honours and property. I say, then, hat as these men hate England, and avowedly hate her, makrence. we canet of their jealousy, their fears, and their abhoras Alderman Warthman, or as atupid as Alderman Woon, ithat when these fellows desire the passing of the Reform Bill, it is in order that they may behold the degradation of British Aristocracy, the derangement of the political and social institutions in England, and the same sort of anarchy in the body politic which has led to the refusal of the payment of taxes-to attacks on the part of the armed complete subversion of the principle of a civilized, moral, or even rational state of society. In one word, these public benefactors of Europe-these advocates for the majesty of the people-these demagogues of the canaille-and these practical levellers, hope that the
Revolution Bill will pass in England, because they love revolutionbecause they hate pass in England. because they ove reviifien, and because they feast on blood. and revel in all the horrors of civil war, and family and national discord. If these men. like the Royalists of rance, spoke well of England, of her morality, of her respect or religion, of her honour, virtue, and probity, of her high state
civilization and intellectual improvement; if they cited England as the Royalists of France always cite her, for her mercantile, manuacturing and maritime greatness-for her generosity to strangers, fy to her for assistance and succour-if these French liberals imiated the Frencl Royalists, and pointed to England as the country here all ranks of society maintained their station-where the poor man could not be oppressed with impunity, nor the rich man insulted by dishonesty and vice; where talent always meets with its reward, nagine that the desire now expressed by the French Liberals proceeded from generous motives and praiseworthy sentiments. But we know the reverse of all this to be true. We know that the Dey of
Alciens, or the Emperor of Morocco, are infinitely more respected in France, by the Eiberals, than the King of Great Rritain, and that much as the Emperor of Russia is to-day disliked in France by this school, in consequence of his successes at Wareaw, willins
will be infinitely $m$ more raved against and insulted if he shall refuse to reate Peers by hundreds for the purrose of carrying the Reform Bill, have spoken out on this subject because it is right to disabuse the public mind of the belief that France, i. e. the Liberals, are dean alliance, to which they shall contribute either wealth, industry,
 the measure may pass. At this distance from London I cannot, of course, pretend to offer an opinion on the fate of the Bill, but should, by any chance, misunderstanding, or mistake, the Bill be read a
second time, let me conjure those Peers who may read this letter to remember that if they wish to aid the cause of Jacobinical and war
rinciples all over Europe, they will support the measure; but that therwise they will delay it in the Committee, by Counsel, by hearink witneses, and by long and protracted debates, until the people,
having their eyes open, shall themselves come forward and pray that he measure may not pass. I ought, perhaps, to apologize for occution Bill; but really, during the last week, it has attracted so much attention in Paris, and has been the theme of such perpetual conereation by all parties and in of the week had I not alluded to it Reject the Revolution Bill in England, and you destroy the hopes of many; many ; but pas
the Continent.
And now, my dear Buls, turri with me, I pray you, from England o France, and behold how the same revolutionary principles have worked in this country, and to what they have led to during the past aek. The lesson may arrive in time to be useful to young Lords time to satisfy both young and old Lords that they have done wisely
if the Bill shall have been ordered to be read that day six months Let me present you with a list of facts, which I collect from the Liberals themselves-from their own organs and own Deputies-from the facts of the few past days-and then let England see what France as gained by the " little week.
Fact 1.-At Strasbourg, the National Guards appointed by lawto protect property have taken up arms and refused to pay the town
taxes unlees reduced to the amount required by them. Guards op posed Guards, and troops opposed troops-and, althourh the conduct of all parties has been illegal, violent, and wicked, yet the Minister dares not order their disbandonment for fear of resistance and a successful and general opposition. This is the strength of a popular Government.
2.-The Citizen Quern and Citizen Princerses having been so much armed during the recent revolution by the horrible cries or
Death," \&c. uttered under their windows, during the late insurrection, their medical advisers and friends have insisted on thei emoval to the Tuileries, in order that such cries may not again
reach them. The Tuileries is well guarded with troops of the Line, reach them. The Tuileries is well guarded with troops of the Line,
and the great fear of the Citizen Krva is to come in contact with the
citizens.
3. -A
 aldressed to all the towns, and even communes of France, inviting
them to present Petitions to the Chambers, demanding the im
 atracked by that same canaille with an equal degree of ferocity to
that displayed by them against the Ministry of Prince Poutevac.
ndeed, their circulars and anlt the letters and speeches written and Indeed, their circulare and all the letters and speeches written and
spoken state that M. PERIER and M. SEBABTINI "are more de-

4asTuni." Minister has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies,
4d a Ministerial measure rejicted by a majority of forty fyive
With and a Ministerial meansure rejected by a majority of orty five.
With these facts $I$ conclude and a assure you that $I$ am, as
your affectionate correspondent,

A numerous and respectable metimg of non-resident Freemen of
Dover, resident in London, was held on Friday eveuing, Sept. 30 , at Dover, resident in London, was held on Friadey eveuning, Sept. 30 , at
the Prince of Orange. Back Church-lane, Whitechapel.
 the meeting.
Mr. EAstrs
Mr. EAsiriss stated the object of the meeting was to petition the
Lord agisit he Reform Bill generally, and those parts that affected Dover in particiular. They held theil riinhts ever pirire the Saxon
Kings of the fifth century-under the Norman Kings it was and, down to the present time, never was so base an attenpt made to infringe upon them. In case of invasion their charter compelled
thend to ofnd five ships of war, and man them with 20 men and a boy
and proper ammunition and proper ammunition, at their own expense : this their and a boys, were sill liable upone to called several times, and the present freemen
He Mr. E.) contended at some
lensth that they held their length that they held their freedom as a pubic justice for services
rendered the country, and which ought to be inviolable as as any hhereditary claim in thelkingiom; and ropopsed that a mepection
which he bad written to that ettect be adopted and sent to the Lorde
Mhich was unanmousiy agreed to.
Mr. Hutrivas proposed a string of resolutions condemning the
present Reform Bil as unjuat in its principle, and breaking the firat link of the chain that binds the hereditary claims in England.
Mr. CARTER Atated. that a few persons who differed from meeting at the Bee-Hive, Leadenhall-market, to send the Lords ous to the last dissolution (but neve

 did not break up till a late hour.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sin, -I trust that the following particulars will be deemed moridig of a place in your valuable Joursal, inasmuch as they tend to condrim
opinions which you have of late expressed, and which must be efter opinions which you have of late expressed, and which must be enter-
tained by every man of judgment and observation. Une fact is worth a thousand assertions: let those who ore carried. away by the empty
cry of Reform, and who are too much warped by
 decinededy taken place throughout the country. Lord Ossorne he
signified his intention of reticins from the sixnitied his intention of retiring from the representation of this
county, and two candidates are already in the field. Mr. Townisx,
 horses from his carriage, and drazked him about the town in triumph
The feelinks ol exultation which were displayed nust have arisei
 fact, the people are beginneng to have one orir eves oppened, and it is to
me truly surprising that they should have been so long blind to the
 cLERICALA INTELLIGENCE.


 The Rev. Thomis HALsprid, M.A. to the Rectory of Little BradThe Rev. JohN Spevern Connold, M.A., on his own petition, to
the Rectory of Wool pit, Suflolk.
 signed, has bren appointed to the Jeanery Mry Mr. GAsFFond has pointed to it by the Bishop of 1)urham.
The Rev. S. H. Al
 The Rev. W. H. Molineux, Vicar of Sherif Hales, Stafordshire. (Patron, Marquia of Stafiord.)
The Rev. Fabierick Cuarleg Spencer, Rector of Wheatield, Oxfordshite


 will on any account be adinitted as a Candidate for the Degree of
B.A or M.A. or for that of 13. . L. . without proceeding through Arts,
whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the
Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of congregation.
CAMspiDGE, Oct. 7.-The following gentlemen, Bachelors of Atby,
Trinity College, were, on Saturdny last, elected Ferlows of that
Society:-Arthur Martineau John Moore Heath, John Wortledge, Society:-Arthur Martineau, John Moore Heath, John Wortledge,
Charles Rann Kenned, and Joseph Wm. Blakesley.
The Select Preacher at St. Mary's, for the present month, is the
Rev. J. J. Blunt, of St. John's Collew The Select Preacher at St. Mary's, for the present month, is the
Rev. J.J. Blunt, of St. John's College, the Hulsean Lecturer.
MISCELLAN BoUS. We regret to state, that the Lord Bishop of St. Asspr was, on
Tuesday evening last, afficted with a second attack of paralysis, and
that lis Lordship now lies in such a dangerous condition, that bat little hopes are entertained of his recovery.
On Sunday last the Rev. IsAAc Gossert, Vicar of Windsor, preacled
a sermon in aid of the Socirty for the Propagation of the Gospel, on a sermon in aid of the socipty for the propag Orpination.-The following gentlemen have been recently or-
dained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in the parish church of
Buckden:-


 at present staod they were as between the countries based on a pre－
cise contrast．Scotand had her 45，and Ireland her 100 Members． cise contrast．Scotland had her 45，and Ireland her 100 Members．
The moment you troke this once．it was at an end and what would
be said by the Reformers in Ireland？They would say，we have our be seid by the Reformers in Ireland ？They would say，we have ou
seven or eight mitlions，and it it common senee or justice that
should have but 105 Members while you have more than 300 ？ should have this Bill was founded on population，wasa a mere quibble
say too，that
upon words．There were arbitrary lines drawn of 2,000 ，and 4,000 ， upon words．There were arbitrary lines drawn of 2,000 and and 4．000，
and 10,000, and was any reason asgigned for this，or did any Noble
and Lord show on what principic it was done ？None whatever．There
had been arious speeches from Noble Lords opposite，but no reasons



 only to return one．Again，when we were called upon to support the
Bidl he hesould ask for a reason why corporations were to be diofran－
chised？That difranchisement was general，but had any reason
 be it so．A Noble and Learned Priend of his had said that these
trusts were often coupled with property；but althuugh he would ot go all the length of saying that they were to be treated as private
property，yet there ought not to be a general disfranchisement with－
 gtripped of his rights in that office，woupd it tiot have been considered
unjust，and whiy were the various corporations which were endowed with inmunities to be proscribed without any crime on their parts，
or a reasen being assigned？It could not be pretended，bowever， that the rikhts taken away from electors by this Bill were abueed；
for those riglits were reserved－（hear，hear）．If the rights were abued，it was by those to whom they were now reserving the rights． Bhis Bill ？The substitution was by giving the right of voting to
thouseholders paying 3s． 10 d a week－the very worst species of con－ exituency that could be devised－（hear，hear）．What did every
man who had considered the subject allow to be the worst part of the present system of Administration？Why the scot and disfranchised reprerentation．It was said that ten pounds was the
minimuni amount giving a householder a vote under the Bill．But did their Lordship recollect that a great majority or the househiolders cities ard large towns would command $a$ majority ins the constituency， and therefore in the representation of the country．－（Loud cheers．）
－When the numerous and important alterations made in the Bill， －When the numerous and important alterations made in the Bill， courd be paced in the jugment of those who had brought it for－
ward ？All intereats were now represented in Parliament under a system which was the result of experience，and the machinery of
which was created as circumstances arose．Any alteration as it
 that Representatives for the Colonies should be admitted to the
Hourse or Commone．The motion was discussed during the whole of an evening and it was not siad that the evil did not existethat
was admitted by his Majesty＇s Ministers in the otber House，and Their oljection was，that no practical remedy could be applied．耳ould be impossible for his Majesty to accept the services of any in－ insure his return to the House of Commons．This was an objection
admitted ty the Noble every Member of his Majesty＇s Government．They acknowidedged
thise to be an objection for which they had no answer，and fow which
they they could devise no remedy．There were many persons who held
hin（Lord Lyithurts）protession in little estimation．In trying and
difficult Linges，hhowever of the lav．Under this Bill they had ouly one inode of getting into the
House of Common，by






咢


 they had an impresnable ground to stand upon，the ground of pre－
scription and experience：but how oould they stand upon their own
cound Ioundations．inconsiitent and alusurd as they were ？Let them only
refer to what was going forward througlout the country？Who were the candidates，and the favourite candidates，for the representation
of the large of the large towns．An Hon，and Learned Friend of his（Mr．
Macaulay was named as a candidate for Leeds，and doubtless many Of their Lordahips had seen the correspondence on that subjiect． but then they said＂What do you think of the ballot？The can diatate＇s answer to this，wat，that this Myjesty＇s Ministers did not
approve of the ballot，and，therefore，that hat
to ocould not pupport it Chis anewer what the Learned Gentleman＇s opinions were．The Church was the first subject of attack．At at an woints arms were di－
rected axainst it．There was nodiskuise－it was put in front of the
batte there is no use in reform，but for the sake of the coasequences． tion in the state of the Churchuencesperty；and it wes a singular
feature in the Timest hat lawyers of reat eminene were tearing
unt the rights of propert the


 favonrite st Manchester was

 mended Mr．Cobbeit to the chnice of the electors，and subocribed br his return
but he ataled that he concurred in all the views of Mr．Cobbett The Noble





















 and Learned Lord（Lyndhurst），who soke on the other side．He
certainly had expected from that Noble Lord a dispentient vote on hin question，but he certainly never expreted to have heard from
him do ncrimonious and virulent an attack the that wtich had heen
Hade by the Noble and Learned Lord on the persons of the Kiug＇s
 part of their policy durink the whole of their administration．The
same course had liven followed by his Noble Friend（Carnarven，
sat up every circumstance they could devise，in order to fix the
members of Government with inconsistency．Still his opinions
were unchanzed：hand his consolation was，that the breach be－
tween his Noble Friend gnd himself was not produced by







 torically what was necessary for his purpose，with reference to the
 pleased and he would say no more on the subject．He told the
House he did not resikn on account of Parlimentary Reform．
Earl Grex only stated what the Duke had lim self stated laetnight．
 He denied that Government were responsible for the exceitement pro－
dured in the country．The excitement existed before he came into
ofice，and to a rreater degree than it had prevailed since．The effect office，and to a preater degree than it had prevailed since．The effect
of he be bil had been to diminish the excitement．It was unliecy that
be
 sions would be called into activity by the Bill．They had the satii－
faction of the own consciences in the course they had purued．The
measure had kiven satisfaction to the public，and it had been declared by them to be eatisfactory，and they were now waviting with tremating
anxiety the evente of this night．He did not dispute the disinterest－ anxiet the events or this night．He did not dispute the disinterest．
edness on Noble Lords opposite ；but it must be remembered hat
instead of six，there were just 21 patrons of boroughs．1t had been
argued by a Noble Lord that the people of England－－－those al least
to whom the new franchise was to be given－were not capale of judg ing what was good for them．This wasan insult to the people of Eng
land because they were demandinw what had been declared to be their rights by Judge Blackstone，Mr．Fox，and Mr．Pitt．Complaints had been made of the address which he had made to the Right Heverend
Bench of Bi To whom could such an appeal be more appropriately made than to peose whoso province it was to guard and protect the morals of the
people．These Reverend Prelates must know the immoral conduct to which such a system as the present gave rise，and they ought to
be the last to aar to their flocks．＂Do evil that good may come （cheers．）The system was founded on hy pocrisy and fraud－the
money changers had been admitted into the temple of the Constitu tion，and would they not kive their vote to drive out，not them，but
every one that polluted the sanctity and security of the State？ （cheers）．The Noble Earl then proceeded to recapitulate the prim－
ciples and some of the details of the Biil，and to answer some of the objections urged arainst it．Ministers，he said．had first of all re
sol solved to disfranchise sixty－five boroughs，and to undo a system
which
 founded on the inost tonstitutional principles．No borough wus
send a Member unless it contained 300 voters．The Noble Earl then
ded delended the plan for conferring the franchise on large towns，
adding a number of Members to the county representation， cessary to disfranchise the out－voters，and establish a new wansti－ tuency，which ehould consist or persons posseased of bona fide pro－
perty．He belieedin in his conscience that the rejection of thls Bill解 gerous conaequences in the Present state of the country，and
of Euron．（hear，hear．）The Noble Lord on the Woolsach ad al－
Iuded to the posebibility of a combination to offer a peasive restatetace to the Bill by refusing to pay the taxes，it the measure should not pass，
though he hoped it might not take place，but that，in proportion to to te
patience with whiile they had just causen of complaint they would receive witif
firmness and fortitude decision which cull neither give satiefac debate observed more of party spirite in the opposition to the Bill
dhat 0 竍

 saye
preat
reat
my
bou
grea
 on all occasions accepted my ofiers of servioe with such kindness，





 might also be said to be

 covet，and to return to the society of my family with the happg
consciousness that I have done my beet to serve my King and The Duke of Welungrov said he had asked Noble Lords to keep
themselves free on the sulject of Reiorm，as the Speech of His Ma－ themselves rree on the sulject of Reiorn，as the Speech of His Ma－
jesty after the opening of the last Parliament had excited the coun－ ryy to consider of the question，and it atood now，therefore，upan Lord Lrvinu hss denied that he had ever been an advocate for Earl Grar widid he had not alluded to his conduct in Parliament，
but he always understood that he had been onee an advocate for Lord live．
Farl GRET－Then－Never．
The House was then cleared misinformed
cose was then cleare．
Contents Present
Proxics
for a division，
$\xrightarrow{\text { Non－contents }}$ Proxis
The Bill is Majority against the Bill
One the Lord Chancelllor declaring the state of the numbers no ex－
pression of feelink took place ；and their Lordships immediately ad－
ourned，
By the St．Vincent＇s papers to the 19 th of A



 Increase since 1521 of 272,244 ，－Glusgour Chronicle．
On Wednesday afternoon，a pleasure boat，containine five young men，was upset by a sudden squall in Limelouse reach；ther were，
however，hil saved by the exertions of a waterman，who fortunately
happened to be rowing past in his wherry，at the instant the accident
 Clancery－lane．Their dcaths were accelrated by their son having；
a sbort time since，committed suicide in a state of insanity，whick preyed upon their minds．
with grain，was wrecked in the river funp，and every onn on board was lost．How the accident happened no one can tenl｜，as and have
perished ；but it is onjecturd that she got on a sand lhank，and the next tide，together with a brisk breeze，upbet her
completely over．The captain，his wife，two crew，were on board；but wht number
of the captain（whose name is Wilkineon）
ters，and

 Cankres About the tives
dhores，the oow $k$ teper．

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street，when one of the
and the whole of the scaf
Mr．Charles Innes
Mr．Charles $\operatorname{Inn}$
two bricklayers，




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the Prencli. By the Barno Curiet. With Illuatrantions and a Glossary.


"The story is int unly invested with interest, hut with deep pathos, presenting brilliant pioof of executl e powers.' - Mon 'hly Magazine.



Unued wmath of nemund.", originan, and valuable luformation; of corious and con "A work thit will ie rend for ing hornest opinions."- Metropolitan Mangaziue.
Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. Are-Maria lane. Of whom may be had, by the same anthor
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 THE LIVES and ADVENTURES of CELEBRATBD TRAVELLERS; acludink Touruf fort-Dr. Shaw-Hasselquist-Lady Mary Wortley Hontakue


A work of rreat entertisinment.".-Times.
Henry Culburn and Richard Bentley. New Burlington street.

## INTERESTING WORKS Jautready for Pablication by Messra. Colburn and Bentley.

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HE COLUMVBIA RIVER,
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Cox, Esq. In 2 rols 8 ra .
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The atrugles between the nobility and the people possess a powerful inte-
"We hold the ' King's Secret' to be among the very best of our fictions." -
Literary Gazeite.
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delleht than te any man since Shakspea re."-Norwich Mercury.
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HE PROSPECTS of BRITANV-Hy Janes Dovolas, Esq.,



NIMROITS LETTEAS on CoNDITION.

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 and by most reapectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders- 20 , HATTM
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DFICIENCIES or TEEEH. - Mr. A. AONES, Surryon- Dentige


 restore to the wearer all the ailvantages of the genumine ones in mastication, as
well as articulatlon, and cannot in any way be distinguished from the originals.
 operatlon pertaining to Dental Surgery. Referencess can be given to the mout
eminent medical men. At hoine from ten till five.-64, Lower Grosvenor-strees,






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On the Sth Inst. al St John's Chatch, Wapping, Mr. R. Vandome Cowie, , on of
Mr. J. Cowie, of the Foreikn Post-office, to Miss Ann Aikin Bake, eldest daught





 On the 26 ih ult. at Anlkiborouch, Lincolinahire, Mr. Thomas Hill, in his 7 ith



 Surrey-On the 3d inst, in W iza , enpeas street, akerd 65 , the Right Hon. Lord Le De

" FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"
Vol. XI.-No. 566.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1831.
Price 7\%.









 Bedioract-ow; Moss, Liverinal.
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

On the ocasaion of the presentapity Hy Lord King of a petition in







 The Lond Chencruin WEDNESDAY:





















##  

 in the epinion which hie had proinuan ced. and to teat himeil right



 The Order was then discharged, and their Lordships adjourned. The Lonn Chascrelon, on presentiig a Petition in favour of the


 Read a jourred diat and anatesed.

HO $\overline{\overline{U S E O F C O M M O}}$ MONDAY .
On the motion of Lord Ensiveront te House was called over, and





 Affer of he country.

Mr. Rice Trevor enquired whether the Govermment had received taten to secure the peace?
The Chaverlor of the Excheguen replied in the affirmative to Mote finter. brought in his Bill to improve the condition of the










 to the want of souni. and he tho whth that otifirg tilso inghe be aci. Member proposed that the Committee on this suly y "et should not be Member concluded by movings that the Report be tilien into conside

 liav. runniuls measire 1 It had been said they had not roum enoukh








for Reform. Sir f. Hinnssirir could not refrain from expressing astonishment






 tionary Bill
 be committed that day three months. Miverpol.
Mr. WA
ato


 , and ancra a blor uisussion was
Mr. R. Tisen en enquired whether it was true that Earl Howe had
 Lord J. Russelit replied that all he could aay on the subject was, On the motion of Lord Jobn Russell, a new. writ was ordered for he election of a Member for the County of Cambridge, in the room
Mr. Francis Osborne, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. R. Trevor then called the attention of the House to a printed
advertisement respecting contemplated proceedings in St. James'
parisht, to withhold rates and other taxes inposed by the Vestry, and
noved a resolution declaratory of the opinion of the House that such
resistance was advising violation of the law, and was of dangerous example.
Mr Hume contended that this proposition was very ill-advised and declared that the conduct of Marylebone parish was much
misunderstood. There was no resistance of taxes, but a determin tion not to pay in money, and adopting the course pursued by Quaker respecting particular imposts.
After an extended convers
After an extended conversation on these points, Sir C. Wetherel the Exchequer to the Chairman of the Birmingham Political Union condemned the dastardly attack on the Marquis of Londonderry, and
said, that if the Government would give him an assurance "Special Commission" should forthwith issue, he would not press that equal justice and protection to the Noble Marquis and the Duke
of Newcastle which a!! other subjects experienced. The Hole Newcastle which a!l other subjects experienced. The Hon.
Member also particularly complained of the conduct of Ministers, as The Chancellon of these outrages
excheguer repelled the insinuation, and The anmendment lor a Special Commission was aftermards nega-
tived ; the orisinal motion was withdravn and nearly the remainder of the evening was consumed in the consideration the Bankruptcy Court Bill, the discussion on which was again post The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House should Mr. Gordon objected to going into so important a Bill at so late
Mren an hour, another measure having been postponed in consequence of After a desultory conversation, Mr. H. Hughes moved as an amendment that the House should adjourn.
The House divided-For the Adjournment, 12; Against it, 47; After a considerable discussion as to whether the question should be adjourned or not, the Cbancellor of the Exchequer consented to
give way, and the Committee on the Bill was postoponed to Friday.
The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House Tha othe
adjourned.
FRIDAY.
Petitions were presented from the Upper and Lower Canadas for Thr. HERnIEs intimated that he should not now persist in his conScotland; but said he trusted that no similar Charter would be renewed without the strictest inquiry.
take place without being preceded by rigid inquiry before the Lords The House again resumed the debate on the Bankruptcy Court Bill.
Mr .

Mip Fn Jule nex expl ight to pass the Bill, the Goyerguer replied, that if it were though Sir C. Wethereli, said his objections to the Bill had undergone no change and that it should still have his moat strenuous opposition.
The House then went into Commitee on the Bill, in which sever again adjourned
Chear and Elizgant Works of Fiction.- Eight volumes of the Stundard Novels have now appeared, and already three production Porter llave graced this cheap and elogant scries of the most es-
teemed fictions of modren times. In the next Number, the public is promised that extraordinary story "Frankenstein," by Mrs. Sbelley
and the first part of "The Ghost Seer," by Schiller, who has been designated "The Byron of Germany.
Tuestay. a lellow named Georke Smith, a journesman baker, wa
ommitted for tria', in default of bail, for an attack on the Duke of Wellington's carriage the previous evening. A mob, of which the Lord Forester, was robbed a few nikhts since, of two double-bar-
relled fowlink. pieces, which have the maker's name, "Moore, of the Edsware - road," ", "pon the locks. They wrere in a mahogany case,
in a leather wrapper, and were stolen from the carriage of Captain Corby, at the door of the Adelphi Theatre.
A Limerick paper atates, that on Wednesday a party of police Whip protectink a man who was serving the processes
Archere in defence of their own lives, obliged to fire on the assailants, when one woman Ma. Coopen's NEw Wonk "Whe Bravo.'-It has already transnovelist, is laid in Venice, whirre Mr. Cooper lonk resided. This diswriter is universally admitted to be unrivales "The La of the Mohicuns, Whe Pruirie, and The Pioncers.", IIe is also ac-
knowledked to be unnurpassed in his sketches of sea-life-The Red
 The success of the last named productiona has indeed procured fo ment of an Italian Romance, by such a writer, has created a very general curiosity. Hastinks and St. Leonard's Races on Wednesday and Thursday
Her Sere vely numerous honoured the course by her presence. and there the whole was excellent.
Poacming.-A few days aso, in consequence of private information Poscinnt.-A Rew daysapo,
the bailins of East Rettord issued a warrant to search the house o
George Ifurst, jum. on suspicion of his having a quantity of game in his possession. One hundred and sixteen partridpes were discovered
the produce of the previous nightrs ramble; two air guns and a dou-
hee immediately trken into custody, and the Makistrates laid a penalty
of pool. upon him; being unable to pay, an execution was put intoh of which he will be se of which he will be sent to prison.
Flosting Istann in Estriwarte Lake.-At the head of Esthwite
Lake, Hawkshead, there is a smaller sheet of water, known by the Lame of the Priestfoot, but connected with the other lake by a sma
natlet
oupon this there has been for many utlet. Upon this there has been for many years a footing issian on
little noticed by tourists, gnd erroneouly stated by some writers on
"Guides to the Lukey"' not to move or sail with the wind. In con Guices to the Lakes" not to move or sail with the wind. In cing
tradiction of thia, it was never known since first it brcome a floating
sland to
 aunched by a few younk men, who took advantage of the flood at thas the to effect their purpose, and had the pleasure of sailing across
the lake upun it. On the Monday following it moved from one end
lite ess than 15 ladies and gentlemen were upon it. It is thirty yards
ent long by five broad, and covered with wood of various sorts, which
supply the place of sails. This curiosity has not, perhaps, ite fellow in the United Kinkdom.- Kendal Chronicle.
To show the senseless but exasperated state of feeling against the Epioscopal Bench on the part of thee mob, we neerd only mention that
on his return from the Levee, the Rev. Dr. Rudke, who was most graciously recei ved by his Majesty, was attacked in his coach or thes
populace near St. James's, on one of them cryink out, "Here comes
one of the Bishops," and but for the assistance he received (rom some or
of the new police at hand might have sustained serious injury. It th
nis Levee.
Extract of a Letter from a Lady to her Friend :- "Y Yo will reer
colleet that I was distinguished by the posesesion of a beautiful head of baltr





REFORM RIOTS.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { On Monday night, soon after dusk, a mob of blackguards assem- } \\ & \text { bled in front of the Duke of Newcaste's house, Portman--quare, }\end{aligned}$ On Monay nit the Duke of Newcestle's house, Portman-square,
bed in front of
and demolished a great prit of the windows by throwing pieces of granite-stone, \&.c. A strong party of the New Police being promptly on the spot, they were put to the rout. Between seven and iefght
oclock the same party, it is supposed, commenced similar depreo'clock the same party, it is supposed, commenced similar depre-
dations in front of the Dulk of Northumberland's house, Charingcross, where several panes of glass were broken. Here they were
alis soon dispersed by the vigilance of the police. One of the police. also soon dispersed by the vigilance of the police. One of the police-
men was struck with a stone, which per forated his hat, and cut his men was struck
head severely.
On Wednesday the inhabitants of several parishes proceeded in
procession to St. James's, to present their Addresses to His Majestry procession to St. James's, to present their Addresses to His Majesty.
On their arrival, the drputations from Mary-le-bone, \&c. waited on On their arrival, the drputations from Mary-le-bone, \&c. waited on
Lord Melbourne with the Adresses, but his Lordship advised they should be given to the county Members, Mr. Byng and Mr. Hume,
who would present them, which those Gentlemen afterwards did.Who would present them, which those Gentlemen alter wards
Mr. Hume subsequently addressed the nultitude, exhorting them to

 lingtons, where almoat every square of glass was demolished. Se.
veral of the ringleaders were taken into cuatody and conveyed to
Knikhtstride Barrack by the police who anted with great firmness.
Atter the Lever was After the Levee was over, a vast number of the lower orders as-
sembled in the Parks evidenty awaitim the arriva of some of the
Anti-Reform Peers. At about five ocelock the Marquis of Loindon-
 Marquis was aware of the company he was in, he found himself in the
midet of luetween 4,000 and 5,000 persons, when he was attacked in
 by the mob hand so severely wounded as to be conveyed to his own
house in hackney-coach.
We regret to add that some serious disturbances have occurred in


 head, and he sinffred the most excruciating pain till six o'clock on
Monday morning w when he expride. A small hooly of Husara were
obliked to fire with ball-cartridke, and several were wounded. A






 frie, and the whole of this onc. Royal Edifice, now the property of
the Wuke of Newastle, was brint tho tho bround.
We are thapy to ald to this melancholy detail, that the last ac-


A Common Hall was helion Priday to elect a Lord Mayor for the
year ensuing, in the roon or Alderman Thore what had been elected
and reflused to serve












 one wort froe another!", The meeting, however, consisting of seven
 Michael M'Evoy saw a man driving a cowt through Hligh-street, and
thinking it rather an unsual ocurrence with regard to time and
place, he was
 did not it the executionary chair at Kilmainham. This circumstance
his cond much to allay the watchman's suspicionsi nud to eave
 Vered dhat the cow velonged to a pubtican named Michael Cavanakh.
who livest



 they were awak the statement of Mrs. Miller that about midnight
maunite said. "the dorm of thunder and heavy rain, when the


 her by the her husband, and, on opening the street-door, he caught
held her in threw her down, closed the door on her lek, and



 Danbury, which will ake legal invevtigation of the trazichl affair at at
A eloe maker nat the last Tueaday in this month.

 and struck the boxssperated him that he rushed out, knite in in hand,
and still remain in siont. They were taken to the Hospizal,
 ink the Increase or Decrease under rachl head thereof.

|  | Years ende |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
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| 12, $10,347 \times 17,380,39$ |  |  |  | 9,101 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,590,308 | house of Lorios.-Thursday, Oct. 13.

Harris v. Kemble.-Mr. Tinney repplied at great length on this
important appeal, at the conclusion of which The Lord Chancellor ronee to give judgment. His Noble Friend
at the table (Lord Plunkett) and himself had paid the greatest attention to the arkuments in this case, and at the conclusion of the
addresses of Sir Edward Sugden and Mr. Tiney on behalf of the appellant they entertained no doubt of the advice they ousht to give
to the IIouse; but, from the peculiarities of the case, his Noble Friend having reversed the decision of the present Master of the Rolls, who master of the lacts, they had thou, ant it rikht to ticar the whole case. That had been done and more able argunents he (he Lord Chan:cellor) never had heard. The opinion, however, which he and bis
Learned Friend had formed had not been altered by those arsuments. the plaintirto had Lordsithip that in the suit ior a spection perlormance entiraly with hhe grounds or his Learned friend's judgment, and he
should therefore move their Lordships that that judyment be affirmed.
 tations had tak en place, not upon trifthy matters and things that were
immaterial, but with respect to the receipts of the Theatra were calculated to induce the parties to sulbinit to rent which they otherwise would never have done. He thought that sufficient krounds
had bern shewn for not carrying the contract (which was entirely execuuorys into execution.
Lord Lyndhurst had atended closely to the argument on both
sides, and saw no reason whatever for altering the opinion he had sidee, and saw no reason whatever for altering the opinion he had
oriminally formed.
Thir Lordshtips then ordered the judgment of the Court below to be affirmerd, but without costs.
Mr. Kemble and Miss Fanny Kemble, who had been attending to the arguments durink the morning, on returning from below the bar
received the congratulations of thir
NEw Puplecations. - The following new works have been lately
published by Messrs.
 and embellished with four Portraits by the firts Artists. -2 . Memoirs,
of the late War, by the Earl of Munster, Capt. Coole.



 price 12 s.
Mr. Willian Davey, at Elton Lodge, near Wansford, had the mis-
fortuine to lose 801. on Thursday mornink the 29 th ult, in the follo
 Thk extrardinary manner:-A sate of his yarmink stock, \&cc. had
taken plice on the erevious day, the produce of which coonsisting of
bank notes to the danount oo sol. and checks to a very considerable anount) he bad tied up in a piece of paper, and laid on the tatle e in
the kitchen; a and after the family had partaken of lunch, a iemale fire, vender the inpression that it twas waste paper, and the eontents
were totally consumed ! Mr. Davey has succeeded in recovering the amount of the cheques, but as he was unacquainted with the courre irrecoverabty lost to h him.-Lincoln, Times.
On the 28 dh September last was drawn on the Earl of Stradlroke's
 pheasant, 4 partridges, and 2 woodcocks, which the Earl of Strad-
broke sent to Lord Wicklow, as a specimen of Suffolk prod Dubur Elecrion.-The Committee of the Holuse or Commons the sitting Members, Lord Ingestrie and Mr. Shaw, to have been duly elected.
sand guineas have been given by Mr. Attwood, of Birminglam to Sir Edward Sugden as a retaining ree, and two thousand
guincas to Mr
 panies. The sum sought to be recovered is upwards of tive h in the
thousand pounds.
A destructive hurricane uprooted some hundred trees in A destructive. hurricane uprooted some hundred trees in the
beautiful park of Thorndon Hall (the seat of Lord Petre), in Essex,
on Wednesday evening. The mansion was, fortunately,


 and liearing lailed him, and he bas ever since been deaf andaum.
Sheflield Mercury.
SToR in THE North of Scorland.-The storm commenced on
 only excelled in severity by those which produced such dreadful effiects in the year 1829 . On the night of Saturday many very large branches
of trees were torn down, and forests swept of their foliaiae, by the violence of the storm. The rivers werc mych swollen, in some places covering the neighbouring grounds. In Kincardineshire on Monday
night, the storm was most fearful; and at 6 oclock the following morning the fine bridge of two large arclies, over the river Bervie, Stoneliaven, was swept away, in consequence of which the coaches Sone compenilled to take the circnitous route of Fordun. The river,
where the bridge was carried off, rose two feet hikher than on the occasion of the late flood, ardd has not been observed so high since
the waterspout that appeared in the neighbouring hills 42 years since. -Edinburgh Observer
A fire, suspected to be the work of incendiaries, took place on Bedford near Apsley, Beds. Engines from Woburn and Ampthill of the property was consumed before the flames could be subdued. The occupants of the farm were several poor people living in row of
cottages, all of which were burnt down. In the rick-yard forty loads of beans belonginns to Mr. Heighington, of Woburn, and a larse stack
of hay
俭 among the property deastroyed. We understand a man is
at $W$ oburn, ou suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

The unfavourable state of the weathre on Thurgday spoiled the promise held out ly a good list. The company was miser-
aty ty thin, the number of carriakes being less than a dozen, nor
did

 Seeptre was the lavourite at starting. The winner went offin fronth
followed by Gaio, and as they tarted, o they tran throughout and came in, the lonal way.
were beat a lons wat

 Auxur. One paid. Pandora made all the running, and won in a
canterby three or four lengths; there was the same space between

 above a neck and shoulder.
Mr. Coulston's ble mare, 7st., beat Mr. King's b. m. Naomi, 50 sova.. two miles.
sor.
50 sovs., h. h. ft.'s. $\frac{\text { POLICE. }}{\text { Hatron } \quad \text { ARDBN.-On Wednesday two young men, named Francis }}$
 Bailey, No. 16. Aldersgate-strcet. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Sailey, that about nine o'clock in the morning. the delendants,
with evereal others, were parading up and down Aldergate-street,
usink threats to those persons who had using threats to those persons who had not closed thirs shopss.
Several or the inhatitants were induced to close them, fearing that a
and mot much stronker was not far off; and in cave of refusal their protwo defendants, as if by accident, immediately fell against the windows, and dashed them in, together with the wood- work, and at the
same time several other men rushed at the shop-door and endeavoured to gain an entrance, but by the timely interference of two policemen.
Nos. 3 and 69 of the $G$ division, further mischife was prevented, and Mr. Bailey stated that it would cost 255 . to repair his windows, which pay the same on Saturday, and Mr. Bailey expressing hromself satis-
pied, the defend

was on Wednesday convicted in the penalty of 101. for having veasel
veyed pase veyed passengers, for hire. to Woolwich on the day of the ship-launch,
he not heing a freeman of the Watermen's Company. tion was at the instance of the watmermen, whin complain that they
and their families are reduced to begrary by the steamers. The de iendant gave notice of appeal.
Cowss, Oct. 13.-This morniik the Hero pilot-vessel, No. 2 , of
this port, arrived liere with Captain Van Tungele vand five
 day, at five p.m. about 14 miles from Cherbourg; one seaman was
drowned the Captain and other five men took to the boat, and were pickr, up about five leanues off the Need log, by the thero, whose
ship's company belaved in the kindest-hearted'manner, worthy the sharracter of British pilots and seamen, ind it is hoped they will be



## A PRVOVED MEDICIEES, Sold by Messrs. ButLer, Chemista,



 hy sereran eminent tractitionere, and found to answer ailt the par poses sor whiod
 Wack Draught can tee prepared in on innetant with thila preparation, according

 BUTLER'S COOLING APERIENT POWDERS.-These powderp produce
an elfroveccing drauglit extremely refreshling and kroieful to the pplate, an well

 Sedative as '








 instiance know it to tiply used this preparation himsti, TOWERS' FLUUDD EXTRACT of BARK- In ine Pluid Bxiract of Bark
 BUTLER'S CITRATRED KALI,or Lemonade Powder.-A tea.spoonful of




 poien wheterer) has wolong been in general ase and and appendage to the fashion.
diant
and




## To CORRESPO.DEN:







 the puiblic cye.
The commu
 is. we are ob ifibel to omit two thivis of our nutvertisements. He will









## JOHN RULI.

## LONDGN, October 16.

Their Majesties have been in town since Wednesday. On Friday their Majestries proceeded to Kew, to visit his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and his Royal Duchess; their Majesties partook of a splendid dejeuner, and returned to town at four o'clock. In the evening a dinner was giveu at the Pulace to the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia.
Earl Grey, it is said, has appointed the Marquess of Queensbury Loid Chamberlain to Her Majesty, in the room of Earl Howe.
Their Majesties honour the christening of the son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of Becclevgh with their presence on Tuesday, when the King will stand Godfather the noble child.
There is no truth for the circumstantial report of an attack having been made on the Duke of Cumberland in the Park.
The prorogation of Parliunent will take place on Thurs order to carry Lond Brocgham's Bill for regulating Bankruptcics. Thie great attention paid to this particular subjece by the majority of the Ministers, is fully justified by their apprehensions almost amounting to certainty that when their
s:theme of Reform is carried, Bankruptecs will form a most important feature in our national anflairs.

THE country is perhaps not prepared for the advancement to high legal office of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Grand criminal provecutions, criminal prosecutor general, is of
 for Altoruey-Gencral was a feat left for Lord Grey's
Ministry to perform. Lord Phunkett is ClancellorMinistry to perform. Lord liunketr is chancellor-
DAN is to be Altorney-General, and after that, small blame to the man who does not agitate.
If this appoint ment is made, some of the present Ministers mnust rexign-if it is not made, some of then will resign; such
is the state of things-such is the advantage of the bolstering is the state of things-surh is the adrantage.
system-such the fortitme of L,ard GuEX.

The trimph of Constitutional principles in Dorsetshire is wormwood to the meadacions hangers-on of the Ministry, ant on Friday, and so sure is the victory to be obtained by loyalty and rectifude, that a new writ has been moved for, for Tavistock, for the purpose, as it is supposed, of securing a
seat for Mr. Ponsonby before the prorogation. seat for Mr. Ponsonby before the prorogation.
Jord John Russeld, on Wednesday evening, was pleased, if we may trust the Newspaper reports of Parliamentary debates, to expose himself in a most particular manner, and cventually to endeavour to explatu himself out of
an expression, of which we suspect his Lordship has not yet heard the last.

This Right Hon. Gentleman, commonly called Lord Jous RUSSELL, bing one of His Majesty's subordinate Ministhe Cabinet, has thought proper to enter into a correspondUnion, to refurn his thanks for the obliging enquiries of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men and Women-of buckram-and to stigmatize to these peonh, the decision of the Majority of the Hotse of Lords as the" Whisper of a Faction." My Laril
Joun denies that he meant the Hajority of the Lords, but Joun denics that he meant the Majority of the Lords, but
as he could mean nothing else, we beg to leave the thing
 few words, now me darfor to use such av fapres-
sion, addressed to an illigally assembled mot, he being Sion, addressed to an illigaty assembed mon, he beimg
permitted to hold a sabordinate onfer in the king's Goverminent.
the facion-as of A FACTIOA OF M the factian-as his Lorbs!ip calls the Mijenity of the Perers
of Enarad-but the Minority, and we wiil sinew his Lordof Encland-but the Minority, and we wiil shew his Lord-
ship the real causes of the support the Bill met with ship the real causes of the support the Bill met with
in the Bonse of Lords, and the wisdom and policy, and above all, the loyatic of calling a Majority of that Ilouse, consisting of two hondred-save one-a faction; or presuming to
designate the soldma decision of this rast body of the aristocrary as ho bas clome.
IHad Lead Jons Inssm, (as he is caled) not been the son of a Duke, what wo:h he have heen? -as an anthor he
would have starred-as a playrright, have been damed too weak to labour acad too dull to learn, his mane would merer have been heari-and yet this man, who owes his
p intica exiscome to the mere circumstauce of having a Duke for a father, is ble : Ban to cast dirt upon the House of Reers, because in its wistom it has exercised its constitutional right of rejecting an innovation so whd and wmanage-
able, that with the avolited detemunation of standing or fall-

Ing by the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, the thing has been alteced in every point and particular, and is now throws out upon the conviction of niser heads than his the propriety efeu than his sage father's, that whatever may be with the increase increasing the representation, proportionafter leave had been given to bring it into the Hoise of Commons, is abherrent to the spirit of the Constitution, and would be decisire of its overthrow
Buat we care nothing for the Bill-it is dead-rotten, trodden under foot ; Lord GREY is a defeated but obstinate
minister. The financial measures of his Cubinet minister. The financial measures of his Cabinet have all failed-his foreign negociations have all failed-his colonial by the existing Government, since its official existence, except the granting a privilege to people to set steel traps and spring guns in their gardets and grounds.
What of this?-Although this is extremely staggering. it would be nothing, if we did not perceive wanton insolence superadded to woeful ignorance. All we shall confine ourselves to, to-day, is, an analysis of the Minority of 158 who bolstered up the bill; and if we do not prove to the satisfaction of our readers that instead of the whisper of a faction, the decision of the Lords is irresistible-except indeed by the great convulsion which the Times newspaper continues so earnestly to advocate, allhough in the House of Lords it for the luere of gain and the love of office, the whisper of the real faction would not have been heard.
We recollect that, in other days, it was a fashion of the Times newspaper to assign motives to Members of either Honse of Parliament who voted with Ministers. Although the adherents of the present Government have not been so
fortunate in their exertions, perbaps we may be permitted fortmate in their exertions, pertaps we may be permitted
to test the respectable Minority of Saturday monning on the same principle.-and we beg our readers to follow us
the the same principle.-and we bey our readers to follow us
through the list of Noble Lords who, hy rittue of their offices, are supposed implicitly to uphold the measures of the Ministry.
That this is an unconstitutional supposition we are ready
to admit ; and we should certainly to admit; and we should certainly not have ventured to impugn the motives of Noble Lords in their support of
the Bill, had we not been encouraged in the belief that such is the fact, and such the expectation, by the assiduous dismissal, by Lord Grev, from abont the King's person, of all noblemen who did not chnose to barter their consciences for their convenience, or sell their respectability for a valuable consideration-No
dLEss.


Here are sisty dependents of the Ministers. Now let us deduct these sixty, (and we rather incline to believe hanging shifting vore whe one overlooked)--let us, we say. deduct these sixty from the Minority of 158 , and let us sce how many reinained--33-! That these ninety-eight
are perfectly independent nobody can doubt, who sees the noble titles of Ferrers, Montaror, Teynham. and others of the same class amongst them; but yet, with all this aid and support-ail the power of wealth, intellect, and respectabi-lity-what is the resuit-? recollecting, ton, those who did not
vote at all, but who wila vote, if the Peerage is to be de-
based by a glut of crawling creatures, to und
stitution. Let us, we say, look at the result.

Is this the "whisper of a faction?,"................. Or taking Majmity as it stands. over the placemen and pledged partizans and we ask dare Lord JoHn RuSSELL call the solemn decision of this body of Peers the "whisper of a faction?"
With regard to the Bishops, and the influence of the Church in the House of L r lis, let these people recollect that the Church is nowhere else represented, and let them recollect, too, that the number of Bishops has never been increased with the increase of the Peerage, and that there were 26 Archbishops and Bi:hops when the whole Peerage of England amounted to but 80 Members. Now that the lay Peers exceed four hundred, the number and consequent in fluence of the Prelates continues at the old standard.

Vill Lord Grey venture to insinuate to the King that a majority of FOnTY-ONE, over all the power and influenee of
his Government, is a "whisper?"-while the King himself must recollect, that the measure which opened the Thione of England to His Majesty's family, was carried by a majority of Two in the House of Peers-Two carried the question!-A1d who will dare to call that-even that-the whisper of a faction, which eventually placed His Majesty King William the Fourth upon the Throne of these realms?
It is, perhaps, needless to dwell upon the extraordirary tone adopted by Lord Joun, in designating the Majority of the House of Lords, since anything more liumble or penitent than the confession and explanation to which he was brought in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, was never, perhaps
witnessed. We, therefore, leave his Lordship, who, very litwitnessed. We, therefore, leave his Lordship, who, very litthe as he is at any time, is in his present crushed and damaged state, not game for us. But we rarn those who permit him realm, that theyage relacury realm, that they are quite mistaken if they fancy the forbearto outrage the Country is vote will continue if a future effort the Londs-and let Lord Grer, if he doubts it, look to Dorsetshire, where Ashley is triumphant-or to Dorchester, where his brother has been returned without opposirecived with acclamations of joy-to Manchester, where an Address in its favour has been rejected by an immense ma-jority-by the total failure of all the Meetings which have been attempted in the Metropolis, and by the barbarous and ruffianly outrages committed in the streets by the burnings of
houses, and the wanton destruction of property, which hare houses, and the wanton destruction of property, which hact already distincty shewn to the thinking portion of societher of Lord Joun Russele's Reform to be neither
the remer more nor less than Revolution. Let Lord GREY come out of the King's Closet-let him mix and mingle with the strong appeal of the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the Country-in opposition to the "Whisper of a Faction," of which his Lordship himself is the head.
The reports of the Parliamentary debates inform us that Colonel Trfench. who is always at work for the public good, made a proposition, one night last week, the effacy of which ventilate the IIonse of Commons by taking aff the roofventiate the Honse of Commons by taking off the
nobody conld doubt the success of sueh an expedient.
An event has occurred during the last week which may serve to shew the feeling about Reform in high plares, and
the tyrannical use which is made of Ministerial authority, the tyrannical use which is made of Ministerial anthority,
in riding rongh-shod-to use their own phrase-through the Palace of the King.
The week before last, as we have already mentioned, Lord Howe tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, having in June tendered it to His MaJESTY before. The QuEEN
refused to accept it, and referred his Lordship arain to the refused to accept it, and referred his Lordship again to Howe the privilege of voting according to his coascience. Lord Howe availed himself of that privilege, and voted against the Revolntionary Bill, and remained, as the King had promised, and dechared, in uriting, he should remaing, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.
This expression of his MAJESTY's feeling towards the have it, would confer upon his Majesty the ultimate dignity of being the last King of England, was too powertul to be endured by the Viceroy over him; and, accordingly, Lord GREy insisted upon Lord Howe's removal-dismissal
in fact-aldhough Her Masesty made known her poyal in fact-although Her Masesty made known her Royal
intevtion to appoint no other Lord Chamberlain if Lord intestion to appoint no other Lord Chamberlain if Lord
IIowe were removed; and althongh the Sorercign of these Hows were removed; and althongh the Soverign of
realms, in his own Palace, had given his Royal permission realms, in his own Palace, had given his Royal perm to rote
to the Chamberlain of his Royal Consort's Itouschold to as he pleased, and yet retain his office.
Ilere we have the fact-putting aside the gross indignity
fiered to Her Majesty-that Lord Howe is remored ofrred oo Her Majesty - that Lord Howe is remor
from the Household, in opposition to the wishes and will of rom the Household, in opposition to the wishes and worth a great deal, becanse it will serve as a test whereby all the removals and dismissals of anti-reformers may be judged, and whence may be deduced the real truth as to what the power and authority are, whence they are deringorals. how they are used,
have been effected.

Lord Howe is, we perceive, taunted and accused, in some of the Ministerial papers, with a 'love of place," and a clinging to office", - his attack is injudicious-Lord Ho We is pernather of a large and affectionate family-his hap piness and comfort centred in home; but Lord Howe, , surely claim for his adherence to office at least as much credit as Lord Grey, when he declares he " will not abando leare King." We are quite sure that if abandon, means $\begin{aligned} & \text { ING as } \\ & \text { the Fing alone, lord GREy will remain ncar the King Ind }\end{aligned}$ loig as it is possible to get anything from him. Ind

Lord Howe said that in the midst of faction and innovation
he would not abandon the QUEEN-the case might have
been diferent.
Lord GREY's affection for the Monarch has produced him already places for thirteen relations-not to speak of the Gurter extra for himserf, the Bath extra for one brother, and a Deanery patronage in a thousand minor points. Lord Howe's devotion to the service of the Queen has produced him nothing-if we except, indeed, the Guelphic Order, which has not increased in dignity or valie during the Jast year-for who has been driven from the presence of his Soven ign, never accopted
In addition to these remarks upon the dismissal of Earl Howe, the following statement has been placed in our hauds, w

It may be some consolation to private individuals who are suffiering under the Ministerial system of intimidation, to
know that the highest individual in the State is not exempt know that the highest individual in the State is not exempt
from similar inconvenience. Earl GREY peremptorily refrom similar inconvenience. Earl Grey peremptorily re-
quired, in the name of the Cabinet, the dismissal of Lord quired, in the name of the Cabinet, the dismissal of cord
Howe, though that Nobleman had no less than three sereral times tendered his resignation to the King, on the grosty's Government, which was three times declined by His Majesty, with an assurance, in uriting, that he was at perfect liberty to act according to his conscientious conviction; but in spite of this written assurance, which, remained firm, and the Quesn's inclination and the Sovereign's honour have been outraged to gratify the pleasure of an arbitrary Minister
Lord Howe was reccived at Windsor on Saturday, after the delate, and treated by the King, not only without any reproach, but in his usual cordial, friendly, and confidential ruanner. On the subsequent Monday, after his dismissal,
thnugh commanded to attend the King declined the inter-view.

There is an old stor "hich every body has heard, but which we will venture to ripeat:-An ond woman riding to in her face to the west hefore, night, that it may not blow in our faces going home again.", with that of a certain Lurd Surfiend, one of the powerful upholders of the present Government, who. on Tuesday night Ministry and voted araiust this
It serms either that his Lordship is what the Scotch call "daft," or that he thimks Bishops have no conscience.
TO JOHN BULL.
lapnem Kommon, Hoct. 14.
Dear B. - What will you Aunty-reformers say now. The parlyment is to be berogued, and your hopes are all blyted - now my expectorations are answerd-this is a nice two do
-Fulamer, who is on your side, sings what he calls his High Ho Pea hens, but $i$ cant agree with him, because Mr Ram was a wriggler radical, and so am I, because I do not know no better, and theerfor I redes the Tims, and am quite agreable to the pinions of the Ilead-eater of that pepper. I have bin to hear the debretts of the peerage-we had Bronom is -what a spich he made, and how thrusty he got Bnons is - what a spich he made, and how thrusty he got
Baskd what it was he was a drinking, and they told me a He had the tumblers hiis, ot and ot, like the stakes at his He had the tumblers hiin, ot and ot, hike the stakes at his
Club)-but when he went down noon his Maryboues, 1 was quite resolved into tiers, fur feer he nerer coud git op agin. Lord GnEY is a fine cretur, but very grey indeed; I re-
member him as Lord How was many cars ago. I saw Lord Monsrer too, and the Kernel which has the Kopper minds, who is called Lord DI: NEMR whit,
great Dueck at his onve in Whales.
I had a not from Lord Pummicestonfe, to tell me he was not gone to resin-he poots lupp with a grate deal froun he is well enoush to go to the Cabinet-that was a pirty scrap he got iato about Ninsuvsial, the Ditchman; and
now I heer he is another two do about the Emperor of the Brass-heels-Lewey Fhip dors not like given up the Portingal ships, and as we dees every thing Tallyrong thinks right,
why we must not grumble-this is Pummers'rone's noose
 wants to suckecd in lareping his hone-the Spanish is all he Wants to put him to rites. As for Rooshy and Prooshy, P.
says he can't say much abuit them, only I see that Leaving foraying affairs seems below pa. herd why-his first start in life was hocing to a translationhe wants -his first start in life was hocing-this is Greek to a me, Mr. B.
I think the peopler-are just shewing their spirt- Ifonly ing such a manny men as he he did. They are roug to sitenphire to houses, num men as for the Hay dair at Knott ingham
Castle it Castle, it was absird hin tho hextream, for to my mind the surest way of raising the NEW CASTLEs, is burning down
the old ones. Our friend P. applyed to me to see and ask Fulmer to be made a pier this time; aid LAVY would like to be a But I did not like to say anythess sle would not lisson to ;
said ", because Lord Pe. said "He was wanted to carry the bill through the House
of Lords ""- these are P.'s hone word out of his leather to of Lords;"-these are P's hone words out of his leather to
me, and in dhink Funsma was born and bred to hetter
things that things than think Fupher was born and bred to hetter
wants "t the Bill corrs work at is time of life-Hif they Wants "the Bill carried through the Inouse," why dont they Onest peeple witch is as goon! as themselves. thy to disgrace Pray what do they inean hy swin " whipster of a fraction,",
Wenerer they talk of Lord jouv Ruste? atlusion to some of his impotence nustere? I think it is in Pularer says that his Lututship can't bearse of Kommons . to me to have heen mangled last wen't bear ironing-he sims
all for Refurm, and Vote by Ballid. And now the and Universal Suffering,
I am ready for nuother fole bill, aud nollhing been rejectect?
nd you mark my words Mr. B. .
The King must be a good deal wurried, wot with wun thing and hanuther. If I was he I never would let Minsters hoverrule me-I would have my own whey, and hif I could
not master them piecably, I wood do as FuLars says, $\cdots$ cut the Jordan knot at ance, and resolve the Parlyment."
Say somethiuk in your pepper, that may show me you have got this.

Yours, still in french ship
D. L. RAMSBOTTOM.
P.S. I frogot to tell you my fourth gull, Andiehead, is poing tham.
Pect
Many people have complained of th
解 of the ducuments upon which the returns bare been made. If we may judge by what we see in the Morning Post of Friday, under the head "Hastings and St. Leonard's," all the calculations, we think, made upon the present po-
pulation of Surry, Kent, and Sussex, must he beyond belief pulation of Surry, Kent, and sussex, must he heyond helief
erroneous. The Post, in describing the gaieties of Hastings, informs us that a lady of the name of CAMac, on Friday, "gave a grand ball and supper, at her spacious mansion in $W$ ellington $S$ quare, to about two hundred persons, which included all the country families for thirty miles round -a circle of thirty miles, with Hastings for its centre, includes, and a very considerable portion of Kent, and yet two hundred families constitute the whole population.

## Whig PRETENSIONS.

Amorg the many amiable qualities of the Whigs, we have always consilered their modesty as beyond all praise. It has happened, by some unaccountable accident, that, for the last century, all the patriotism and talent of the country has centered exclusively in them, and we were, therefore, not at all surprised to find Lord Milton the other day, at Shef-
field, claiming a superiority of rank and merit for the Peers of his party, who were fortunately in a minority upon the ate divisoo.
But, not withstanding his Lordship's dangerous principle of making distinctions in such cases, we may fairly ask what pablic services conferred its church-property and coronet on
the vaunted house of RUSSELL? By what merit did WibLiam fitzwililam-fur the boasted connexion with the Wentworths is very recent, (1774)-come by his Peerage in 1620 ? Which of the Dukes in the Cath has won the the Dukes of Devonshire has been distinguished beyond We rest of men? Marliborovgh, Chye, Howe, and vie with the Scipios and Cresars of ancient, or the Prussian Fredericks and Corsican Napoleons of modern times: while the present representatives of Ceccil, Bacon, and Heneage Finch bear names as illustrious, at thest, as those of grey and lambton. Necd we ad Then-
the wisdon, Stowele, Inndhurst and Tentriden, (men who have risen from the ranks of the people), may he reckoned equival
Lord Brougham and Vaux?
Comparisons, we know, are invilions, but we can assure
Lard Hilons, pigmy as he is, that, to his cost, he will find them sometimes very instructive
We find the fullowing copied into the Times of Friday from some Erening Paper.
$\Lambda$ deputation from several of the parishes of the metronolis waited
unon Earl Grey laat nikht at a late liour, at the Treasury with


 hipy made to tulfil the wishes of the people, would be considered en-
tited to a kreater depree of confidenice than such a retiuest would
 mondition to his Majesty Hig Lordstio, said, that if the people
 Is eficient tus thut which hass been just rejected ty the Howse of Lorks.






 The cool eftrintery of this, is evcin above the general run of Ministerial fourishes. Lord Grex, who has over and over again declared that he and hils party
or fall by Lord John Russeli's Bill, tells this deputation, that if they will but keep him in, he has no doubt of being able to carry another Bill quize as elecicent-(hat by the Iouse of Lords; and in answer to the, the depart conf cils his in Lordship, "That while the people have just conflitence in
the Kwa and his Ministers, the public tranquillity could the kisg and his ministers, the public rannuility could
not be disturbel," the strects of Londin being at that very period in possession of the mob, who, besides destroying the proBristol, and half a score other Noblemen and Gentlemen, have assaulted and outraged Peers proceeding to Parliament, and, according to the report of the Tines newspaper, unhorsed the King's Brother in the Rillg's park, and were King's Guard.
If Lord Grey had opened his windows and looked towards the Parate, this scene might have gratified his eyes; so if he had opened the newspaper he would have scen that Nottingham Castle lad been burned to the ground; that the Jails of Derby had been forced, and the prisoners libcrated; and if he wished more particularly to ascertain the real character of all this revolutionary tumult, he might have read
that the house of Mr. Mustens-who never has taken any part in politics, and whose only fault is his being a gentle-man-had been ransacked and plundered; his pictures destroyed, and his furniture scattered about the church-yard.
Will these things before his eyes, Jord GREY stands and istens and smiles to the preachinent of a knot of radicals, listens and smiles to the preachment of a knot of radicals,
country to be in one general agitalion, that the public peace
cannot be disturbed.
That these people slould talk in this way is natural -that Lord Grey should attend to them is ers of Government should circulate a history which proves either that Lord Grey bnows nothing of what is goinges either that Lord Grey knows nothing of what is going on,
or if he do, that he considers assassination, robbery, and in, cendiarism mercly agreeable expressions of popular feeling, not amounting to a disturbance of the public peace.
$W_{E}$ suppose our readers, in the midst of the riot and confusion incidental to a proposed revolution, have found time to louk at the decree of the King of Portugal, in behalf of the trade and the carrying trade of AMERICA! While the French Peerage is undergoing the process of dissolution, if while measures of our Govemment have a tendency, if not an intention, to destroy the Fuglish Peerage, the the nation to every possible indignity on the score of military and political matters, indignity on we sore the miliclusive poitcan maters, are now nowng aray the excmose mercantile privileges she enjoved in one of the
most important marts of Europe, which the vigilant Governinent of the United States are achieving for that country This will, no doubt, be shortly brouglit forward as a striking proof of the superiority of a Repullic over a Monarchy; for which reason, as well as for the serious, the incalculably serious injury it will produce to this nation, not to speak of the shameful breach of faith on our part, which has caused the loss, every Euglishman who loves his country must deeply and bitterly lament it.
We some time since submitted a coinparative statement het ween the amounts of exports and imports from and into this country, to and from France and Portugal. Yet, notwithstanding the results which those ofncial documents ex hibited, our policy has bcen to violate treaties, outrage
alliances, and break up friendships, merely to truckle to revolutionized beggared France.
eill gal will not be the last nor the greatest advantage which America will obtain from England
Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated Oct. $12:-$

 would appearr, akainst his inclination, as he declined to take the
Chair, which was in consequence occupied loy Mr. Porten. ResoluChair, which was in convequence occupied by Mr. PorTER. Resolu-
tions, in the modern mode, cmbodying regard lor the Biil and confi-
 majority, and declating that the prople would not be satistied with
any measure elhort of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Annual "The Ministerial Reformers are all aghast at this untowarde event ann the Chairman, I lear, refuses to sign the Resolutions, How the
allair may terminate I will not venture to predict; hut no explina-



## LIES CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

Tine "Lies Circumstantial," which we last Sunday noticed, as gruerally adopted in the histories of Reform Mectings, has been even more in rogne during the last week
than crer. The Times of Tuesday begins an account of Meeting of Marylehone parish, and all the stuff talked a it, by telling its readers that uprards of Forty Thousand the Rergent's Park.
Thus Forty Thousand Persons were assembled in a field belonging to Mr. Maberlay, in which at no time there ex isted a crowd sufficiently dense to prevent any individual the Times people will send a Surveyor to measure the ground and count the number of persons requisite to crowd it ts than forty. As for the number present three thousand is rery far above the mark. recollent the "Lae", is circumstantinh, the Eiar shond atways George's Parish was held in a stahle-yard by Berkeley-
square, on Thursday, at which the Tomes tallis of an ingnense assemblare. There were, includiug all the aroom hoys, and a large party of Noble Tories (Ladies and all) who were enjoyng the contemp imle faree, not three hundred people present at any period of the affiai. A most respecthe expressed himself, the "ontside" of the amomit
We now sulbjuin a few antidotes to the bane of the Rali sonsces, and which will shew that whatever the feeling may sonrese, and which wih shew that whatever the feeling may sentation in proportion to the encrease of the constituency he odions heromtionary bill of hand what his sate and lave. aceording to the cry of the Revolutionists themto an opinion.
The follo ring are authenticated communications:-
The rejiection of the revolutionary Reform Bill was rece:ived with


 ir the counts, Lord Surney. But the meeting was a failure, nonco anitators who al wass attend the elocal renetinge, and whose rereglar
attacks on the Establislied Church and the constituted authorities attacks on the Established Church and the constituted authorities
have left open to them the field, as one of diskrace, in wlich no

 every one preennt regretted the loss of the Biil;'; 'and he was at tirs
very roughly handled; but on the directors of the day's amusement seeing he was a gentleman, they ordered that he mikht be sheweel up
and be permitted to speak, which he did, and in such a manner that none of them could answer: he described himself as a friend to reform Church. and the would-be plunderers of the nation's creditors.
The Brighton agitators, who are continually brawling against the Church, the Tithes, the National Debt, and the Taxes, never forge in their resolutions to request the Constabe will charke the expenses
of the day to the rate made for the relief of the poor!!! - thus by their
actions contradicting theit own actions contradicting theit own frothy
proper application of the public funds.

Newington, Oct. $11,1831$.
SIf,-I take the liberty of formarding you a brief arcount of a meeting profesing to be compnoed of "the inhavitant househorders
of St. Mary, Newington, to petition the King to adopt measures to of St. Mary, Newington, to petition the
ensure the passing of the Reform Bill."



AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE RESUMED.


 are about to produce, appear po to all those who, like us, look at
thinks, not names ; nad plain facts, not words, glossed over by vain
philisoophly.




 with applause, approbation, and a plea foo protection from the lips
or the orkun or that Anti-1ritioh Cabiet and party which declares
that British capital inveeted in the suger similarly produced in our


 and where, we are told by the eame orkan, that it oupht to receive
zhat encourakement and vrotection which Britioh capital simiarly
employed within British dominions does not, and ought not, to

 arb London concern). Manchenter, and Bristol, used for the continu.
and
ance of the Alrican slave-trade by Grate Britain; and for the soul of ande which aptached to the teraftice when carried on by the people of
miteat Britain to supply her own wolonies with labourers, and the Great Britain to supply her own colonies with labourers, and the
Ruilt and enormity when it cis carried on Hy Britith sulyecty sunc-
tioned ly their country in purchasing and employing these slaves in


## PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

An opportunity has presented itself, by which we are public men. We have arailed ourselves of the privilege, but parties writing or written to, as well as of those alluded to parties writing or written to, as well
in the course of the correspondence.

To MRS.
MY Dear Mother-Forasmuch as after our hard week's work in the Lords, , have a short breathing time, I think I can in nowsise
more appropriately bestow a little of my leisure than in devoting it more appropriately bestow a little of my leisure than in devoting it
to you; for although $I$ am free to confess that sometimes that social urbanity, for which your long and exemplary life has been remarkable, and that com municativeness shich is one of the peculiar marks of sincerity and single-mindedness, and for which your are so mach
esteemed in your own sphere, have led you to circulate information intended rather for your private ear; I cannot refrain from letting you know how we go on in regard to the great question, as we have
taught the " mob"-you recollect I called them mob in my Courttanght the " mob"- you re
the " mob" to consider it.
I desired the publisher to send down two hundred and fifty copies of $m y$ speech. I admit that I could never have made it, except un-
der a certain degree of false excitement, which I produced after the old fashion, and I did so, for that I felt the cause at stake, and that I ought to come out. I remember, when I was retained in a cause
in the King's Bench many years since, I tried the experiment first, in the King's Bench many years since, I tried the experiment first,
imammuch as I had heard that Errkine's great tart was attributable to a pint of port wine, taken at Kingston, I believe; and I
have since found that though "t the spirit be willing, the flesh is which at once stimulates my exertions, and supports me in the course of making them.
Thole of these repeat to you my princussions. You know me to the core, and $I$ ahould Wheleon think of deceiving. Elon as as yourself. I I plunge, and frisk, 2s soon think of deceiving ELDow as yourser., I plunge, and frisk,
and curvet, as you used to say; but trust me, I never lose sight of
the first principle, and while the excitement which I have contri-
form Rill, is going on, $I$ am pushing forward a new Bankrupt Bill which will give me immediate patronnge to a vast amount, wbile il
does, what is even more to the purpose, namely, secures a noble retirement for the CHANCELLos when dismised. This must be done, for, alchough the ion is very tractable in-_'s hands, there is
no reckoning upon him for two days together-as he says of me the no reckoning upon him for two days together-as he says of me the
moment my back is turned, "He is a clever man, but there is no depending upon him
The thing that puzzles me as much as anything I recently have had cegards the speech I have delusion the "mob" labour under as regards the speech I have just alluded to-I meant the whole
thing to be ironical-my attacks were in earnest-my praies satire in disguise-I caricatured the probable effects of the rcjection in a manner so ludicrous that I expected eversbody would sufficiently manner so ladicrous that I expected
understand my dritt. - himeelf, whose suspicions of my sincerity and my sanity are never quiescent, was at one time half
sativfied that $I$ had thrown them over-and yet the " mob" not only cry up my speech lustily, but call it glorious.
On Saturday, my good kind friend - who took an inordinate deal of trouble, driving up and down in bis cabriolet, in tremendous weather, got toge ther some people whom we had lormerly employed in the time of Jesabel-as I used to call her-to take the horses out of my carriage and draw me home-at first, not knowing what - had been doing, I thought this proposition arose from a mere movement of sponta-
 up and settled the business, and so 1 was dragsed in trumph to mith them, as it was rather a fancy of his than mine altogether.
We prorogue Thursday or Friday, for I have set my heart upon getting my Bankrupt Bill through this seesion. You may tell $\overline{\text { mises. I }}$, and

Your affectionate Son,
The supplication scene was not for effect, as you may suppose-I went on my knees from the same cause that compels a horse to do the same thng-I could not keep upon my legs. Tdor of inebriety that thought aloud on going out, and in the candour
damned Lord
but I am a privileged man.

To MISS
My Dear--, - have not had a moment to write to beg you to keep up your spirits. God knows 1 have a dificult card to play, the seems one day entirely with us, and the next we hear an to all our plane. The struggle is between -and me, for as for the rest, except poor - who at present is not capable of attending
to public businese, we care very little about the matter. has been in his airs again, and stands upon his dignity, but the truth
is, although very gentlemanly in his manner, and smart in bis ancrsastion the is not so fit for the his manner, and smart in his I am alwaya arraid of ; ; I know he hates me ; for some "goodnatured friend" has told him all that I said of him during the short period that I was a Tory. He is more flighty than ever, and lis natural tipsy the other night in the House of Lords, that I am sure if circumcancen had perinitted you to be present you would
outright. To me iis capers are no langhing matters.
I have got rid of _I I made a point of it. The _- talks very high, and at first declared no successor should be appointed; but 1 knew that having got the-consent to force the one out,
against her inclinations, there would be little dificulty in forcing another in.
I confess I am in a state of considerable alarm-we never anticipated such a result; we bluster and look big, and I talk of not aban-
doning the - but the truth is that we are unable to carry on the Government,-and although it is our policy to keep up a constant We had - in waiting at the Palace, Wednesday ; вo that if the thble, the very sight of whom turns me sick, had insisted upon secing in full uniform, and made the mob believe he was the - , as he did before.
Only think of the Doratshire election;-you must feel as much surprised as I do; it is a sad business; every contrivance that could wearing myself to pieces in preaching up the unanimity of reformers, the electors of the county, who within six months returned our poor riend, now reject a candidate who, in addition to
I beg you to oive up any idea about the Maid of Honour plan-it would be impossible. I do not think the - would listen to any recommendation of mine upon that point; nor do I think, even if
ahe would, it would be desirable. Of course you keep the miniature sare; $\mathbf{1}$ sent for one of the casts, but -is out of town. Let me hear from you, but write, of course, as if oflicially; and believe me,
in great haste, yours alwaya, in great haste, yours alwayn,

## PARISIANCORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 12th October, 1831.
My near Bull,-This is, after all, but a work-a-day world ! The calculated on devoting this letter exclusively to congratulation; but again I am deprived of this pleasure, and I must mingle regrets with hopes, and sadness with triumph
At the failure of an attempt to sacrifice the Constitution of Great Britain to popular clamour, and the real interests of the nation to the private interests of a action, 1 cannot but rejoice; and $t$ should journalist, did I not offer you my personal congratulations on the result of the division in the House of Lords! Thuse congratulations now make, and although 1 am not, in consequence of my distance from London, amongst the foremost to share the triumphs of the day, yet I am behind none in the sincerity of my joy, and the gladiulnees
of my heart! The battle which has been fought and won, is for all of my heart! The battle which has been fought and won, is for all
ages and for all times; is as important to Europe as to England, and , undermine human society-set themselves in opposition to wise and salutary laws-oppose the throne and the altar-morality and reli-
gion, and leave man the victim of his own passions and of his own vanity! If the Reform Bill had passed, the revolutions in Belgium, Prance, Italy, and Germany would, by that fact, have received the 1831 would have prepared for new triumphs in the ensuing year! $\mathbf{B y}_{\mathbf{y}}$ the rejection of the Reform Bill the system of propagandism has re. british Pear.blow from which it can never recoer, bo long as the British Peers shall be true to thers.selves, to the aristocracy, and to the nation. So far, then, we have reason to rejoice, to take courage,
and, if necessary, to renew the conflict, assured that eventually good principles must triumph, and honest men must be victorious
But, in my capacity of Parisian correspondent to the John Bull, I have cause for regret and disappointment, as well as for rejoicing
and hope. That disappointment is sincere, bitter, and acute, for have to announce to you the deatruction of the hereditany peerage In France! I say the destruction, because, althongh that infamous
good reason for learing that the Chamber of Peers will not exhibit hibited inmness and constitutional independence as were intely ex the political British House of Lords, but will submit to the axe of resistancal execuioner wilhout a srugble, and perhaps whour expectedly refuse to commit an act of political suicide, by voting their own nomination for like, or tary y yeare, and siould support the system of an bereditary peerage, still the present Chamber of Deputies is composed of so many political adventurers, jugglers, and fortune-hunters, that it would not King, and thus, by a violent and illegal proceeding, destroy the French aristocracy, and the last hope which an hereditary peerage would leave us of an eventual, though distant, return to nationa sanity and national peace. I therefore consider the rejection of an
amendment proposed by M. JAx, and seconded by M. Evour, to th effect that the peerage should remain hereditary, that amendment being rejected by a majority of 238 votes, as the grade of our hopes and the ultimatum pronounced by the Chamber against peace, order egitimacy, free institutions, and a limited but powerful monarchy. And this, my dear Bull. is the revolution of 1830 ! It began by a pretended opposition simply to the ordinances of Chal les X. It conFrance the yose ordinances were widx rawng as clearly entilled to the Crown of this country as our Most Gracious Monarch Wiluism the Fourth is to that of England. It affected to adopt a monarchical throw it by republican institutions. It urged the brave Poles to revo lution and afterwards abandoned them! It excited the Italians to revolt, engaking with the rebel committees that no Austrian troops left the Italians to their fate! It declared to forey encered them, that it only desired a change of dynaty-that it was a anarcly and confusion-and that it merely willed to alter the Car ter of Lours the 18 th by striking out the 14 th Article. Lous Par wrote this to the Emperor of Russu, to the Kinws of Prusen Wrote tis the Eme Emperor ressira, to the Kings of Prussia and and above all to the Monarch of Great Britain! Such representa tions and such assurances obtained for the revolution of July a tem. porary and nominal recognition, and M. Sebastinim imagined that coreign powers would accept his promises for facts, and would believe his statements without investigation. But how stand the facts of he case now? Why those who made the revolution, raived the barricadee, and paid for wine and women, during "the little weck," now openly maintain that their revolution was Republiean, and that. their wishes will be realized, and their hopes fulfilled! Already they Eclaim, "We have overthrown the peerage, have brought the ariscracy to ruin, and have annithilated the hopes of those who fondly elieved that the revolution of July would not entirely change the For fisten monthe
illase and destrution have had a constant scene of riot, tumult, lissionary establishments snd churches violated and robed destroed bishops palaces sacked and rased to the ground, the Ministers of the ational religion insulted and murdered, and that cross which is the ming revilers. orship, and trampled under the feet of its blo the hour in which I am addressing you? We have trade and commerce ruined-public credit destroyed-manufactures closed-half a million of soldiers as a standing army in time of peace-taxes greatly augmented-the
Funds reduced to thirty per cent. in value-a civil war in the Westhe inlabitants of the Midi and South refusing to pay imposts-the prisons full of individuals charged with political offences-a greater were instituted during the whole Reign of Chables the Tenthpartics and clubs
 art of France, which led at the close of the first French Revolution o a general war, and which now induces or compels the French Goernment to keep an army of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Belo much in the Liberal Journals of France and of England. Let Nations deprecate such principles, and avoid such examples.
And now, my dear BuLL, in compliance with my usual custom, let ne call your attention to some of the most prominent facts of the
last week. Those facts will additionally demonstrate the truth of thosegeneral principles which we espouse and advocate, and will we that there is no safety for the peace or liberties of a nation, when we quit the
written law.
Fact 1.-The Peers of France have been robbed by a vote of the they were entitled, as the reward of splendid services rendered to he State, or which descended to them from selong line of distinsuished and virtuous progenitors.
2.ine Cotes du Nord, one country people are unwilling to submit. The National Guards and gendarmeric, who attempted to repress them, were repulsed, and ompelled to retire. More serious riots were expected to take place laws promised us by the Revolution of July
3. On the 26 th ult. at about seven in the evening, a band of refractory consoripts came to the village of Petit Chaume, near Bres near Boulard but leader ordered one of his men to shoot a arh his double-barrelled gun from him, and lorged both balls in the body the defenceless farmer, in the presence of his wife and children. lution
4.-The French Government, like all revolutionary institutions, is timid, and starts at ghosts, shadows, and foreigners. Accordingly, under the surveillance of the local Magistrates, who may withdraw their passports, and compelled them to retire from the French terAlien Bill, but what would you say-to such you cry out aga 5.-Le Briton, a Nantes Journal, states, that on the night of 5.- Leth Butt. six armed Chouans entered the house of a peasant at Paune, near Chateaugontier. The unfortunate inmates roused femanded the sum of 1,000 francs. The peasants not being able demanded the sum of furnish thin money were for upwards of an hour subjected to the barbarous treatment by the Chouans, being literally pierced through various parts of the body with bayonets. A young girl found mean ofescaping from the house unperceived, and gave an alarm. To Sub-Prelect and the gendarmerie of Chateaugontier, whad made
National Guards, soon came to the spot, but the brigands had their escape, after taking all the money they could find. The twi victims of the ferocity of the robbers were conveyed to the hospit. The Breton adds, that the Cbouans have been heard to declare that They had hitherto acted with moderation, but that they have received
 revolution itter from Chole of the stit instunt, inserted in the Amid $d$









 numbera o the paper have appeared. This itis sto specimen of the Of Foreing Neves Ilave a small budse:- The Russian army has





${ }^{\text {P. }}$.', н.

## $\overline{\text { TO JOHN BULL }}$ <br> Sla-Sulficient particulars liaving reacted us, respecting the dread       P.S.I I wonld supgst to the Committee of West India Afairs to call an immediate meating of the Weest India body. Reliei will be doubly 

## $\overline{\overline{T O} \text { JOHN BULL. }}$















 him what advantagc he expected to derive trom the Resform Bill be.
 Parochial Rates, tovether with the Malt Tux, and other things, and

 and luankruptey, and ilil necessaries would become four vimses their
 as to very largely increase the influcnce of Whis Proppietors., and to


 ar. ho perhaps thinks to please the Noblithy nominees; he woild there would ve a stand made to save the Throue from further ent

 Minititery would hardy be nllowed to resign quietly: they would
nore orrobably, like some
late on perpetual imprisonment, while the Kiss would not dare to Lict dvised the Kinc to say was necessary towards making a food Re orm Bill ; there will tiven be a reasonatle prospect of a better Biil


 restions about he Coronation were cautht it merely to hare ne nex






 I ams sure the is ist the man to shay more than thine LLet Lord Guty
 ulso of many welli.intormed Laymen, whos sincerely believe that the downall of the Chirch will be tur forerunner of the ruin or many
 lorm; but thatitif they vosud for it, they mi, mikht makic decennt ternm for




 ife are, they more virtuoustand hlonest than oflicers? $f$ could, sticw W hi



 Whoses sales are as bad as mock auctions, and whone charker are much





 things more iminy it is true there are some things which maye be
saved the coumiry!

 to setile that tyusstion with individual lancilorst, rather than see them hastil to the Government. and under the erromeous notion that the
loldiers will not remain faithul to their duty, join riotous runtians.
 hat of Prench or Belpians. The Englist: aolliers know that, under




 from interested motives?). The weakness of human nature is such, that no wise legislator would expect to see the aristocracy sufficiently
firm, were their special interest in preserving order removed, though






> cLERICALINTLLLGENCE.

The Lord Bishop of St. Phevind. has coilated the Rev. Augustos


 Lord Divo ofex hay appointed the Rev. J. Joves, Rector of St.




 nod Chapter oi Durtham.



 Iow of St. John's olilege diversity intelaigence.
Oxpont, Oct. 11--On Monday last, beins the irist day of Michael-
 Mereford School ; Rev, Rowland Smith, st. John's Colli.; Rer. Buchelor of Arts.-George Edwards C. Walker, Merton College.

 C he Lord Bishop of Oxford intends holding a General Ordination Cambridge, Oct. $15 .-\mathrm{On}$ Monday lant, the following Gentlemer were elected University Olficers for the year ensuink:-
l'roctors. - Rev. Thomas Musgrave, M.A., Trin. Coll.; Rev. Marles Currie, M.A., Pembroke. Trin. Coll.; Rev. James Bowstead, M.A., Chirist Church College.
Scrututors.-Rev. Henry Kirby, M.A., Clare Hall; Rev. E. J. Ash, M.A., Cherist Coll.
Tazors.
Rev. Henry Calthorp, M.A., Corpus; Rev. G. O. On Monday last, the undermentioned degrees were conferred:-
Masters of Arts.- G. W. Craufurd, Fellow of King' $H$. Longue-
 The Norrisian Professor of Divinity will begin the first part of his
Course, which will consist of twenty-five Lectures, on Thursday miscellaneous.
Consecration of Dr. Knox, the Bishop of Killaloe.-On Sunday last, mestic Chapel of his Grace the Archbishop of Dubins, by the Archnolles, Dean of the Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Patas, read the Morn delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hynes, appropriate to the occasion, and taken from 1 Cor. xii, 28 . The chantink service, and the Anthem,
"Rejoice in the Lord." contributed to give additional solemnity to the ceremony. Towards the conclusion, and after the usual Form of prord's Prayer being repeated, retired from the commmunim, Thable to
Lilent meditations. The chapel was crowded by an assembluge of the silent meditations. The chapel
mont distinguished personages.
It is understood that the Rev. Jonn Lonspate, one of the Canons
Residentiary of fichfield Cathedral, is likely to succeed Dr. Matrbr ChURCH OF ENGLAND Sociemies.- On Thursday se'nnieht, the An-
nual Meeting oo the Societiestor Promoting Christian Knowledge
for the Propakation of the Gospel, and for the Enlarkement and
 the firstand last mentioned Societics, and the Kev. W. Knight that pre, in seconding the first Reasolution, returned thanks for a grant of
Ioun. from the Church 3 suidding Society, towards the expense of erect ink the new church at Mangotsfield, which he was happy to ssy, was
now ready for consecration. He hoped that, as they were still up wards of 2 wh. in debt, they shoudd olitain a further grant from that
excellent Society. Alter snme other observations had been made by ing terminated.
Ordnation.-At a General Ordination, liolden in the Cathedral P'riests.- Henry Beck with, B.A. Jesus. Camb.; T. J. Blofield
 rin. hall, Camb.; C. Waller, B A. Queen's, Camb.; G. A. Whita-
kr, B.A. Emanuel; E., Wh hitbread, B.A. Trin. bull, Camb. ; R.
Whitink, B.A. St. Jolin's, Camb. Deucons.-W. W. Andrew, B.A. St. Mary hall ; G. Brettell, B.A.
Exeter; H. Coles. B.A. Trin. hal, Camb. W. French. Caius ; R.
Gorton, M.A.Jesus, Camb.; J. Jackson, B.A. Cath. Camb. W. Morphew, Student of St. Peter's ; Joseph Poter, M.A. Trinity Coll. We have much pleasure in being able to contradict a statement which has appeared on the pubhic papers, that the much respected
Dr. CAnEy, Bishop of St. Asaph, had been attaked by paralyis:
his Lordship was in the enjoyment of the most perfect health on Wed his Lordship was in the enjoyment of the most p
nesday the 5th, the day after his reported illnes


## MONDAY, Oct. 17.

house of lords.-Saturdar.



mittee appointed to ascrertain the mennss of providink better ventila mitre appointed to ascrtrain the menas of providink heter evenita.
tion and acconnodation in their Lordhhips House. It recommended
the takink down of the taking down of the present sallerines, and the raising of a new
gallery for straners.
The further consideration of the report was
house of comions.-Saturday
Colonel Sibthorp inti:nated that early in the next Session he should the Cormmittee on steam-vessels, to entorce sreater security to pas
sencers ty such convesance.
The Hunse whe nfrewards engared for the fourth night in Com.
mittee on the Bankruptey Conrt Bill, in which Sir C. Wetherelil mittee on the Bank kuptcy Court Bill, in which Sir C. Wetherell
othiected to several of ita clauses, and tie further consideration of the obijected to several wagain postponc


## The Lord Mayor Thoimpson ...... <br> Thotinston Larie Waith.an

1,194
1,182
180
21
Remards to the New Pohice.-In consequence of the meritorious
 directerd that each Superintundernt on duty shall receive a aratuity of

 grave functionars to toll the bellior "Mrs. Biloot Parliament-street,
who had expied at a guarter pasts six that morning, nged 41 . Abou nine e. ocolock in the evening the dismal peal was rungs, and the houx
was not discovered for some time. was nor diacovered for some tiine. drawing a boat of the Company's
On Friday yate our on the horseq
on the Graud Canal from Ballinasloc to Dutbin was shot dead ty




 atradrsmain, at the top of Pinces. street, Haymarket, witiout any got on thon Princecs-treet, towards Coventry--ttreet, when thr pole
of thi curvicle ran axiinst a cart, which it overset, and nearly killed the horne. Thry then riveceded doown Whitcomb-stret. and ran the Was so violent that the driver or the cart was knocked from the top
of it, but sescaped wibiout suntaining mund injury; and the horses in the curricte were both thrown down, and so seriously injurd that to pireses, into the livery stables belonging to Messrs. Cross, in

 A few minntes before one, Mrs. Lepe what awakened ly a noise, and


 bap abstracted, comtainin, 2 2001. of which dhout S01. Were in Bank undes packed up, containing a tiwe.piece and other articles; ; but
he thieves bavinu beru disturbed by the wife awakink, they de cmpred with their more valuable booty iu the bag, leaving those be
hind them.
 the patience of hoth parties, more especially of the King of Holland,',
beink nemarly exhautsect.


 Empronr. An alliance offirssive and defensive, is said to be entered
into by Ferdinand and Mikucl: The Messager, hawever, denies the truth of these statementis, and
 reskimentithave been ordered to march and relieve the sarrisons
the frontier forresses.
friday's papers give ns the result of the debate on Mrrilhou's



 oreved with much satistaction asb the Ministerial party, who regard it as a triumph over the ultra Liberals.
We bave also received Frankert
We bave also received Frankfert Papers of the 8th instant, and
Hamburgh Papers of the samme date. It would appar from the Hamburgh Papers of the same dite It would appear from the the
former that there was no truth in the reort of the total drstruction
of the Siltan's troops at Scutari but
 The accounts from Sweden, contained in the triamburgh Papers. are of a painful nature. The prices of corn had risen enormonsly in
some of the provinces of that Kingdom, and great apprehensions soine of the provincess of that Kinghom, and great apprehersions
were entertaned of a sacrity in the course of the winter, the
crnon having been very scants, and the stock of last year long since The iccounts from Quebec received yesterday mention, that the


 hat lath week the most dreaddul storm that ever visited the Cape;


 Sonzel the latter in want of recpairs. We have had a very yeveree
winter, terrific gales of wind, accompanid by aeas of water; yet the The 1 carus, 10, Commander Stewart, has arrived from the West
Indies, last from the Havannah, Having on board 38,000 dollars on merchants' necount. She has been from Jamaica more than three

CITY-TwBLVE O'Ciock.

 B4; Portug
Bnk Stock





## ${ }^{R}$





 A seful and well.arranged Catechism, golig through the rarions branches
or Zonl,g in a clear and pimple manner, well adapted for the inatruction of youth. -Literary Gazelte. With Twelve Plates, 8s.
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 haturally celluured, and sive an add alitional ralue to this pleasings ind instructire





 otion) may be added to the Pulicy, or app
of reminit
Siranting and purchasing Annuities.


$\qquad$










| At Ieleworth, on the 12 th inst. Mrs. Kentish, of Antigna, of a daumhter-On <br>  12'h hast. irss. Le, Eusstrow, of a danghiterthe 9 th inat the lady of $\mathbf{G}$. Y. Hunter. Evq. surkeon, of a son-On the ght ingh the lady of B. G. Holkes, Eoq. Church street, Lininirth, of a dauxhter-On the |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |
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# 0 <br> JOHN BULL. 

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Gince my liast Address Ihave had an opportunity of becoming


rage me to look formard to the resalt of the contest with the most sangulne hopes
of suceese.









 and very tituful serrant

 Cin
 THe Forgign quartirly review, No. xVi. will be



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cester, his Majesty Louis Phillp I, and the Royal Pamily of France, and her Cerer, Highness Princess Esterliazy, having in numerous, cases been highly
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of his improved TERRROMETALLIC TEETH for those which had decened, or
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temen, whose pronunciation is affected from those causes to the importance an
in utility of the above named unrivalled remedy. The M
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a Lady of agreable person, possess: ing the accomplishments of meeting with
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of Nobillty, the families of wealliy' Commoners, or the danghters of very rich had pulent tradesine n, are looked to. Communications in the tirst instance (post-
ree, if posaible) to. P. Wright, Esq., St. Edmund's square, Birchin-lane, Lon-

 extellisive alterations in his house, and wishes the advice and judgment of his
future partur connulted." He has also stated, that "he is suie of a geat in the
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to His Majeaty and the Royal Family, begs leave most respectualy to
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INELAL SUCCEDANEUM FUR FILLLNG DECAYED TEETH without Wire or other likalures.-Monsieur MALLAN and SON
Surgical Dentiats, No 32, GREATRUSSEL.STREET, Bloomsbury grate.

 untveranlly recommended by the Fraculty of London and Paris. The operation of resaure: also fasten Loose Teeth in a manner singulariy efficacious, and Vntural subat in erery purpose of aiticulating and masticntioni. The Facculty are reappecfully
invtled to witness the successiul result of the Mineral Sncedaneum. Chargea
THE ABSOLUTE FACT why the Nobility and Gntry lave
 nonopoly can be now but of she tinkuished by the criticicl ece, even of a, Brummell, eithier in make or materials,
from those of any eminent Tailor in the neighburhood of Cliford atreet or St.

Tralesman's Proft.
H. PLETCHER begs leave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble nencement in business; and assures them that the same assiduity and exertion which has galned hila so many Patrons (whiliat under an engagement to a very
eminent $W$ eat End House) will be perseevered in, therely maintaining his estabialled reputation as the only tirst-rate Tailor who has boldly stepped forwaril to lestroy the monopoly by which Genlemen who do pay, have for so long a perion
been taxed for those who do not. The following Scale of Prices is respectfally itted, for prompt payment:-
Dress Coats, Blue or Black
Ditto ald any
Pitto ditio, any other clolour
Frock due or Black, Skirts lined with Sily
Trowsers, Blue or Black
Ditto, anyother colour
Ditto, white Drill

A Frotman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcoat, and
A Suit, with kersesmere Breecb
A Stable or Working Dreas

Ofirers' Coatere, \&c. \&e. Inver than any other H nuse in London.
OLES'S PATENT TRUSS. - We recommend those who require
the aid of a Truss, to peruse COLES' $G A Z E T E$ of HEA LTH, on the modern reatment of Rupture (sold by Messra. SLerwood and Co. and all Book-
sellers, price Twopence), which contains the opinions of Sir Astley Cooper, snd


##  ond  W. H. KEMPS'TER, Kination-on- Thames, Surrey, rectifer-T. KNIGHT, Edgware, licenced victualler. BRUUPTCY ENLARGED, J. GIBSON, Northwich, Clieshire, wharinger, from July <br>        <br> fRIDAV'S AZETTE. <br>   



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MPERIGL PARLLAMEXT.
HOOSE OF LORDS.

## HOOSAOF LORDS.


 penditur conne
to Lord Lidon
Tlie Lord $\mathbf{C H}$
make any such allusion ; and, the nore partianlarly to kuard himmake any such allusion; and, the nore particularly to kuard him-
self azaint vein minundersiod he had descrived the party on who
he bad alluded as also the ot the Father of the Law Reform"-an
appell
aprehension.
The Duke Cumbrland expressed bimself satisfied with the
Noble and Learned Lord's explanation.
ments were made, and it was ordered to re reecommitted on Tuesday.
The Order of the Day was then read for the reading of the ConsoTideted Fund Bill.
The Duke of Weltrsoron took a luminous and able review of the
Finances of the Cuuntry, and its external and internal policy; which Finances od the Cuuntry, and its external and internal poticy; which
he concluded, by observing that he was convinceed that our present system of finance was not at all calculated to meet the exigencies of
the State.
Earl Grex was not prepared to go in detail into the particulars of
Noble Duke's statement; but felt no apprehension that the the Noble Duke's statement; but relt no apprehension that the
revenue of the country would be fond inefficient to meet the de-
mands upon it. The Noble Earl then went into a tatementor the
rever revenue and expenditure, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exche-
quer on a previous nikht in the other House ; contendinu that accord-
 Lordship then entered into an explanation upon pome points regara-
ing our foreign policy, in the course of which he inforned thei $L$ Lord
ship Powers without any serious difiterence, that this subject was brought to a conclusion, and he connidently hoped that the terms proposed by
the Conferenee would be acented by the two Powers is isue, and thus the peace of Europe would be eecured. On this subject he took
the same view wit the Noble Duke aut to the necessity of securing
the inder the independence of Holland, and placing Belsium in that state of
neutrality which would tend to oreserve the peace of Europe. Theeee oljects the Conkress had al wayas in view, and theee they were deter-
mined to enforce with all the authority necessary for that purpose. Hevink attained this rreat object, a reduction of our patlic estate-
lishments would, of course. take place as soon as possible. In conclusion, his Lordship, on the subject of the Reform mensurc, would only
say, at he had said before, that he would not consent to any alteration that would impair the efficiency of the Bill.
Thear from the Noble Earl
 repress and punish violence.
The LonD CHANEELLOn ayreed most cordially with what liad fallen
from his Nolle Friend at the head oi the Government, and he took
that occaion to say that there never exis that occaion to say that there never existed ny difference between
his Noble Friend and himself ceen with regard to the most minute
partiualarso of the Bill. partioulars of the Bill.
The Bill was then
The Lord Chancellon, TUESDA and pare petitions in favour
Relorm look occasion to express his regret at the delay that had been
 The Commone, siad his Lordship, referred it to a Select Committee,
and therevy delented the Rilli thougt the uselcssnees of the Court was as evident as is the light of the sun at noon-day.
The Vestries Bill went throukh a Committee in it
was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Wedneslay.
 sideration on Weddescay.
there were ulso broushit up the Crown Lands Enclosure Bill, and
the Embankments (Irelard) Biil, with amendmente, which were the Embankments (Ireland) Bill, with amendments, which were The Crown Lands Bill and the Vestries
The and passed. The Amendments made by the Commons in the Bank ruptcy Court
Biil were B .irreed to, the Lord Chancellor intimating that the efticiency

Some Returns having heren required respecting the duties of the eourve of the next Session the Local Courta' Jurisdiction Bill would be reneved, and that a revision of the laws rexardink delitor and
creditor would also be promoted. Addiounned till Thurstay $120^{\circ}$ clock.
THURSDAY.
This being the day fixed for the Prorogation of Parliament by the King in person, his Majesty entered the House at a ferw minutes after
two 'cleck and the Gentleman Usther or the Black Rod was imne.
diately ordered by the Lorm Chancertor to acquaint the House of
C Commons that their presence was required.

 unexamplect durtaion, his faithtul Commons had done all in the eir
 and praped his Maspesty to trant the his Ropal Assent.
The Royal Assent was then kiven to the Act brought up by the

 the Enclosure of Crow Lend, Bill.
[For His Mhyesty's Specech, see our 4th page.]
At the conclusion of the Speech, the Lond Chavcelon said-
"I is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure that this Parliament



## HO $\overline{\overline{U S E O F} \overline{C O M M O}} \mathrm{MONDAY}$.

The Bankruptey $\Lambda$ ct $A$ mendment Biil was committed pro forma,

Ti, Howe then went into Committee on the Rankruptey Courts
Bi! in which sevcial clanses and verbal amendments were ayreed to, Bill, in which sevcral clanses and verbal amendments were agreed to,
when the
wieport was received, and the 1 Bill ordered to be read a third The Sugar Ref.inery. Act and the Tithe Composition Act were Ar. Ifsultory conversation aroseso on th. presentation of a petition by
 of the other House, the petition was eventually withdrawn. missal from the office of Chamberlain to the Queen ; and lie read a siser from that Noble Lorr, in which her Lesthip tated that he had His Majesty's permission to vote as he pleased.
The CHANCLLon of the ExCBEQUR declined
e eontrary to his duty to assign reasons for this exercise of the
 the cholera was only 36 hours distance from this country, namely, at
Hamburgh, whetier Government had taken any additional measures in consequence of such intelligence
Mr. P. Thowbon replied that, on

 calamity would be adopted.
M. HWME stated hat we have medical men at Hamburgh (on their
return fromis. St. Petersburgh) to watch the progress, and examine the claracter, of the disease. On the motion that the Bankruptcy Bill be now read a third time, Sir C. WETHERELL opposed the Bill. No measure of law reform,
had been ever presented to Parliament since he came into Westmin-
 ment to his industry and talent. This Bill, unlike the other law reformy, was not preceded by inquiry, and he trusted it waat the last
instance of the kind he should see. It was assumed agninat the Com Of this, however, no proof was siven, and no inquirre made their duties,
 time enough to turn round in his office. He felt confident this new Bankrupt Court could not endure, and would be found inoperative in the course of a year. If there was any precedent for such a proceed-
ing he should be disposed now to give notice of a motion tor the repeal of the Bankruptcy Improvement Law. The Bill was mischievous, The Bill was then read a thind time. Some new clauses having
been added by way of rider, the Bill passed. been added by was of rider, the Bill passed.
Wr. EDNESDAY.
Mr. P. Thomson, in reply to Sir R. VYvyan's enquiry, renewed
his assurances that every practicable precaution had been taken to prevent the introduction of the cholera. Colonel motion regarding the prorogation of the House, as he understood it was not intended to extend it beyond the first week in December.
The Chaceloo of the Exchequer said he could not pledge himHis Lordship repeated the assurance that the Ministers considered themselves pledged to the Relorin Bill, and to promote the pansing
of it in the speediest manner possihle.-The House then adjourned.

This day hoing appointed THURSDAY.
This day being appointed for the prorgation of Parliament, at two
o'clock the SrEAKER appeared in his robes of state ; but the attendance of Members was by no means so numerous as we have witnessed -
On the presentation of a Petition in favour of the Reform Bill, quite the order of the day; ; but such a course. he could assure those who adopted it, would never induce any man of spirit and integrity to
swerve from the path of duty. If he were to believe all he heard, he should be jully illustrated by the recent dismissal of a higgly-
had been
respected nobleman from a postof dignity in the Palace, directly conrespected nobleman from a postof dignity in the Palace, directly con-
trary to the wisheso of the Royal parties themselves, who were per-
sonally interested in the proceeding in the proceeding.
Colonel TRENCH took the sRme view of the subject.
Sir $\mathbf{F}$. BuRDET felt that the peace of the country depended on the
mportant measure which was now in contemplations. important measure which was now in contemplation, and he there-
fore hoped the public would meantime place the most implicit confore hoped the public would meantime place the most implicit con-
fidence in the zeal and discetion of Ministers, be the prorogation
long or be it short. In reference to the late election in Dorsetahire, he begged leave to observe, that the result would have been very Lord AshLEY lamented that the ton. Baronet opposite should
Lave acted in a manner hardly becoming his high station in the country, is in his opinion he certainly had when he thus brought the
character of the Sherift's Assessor in Dorsetshire before the bar of
the House of Commons, although he did not summon tith personally. The Hon. Baronet seemed to insinuate that he would not have taken his seat in that House as Member for Dorsetshire had the Assessor inpartially done his duty. Such an assumption, he
could assure him, was most unreasonable and unjust, as it happened to be entirely destitute of foundation in point of fact. There was a
re-action in the public mind on the sulject of Reform, and that was the sole cause of his return for Dorsetshire, however unpalatable
such a truth might be found by the Hon. Baronet. How else, he
demanded, was his success to be accounted for, geeing that in two demanded, way his success to be accounted for, geeing that in two
days he had polled more freeholders than Mr. Bankes, and in six
daya, more by 500 than days, more by 500 than Mr. Calcrift himself, and that, too, although
his opponent had had the start of him by a fortnighit? Many voters had walked from the most distant parth of the county tosupport him
without the slightest hope of remuneration. and the yeomanry had volunteered kratuitously as his akents. Numbers, moreover, had
roundly told him that they wave him their suppurt, although they
roun had voted for the Reform Candidate before; but they had now illus
covered that the Reform Bill was a humbug. Inig
he might state that the inhabitants of the Igle of Portland had agreed he might state that the inhabitants of the Igle of Portland liad agreed
to a Petition akainst the Bill, in which they had formerly been deeived into supporting it by the abuse of the King's name. So far was the fon. Barone from or, he could inform him that his majority,
the decision of the Asseng
in fact, would have amounted to more than one hundred had no votes on eithrer side been referred to his adjudication. had never meant to asperase the character of the Sheriff's Assessor.
He had only devired to have it understood that the election lor Dor: setshise was a very slight symptom indced of the real state of pubia
opinion throughout the country. Mr. G. Banses made answer, that the same learned gentleman
bad acted as assessor at the former election, when the result had proved so different, and a more honourable man, he believed, was not to be found in the whole profession. He could further men wold
for the information of the Hon. Baronet, that the late contept would
never have talien place but for the triumphant taunt whed had appeared daily in the columns of the press previous to its cominence-
nent. Thie contest had taken place, and they now witnesed the
success of his Noble Friend in silent trouble and dismay, which but ill accorded with their premature exultation.
Sir Thomas. Tyrwhitt, after the customary triple the apperarance IIe merely
announced that it was the will of his Majesty that the House should attend his Ryyal pleasure in the house of eers.
The SpakER accordingly repaired to the other House, accom-
panied by all the Members present. and soon aiterwards returned, as noual, with a copy of the King's Speech (see the Lordg' report), which he read at the table; whereupon the Right Hon
and the Members severally departad from the House.
Schilier.-The great Prose Romance of this celebrated writer
(The Ghast Ser) is, we see announced for publication with Mrs Shelley's Frunkenstein in The Standard Novels. The wonderful
incidents in Schiller's Romance are not supernatural, thonk they appear to beeong to the mont inscrutable mysteries of the read ded by
shadows ; but are reconcilrable to actual truth, and were inten the Autnor to illustrate the secret practices in Italy, set on foot by
the Illumnati to terrify the victims of that sociaty into compliance
with their schemes. A more attractive Book could hardly be formed with their schemes. A more attractive Book could hardly be formed
than will be produced by a nion of two stories which, as is the case
with Frunkenstein and The Ghost Secr, have each liad such marked effect on rociety.
MR. EDWarp Lytton Bulwer, we underatand, has taken upon himgelf the direction of the New Monthly Maguzine, and mud
expected by the fashionable world, and by readers in general) , from
is eftiorts: his position in society lispected by the fashionable world, and by readers position in society ennabling him to obtain contribu
tions from sources which are not accessible to others; and, accord
tion ingly. it is anticipated that the forthcoming number will be especially Portrait is Mr. Rokers.
Portrait is Mr. Rokers.
Interesting New Publications.-The following have been lately
published in Messis. Collhirn and Bentley:-1. Musical Memoirss y W. J. Burke, Visq.. 2 vols., comprising a fund of information re res-
tive to music and the stape, and their eminent votaries-2. Conver
H.
 wright, conprising a complete History of Reform, 2 vols.-4. Con- A
versations of James Northoote. Eqg. with Wm. Hazlitt, 1 vol.- 5 . Aa of a Nobleman, comprising an account of his Travels rom an snec-
to Vienna, and of his reidence in that City ; with numerous John
dotes of distinguished persons, 2 vols.- 7 . Letters addressed to Johe, dotes of distinguished peraons, 2 vols.-7. Letters addresse Lord Dover,
Ellis, Esis. relative to the Revolution of 168 ; edited by Lord of Jobp
2 vols.Locke; by Lord King, 2 vols.











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## $\mathbf{A}^{T} \mathrm{~T}^{\mathrm{T}}$ numerous and most respectalie MEETING of the FREE













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 contented island, and who is thus enabled to judge of the real state of our aifairs,
to whom, under the present gloomy prospects, we look to for countenance and proteciond
















 Cilowing eeniemen: -Thames smith, ilarcus w, Loane, and John Blain
Eeqris, be a Commintie for such communications as they may consider advisable
tor the general welfare of the Island; and that any expenses incurred bereby be
paid by the Parist, when authenticated.
6. That the Chairman be requested lo sign these Resolations in behalf of the


##  



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 Miesived, That the delaration nately made in parlament, of the inention of

 Rapilionting whatereri










 that may be made to dertive then ot it, without ample compenation previouity




















## To Correspondents.

 $T_{0}$ our friend who comphusicules the information concerning the




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$\frac{\text { and ton obscurre to do onischief. }}{05 \text { A Mondar Enriron (tor Country) is published at Thiree }}$

## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, october 23.

The King held a Levee on Wednesday at St. James's when several Noblemen were made Knights extraordinary of several Orders, and a proportionate number of private
Gentlemen were made extraordinary Knights. Who shall Gentlemen were made extruordinary, Knights. Who shall
say "The age of Chivalry is over," when, by the Royal
will, as well as the Law of Nature, we have as many will, as well as
Knights as days.
His Majessy proceeded in state to prorogue the Parliament on Ttursday-there was no great mob, and no noise
whatever-everything was still and quiet, but there was no manifestation of that ropturous joy with which after al manifestation of that rapturous joy, with which, arter al
that has been done to delude, we might have expected. We that has been done to delude, we might have expected. We
suspect the case of Lord Howe has opened their eyes and suspect the case of
shut their mouths.
The following is the Speech read by His Majesty to Parliament:- My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am at length enabled to put an end to a Session of unexampled duration and labour, in which matters of the deepest interest have

## "I have felt sincere eatisfaction in confirming, by my Royal Assent,

 Bills for the amendment of the Game Laws, and for the reduction of taxes which press heavily on the induastry of my people; and I lave provements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effecte may be expected.
## disposition of Foreign Powers.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its dificult and laborious discussions by an arrankement, unanimousls agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers, for the
separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, on terms by which separation of the States of Holland and Beigium, on terms by which
the interests of both, together with the future security of other countries, have been carefully provided for.

A Treaty founded on this arrangement las been presented to the Dutch and Belsian Plenipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxioukly expect, will avert the
dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened wliilst this question remained unsectled.
"I Genank you for the provision made for the future dignity and for the supplies which you lave granted for the eervice of the presen year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them admi
"The state of Europe has made it necessary to incur, in the various estallit hments of the public service, an increased expenditure, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce wienever it cat ine done with
safety to the interests of the country. In the meantime I have the satisfaction of reflecting that these demands have been provided for without any material addition to the public burthens.

Ayy Lords and Gentlemen,
In he interval of repose which may now be afforded you I am attention to the preservation of public tranquillity in your respective
"The anxiety which has been no gencrally manifested ly my prople for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Com-
mons' House of Parliment will, I trust, be reuulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their procec dings. To he consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must neccssarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing
Session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote ite settlement by guch improvements in the Representation as may be found necessary for recuring to my people the full enjoyment o their rights, which, in combination with those of all the other orders
If the people will take the pains to consider the guarded this political paper, drawn up as it is by the Minister who lives but in the cxistence of the measure, they may, , perhaps better than by any other method, satisfy themselves of the dvisers to make them so mild, or rather, to permit II is Majesty to express himself in a tone so extremely gentle upon the sulject.
The King, in his specech, speaks a language to which every constitutional Englishman will cordially respond; but how
different is what the Ministers say by the month of the Monarch to that which they advocate in their own proper persons and by the efforts of their underlings?
Parliament tor the present stands prorogucd to the 23d of November; but we conclucte that a further prorogation will
postpone the meeting until the latter end of January or the beginuing of February $\qquad$
A pretty exposure this affair of Lord Howe's is-and Lord GREY appears in a very favourable light in the transaction; and so, above al, does Lord John RUSSELL-
there never lias been a mote exquisite picce of Ministerial intrigue shewn up-and to crown all, comes Lord Howe's










comb
come
give
Sei sive you full authority to make what ever use of it you
faithfill and ovedient servant,
ant wist contratiction of the statethe House of Commons, would be needless.
No new appointment, that we have heard of, has yet taken place, aud it is gencrally reported that Her Majesty, having been so strangely insulted by the Ministry, declines having any successor to Lord Howe named. This, we hope, Her MAJESTY will think better of. Although Lord GREY has
shewn the country the power he has over the good-nature of His MAJESTY, by removing from about the QUEEN'S peison Q high station confidence, Her Majesty should feel that in her hghs and necessary ; and it will be more gratifying to the country to perceive the magnanimity with which their QUEEN can endure persecution aud indignity, than to perceive what might be considered a vexatious opposition to her Monarch and her husband, who, although the influence by which he is oppressed just now is evident to every human being, has expressed
The stupidity of the dismissal of Lord Howe, as far us the Minister is concerned, is uearly equal to its impertinence and indelicacy-for this plain reason, Lord Howe will vote against such a Bill as Lord John Russell's whenever it taff will liave voted for it already, and would have voted for again-for the case has become so very public that there no hope of getting anybody over by the office. It seems to have been nothuyg more nor less than a bit of smani
revenge, which some would call spite, and reflects all the rerenge, which some would call spite, and reflects all the
credit upon the parties concerned that ought to be derived credit upon the parties concer
from such a course of conduct.

There has been anotlier disturbance in the Cabinetagain has Mr. STANLEY kicked, nnd again has he conquered: for althongh, in any other place the said Mr. STANLEY would go for very little, in the place where he is, he is a very considerable person.
That Mr. Stanley ever submitted to the direct insult and degradation which were inflicted upon him by the O'Consell manceuvre, we were greatly surprised; that he should have condescended to vindicate e the measure by which that insult and degradation were published to the world, sur-
prised us even more; and that in the last discussion about hat flagrant and infamons case of corruption and undue inuence at the Dublin election, he should have been so easily Lord GREX, but with the surerise there mingled at surprise rancy ,ould stand uny hing; and so to wind the TANLar wold stand ansed ing; and so, or wind up the neek, or mother Saturday morning, that Mr DNIEL O'CoN week, or rather Saturday morning, hat Mr. Daniel
NELL should be made Attorney-(ienertl of Ireland
Mr. O'ConNell received the preparatory silk gown, and went to Dublin on that very Saturday morning, and everybody believed the thing was settled; and people began to Attorney o see the $n$ buck to Dublin Attorney-Gencral himself-but this was ca ying the joke too far for exen the ostrich stomach of Mr. Stanley, and if he was to be Attorney-General the other ailed.
With respect to the claim of Mr. O'Connell to the
Attorney-Generalship, and his fituess for the office, of one hing we are quite sure, that fit or not fit, his claim is a good one; it is a claim reconnised by Lard Grey, and Mr. ConNELL is fuly justified in using the power he possesses
orer the Irish constituency and the Irish representation. to each Lord Gray the real value of a promise and the real nature of a pledge. The people of Dublin have already ex-
libited the most unequivocal marks of delight at the defeat hibited the most uncquivocal matks of delight at the defeat
of the Reform Bill-the people of Duhbin, besides making bonfires and ringing bells in honour of its overthrow, have taken the Dorsetshire meelhod of speaking intelligibly, and have returned two stamelh anti-reform Tories as representaives for the capital, in the teeth of all that influence, the layed in the coumitte room of the House of compors nay, they have gone turther, for in order to exhibit the full orce of their feelings, the Corporation have responded to the announcement of the Ministerial favour, conferred upon Sir omething Harty (the Lord Mayor who was convicted of rilery and unseated) in the shape of a Baronetcy, by disfranchising him and expelling him
which he was recently the very head.
This may serve to show Lord GRes what the popilar fee ing in Dublin actually is. Does his Lordship think that Ir. O'Connelit, wheedled by the offer, and insulted by here refusal, of the $A$ torney-(ieneralship, will use his powers
and influence to stem the torrent of unpopularity which yus against the Ninistry? Not he. If he has an atom of hat spirit which characterises his comutrymen generally, he will give Lord Gnfy a serviceable lesson upon the value of
nob applanse, and by letting the People of Ireland take nob applanse, and by letting the People of Ireland take
their own way, teach his Lordship, that, as Roman Catholic Emancipation was always said to be, and has now proved to e, perfectly useless as a measure of tranyuillization, so that pardiamentaiy Reform is not what the People of Ire nown want. what then want Mr. Connell probably nisters, who make promises, and break them, will fudd that their affair with Mr. O'Connell will turn out to be one of their affair with Mr. O Consell will turn out to
the worst inalvertencies they hare yet committed.
Lord Grey, like the great lady in Chromonortologo as, during the last week, " by far outdone his usual at-doing, and expressed his abhorrence and detestation five the. This, to those who know his Lordship, and perceive no fewer than nimeteen near relations comfortably setsten and learn there are mom she, as the Whigs will find out when their time comes, and the aversion and horror which have been expressed by the venerable Earl are directed, not towards any Place that his Lordship or any
of his satellites can holé, but by a Tailor of the name of

Plack, who, al the head of in select party of treud, hououred
the said Earl with a visit in Downing-street, on Wednesday night in the last week
Nothing could excced the disgust and dismay which the Noble Earl who, returning from dinner dressed and decore with his extra blue ribband, found his hall occupied, hi what his Lordship designated as "all the tag-rag and bubtail" of Westminster
We think the Gentlemen who honoured his Lords'ip we e quite right in doing what they did. Lord Grey, to use his own figure of speech, has "opened the door," and if the People-the Sovereign People-do not call upon him whenver any one (or nine of them, as the case may be, hap pens to feel displeased or dissatisfied with the measures of his Government, and ask him for an explanation of his con duct. Let us have no Select Vestiies. What is the Cabinet o us? There should be no secrets between the Sorereign People and the Ministers. Let all the inhabitants of the British Islands govern in a mass. Mr. Place was perfectly
justified in "having it out" with his Lordship, and will, we justified in "having it out" with his Lordship, and will, we the Premier appears to nod. But it seems that Mr. Place has "got himself into trouble", by presuming to interpret Lord GREY's "lofty civility" after his own fashion; in But it also appears that Mr Ping to his Lordship's cloth in ater addrest to the Elito of the Morning Clmself in which Paper the report of the proceedings in Parliament makes Lurd Grey anxiously endearour in the Heusen Lords, to back out of what he had said to the detaclument of the "great unwashed" who did him the lionour of a visit.
As what Mr. Place says is plain, clear and strait-forward A beg to call the attention of the reader to it, in order tha twe question of veracity may be settled satisfactorily as be Prime Mr. Place and the Right Honourable Earl Gref Most Nuble Or
deputation of the metropolitan parishes.
SIR, In the leading article of your paper of this day you have in-
corporated a portion of Earl GREY's speech in the House of Lords on Monday, pespecting the Deputation which waited on liis Lordslip n Wednesday night. His Lordship is rep which were not corretly tated by those who made them public." This statement of his I beg leave to correct $i t$. -"The result of the interview was the nacertaining that Parliament would be prorogued till after Christmas," and this is as correct as
any inference from mere reasoning can be. There can be no incorrectness in stating his Lordship's expressions on this point; ; for it
not said that his Lordship used any such "expressious,", 'he word The Memorial presented to Earl Grey says, that those whose that it is intended to prorogue Parliament, and not to re-asseninble it
till after Christmas;" and they "most urgently implore his Lort " in the Memorial
ment-I said nothing of any prorgsation of Parliatnent to the end en :anuary. I said nothing of time." True it is that his Lordship sai,
"nothing of the prorogation of Parliament to the end of .Junuary; but his Lordshin did say something of "time." He said, "that the
framing of the Bill to be presented to Parliament would require muc attention, and occupy much time.' It would neither have been re
spectinl nor decent to have pressed for a more particular reply; and apectinl nor decent to have presed for a more particular reply; and
indeed, none more particular scemed necessary. Whorver aitend to the words of the memorial, hnd to what his Lordship has been pleased to say of Hords on Monday, cannot, 1 think, cone to any other Deputation were well groundec. That it was in contemplation to tained." as you exprensed it "that Parlianient would be prorogue til aiter Chistmas." I repeated what I had said before, that I wonid
His Eordship says
nver be a party to the recommendation ol any measure not founded on the кame principles as that which had been rejected, and as effec tual for the accomplishment of the objects which it was declared to
have in view." This is undobteds the substance of what his Lord-
she ship used to the Deputation. ship that the people would be content with think of again proposing Lord JoHN Russectes Bill - that Alinisters
would not think of bringing in a Bill which they knew would not ve
This is substantially correct, though his Lordship did not use thas words "Lord John Russelis's Bill';" the latter part of the sentence
s literally correct. In lisi Lordship's statement, on Monday even, no notice is taken of the imporiant passag.
The Memorial contains these words:-
"That they (the memorialiste) should neither do their duty to did not assence your Lordship it is their firm conviction, that unlest
Parliament Parliament be prorogurd for the shortest possible period (not ex-
cerding sevendays), and that the Bill for reforming the Partiament,
which its becon introhace of the land, the country will incvitably be plungedt into all the horrors The words "necessary means," sec. ithply the creation of Peers;
they were intended respectfully and delicately to sugest that to his Lordship and they seem to me, and will, I conclude, to every man
who reads them, have no other meaning. His Lordship nust, I think, have oo understood them ; yet his Lordship did not. either to
the Deputation or to the Lords, take the slizhtest notice of them. The Deputation was composed of men who knew the world, as well The Deputation was composed of men who knew the world, as ar far;
as the repert due to his Lodship, too well to urge any point too
or not to cake any reply his Lordship might make as at once conclusive.
Looking then at the words of the Memorial, and at those used by his Lordship, no unbiassed man can, thimk, come to any other con state That of his expressions,", They mays be stanted thus:- - ill after
l. That was contenplated to prorogue Parlianent Christmas.
2. That Ministers did not intend to recommend the creation of Pers.
3. That the Bill which had passed the Commons, and had been
ejected by the Lords, was not to be again prescnted to the Conmons. It was apprehensions of these three circumstancee, now proved to which was a public Meeting, called by advertisement, to sign the me-
morial, and send the Deputation to Earl Grer; and, notwithetanding the false quotations and scandalous imputations of The Couriens gencrally as they have alrendy been, pretty extensively. to be war-
ranted by circumstances, and this is al whichi Ithink need be said in
隹 attribute the procredi
anxinus individuals.,
anxinus individuals."
Were the whole of the proceedings of the gentlemen who assembled Were the whiole of the proccedings of the gentlemen who assemble
on Wednestay evening laid before the public in detail, they would be
as highly creditable to them as the result will, I conctude, be acknowas highly creditable to them as the result will, I concle than shortening
ledged to be useful. Should that result be no more
the Prorogation, of which however

Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1831
LOWERING THE STANDAl! $\boldsymbol{D}_{;}$OR, NEW PEERS.
We were particularly amused the other night at the House of Lords,-when it was announced that a gallery was to be erected there,-by the Duke of Cumberlands enquiry reminded us of the question which was put by the witty Lord Wharton to the twelve Lords, who were created at a blow in 1711 , "Whether they meant to vote by their foreman?", This principle of roting by their foreman, or sending their proxies to the Minister, who gives them a patent, will, in
truth, be no less necessary than convenient if the late aug. mentations should go on. There was a time, indeed, wheu public services alone gave a tille to a peerage; but although we have returned from a paper to a gold currency, in money
matters, we have strangely inverted the rule with regard to matters, we have stra
the House of Lords!

The triumph of loyalty and priuciple is completed in Dorsetshire. The return of Lord Ashley is an unanswerable question-a change which has operated in a most remarkable degree all over the kingdom. When we say this, we shall be met by a cry of "1.0nk at the meetings"-" Read the peti-
tions." All this is mighty fine; but we recollect, within ten years, that there were from the same people and the same places, and for the same purpose, just
addresses ahout Queen CAROLIE.
Is there now existing a man, or woman, who affects to believe in the innocence of that unfortunate personage, o hopes to deceive others into the belief that the excitement
and the petitions and the addresses had for their object the and the petitions and the addresses had for their object the vindication of her honour or the establishment of her inno-
cence? Not a bit of it-as we said at the time, she was the cence? Not a bit of it-as we said at the time, she was the great mob leader-she was the pole upon which the bonne
rouge was hoisted-the real original Mother Red Cap of the rerolutionists. It is now R FORM's turn; and, as was the case then, a certain proportion of that extensive class on English population who nerer take the trouble to think for
themselves, fell indolently into the stream and were carried themselves, fell indolently into the stream and were carried
on by the tide, so that at last, a man, however high his rank or pretensions, dared not whisper a word against the "Unmore Denman, now His Gracious Majesty's AttorneyGeneral, denounced as "h hidden assassins" and "c cowardly slanderers'" people, against whom he would not for the life As we have before sid, Englad 0 es mad once in every ten years-the fit is on it just now-but it has past its height and cone constitution is rallying, in spite of the doctors. The acquiescence of a large proportion of the people, which in all
cases when anything new is proposed may be obtained, is cases when anything new is proposed may be obtanging into an active consideration of the question,
rapid and a consequent distaste for it. The clergy, the large farmers,
the respectable gentry, the inhabitants of rural districts, are all coming round, while the manufacturers (who are facoured by the Bill in the most absurd manner), and the little farmers, who hate the greater ones, are still adlhesive to it.
Now, if these facts are denied, and we are referred to public mee.lings, we ayain say, that public meetings, even
supposing them to be what they profess to be, and supposing them to be attended hy one half the number of people whom we are told circumstantially do attend them, -what evidence do they all put toge ther aflord, to compete with the powerful
declaration of 1847 freeholders, whose names, professions, and places of abode, are registered along with the public avowal of their principles? One hundred of these free and independent men of Dorsetshire would outweigh, in character,
respectability, and intellisence, the whole 40,000 libertyrespectability, and intelligence, the whole 40,000 liberty-
boys who were seen by the Times reporter congregated in Mr. Maberiv's cabbage-garden.-There is no deception in this; the poll-book may be referred to-may be compared With the poll taken which secured the triumph and worked rison the alteration may be ascertained, and by the immense increase of voters upon the present occasion may also be judged the increased activity of those who love the comutry themselves to length roused from their apatiy to a sense of the dangers mulate round John Russell's phan of reform would accumany already asforded of that salutary change, which the newspapers deny, but which Lord Grex and his friends We sincerely congratulate Led sufier from. a contest carried congratulate Lord ASHLEX on the result of son as his Lordship, in a nauner so different from many of those which have disturbed the public peace and degraded ter and at Poole, attempted to commit ontrages; but the attempt, although not discouraged in certain quarters, failed, impression behind him on the minds of his friends and his Opponents.
Let Lo
Duet Lord Grey ald this signal defeat to the defeat a MURE'S at Grimsly-in Dorchester town-in Lord PAN-
Mione borough in Scolland, indeed all the contested elec tions since the Refform scheme has been developed, and ask satisfy his Lordship, let hime look at the poll in the City at
this Anti-refurmer so long was Ladehie was supposed to be an the instant he avowed wainself a Reformer the interest was
lost, and as as quence which of two Radicals is Lond Mayor, all the test, and Sir $P_{E T}$ of the Livery have withdrawn from the conthese are signs whieh Lord Ghey will do well to consult.
Reform seems, in all conversations, to have given place system of getting rid of an ind of Mr. St. John Lovg's body by creating a new inflamunation in in one part of the same way the country apprars to be treated just at tiis
period-we very much det can be considered the greater, however, whether the choler One thing gives us consideril of the two
$\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. The country with confidence- sac Riaction, and will Mr. Thomson, Viscount barilla and Baron Tarable that shall be, seems to bave the whole and Baron Tallow

The recommendation to the inhabitants of the easter coast, which is, of course, the most liable to the infection, from its proximity to the present seat of the disorder, to abstain from smuggling, is very prudent and very proper and although at first it appears to have arisen from the hope of being able to reduce the national expenditure, by making the plague do duty for the Preventive men and the Customhouse officers in Suffolk and Norfolk, it is quite worth attend We
which have yet great hopes that the influence of the Sea, which girts our island, and has saved us from equally serious calam we seriously days, will stop the march of the disorder; buth the serescribl recommend every person to be prepared attribute to his want of caution the spread of a malady so terrible and overwhelming.

## TO JOHN BULLL.

Sir,-Upona perusal of the Lord Chancellor's obser vations upon introducing the Bankruptcy Court Bill, observe that his Lordship remarks he has been compared to Cardinal Wolsey. Having been for a long time puzzled to and out where the point of comparison lay, as it certainly has oter ihan propilin has ever shewn the founding Colleges like his great prede I have at length made the discovery, and hasten to communicate it to your readers. It is to be found in Skelton's "Why come ye not to Courte?" the poem of a contemporary coincidence the lines certainly presen \&c 0 anowy curious
"The Erle of Northumberland
Dare take nothing in h
Our Barons be
Our Barons be so bold,
Runne away and creep,
Like a mainy of theeep:
Dare not loke out a dur (door)
For drede of the maystife cur,

- For, and this curre do gna

To hold up their hand at
For all their noble bloule
He pluckes them by the hood,
And bryngs them in such fear
He bayteth them like a beare,
Like an ox or a bul
Their wittes he sayth are dul;
He sayth they have no brayne
Their cst tute to mainttaine :
And male to bowe the knee
Before lis Majestie,
Cardinal Wossey's nick-naine. his father having been a butcher.
MORE LIES CIRCUMSTANTIAL.
It must be fresh in the memory of everybody who reads a newspaper. that a statement has gone the rounds of the insulted when his Lordship and his family left church at Hampstead this day fortnight, and that the Clerk of the Chapel in which the service was performed had selected cerain verses of the 5sth Psalm in order to insult the Noble
and Earl, and that the effect produced was very striking.
The first lie of these two we contradicted upon the authority of an cye-witness-the second we have now the satisfaction of overthrowing "pon the authority of the Cler-
aman who officiated, and the Organist (not the Clerk) who gyman who officiated, and the Organist (not the Clerk) who
gave out the Psalm. Sir-It seems Hampsteal, Sunday Evening, Oct. 16. 1831. under the signature of "A Resident of Hampstead," which has just been shown me in your Paper, imputing to one or inore persons in my Chapel a simister monie in sung on Sunday last. The Psalm was selected by the Organist, whom I have thought it my duty to interrogate on the subject ; and he has not only given me the most positive assurances, that he had no such intention as has been imputed, but he has, moreover, written and subscribed a
declaration to that effect, which I request you to insert todeclaration to that effect, which 1 request you to insert to-
gether with this in your next Paper. gether with this in your next Paper. Other public ournals,
I understand, have asserted, that he studiously selected the understand, have asserted, that he studiousy
verses as well as the Psalm ; now this it was not in his power rerses as well as the Psalm; naw his
to do, as the selection of Psalns, which is always used in iny Clapel, contains no other verses from the 58 th Psalm than those which were sung on the Sunday in question. At a period like the present, wen sit ane to miter amimosity and calumny are abroad, I feel it due to myself of say
(notwithstanding I have becu so claritably acquitted of any
"participation or connivance" in the thing, at least in words), that no political controversy ever has been, or ever shall be, introduced by me into the sacred services of that Church, of which I am a Minister; nor would I tolerate its introduction by any other person.

I am, Sir, your obedient Serrant
Minister of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead
Sir-I had no intention whatever of making the 5 Sth . Psalm, which I gave out at St. John's Chapel, on Sunday last, Oct. 9, a vehicle for political opinions.

RICIIARD PARSONS, Organist.
We last week gave-hastily enougt to make several important omissions in it-a list of the Minority in the House may port upen whably west Lord John Russemis's Bill (as it is ironically called), and we are quite sure that if anybody keeps a file of the Times newspaper, the man who does so may turn to it and find, that
wherever it has reported the triumph of a Tory Ministry over a Revolutionary Opposition, that report has been accompanied by a detailed list of the places and pensions by which The votes of the successful party are alleged to have been in-
fuenced and secured. duenced and secured.
We are far from attributing motives, or imputing servility and we admit it to be quite clear that a Government must, and indeed ought, to be supported by those to whom it gives place and pay-but it was reserved for the present crisis ontex-
hibit to our view, the virtuous and patriotic Whigs--the cutershibit to our view, the virtuous and patriotesotigs- the cutters-
up of corruption-the denouncers of despotism in the charac-
ters of champions of compuision, and en equirers why any man
in office, however suburdinate, should presume to have an opinion of his own, or express that opiniou by voting in oppo-
sition to the Government, or exhibit even a modest neutrulity by not voting at all. And these people, at the very same period of time, are denouncing the Duke of NewCASTLEand effectually too-to the violence of the mob-and Lord EXETER-with nearly equal success, to the outrages of the rabble, for presuming to act upon the same principle, but in a case so widely different, as to render it hardly comparable in any degree with the arbitrary proceedings which the Liberal Press inculcate upon the minds of the Ministers, and which the Ministers are too happy aud too ready to carry Our m.
Our motive in pullishing the List of the Minority was to the exachy the claims whica the Goverument have upon the greater number of Peers composing it-we felt no ill-will holding up any one of their Lordships to a dangerous india notion on the part of the people, nation on the part of the people, by pointing out to then
notice who were LORD CHANCELLOR or Ginoom of the Stole or Prime minister or Captain of the Gientle MEN PENSIONERS, or LORDS of the BEDCHAMBER or Cabinet Ministers-we stated the fact, and the fact is a very important one, as characterizing the support piven to a measure, which we are told every hour, by the Ministers, is popular with the people generally? more especially siuce it bas How publicly proved by Lora GREY's dismissal of Lord ed disinclination to be deprived of so honourable and so faithful an officer, and in definnce of a office, even not political is incompatible with the expression of feeling or opinion upon the topic of Reform.
Let it never be forgotten, whenever it is said that the King is avourable to the measure, that the King is in the hands of Lord Grex-so completely in his hands, that the people cannot tell what the King is ror, nor the King say what he is For, himself. Nat this is case the people can no longer doub, when hey know ha, whin never can he coyal word; and not gry his rced we King to break days, veracious as His MAJESTY himself is known to be, that might be denied by Ministers-but lemuly given to than howe in the form of a writen pro-
mise; and more than mise; and more than that, in the shape of a refresher of his
Lordship's recollection of a pronise previously made-we say, after this, to tell the people what the Sovereign's wishes or opinions are-is very little less than adding insult o the king to injury to the Constitution.
We have thus incidentally referred in this place to Lord ter of Lord JOHN RUSSEliL or the correctuess of the Parliamentary reporters, we shall recur to it elvewhere; but having exhibited the Whig mancuure of the dismissal merely as a test whereby to judge of the feelings and opinions of the noble Minority, we shall now take leare to examine the Black list of the Majority, which has been printed and he metively and extensively circhated in every quarter of this mostropors. We beg the reader's particuare especially is the gromindess falcehoods it contaius are ushered to the notice of the PEOPLE by this observation-
"This list has been compiled with imniense lubour and expence, and
nithough it is innpossible to be complet.ly accurate in all the calcula-
The Duke of Marlbonough as High Steward of Oxford! has £S, ()) (0) per annum.
The Duke of Northlmberiand, Iate Lord Lienterant of Ireland, and Vice Admiral of Northumberland, has £ 30,000 per annum. - The Duke of Northumbirland does not receive one shilling per annum from Goveroment. The Duke of Buckingham receives $\mathbf{X 1 9 , 8 1 6}$ per ammmas Lord Lieutenant of Bucks-to which oftice there is no salary ttached.
Of the Duke of Weliangton, the List says, he has $£ 73,531$ jer annum, and adds, "Everybody knows who he is"-they y whose arm nations have been saved, and at whose feet nonarchs themselves have knelt. After having served his ountry for nearly half a century, and having only dimmed保 glory which sutrounds his name by a too ready credence $f$ a lying popular cry, has infatuated with the hope of plunder in the general confusion infutuated with the hope of pinnder in the general confusion
incidental to a revolution, begin their ontrages by striking first at all that is great and noble in the nation.
The Duke of Beavfort, as Lord Licutenant of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Brecon. receives $£ 48,600$.-The Duke of Beaufont does not hold those offices, and if he The Duke receive forty-eight pence in consequence. The Duke of Manchistrin, the List says, receives
2,000 a year as Postmaster-General. -The Duke of ManChester is not Postim
The Duke of Newcastle receives, as Lord Lieutenant of Nottingham, the salary, fixed by the list-maker, of $£ 19,700$ rer ammun.-The Duke of
The Marquis of Bristol receives $£ 7,700$ a year-because his Lordship is the son of a Bishop
The Marquess of CAMDEN, according to the list, receires £30,000 a year as Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Kent;alse of course; -but the poor wretches who made out this
catalngue omit to tell their readers that, having a high and lucrative office in the State, his Lordship has declined receiving the salary to which he is entitled, and has actually
paid to the public purse a sum amounting to nearly $£ 200,000$ of his own money
Lord Bute is represented as receiving $£ 65,591$ (the nicety of the calculation is amusing) as Lord Lieutenant of two counties; who receives not one farthing. Lord SalisBUnY is said to get $£ 6,400$ per annum as Lord Licutenant of Herefurd-shire-Why his Lurdship is supposed to get so much less for his office than several of the Noble Lords who have preceded him, we cannot exactly understand. Lord Salisbury re-
ceives nothing, and is not Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire. cives nothing, and is not Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire.
Lord Cholmondeley is set down as receiving $£ 17,930$, as Lord Steward of the Household; as if Lord Cholmondeley, or Lord anybody else, in these times, would have been permited o vocor whe ard of the Household, and voted accordingly.
a Colonel in
drmy. His Lordship must find the service more profit-

## ahe than his brothers in arms-the $\mathbf{£ 5 0 0}$, without the $\mathbf{£ 5}, 000$, would more than doable the amount of the

 quess's military emoluments.List Lord DARTMOUTH is also made extremely fortunate in the list, for his Lordship is said to clear $£ 9,000$ a year by being Colunel of Militia.
Lord Rossivn appears by this veracious list not to be quite so fortunate as either of the preceding Noblemen, for
his Lordship is stated to receive only $\mathbf{~} 5.400$ a year as Keeper his Lordship is stated to receive only $\mathbf{x j}^{5,400 \text { a year as Keeper }}$
of the Privy Seal, General in the Army, and Colonel of Draof the Privy Seal, General in the Army, and Colonel of Dra-

goons; while Lord TwEEDALE, a hall-pay Colonel, receives | goons; , While Lord Tweednle, a hall-pay Colonel, receives |
| :--- |
| 5,500 . This is a curious arrangement ; but the extreme | accuracy of the statement will be best appreciated when the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, that important place in the Cabinet is filled by Lord Grex's son-in-law, Lord Durham, whose brother, called by the wags "Coal man the younger," Lord DODIEY is ry hresented as receiving $\pm 15,000$ a Lord DODLE Y is Yepresented as receiving Necretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This mistake is perhaps excusable, as few people exactly know who actually does hold that office-it is as well, perhap.

say, Lord PALMEHSTON is the individual now filling it. Lord Eldon receives $£ 56,400$ a year pension hinself and
amily. Lord Elpon receives $£ 4,000$ a year, after having served his country honourably, loyally, and faithfully more than tifty years.
Colonies, siderable salaries JERSEY as Lord Chamberrain, at conbeing at this moment in the one office, and the Duke of DEVONSHIRE in the other: but Lord WESTMORELAND is made even yrt more fortunate than anybody, for although
Lord Durham is Keeper of the Privy Seal, and the list gives the salary of that office to Lord Rosslyn, we find Lord WestMORELAND also holds it, and receives, moreover, $£ 51,650$ per annum for his trouble. Lord Burghersh, his Lordship's son, is also charged upon the amount as King's Aid-du-Camp,
the salary of which is not stated. Lord DELAWARE is said the salary of which is not stated. Lord Delaware is said
to receive $£ 11,700$ a year as a Lord of the Bedchamber!while Lord Powis, as Recorder of shrewsbury and Lord Ied MEivo counties, gets but $£ 1,760$ a year
Lord Melville's salary, as First Lord of the Admiralty, is set down as $£ 17,025$ per annum, which ir James ( GRA
HAM, of Cockermouth, receives, if anybody does ; and Lord ABERDEEN is clarged with receiving nearly $\dot{\text { fl2 }}$,000 a year, for holling the same office with Lord Dunley, which of being paid for.
Lord WA IISINGHAM gets $£ 2,200$ a year, as a Major-General in the Army, a circumstance which is the more remarkable, as his wordship is, also, a dignified clergyman. Lord Shef receives, on that account, $£ 3000$ per annum.
Lord De Roos is put down as "not known"-this is "the of receiving any salary; but Lord STO WELL appears to be perfectly well-known to the list-makers, as Lord Eldon's nepheu, for which he receives $£ 4000$ a year. Lord Liver-
Pool grets $\dot{f}(0),(100)$ a year for doing nothing; while Lord Colville, as Captain in the Navy, on half-pay, is made to receive $£ 4,600$ a year; and Lord Mountcashki is charged
with $\dot{X} 1000$ a year, because kis son is a Captain in the Foot Guards, called a sinecure; while the Duke of Gordon is placed upon a half-pay majority, with a Lord-Lieutenancy,
and a salary of $\dot{f} ? 9,990$ per annum. We have enot room to exhibit inore instances of the accuracy of this intanous paper; suffice it to say, that there is
not one individual statement in the whole list which, in the not one individual statement in the whole list which, in the
smallest degree, approaches the truth; nevertheless, as the following portion of it is neant more particularly to inflane
the lower orders a a ainst the Church and her Prelates, we give it entire, with the notice by which it is prefaced:-

 of the actual mones the Peers receive, there is another snus lititie Bame thing. To
poserss that 1001.



 opposing tie Reform Bill.
And now follows the list-in which it will be observed that the revolutionists have placed to the personal account of
each Bishop the value of all the livings which happen to be each Bishop the value of all the livings which happen to be
in his particular diucese. It will guide the reader in his estimate of this shameful bit of Ministerial wickedness to remark, thiving, no Arehdeaconry, and no Prebendall Stall; and yet these miscreants set out with declaring, that wherever there is an inaccuracy it bears to the side of under-valuing rather
than over-valuing the amounts set opposite to the different names :
 It may be thought that the integral absurdity of these statements would counteract the mischief they are intended
to produce; but no!-wise and enlightened as the population to produce; but no!-wise and enlightened as the population
of England undoubtedly is, there is yet such a mass of ignorance and credulity existing amongst the lower orders, that erery particular in the list would meet with implicit belief
from thousands of readers. We admit that one advantage is derivalie from a perusal of its contents and the conclusion to which anybody who thinks must rome, namely, that if the
revolutionists really believe that the IIouse of Peers would
patronage they may exercise, the danger is to be apprehended, not from the Lords enumerated in the "Black List," but minority; for it is his friends who happened to be receire帾 who hold all the list-makers have charged upon their constitutional Fonponts.
Foolish and vicious as the list may be, we are convinced that it is right to expose its rice and its folly. We are quite
of the opinion expressed by Sir George Warrender when of the opinion expressed by Sir George Warrender when
he drew the attention of the House of Commons to this very he drew the atention of the House of Commons to this very
catalogue of falsehoods-It is a mistaken notion to treat with contempt the efforts of rebels, however huinble they may appear; the popularity which noticing such efforts is sup-
posed to obtain for them is not to be put in comparison with posed to obtain ror them is not ou bex in comparison with
the duty of exhibiting their folly and exposing their infamy sCale of voting ; or." THE reasoning classes ! TO LORD MELBOURNE.
MY Lord-In the late discussion on the expediency of inserting a "scale of voting" in the Yestry Bill, you are
reported to have said, that a " graduated scale of voting according to property, would be injurious, as striking at the principle of all government ; which principle was, that the majority should bind the minority; and it is uecessary," you said, " that this should be the principle of voting
Now, ny Lord, agree with the Duke of Weling toncharum et venerabile nomen-that the late Reform Bill indeny that any Government ever has existed, or ever can exist, except as a pure demoeracy, upon the principle which you have stated
I was ruch surprised, indeed, to find Lord Brodgham upon the very evening on which the Vestry Bill was discussed referring any conduct of hiss to the reasoning classes of society,
but, in appealing to that jurisdiction, the Chancellor entirely but, in appealing to that jurisdiction, the Chancellor entirely
took leave of your Lordship's pretended principle of Governtook.
ment.
The reasoning classes of society are, indeed, the major part in value, but they are the lesser part in number; and firmed, by lis appeal, the very principle-viz. "a scale of roting", -against which he had previously divided with your Lordship.
The effect of your Lordship's Vestry Bill, will be the same roes to destroy your late Reform Bill would haveling it gotes to destroy that ascenuancy which the reasoming
should possess over society and over the Legislature.
But your Lordship is a great autiquarian, it seems, and you ade pieased to call the seale of voting a new quirk. of MLFRED, and never existed in this country during the feudal ages. But if your Lordship is ignorant of the ordinary constitution of the Roman Republic, you are not so hoou a scholar
The ordinary Legislature of the Romans during the age of heir republic consisted of the senate and the comitia omposed of those who had served the chief offices of the epublic; the second was an assembly of the people, iu which all voted upon "a scale of property" It whs under this
legislature that the empire of Rome extended over almost all legislature that the
the known world.
But, why do I refer to history? Surely the friends of the Bllot will not talk of new quirks
Be this, however as it
Be this, however, as it may, I will fearlessly assert that, sitce the settlement of 168s, our government, as it has existed
de facto, has been sustained upon the principle which your Lordship calls a new quirk.
Old Sarum may be a green mound; Gatton may be a pigstye; the Cornish and Wiltshire boroughs may consist of the patronage commected with these places is the gist of the reformer's complaint-the butt of his hatred. The patronage is, iudeed, partial and invidious; the patrons may be Tood, bad, or indifferent; but the effect of that phtronage
lis been to give an ascendancy,--a balance of power,the wealthy and reassoning classes over the many who are neither wealliy nor rational. And pray, would not this be principle of government to that of your Lordship's.
The principle on which our Constitution has "worked so nd put to your ess, produced its effects; and if your Lordship, as a pupil
ing hat Bubl's mouth will be open to your communications. Believe me to remain, with great respect, your Lordship's
SCEVOLA Middle Teriople, $18 / h$ Oct. 183,
TO JOHN BULL

Sif-Your Hampstead correspondent, (in his letter in88 th Psalm was paven out by the Clerk at St. Johu's Chapel on Sunday the 9 th inst., that nothing could be more evident than the meaning intended to be conveyed, and accordiugly, the congregation felt highly disgusted and indignant," (as well they might be) "at such indecorous conduct,""pro-ceeds-"if others were concerned in the selection of this heir conduct represented to the Lord Bishop of the diocese I acquit the Clergyinan of all participation or connivance in
the matter-indeed he appeared much concerned when he the matter-ind
heard the Psalm
Now, Sir, may I venture respectfully to suggest, through the medium of your colunns, that, if the officiating Minister were always to appoint the Psalms to be sung in his Church
or Chapel, the indecency would not hare been committed in this instance, and generally a more judicious selection would be made.
Surely, so important a part of our Church Service as the
Psalmody, ought not to be left to the discretion of the Clerk, or of any one, but the Clergyman, to whom not only the ministration of the Word and the Sacraments, but the direcion of the whole Service has been committed.
I am convinced that the universal adoption of such a practice as I am now recommending, would give the greatest sa-
tisfaction, and would tend to the promotion of that devout isfaction, and would tend to the promotion of that devout
feeling which ought solely and entirely to influence the mind asion as that of "assembling together" or the purpose of Divine Worship.-I am, Sir, yours,
Oct. 1Sth, 1821 .

SIR-As the public will no doubt be favoured with a pompous dic
count, in the "leading journal," and others of the revolutio
 the "Lord Mayor", presided, I bey to inform you. that having byen
an inhabitant of this ward 30 yeare, $\mathbf{I}$ attended, and althoukh an hount after the time the meeting wase convened, there were not 20 persoong
present of the inhabitants, and at no period of the discussion so many

 London. The entire absence of these important classes, sulficienonly
"dicates their sentiments upon "the Bill," "the Whole Bill," apd
nothing but the Bill."
Fenchurch-street, Monday, A Supponter of The Constitution
enchurch-street, Monday, Oct. 17, 1831 .
TO JOHN BULL
Srr-Opening a periodical work just published, and turning to an article, "Anectotes or Wiliam the Fourth," the following remarks
arrested my attention. I suljoin the passage, as a specimen of the deep research, the love of truth, and marked good taste, which pro vail in evers line that has proceeded upon this subject from the pen of this Radical writer

While speaking of this subject of the Arts, we would observe nother instance of His Majesty's inclination to benefit his people. taste for the Arts, to wlich accordingly he to engraft on his min iors, soon after his Accession he gave a commission to STusperew to paint two Pictures, Portsmouth and Plymouth Harbours, for Greenwich Hospital, limiting himz neither to size, price, nor particular point of view ; ${ }^{\bullet}$ and also one to Sir W. Beechey, for Portraits of much more worthy was this conduct, than to coowd the Royal Col lection with a quantity of those Dutch bestialities which were a fer ears since exhibited at the British Institution, and had been bought at an immense price, merely for the gratifcation of vain slory, and the enriching of certain picture-dealers and parasite noble and ignoble, tho profited largely by pampering the Royal pre. RENCE, and one of the wretchedest productions of a much sell uffied painter, whom we will not name, and which we have heard o this day most properly in its packing-case, we believe there is not a single instanc Ane Arts, as he was falsely calleu, having patronized natie eale This panegyrist of King Wilhiam the Fourth, 1 beg you, Mr. Bull, particularly to observe, quotes these Royal commissions far Majesty's iccelination to bevafthars people as
In the full spirit of this justly applauded princely fecling, as ffects our Sovereign, King Whuina the Fourth, meeting thig Radical writer on his own ground, permit an honest pen to record
in your columns a portion of the "deeds in kiud" done by our eloved late Soverergs to "benefit his people.". His late M First then, with reference to Greenwich Hospital, His ate Mhe of the fine Collection of Portraits of British Admirals, from the Reign of Queen Anve to Geonge the Second inclusive, which hay
formed one of the most interesting features of the Royal Gallery His late Masmsty, in addition to his munificent gift, at his own ex-
 British Artists, then in his own Gallery, which copies the late Kine arso presented to Greenwich Hospital.
His late Majesty, moreover, gave a commission to J. M. W. Turnen, R.A., to paint a large Picture, the Battle of Trafalgar, Howe's Victory of the 1st of June, and several other Pictures ow upon the walls of the Greenwich Gallery, were
the same Collection, by the eame Iliustrious Donor.
It may be worthy of observation, that these princely gifts to Greenwich Hospital were bestowed on that "National Institution" oved Brother High Admirai, or England.
Now. Sir, with reference to "those Dutch bestialities" which wes exhibited at the British Institution, and which the writer audacioust asserts had been ", ond the por tain picture dealers and parasites, noble and ignoble."
The Royal Collection to which this super-enlightened censor alludes is well known to all the artists and all the connoisseurs within the Unile Kingdom, by whom, and by all the enlightened foreigners who havl "athere, it is considered to be the finest and mes of the renown lemish and Dutch masters that is in existence.
Now, the far greater portion of this superb Collection was neither purchased by picture-dealers, nor parasiten, noble or ignoble-thes vere openly and honourahly boukht of Sir Thomas baring, and the ate King paid the sum of $\Sigma s$, ,00 for them to that gentleman, an so great an advantage, that after the least valuable part of the cor
lection had been sold, by command of his MAJEsty, the pictures re lection had been sold, by command of his MAJEsTy, the pic able cor tained, on the authority of the opinion ofmer, realise at any timeye! even in these radical times-a pront of con. Per, th heir transfer
As for the opprobrium cast upon the delicacy of the Collection, absurdits of the charge could be refuted, if it called for refurad indeed point to a single picture therein that the most corrupt imagination ould distort into sufficient shapela in treaming the libeller's morbid brain.
No, Sir, these pictures were not purchased at an immense expenct for the mere gratification of vain-glory; they were collected with the hiberal spirit worthy an enlightened Prince, for the indulsenan in the possession of wealth, and imbued with a well-cultured taste, rate his apartments with such an invaluable species of ornament. Had the fabricator of his senseless attack upon the memory of the British throne possessed the least sagacity, he would have enquired of those who knew anything of the affairs of art, or any he late Sovereign, touching these matters, for a litte is wantonly and least upon the subject, ere he committed himself thus waly
rashly, to the scorn of all the host of radicals not absolutely m or fools, for doing the cause such irremediable mischief. There arned penny for standing-room in the Rotunda, that doe nat King George the Fourth was a patron of the Arts. cause of tbe Radicals, and as the worthics, one and all, patronize your popal

- This is not true, the size was limited, so was the prise; one
Picture is completed on a small scale; the other, intended for ictare
trich, is to be a large Picture.
+ Pray bear in mind, Portraits, for reasons to be shewn in
 temen hif late Majesty, on the eself r-ame en
hiis " inclination to benefit his people."
his "inclination to benefit his people."
The radical writer very becomingly
The radical writer very becomingly lauds our present Sovereign for bestowing his royal patronage upon Sir William Beechey. His Majestr could not confer these honours more worthily. Neither
did the late King regardlesely overlook the talent of this, now venerdid the late King regardlessly overlook the talent of this, now vener-
able, painter; for, years ago, he gave commissions to Sir William able, painter; for, years ago, he gave commissions to Sir William to paint several portraits fart of the graphic attractions of Carlton
Palace.
His late Majesty, whilst a young man, for he became a patron of the native artists early in life, gave commissions to that rare genius, Thomas Gainsburough, R.A. Amongst the portraits by his masterly band was friend and companion, Colonel St. Ledger. These formed early friend and part of the cominissions given by the Prince to Mr. Gains-
only bonovgh.
Sir Josida Reynolds, honoured and respected by the same enlightened Prince, painted, by commission, for his Royal Highness, that magnificent portrait composition which represents, leaning on his grey charger, the Prince, then in the prime and grace of manhood.
That Prince, the very "pattern of a gentleman," as all the ancient That Prince, the very "patern of a gentleman, abont the Court were used to designate him, in honest affection for
Sir Joshua also 'painted for his Royal Highness, by commission, that wondrous picture, technically quoted as "the triumph of art over the painter's terror-the primitive lluee." Connoisseurship need not be told that
Orleang.
Sir Joshua painted, by commission, for the same Prince, a grand whole-length of himself, in the robes of the Garter; also the portrait of the Hon. Charles James Fox, and of Lord Erseine, and was nobly remunerated for these transcendant specimens of his talen though numbered amongst the latest productions of his pencil.
His late Majesty was in possession, moreover, of Sir Joshua's
"Death of Dido," which, in his patriotic boast of the talent of his people, he proclaimed " the great atar of the Royal Collection, and the pride of the British School.
many years maje to Sir Thomas Laiprence Lord Clancellor Thunlow, which was placed in one of the state apartments, toyether with Hoppner's fine portrait of Dr. Marieham, and other British worthies.
In the same apartment were two other grand whole-lengths-the Marquis of Granby, and a Foreign Officer, both by Sir Joshua.
His late Majestry also purchased Sir Joshua's magnificent copy of the Archanigel Michael.
Jasies Hoppner, R.A. benefitted largely by the patronage of this
munificent Prince, for whom the painted many of munificent Prince, for whom he painted many of his finest works; amongst which were, a whole-length of his present Majesty, and his
Royal brother, the late Duke of York, all in robes, to place with the Royal brother, the late Duke of York, all in robes, to place with the late King, amongst other whole-length portraits of the Royal Family, and to correspond with a splendid whole. length of her late Majesty late King, and solely occupied the walls of one splendid apartunent in the same palace.
his late majesty was, for a long succession of years, a kind, considerate, and most liberal patron of many distinguished English painters in miniature. Coswar, whose pe:cil was all elegance, Waines, many of which were presentation pictures; and many me of
Weral for the same Royal Patron, of his estcemed friends, were painted by commission, by him, for his Royal cabinet collect:on. In this cabinet, too, are the works of Jeremiah Miers, R.A. Ozias Humphiye, R.A. alpren Chalon, R.A. and other native artists, whose numes grace the annals of the British achool.
The venerable Henry Bone,
The venerable Henry Bone, R.A. for many, many years largely participated in the princely patronage which our honoured late commission pictures, in enamel, painted by this distinguished artist, for his Royal, kind, and most gracious Patron alone, form a collection of gems of art, which cost, as is reported and believed, upwards of ten thousand guincas.
the whe
The ingenious, the lamented late Mr. Brad, a provincial artist, well remembered for his "Chevy Chase," received of his late guineas
To this catalogue of British artists who benefitted by his late Majesty's munificence, written from memory, and, as 1 fear, too late or insertion in your succeeding number, I promise to add nore, yea,
many more, spendid many more, splendid and no less memorable instances of his late
Majesty's Majesty's "inclination to benefit his people.
Aware that
ments, I shall enders may be discoverable in the foregoing hasty statemants, I shall endeavour to correct them in my next, provided you
give inse tion to this; which, already extending to an unreasonable sive inse tion to this; which, already extending to an unreasonable
length, shall terminate for the present with our late Sovereign's length, shall terminate for the present with our late Sovereign's
consideration for the widow of that highly talented artist, the late consideration for the widow of that highly talented artist, the late
Mr. Muss.
This eminent painter in enamel, rapidly rising in public estimation, was liberally patronized by the King. His chef. d'aruvre was sub. for the Royal Cullection, but His Misesty relucould be purchased offer, on the pleal, that the then state of his finances prohibited him the indulgence of adding to his collection. Shortly subsequent to this, the lovers of add had to lament the premature death of the artist.
$H$ is $M$. His Masesty enquired into the circumstances of his widow, when,
on being on being informed that her only means would result from the sale of benevolence which ever prompted hin to do good, His Majesty en-
ployed a contidential ployed a confidential agent to wait upon the afflicted lady, to offer
his condor hundred guineas for the it an order to pay to Mrs. Muss fifteen Which His MAJesty might have possessed it, during the life of the painter.
His Majesty's beneficence did not terminate here; unfortunately His Majestr's beneficence did not terminate here; unfortunately
for the widowed lady, the greater part of this princely gratuity was
 Monthay had clanse
new calamity ; whened mildly reprovingty accidentally heard of this person for witholding, mildly reproving those immediately about his the to Mrs. Muss to ascertain the extent of her knowledge, he again the heart of our late Sovereign may anticipate the result; His
MAJesty's pracious Majesty's gracious bounty supplied the full amonnt.
voice of slander reacheth not?


## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Detar Bule,-The Government of Prussia Paris, Oct. 19, 1831. Belgium Toileries, that in case the Prench troops should again that mould find, on the the army of the King of Holland, that they
the Citizen King set about finding out an expedy to repulse them,
 sity for another appeal to the armies of France, and for rendering
unnecessary any future entrance of the French troops into Belgium unnecessary any future entrance of the French troops into Belgium
Prince Thaleyrand had refused his assent to certain conditions for an arrangement of affairs between Belgium and Holland, because those conditions were unfavourable to the former country, and must lea eventually to the restoration of the House of Orange. Having,
however, refused his signature withnut having received any instructions from the Government to that effect, he applied for directions, and received for reply "Sign any conditions, and agre to any term which may avoid a collision between France and Prussia." Having received these instructions, Prince Talleyrand hastened to carry those orders into effect, signed a protocol much more advantageous the Fland than those of the 18 articles which had been adopted by and Belgioners as the basis of an arrangement between Holland to Lovis Philip. Ministers was an the receipt of this news at Paris a Council be adopted for making known to the country the fact that the Minis ters of the Citizen King had been obliged to submit to conditions fo the arrangement of the differences between Beigium and Holland, were in directedry were in direct opposich to the pririciples and ago the Brus of July was unable to maintain its own principles and aid its own of July was unabie to maintain its own principles and aid its own
disciples, the Minister of Lovis Prius counselled the Citizen King to make a virtue of necessity, and represent a defeat as a victory, by not only acknowledging that Prince Taleeyraso had signed the pro tocol unfavourable to Belgium ambition and to the Belgian traitors, but by glorying in having so served it. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon the Bourse was thrown into a state of agitation and excite ment by the formal announcement that the Citizen King had received intelligence from England, informing him that Prince Talleyrand had, in conjunction with the other ambassadors, signed a protoco establishing the basis of an arrangement between Belgium and Hol innd. The gaping ignorant foois who frequent the Bourse thongh this announcement was full of peace, honour, and security for France, and accordingly, without enquiring on what conditions the Citizen King had consented to abandon he cause or che bave Belgians! in funde nearly two per cent and shouted Vive le Roil Vive M Casi mer Perier! Upon enquiry bower, these wiseacres learned tat the French Government had literally abandoned the cause of Bel gium-had given up its famous principle of non-intervention which it had declared it would cause to be respected by all Europe, and had so acted from fear of Prussis and the court of Berlin, who had threatened war if France strould again dare to enter Belgium in order to assist $i t$. When the French learned this they complained that their interests had been compromised, that their honour had bee sold, and that the Minister charged to support the revolution July had completely adopted the policy of those most opposed to it And now, my dear Bulu, let me invite your attention to the Revowing facts illustrative of the character and the results of the July Revolution in France. The facts which I now press upon your notice have occurred or come to our knowledge within the past week, and
possess therefore the recommendation of novelty as well as of im
portance.
Fact 1.-The Prefect of Police, of Paris, only just appointed by M. Cactimir Perier, has found it so impossible to maintain peace M. Casimir Perier, has found it so impossible to maintain peace in the ered Policesince the Abdication of Chanles the Tenth.
2.-The Chamber of Deputies last night closed its discussions on the new Article in the Charter, establishing a Peerage for life. Out of 459 Deputies, of which the Chamber is composed, 426 were present and of these 386 again voted against an hereditary Peerage as well
ns against the Kina having the right of creating Peers of France, even for life, except from amonget certain descriptions of individu als named by the new law. By this decision the Aristocracy France is oppressed, and wealth and character, respectability and honour, made no more anthority or influence than
the journeymen or apprentice of a Parisian taylor.
3.-'The falling off in the last three months' Revenue, as compare with the first three months in the reign of Charles the Tenth amounts to nearly nine millions of francs, and the last nine month
of receipts have fallen off fifty millions of francs, whether we com of receipts have fallen off fifty millions of francs, whe ther we com-
pare those nine months with the same periods in the years 1829 pare those
or 1830 .
4.-The C'ambray, Journal anys-" We have seen one of the Pro clamations of Henny the Fifth. It is surrounded by a border of thes, and headed, "Vive Henri V.!- Vive la France!. It piomise has not given, and invites all who are disposed to enrol themselve under the white flag to assemble at Sarre Louis, where the Bourbon army is to nssemble. Crown that is not merely surrounded by, but is ade of, thorns.
5.- $A$ violent disturbance took place a few days since at Aurillac, in the department of Auvergne, in opposition to the collection of the lirect taxes. All the chlorts of the gendarmerie, a detachment of the th resiment, and the nat of the ringleaders had been seized, the revolutionists maintained their ground. In Auvergne it has long been known that the inhabitants are sincere royalists and cordially detest he revolution of July.
6.-The Constitutionnel statce that in the West of France the sup or conf the ex-dynasty have become unceasingly active, and are full confidence in the specdy return of Hexay V. It adds, that the that 120,000 troops are about to enter France on the north-east side whilst the Duchess de Berary is to make har appearance in the oppoarmy, and that several hundred royalist ollicers are going to organize La Vendee.
7.-The National Guards at Ville Dieu, as well as in other places, have refused to act in opposition to the infuriated mobs, and thus the July have, by the organization of a civic guard, turned out to be mere delusions.
8.-Mons. Cabet, a Deputy of France, and who enjoys the con fidence of the patriots of July, has just published a pamphict, in
which he distinctly accuses the Government of Lours Philipe of reason. This is a serinuses charge, and must be met boldly
belongs to the ultra-liberal party, has stated within the last few days that it has been so completely deceived by the revolution of July,
that it has no sort of objection to the return of HENRY $V$. Adipu, my dear BucLi let me re-congratulate you on the triumph your affectionate correspondent,
esteem of

## CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

## PREFERMENTS

The Rev. John Fisher Turner, Rector of St. Mary Major's, in
,
Exeter, has been appointed by the Chamber, to the situation of Dr. Bodley's Lecturer for the year ensuing. M. A. has been licensed to
The Rev. Thomas Wiluam Saloson, Mf.A., has his own petition.
the Perpetual Curacy of Woodridge. Suffork, on
The Rev. THomas George Kidd, B.A., has, on the nomination








 son, Esq.
obituary.


䢒



 An address to the Bishop of Wineous.
 their repret at his departure eigned by the most respectable inhabit
ants of Chichesester and its neikuourbood, has been prevented to that




 rrom requeting you to acepept.
And



 hy the general body of your Clersy, and to command at once our
love nut our respert.












 uitily in the tur ther rance of rcei itious instruction, (ther sumate expended








 Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin., Viar of South Crake, Norfok, has









of maungeinent. The PPilicies beng under the Seal of the Corporation, the assured will pnaseats
the must pertect means of claining losese, the pasment of which will he secured,




We are happy to find, from the latest arrivals, that the cholera is Accounts bave been received from the Hague, dated Thursday Accounts bave been received from the Hague, dated Thursday
evening. The conditions proposed by the Conlerence had been sub.
mitted to the States.Gencral, which did not express any disapprobation at the rending of the 24 articles.
By advices from. La Guayra of the 2d September, and Bogota of
the 14th August, both places were quite tranquil. The coffee crop By advices from La Guayra of the 2d September, and Bogota of
the 14th August, both places were quite tranquil. The coffee crop
in Venezuela was expected to be very good this year. Friday being the 26 th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the
same was commennorated by a number of naval officers who served same was commemorated by a number of naval oficers who served
in the feet under Nelson, by dining together on board the Victory,
at Portsmouth. The contest for the Mayoralty terminated on Friday, with Alder-
man Thompson at the head of the poll. The decision of the Court of Aldermen will be made known to morro
Atrempred SuIcide.--Yesterday morning, between seven and
eight o'clock, Mr. Edward Temple, a gentleman of property, residing eight o'clock, Mr. Edward Temple, a gentleman of property, residing
ar Entor's.place, St. John's Wood, attempted to destroy himbelf by
discharging a loaded pistol at his breast the ball entered on the risht at Entor's-place, St. John's Wood, attempted to destroy himself by
divcharging a loaded pistol at his breast the ball entered on the right
side and came ont under the left shoulder. The report of the pistol quickls broukht some of his family to his assistance, who found him pistol he had discharked was beside him, and he was in the act of purpose. Surkical assistance was procured as soon as possible, and
every attention was promptly afforded. He refused to assign any every attention was promptly afforded. He refused to assign any
reason for committing the rash act, and expressed a strong desire
that a fatal termination might ensue, as he was determined to make away with himself in some way or other. Hopes are entertained of
his recovering, but his wound is of a very dangerous nature. Mr. occurrence had returned from taking on airing on horseback in the Park, accompanied by his eldest daughter.
Extensive Rodbery. At an early hour yesterday information
was sent to the various Police-stations of an extensive robbery, was sent to the various for or stackions of an extersive robbery, committed about half. past four o'clock that morning, by a shopman,
named William Rutclier, in the employ of Mr. Fitzgerald, Millbank. street, Westminster. It appeared that the shopman resided in the
house of his inster, and having access from his bed room to the countink louse, opened the iron chent with a pick-lock key. and ab-
stracted from it the cash-box, containing the following money:-A stracted from it the cash-box, containing the following money:-A
cheque drawn by a stone-mason residing in Milbank-strect, West-
minster, for 301., one 10. Bank of England note, one 51. ditto, and minster, for 301 , one 101. Bank of England note, one 51. ditto, and
4451 in kold, with which he flected his escape. He is a young man,
about twenty-five years of gee, stands about five feet seven, full about twenty-five years of age, stands about five feet seven, full
face, and pitted with the sinall pox, light hair, and generally wore a



 corywivetymunan

 Filudidi. mnot interesting or the whole ereries of expeditions to the Norti Pole."-




 memoirs or the duchess of abrantes,






${\underset{b y}{b}}_{A}^{A}$






 if the sellera had no valid title, yet the purchasers cannot be made to bear the
loss, while the sellera are allowed to et joy the fruits of their inlquitous and un-
just trafic and sale. Jhats and sale
That and Perry have
iormed Parliame Tormed to that eystem, it England, and the inhabitants of this island baving con-
tion to the purchasera. cannot in juatice be taken away without full compensa


 That this Meeting views with surprize and Indignation the conduct of Minis.
lers towards the West Indies in general, which liag alread reduced our properaies to n mere nomplual value, and in accelierating the ruin alike of the our prietors
as of the slares themselves: and thlo Meting
 mies of the Collonies with pleasure, as being the work of their liands. and a con-
summation of therir wisties. fore even the loss of our property without the loss of
our our lives would not content them.
That allezaiance




 and familises to some other cuntr, where the deragtation of apport ourselves heard of but not seen, and where we may endeavour to reconcile ourselves to
hen the loss of our belter proppecti, and having our lives secured, may hare the mee
lanuhuly consolntion of teaching our descendants to fit themseliees to the degra.
dation and poverty to which the conduct of the enemies of the West Indies will Thave rectuced them.
Thist atthough hibs Meeting considers it equally vain as useless, yet it cannot
help declaring that our naven are well known to be treated with kindness, and even affection, that their comforts and happliess are attended to, and that ill-
 punitiment of slaves is resorted do, it is tempered with merey, and bears no com-
parion, to punishments in the nary or army, or "in free and bappy England, ce lebrated fur jnatice and humanity"
That this MMefting tuets the Honurable House of Agsembly will manifest its
firmness in resisting all innovation on "ur just vikhts, a.d that it will not, by further conciliation, put ing greater jeopardy our lives and fortunes, wbich we now
hoold by a very frail tenure. Ing any measure which may tend to the security of the island, and in averting the Tliat the foregsoing Resolutinns be inserted in the St. Jago Gazette for two
weks; and in the Courant and Punhic Advertizer for one week; and once in the
John Bull ; and that the parish will wake good the expence. The Custon haring left the Chalr, Genrge Hartivon Townshend took Chistos.
Resot.
 ALLEY VERE. Auguat 20th. 1831,
At a MEETING of the PREE PEER NONS of COLOUR, held here this day,
pursuint to a Requisition to His Honor the Custos, they came to the following
Rerolutin. Revolved, That they fully concur in the sentiments contained in the Resolu-
Hons of their W Wite Brethren on this Hay. made by Dr, Lushington, in the Houre of Commmns, relative to emanel pating their
laves wihe
 Resolved. That they consider themarives and their interests as dentificd with
hoise of their white brethren; and that they are determined to co operate with
 Resolvef, That the Thanks of the Meeting he given to the Chairman for his
impartial and fim conduct In the Chair, and that he be requested to sipn tie

MEETING of the FREEHOLDERS of ST. DAVIID'S.-At a
NEETING of The FREEGHOLDERS And other inhablinits of the Gen the following resolntions where unaulmo.in the Chalr,
 That althoukh a distant portion of the empire, we are not on that account the
 Wh have avowed in the Imperial Parllanent their intention of enforcing by arbitray coercion, the adoption of measures which experience and local infor
matlon alike teach us must inerlably lead to the ruln vi our properties and the
diasolutiun of society.
 catives, to concllinte a faction, whose arowed object is innmediate end nureond
tional cmacil esult has been to increase the clamuour and hostility of our curemies, it has tended
naterially to coumprumise and mpair their own rights as an independent Legis. That howerer aspersed and calumniated by nur enemies, we had ever truatel
Theceiving fiona the res ponsible advisers of the Crown that prutection whiche a
in

 then other interests of the nation, at the whine of holitical ascendancy.
Thint in the rres.rnt surugge we rely with confilince on the y ympathy and
support of our fellow. subjecis in Great Britain, who are not lost to every sense suphort of our fellow, subjecis in Great Britain, who are not lost to every sense
of jus' ice, and who, we are satlsfied, cannot but condemin the unrelentling eninlly
of the their minds feelings which mast tead to anarchy and bloodshed.
That we call on our reprcenenativen to resist to the last the constitutional rikinf, the determined assertion of which, we are conninced, is the
only means of averting the T a numierous and respectable MEETING of the FREES-
A HOLDERS and other Inhawitants of the Parish of S. ELIZABETTH,

Resolved, That with deep regret and surprige this Meeting observes, during
the late dithe part of his Majesty's Mlinisters to depart froin the Resolutions of 1823 .
That as our properties are secured to us under British statutes, and acquired by inhtertiance or legal purchase, they ought to be held as sacred as possessions
in Great Britain, and that we cannot be deprived of them without due compenThat any attempt to legislate or interfere with our internal regulations, other
wise than by our representatives, would be uniust, as our Colonial Assembly rom the laws for our proper government and protection.
That we seritu usty apperend discord and discontent in our slave populatiou so
long as the question of emancipatlon be agitited in the British Senate, and Majestrs' Government.
THat the conduct of the Britigh Government in so taxing our produce afte 6 years
quently barkruptcy is the result of his labours, is unjust and oppres That a humble petition be forthwith drawn lip, to be presented by the Island
Agent, in the most resprctiul manner, to our Graclous Sosereign, Iaying before

 Britains, may te made acquainted wititulthe, real in ituation of the slave population
That theCLairman be requested to sign the resolutions.
DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Chairman.

THE CELEARATED WINTER COUGH



 num, or any olter opliate.
The following are some
the originals may be The following ere some of the Testimonialo in farour of this invaluable remety,
the orignals may be seen on appliciation at No. 37 , Fetter.lane:-
 whole winter by an liveterate Courh ; after taking one of your larse botles of


 taking some of it ; I shall be happy to add my humble testinony to its efficaytia
all cases that has cone to my knowledge.
 Bottles, at $2 s .9 \mathrm{~d}$. and 4.5 . 6 d . Pach, the larger botlles holding twice the quantity
of the Medicine contained in the smaller ones.
 DIRECTORS.
The Honnuralle William Fraser. Chairman.
Colonel Lushington, C.B. Dpptyy Claiman.
C. W. Hallett, Es
 Sir James Gambier
Willimm Edmund Ferrers, Esq4
Thomas Fenn, Eq.

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lives, in which very low rates for so long a period as 14 years will be fuod
highly advant Persons voyaziug or residtug abooad, Mastera, Supercarges.
Pred for the wiole of life or for a specific voyage.
PLLEGNANCY, INFIKM HEALHMA, AND OLD AGE.

MORIEON'S HYGEIAN PILLS.-The Vegetable Universal




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 a daughter -On the 19th inst. at Clapham-comunn, Mras. Fredreick Borradidle,
of a son, who survived hut a short time-On the IBih ingt. at Wandsworth, the
 Henry Spencer Markham. of Clifton Rectory, Notts, 10 Sophin Cliarlotte, daugb
ter of the late Sir John



 At Market Overton, on Friday, Oct. 14 , at the house of her sonnin law, J. M. M.
 Hannah, the wife of the Rer. John Woo I, A.M.M. Vicar of that parish, and a
gitrate
street for the counties of Salop and Hereford



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








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 served with rrat care for many yeart, and it inay covitidently te stated that the



Cowniowewivesurazaz hestimabie source of comfort to those who expericnce any dificulties in the
command of the pen, ocasaioned by tremor or nervous anf ctions, hrat of it-

 terially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage
and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectal) profes.
and


V ONS. MALLAN, DURGYED TEEYH. which has so eminently distinuuished his professional exertions since his arrivel
in the Biltish Metropolis, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public in general, that
neum, oun unersilly recommended by the Faruhty of London and Parisce The
operation is pertiormed in a few seconds, witheut the slightest pain, heat, or pressure, and allays the most excruciating pain, and lasting for many years; alise
fastens Loose Mieth, whether aricing fom age, neglect, or disease in the pums.
Incorrodible Mineral and Natural Theth, from one to a complete set, wbich are incapahie of discolouration or corrosion, ann fixed without the incumbrance of
wires or
EFI:UFF CLOTHESB-Gentlemen having any quantity o
 will be purchissed for CASH (the ntmont value being ilven). or New Clothe
mde in exchange, if required, of the present fashion, and best quality. Apply
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treet.

S PLENDID PORTRAIT of the KING. FIFTTY NEW





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 Noth of Ital, the Tyrol, and the Countries bordering on the Rhine. Byt
LETCH RITCHIE, Esq. Five hundred copies are printed on roynl 8ro., with Plates on India paper, priequr
21. 10s. elegantly bound in rose coloureil morocco. Early application is neces-.

 Cvontaiming, as usual, Twelve bighy. tinishind Line Ehgravings (Including
 Artists, and were furuisied expressly for the work
Large most diet inguished French eitels, in Portfolio, 31. 3s. Proofs after Letters, 30 s .
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of Little Red Riding Hood.

TV HE GEO WORKS NOW READY



The Year
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Halt } \\ & \text { Year } \\ & \text { The Quarter }\end{aligned}$





The NOVEMBER NUMBER will contain among othinerlitioreating Papprs:-
Addriss to the Public-Stale of the Country - How will the Peers be gained ? The Cholera Disarmed - Temper of the House of Common*-Society-The




Henry Colhurn and Rirhard Bentlev, New Burlingtan-atre
A BELLE ASSEMBLEE, Tor November, contains. a highlyn a Drawing by Holmme; being the 83d ot the Series of Portraite



PARISIAN COSTUMES.-TOWNSEND'S SEFEETION of Quarto Plates, containing above Forty Figures, including Costumes for Fanov
Balls, and aiso the must Norel Paristain Coifures of Hairi; in addition to whiob every month, making it decidedly the nonat conplete and clleap publication of the
Kid extant, the price becing sitl he back numbers, any of which can be procured at the Publishers, will siow






## 

J. CLARE, Jewty-street, Aldyate. wine rer chant, fiom Oct. 28 to Nor. 22.




 BLES,
$\begin{gathered}\text { Bawen } \\ \text { Adilingt }\end{gathered}$

## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE







#### Abstract

     mach, particularly where pain and vomeiting exist, similar poultices the body may be promoted by bays containing hot saltor bran applied to different parts of it. For the same purpose of restoring and sus. to diferent parts of it. For the same purpose of reetoring and sus. taining the circulation, white wine whey with spice, hot brandy and water, or sal volatile in a dose of ateasponful repeatec, or from five to twenty drops of some of the essential oils, as peppermint, cloves, or cajeput, in a wine-glass of water, may be administered ; with the same view, where the stomach will bear it warm broth with spice may be emploved. In verra severec caeses, or where medical aid is difficult to be obtained, from twenty to forty drops of laudanum may be given, in any of the warm drinks pre- viousig recoumended." (Signed) PENRY HALFORD, This treatment is within the means of every family; all that i required beiuk, that they should provide themeelves with the follow-

\section*{}

2 onz. Sal Volatile. 1 oz. Essentil of Peppermint, Cloves or Caje put. All of which may be procured for a few shillings. It it seriously yecommended that everry person should be prepared with the prescribed remedies, po that nobody shall have to atribute to his want of caution the spread of a malady so terrible and over-


The third volume of Dr. Nareg's Life of Lord Burghley, which ie
 Of both Enland and Europe. $\Lambda$ mong the pubjects of greatest inte-
 of Mary, Queen of Soost coreer, the gigantic, struggles with Spain
ond her noted Armada, the troubles in Scotan, the conduct of
and cause in Europe, -the perplexing questions as to the Popish attempts, and numerour matters of importance concerning the Eng lish
Constitution in Church and State. The personal details relative to
the are also of lively interest.
An unexpected order was received on Tueday at Portsmouth, for
the Revenge, Talavera, and $W$ Wellesley, line-ot-battle ships; Galatea,
 James Rettord, a private inn the to the thataize of this sedden order.
Juar the Scotch Fusile er Conneught-square, has absconded from bis service. It appears that
he was entrusted with a cheque for 3 ..., which he got caslied at the bankers, and received four 51. . Bank notes and eighteen sovereigns.
He has $n$ not ince biben heard of. igh moral ainn of guarding the impetuosity of youth from error, by
 on the destinies of the chidren ; and he impreasive lesson is conveyed through a series of domestic scenes such as the private
history of many afamily has presented a real parallel to. The salusary tendency of a production like this willdoubtless sccure attentive readers for it in domestic circles, where the works or Miss Edgeworth
and Mrs. Bronton, to which in class and purpose it belongs, have
bee so Por LuAn FouLr.-We understand that the late attacks made at
Darlington upon the carriages of Lord Tankervile and some other personsof distinction. while pascing through the town. have produced the very natural effict of inducing the Nobility and Gentry coming
northward to nvoid the place altogether, and pass through $\mathbf{y}$ attericka arge stone was throne througho one of the windows of he principal inn- -Leeds Intelligigencer. sults to which all kentitlemen who voted against the Lord Mayor were
subjected liy the rabble that thronked the Hall, and who would have



 temains for further examination.
As Major Newnham, of Cheltenham (formerly of the city of Glou-
 Wim while riding very last with several others, returning from the
fir. The unforunnite kentleman was immediately carrind home; and attended by the inost eminent surgeons, but the injuries he he
areceived were of so serious a nature that he lingered till Sunday

 had ben latteily vers, much troubled with spasms, and had suffiered much pain On the discovery of his death a medical gentleman was
sent for, wio was of opinionthat Sir George had died rion a spasmo-
die attack in the nikht. He was far advanced in years, being, we understand, about 80 years of ake. He had gone to bed at his usual
hour on the previous evening, apparently in better health than for hour on the previous evening, apparently in better health than for
some time pas, and hiv unexpectod death has been aseverestaock to
lis family. Sir Gir Grorge, in private life, was one of the most amiable of men, and the kindest, and best of masters, and is deeply regretted.
By his deatha very lucrative situtaion is vacat. The Curate ot Villedieu, near Rounen, was recently found Ruapended
in his church. Mis hands werc catsened ogether with the chaing of
the incense vessel, which proves that his death was not the effect of suicid
An adjourncd inquest was held on Tuesday at St. Bartholomew'
Hospital, on the body of Mrs. Eany, aked 34 who, it will be recol lected , came to her death by beinny knocked down, in the Black riaris-
 The driver, with a deodand of on. on the cabriont. called a Trip to Ciretha Green; it was decidedly successful, and an-
nounced for repetition amid unanimous approbation. Miss Fanny
 kives great spirit to the part of Domna Isidura by the simplicity and
natural style of here acting, as well an sy the excellence of her vocal THEMAVagri's Last KicE.-The following is an extract of a letter declining state, have at lentith received their death-blow, For a conthought it useless to divide them, and very prudently placed all in his own pocket. On Thirsday last Mr. Hay (the Liston of the com.
pany) took his benefit (1), and the house must have been at least 201. With this the lonour. H. discovered that he had realised ". a lass," Pursuit was commenced on the instant, and a caption made about
two or three miles from the town. The culprit was placed for the night in the custody of tow of the performers, from whom he con-
trived to escape. A second chate took place, witha scent breast
high. The uarmint, however, ran to earth in the neighbourbood of high. The vurmint, however, ran to earth in the neighbourbood
Pictville, and has not since been heard of,"

Bow-strevr.- On Wednesday A group our 13 young men and momen
were placed at the bar, before Mr. Halle charged by Mr. Thomag assembled tont of police, with ance of a play. The majority of the defendanta were of the lowest
order, and one or two of them appeared in the faded costume of order, and one or two of them appeared in the faded costume of a
company of strolers. Some ecenery, a large drum, and a mpany of stroliers. Some ecenery, a large drum, and a quantity of of
drag, made up into theatrical dresseef, were also produced belore e mapistrate. Mr. Thomas etated that he received inlormation that private plays were in the habit of being acted at the hatione
No. 27 Sborts.gardens, Drury - -ane, and that scenes of disorder
took place nighly took pace nightly there. Being informed that money was taken
at the door, he proceeded to the house on Tueeday night, accen

 is. your time." On the outside of the house was pasted a bill with-
theee words. "This evening will be presented the melo-drama 'The Maniac, or the Lost Husband ' after which a comic dances
to conclue with acomic song. Tickets owe penny each, to be
had oprosite. Take notice, no money taken at the door, at six occlock. God dave the King und Quaen., Mhe Mr. Thenas
added, that on entering a room on the ground-foor, he found that ong
and half of it was divided into a atage, in front of which nearly 30 persong
were seated on benches. The delendants. Emma Georke and David
 were put out, and a scene of the greateat conf fution took place. Several
of the performers escaped by scaling
 and was speedily captured. -Mr. Halls asked if there was any proof
that money was taken at the door--A lad named William Hop was
called torward and called forward, and proved that he paid a penny at the door for hai
admiission, to the defendant, John Game, now present. When he
ant entered the theatre, he heard the ound of a d rum and a mouth organ,
and soon after, at the ringin of a bell, a red curtain drew up, and the of an hour, went away.-Witness, after remaining about a quarter that he took the do fendant, John Game, int ocustody. The defendant
said that he took but 1 s .6 d at the door ior tickets siad that te took but 18. bd.at the door ior tickets during the evenings
Witness found a great quantity of halpence in lifs pookete.-. ment" were painted over the door of the house? Mr. Thomas
anser at of Parlias
 ante he knew to be a common thief. With respect to the female Emmat
George he had nothing to say, but that her father had held a a situation some years ago in Covent-garden Theatre, where he was unor-
tunately killed. Since then ke understood that the young woman resided with her mother, and an unhappy rake for theatricals induced her no doubt to join "the Sanspareil establishment", her pay being:
19. per night as the leading trasedy actreas.--After some discunsion: an information, on which point Mr. Halling and Mr. Mingluull difered in opinion, the former, as the presiding magistrate, decided that the
defendants must be discharged on the pround that an information

Bzauties of fhe Court of Charles II.-The radiant galaxy of
Lovely women, whose engraved likenesses are given in Mrs. Jameson's splendid work, may be regarded as as acharming Supplement to the
ase
 as only the private and, personal part of history can furnies materials
for. The courtly annals of the period, and lending fresh attraction to the ne-
moriald left us in the popular paxes of Evelyn, Pepya, Gremot and Clarendon, must be buniversally obvious.
Poor Lee Sus
Tuesday se'night, in very indigent circumstances, at the advanced age of He was buried by some brother Freemasons at Newporth,
who had cheered his declining hours by their kindses was ascertaned that no lees thich two gentiemen made lately, it
 rom her bed-room window, a height of firteen, feet, and was found
taking her ramble unhurt, and wrapped in the counterpane of her No less tlan six men are at present in custody, in Edinburgh, on
clarges of having murdered their wives! The Countess Rosi, ci-devent Mademoiselle Sontag, gave birth to On Thersalay, a labourer, named Francis Roche, fell from the arapet on Mr. Duncan's house, Jermyn-street, St. James', and
was instantaneously killed.-Verdict of the Inquest-" Accidental


 remedy, unless it can be proved that the mob had cominenced destroyink Re prem Meeting at Holywell, the other day, at which one of
Ata
the clurchwardens presided, it was resolved that the expences of thr churchwardens presided, it was resolved that the expences of
the Meeting slould be defrayed out of the church rate !-Worcester The six persons in custony for the recent attack on the "black-
lexs" and kamblers on Lincoln race-courre have been tried and ace leks", and kamblers on Lincoln race-course have been tried and ace
quitted, it leink proved to the satisfaction of the Jury that the latter Two cliriddren were burnt to death at Leicester last week, the
parents of whom lad gone from Lome, and left them locked in the At iength, it is said that there is a clue to the discovery of the mur-
der of the aged couple at Fetcham, in Surres, about four or five the deceased, were then taken up, but, after much investigation,
were liberated, and it does not now appear that they were at all im plicated in the atrocious transaction. To say further on the subject It is gratifink to find from the recent trials at the Old Bailes
Sessions, that crime, of a serious character is allifectar. A sialing-boat cansized in a squall on the Mersey last wek. the
erew of which consisted of four per song, two young men and two boysj


 In Saturday se'nnighth. The deceeased was in the act of fowering some by some mischance the handle of the windlass slipped froin his hand
which went down with such velocity that in the attempt to regin it he was precipitated to thi floor of the tsatere, from whence he wastaken
to the Mididlesex Hospital in a dreadfuly mutilated state, where be.
 the House of Corrcction in Coldbath-fields, and will afiord suif
 or the night. The next in minng the boys were found dead and the man totally insensible.
Four men were drowned last week by the upsetting of a mall skiff, in which then were drowned last week by the upseting of or an work and
ing with nearly a tun of iron wor dy
other goods, other goods, from Cromacty to Balintraid. The boat is supposed deep
figliermen acquaited with the Firth to have foundered in a









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DR. WRIGHTMS CELEEBRATED DEARL OINTMENT:peedily effected, after all other means have failed, in Caneerous, Serofulous, and

 rund In the bill of directions around each box. It is also a certainn cure for tore-
ness and diseases of the Eyes, of however long duration. - Sold in Boxes at 24.9 d .

 most tuveterate cases have been effeeted within :he last few months.
Caution.-The rropietors name and adress, "A. Hawken, Dudley," is en-
rraved on the Government atamp, asd sigued with red ink on the bills of dipec Co and A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLOMBIA has projed


 ,
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## The great infux of correspondence during the woekt renders it necessary for us generally to thank our friends, and apologize for the



of A Mondar Ention (for the Country) is published at Three

## JOMN BUH.H.

## LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Lord Grex has been graciously pleased to permit their Majesties to go to Brighton. His Lordship had not, on Friday afternoon, quite made up his mind as
of Visitors who are to be admitted to the Pavilion.
of Visitors who are to be ardmitted tho Noble Earl intends to
publish the KING's gracious letter to Lord Howe, which has
publish the King's gracious letter to Lord Howe, which has
been in his Lordship's possession ten days.-We wish he would, dear Lamb!
W.e have the melancholy task of announcing that the Ministers have achieved another great object for england.
War has actudily begon. The gallant Sir edward
CODRINGTON is ordered to the coast of Holland, and -
tout we are not able patiently to comment upon this last coup
Here are the authentic details-they will speak for them selves:-

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.
*s The grand head-quarters will be at Milines to-morro
We are assured that the King will go there this morning.
"The camp at Diest is broken up; the second division, under General Wauthen, is now at Liene. M. Kraun, an English Cabinet Messenger, arrived at Brussels yesterday
Adair, containing the forty-ninth Protocol.
Adair, containing the forty-nind for Maubeuge, after having received despatches from the Hasue, announcing the intention of Holland not to re-commence hostilities

Lines of signals are prepared on the tbree roads from Ghent,
ntwerp, and Diest, to Brussels
Brussess, Oct. 27.-The Courier contains the following article :There is a 62 d protocol, dated Monday, Oct. 24 , which arrived at Brussels yesterday. The following is a summary of its contents :-
Sir Charles Bagot, English Minister to the Hague, having written to his Government that King William seemed disposed to refuse the 24th article, Lord Palmerston had thaught it necessary to convoke
the Conference, to conmunicate to it these deepalcles of Sir Chas. Begot. The Conference, deliberating on this communication, thought Bagot. The Conterence, deliberating on this communication, thought Hodviaable to invite Great Brition to send a squadron to the coast
Holland, to support the resolutions taken by the Five Powers. Lord Palmerston, in the name of Great Britain, promised to exccute this
resolutien of the Conference.- The courier who brought the 52 d pro-
 left London on Monday evening. General Belliard also received
despatchee from London, sent to him iy Prince Talleyrand. Inmediately afterwards he had an interview with M. de Mulenaere and Sir R. Adair ; the latter despatched a courier to the Hague.
Chamber of Representatives.
Two of our journals contain nome reports of the proceedings of the Secret Committee, the 24 th , 2 2th, and $26 \mathrm{th}$. They are, of course,
given as on dits. No decision has yet been made on the sections; given as on hits. No decision has yet been made on he sections,
the majority had voted for the 24 diticles, viz.- 47 for, and 24 against.
A debate arose whether the discussion in the Clianter sliould be A debate arose whether the diecussion in the Cluanber slowidd be
public or secret. Many Members were akainst the discuss ion in a Secret Committee; which was, however, decided by if to fl-
M. H. de Brouckere spoke at grat length against the 24 articles.
M. Barthelecmy and M. Nothamb in favour of them. M. Kinh

King Leopold, we suppose, under the orders of Lord Durham, and under the protection of an English fleet and Farench-degrading, munatural and hateful coatitio
consent to stay a litte longer on his worthless Thron
How truly gratifying must it be to a non-interferen Cabinet, to send a fleet to oppose one of our oldest allies in from another of our oldest allies in another.
Will Englishmen be duped- gulled - deceived much onger
We have elsewhere to-day made some ohservations Zpon the extraordinary, and, with all our resprect for Dr. of LonDon. We now recur to the subject, for the purpose
of exhibiting to the doubful, and displaying to the passive of exhibiting to the doublful, and displaying to the passive
apectators of what is passing, the regular course of RevoluTron which has begun.
we beg to call public attention to and arouse the dull that We beg to call public attention to the accounts published in the newspapers of insults offered to, and attacks made upon, the Prelates of the Established Church. A life of piety and and learned Arehbishop of Canterbury from the assaults and revilings of the mob;-the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry is apprised of an intention to throw him into a Durbam and Exeter are burnt in efligy-and the radical racters with obloquy.
racters wind obloquy.
Now mark this-look at it closely and see, that what the Bishops did or did not do in Parliament, is nut the cause of which to justify the infanous proceedings had in their regard.
The Archbinhop of Canterbury voted for the Bill, and
his Grace is insulted; the more cautions Bishop of did uot vote at all-he is threatened. The Bishop of Licu FIELD and CoveNTR has for years given himself up
Frms of the sectarians and dissenters-lie is doomed while the Bishop of ExETER whuse opinions are to the in the highsest degree, and who, when he failed, failed on the side of mistaken liberality, is burnt in effigy, Why, then,
w.hat is clear what is clear ? a set is to be made at the Churrh
through the persons of the Bishops, in orde: to destroy the sacredness of their pastoral ofice, and loy un-
dermining, in the first instance, tlie vational respicet and dermining, in the first instance, the wational respenct and
devotion due to their spiritual characters, prepare the way for the sacrilegions ruffiuns who are to plunder them of their temporal properties and privileges.
and to faets we shaill refer to prove that the present animo ity towards the Bishops arrises from no cause but as a simila excitemint has always been foind to be the first essentia
step to Revolution, The cry against the Bishops was the
earliest indication of that Revolutio N which cost the KING cation of that Revolution which produced the murder o the King of France and his amichble Quesn, which ravaged his family, and did not even spare his traitor brother, wh
 Country to establish the tru', of our first assertion; from that of France we call their attention to the second fact, that when Lovis the Sixteentr, having yielded and yielded like a weak, yet well-meaning, King, entered the capital, he was greeted with the cry of-"Down with the Bishops"Bishops accompanied him in his carriage
This is the true secret-the present proceedings are or ganised and regulated upon precedents, and the first step in all the Revolutions which have succeeded to the fullest extent has been to excite the People to a contempt for Religion and a hatred of the Clergy
We are not aware whether the King is permitted by Lord Grey to read the Newspapers, but if His Majesty should still be indulged so much, we should think the initiatory proceedings towards the Bishops, which His MA jesty will find described in the columns of some of the most decidedly Ministerial Journals, may tend to awaken a sus picion in his mind that the thing is not working quite so ravourably as might be expected-and when superadded to the assaults which have been made, and the indignities which have been ofe Ad, to her Lo for probic Majest proceeds to read the Adrertisement for a Public Meeting, to Resolution is to he proposed, and of course carried of the Resolution me proposed, and cons carred, of the expediency of abolishing the Hereditary Peerage of Eng
land, he may feel a little apprehension of the wisdom of His preset Cabiuet
When, moreover, he finds himself stript of those, whose society he likes, and whose services he approves, because they
have conscientiously and when he reads the speech made last week by Mr. 0 'Con nell, at a Public Dinner in Dublin, and recollects, that nothing but the firmess of Mr. Stanliy (exhibited for sake) prevented that very Mr. O'Connell from being Ilis MAJFSTE's Attorney-General for Ireland, a fortnight ago-and that, moreover, still, that that very Mr. O'Connel has been soothed by a Patent of Precedency, which place him in the sitnation of one of lis Majesty's Counsel, earned in the law, His Majestr may, at least, hegin to nuspect that he is one amongst the many who have bee deluded by one great man, and cajoled by another, ye The speech of Mr. O'Connell's, delivered at the mo ment when he had received a mark of special favour from the
King's Ministers, seems so clear, and so decisive, that we have given it at length:-
Mr. O'Coxnell.-The next toast, Gentlemen, is our native coun cal life, is it should be dear to him by every tie of social feeling and uffection. I have often delighted myself, though perhaps I have not mused others, in endeavouring to describe all the bounties whic ature and nature's God has showered upon this my beautiful and $m$ m many a sentence in depicting all the superior blessings which nature bestowed upon this-the most fertile soil on the face of the ear the evils and the many woes with which Ireland has been afflicted, which man, and cruel man alone, has bronght upon this country. it is one in which she has bren called "a country for which God has done so much and man so little." It is an epitome of the history
of Ircland- nature has done much for her, and man has blikhted the


























 2 mination and power in Ireland-a domination and power which I do tell

 emolument, under Government, was one of the inost active canvas-
sers arainst Reform. If that paragraph from The Newry Exuminer sers apainst Reform. If that paragraph from The Neury Exuminer
be copied into the Dublin press, and the Government leavee that man
one week longer in office after they become acuainted there cannot surely be any confidence reposed in them. The time
has come for them to put down their opponents, and they are bound to do so. I can tell them two things which they should do with the karly body to its proper level. The first of these is the pipe-water
tax, which the Corporation levies off the citizens of lublin; they
have no more risht have no more rikht to the 7,0000 . which they now take from the
people of Dublin, than to take the coat off my back. Iam demonstrate that they have no such risht. Next, the prevent the Government from throwing open the appointment of Makistrates to the citizens generally? Let Government do these two
things, and there is not one of the begarly Corporation but would be things, and there is not one of the beggarly Corporation but would be not leave them the pickings even of the empty sugar casks.- (Loud laughter.)-The Goverument owe it to the people of England to take
part with the reformers of Ireland. They should not be neglectul of part with the reformers of Ireland. They should not be neglectful of
the interests of Ireland, though, perhaps, it is thought of litile imthough, by-the-bye, we are nine milliong. I I repeat it, we are nine
millions, and, as Paddy says, "I don't care who knows it." But it is not to us alone that the Government owe this necessary duty-that
they should atand firm with the people of Ireland. The poople will go with the Government, if the Government go with us. It it not to us alone that they owe the performance of this necessary duty-they
owe it to the people of England-they owe it to the reformers of
Engiand-the Reiorming Administration, and they owe it (o the
 people of Ireland, because, in the last Parliamentary Session, when
the Reform Queation upon the second reading of the Bill there was a majerity of English against it, and why then did it pass? Because there was a majority
of lrish Members to vote in avour of it. During the entire of the debates upon the Reform Question, we voted from fifty to sixty Irish
gentlemen in gentlemen in favour of Reform. We were from from orty to sixty families-
we were taken from our business-divorced from our we were taken from our business-divorced from our occupations,
and absent from ourr properties. We went there living in unsightly basphere of Westorininster; drawing-rooms, breathing the putill fighting for the liberties of Eng
mand
land land. This is no exaggeration of national vanity-it is literally and
simply the truth. Out of one hundred Irish Membera, upon whieh simply the truth. Out one
we are entitled to a discount of eighteen rotten boroughs. But out upan one motion in favour of the Reform Question. As the King' Ministry, as friends to Reform, in kratitude lor what had been done for the people of England, the Government is bound to be no longer
atooping to, flattering or pampering a laction which has \&round
down the people of this country for too long a period of time. down the people of this country for too long a period of time.
The faction must be disappointed, and the people ol Ireland identi-
ficd with the King and the Kink 's Government. There are many
who imakine who make "wait awhile." We cannot be deluded-way will not "wait,
hy "and
becanse the time has come to try them. And what is it that we are
ready ready to do? To support the King's Ministers for the purposes of
reform. From every partor Ireland petitiens must come ; they must
be signed by every manil between the ages of 16 and 60 . We will insist upon reform; we wall do more-we will press for a more extensive
uneasure of reform than the last. The Billintroduced by Mr. Stanley was a stingy, and it wis an aristocratic Bill. I tell you this-I, who
never deceived and who never will deceive the people. I was reatly dissati-lied with that Bill-it was not as extensive as the English
Bill, it was not as extensive as the Scotch Bill; but, it was an at-
tempt to patch up cuery species of franchise by which Wellington had tempt to patch up every species of rancinse by which wemington had
endeavoured to satisly lis nikgard disposition when emancipation
was for Wellington Administration-cruelties practised upon the people
when their religious freedom was extorted. To be sure we were all allowed to argue the details, and we were also permitted to hope that
there was no alteration in the Bill. The peope of Irend can form an irresistible force in support of popular reform in England-of a
popular reform in Scotland, and they can insint that the reform
should be cxtended to lreland. It is not by idle decluws shoud be extended to 1 relame. It is not by idle declarations they
can do so. The public sentiment mast be cmbodiod; your powers
munt mentary Association, and if there be not such an association, there
can be no heln kiven to the cause of refirm in Engl.nd. Ireland, and
Scotland. The aristocratic power is firmly locked and bound tog-ther-the wiel elness, to repject a B Bill in favour of which the people
add. had so distinctly demonstrated their desires. I require fur ther bua-
rantees against the aristocratic power. That Bill 1 would have leen a protection sianainst the aristocracy, and we should not foryet that
twenty two Bisinos yoted with that aristocracy, and welare bound o
include the Irish Prelates as a worthy part of that aristocracy. We chattel interests ; a great influenchise would be by thas the Bill extend the Church.
A new Bill must necessarily contain "
notion not be sativfied without it. Why do I introduce this rquestion as con-
nected with rerland? Beanse there ino country requires mon much
the experiment of good government as Ircland
 scarcely possible that they could, in the this diaboutical ingenuity, have
imakined or practised such mischiefs as have been perpetrated upon
the devoted and und require, kond goverrmment, and the of this country. We want-we
cause of to be introduced winto the Biland. I want a more democratic principle
mard ash for the vote hy ballot as a ballot the temptation to bribery is takien away, as where is the man he was paid will vote for or against hiin. The vo wote by ballot, ton,
he hat
would clearly take away from the landlord the power of punibhing bis
tenan tenant for the vote he bad piven, as he could not know how the
tenant had voted. I would first then rally the people to support the
Ministry and Reform- to support the Ministry for the sakie of the
Refor Reform Bill. I would require from the Ministry that they wiliate
abandon the foolish and alsnrd policy of attempting to concile
their enemies, and that they should do something for the peoplc of Ireland. It may be thrown in my teeth, what has been done re-
specting the Kildare. place Society? Sume may say it tas got
inock in the head, while others think that it is only labouring undre
a paralytic stroke, and is quite capable of being a paraytic stroke, and is quite capable of being revived araill.
Thirty thousand poundshave been given for the purpose of educa-
 be made the means of carrying into effect a system which must eventually overthrow every thing in the State, with the supreme care of which His MaEsty is entrusted? it does not go far enough, and IIUME's the meaport of it because he prefers pelting all he can at first, and working npwards by
degrees-do not open the Kivg's eyes what degrees-do not open the Kivg's eyes, what can? -If the
consonidation and incorporation of Political Unions, under such leaders as Sir Francis burdett-if the proposition for arming the people, and appointing officers to the difler-
ent corns, do not awaken Ilis Masesty-there must be something more than ordinarily derp in his slumbers, orsomething more than usually apathectic in his constitution. Like one of his predecessors, he sits patiently, while the billows
roll in upon hiin one after another, and fancies, even although roll in upon him one after another, and fancies, eren although
the water is already over his shoes, that lie can make the tide the water is already over his shoes, that he can make the tide
recede whenever he pleases-cither the delusion is complete, or the whenerever he plasiones-cil lamentable.
As for Lord Grey, lis conduct is past all compreliension than the blinducss of those whom he contrives to darken;Lord Grey has nothing before him bout ruin: the flood that washes down the Throne will swallow him up, and he will become one of the earliest victims of his own strange
wrong-headedness. poes he ever repeat-does he ever recoliect his own figure "" of eper repeang the doors"? B Does
he not see that he not see that in the game he is playing, there are five
humdred-five thousand men ready to ontbid him-Lord Grey is now going on extremely well; for he is playing
the game as the Revolutionists wonld have it played; but their present favour of his Lordship has nothing of affection in it; they hate liirs for hisp rank-they abhor him
for bis prise-and they anuse him for his rapacity; but they are willing that he and his nineteen near relations should fill themselves by the profits of office exactly so long
as he gratifies as he gratifies. lhem. But thry know, and so do people
nearer about him, that it is not in the nature of things for Lord GaEy to go on, and go on, granting nad conceding, and lnaking the Monarch yraut and concede, to an indefinite
period-at some point he must stop: the moment he does, away goes his Lordship mus all his colleagnes-when the, nation legislates for itself corporately, and the march of sedi-
tion has siven the mass the rate and power of a sast engine, the first clieck opposed to its power of a vast steam-
eng pregs will be engine, the first cleck opposed to its roaring progress will be
knocked out of its way, and nothing stop it in its course but a tremendous and overwhelming explosion.
Every day, however, displays new proofs of the rigid adherence to precedents; the Game Laws have been repealed
upon precedent-a new construction of Juries is recommended the hands of enange of the Bankrupt Laws, which throws into which he will be enabled to draw round incrase of patronage by is not without a precedent ; and that the effect of this adaptbe hidden or concealeles to present practice, may no longer speaks of the almonealed, the Times newspaper of Thursiday by the election of a moruculous advautages given to France
tinguishing rarmed Chimnber, the first great distinguishing result of whose deliberations and decrecs has We repeat, again and of the hereditary peerage. ceedings, suct opain and again, our opinion, that surch prothe eyes of King and PEople. If the nation wish for open
yolution
yolution, let them meape thir. If the nation wish for len. but do not let us
permit ourselves to be betrayed into so gigantic an enter-
prize by trickery and deception.
Government had it seems named the new Volcanic Island in the Mediterranean "Graham Island," in compliment to the First Lord of the Admiralty ! The wisdom of their appropriate christening, who shall dare to impugn ? - Graham
Island popped into its present place to the surprize of every Island popped into its present place to the surprize of every
one and the dismay of many, for it was immediately manifest, that so far from being of any use to the service, it was rather calculated to occasion injury to the Navy. It has rather calculated to occasion injury to the Navy. and bustle, and will probably quit it, just as suddenly, but not so unexpectedly, as it came into it ;- and then, "* Wha when they fiad out that England has no right to the Island at all, and that no English name is to be given to it, we cannot pretend to know-another little bit of inadvertency.
A Paragraph has appeared in some of the newspapers, out of which a long clumsy article has been con
Times, which requires a few words of remark.
Times, which requires a few words of remark
The paragraph, which first issued to the
The paragraph, which first issued to the public through the columns of an evening journal, states, that the Bishop of LONDON was engaged to preach at the parish church of St. Anne's, Soho, last sunday-that a rumour had gotten abroad that if he fulfilled that engagement the parishioners, to the his Lordship should enter the pulpit.
This was a rumour, but so improbable and ridiculous, that nobody but a person inclined to believe any thing, could have credited it. One indiridual, howevers and and crethe Right Rev. Bishop of LoNDON.
And what did this Right Reverend person do-did he firmly and conscientiously fulfil the sacred duty he had promised to perform ? - did he, unmindful of an alleged-anonymously ulleged-threat of vulgar insult, shew himself the steady champion of the Church of which he is a Prelate and a pillar?-Not he: Taking alarm upon nothing better than a vapouring threat, the very realization of which would not to Dr Med his silk or frayed his lawn-his Lordship wries that his Lordsh, the venerable lucumbent, foom preaching in lis church. as he was pledged to do.
And is this the Bishop of London to whom we have been taught to look np?-1s this the Bishop of London who is, in himself, one of the most striking instances of the power of
talent, and one of the most irrefragable living contradictions talent, and one of the inost irrefragable living contradictions of the calumny which charges favouritism towards high birth and connexions in those to whom the patronage of Church preferment is confled? - What had the Bishop of London if he believed the rumour, which bears within itself the clearest marks of falsehood? - What, we ask, had his Lord ship to apprehend from the people-elevate, from ang of one of the most exemplary aud virtuous ministers E or one orsesed, as a mak of respect and aratitude for his Lordship's useful services to one of his Lordship's pupilsWhat had he, ev
had he to fear?
It is true the Bishop of Lonnon was raised from nothing allude is ang hy a Tory Minister-the pupil to whom withese sins of his early life by staying away from the House of Lords, when the House divided upon a Whig Minister's revolutiona
his pocket.
The explamation given of this act, to those who thought they had a ripht to enquire about it, was, that the Bishop of London's father died just at the period, and that respect, 1'relate's mind, that all other matiers were forgoten; that duty prompted, and decency recquired, a temporary seclusion from all worldy concerns. And who shall breathe a syllable against this beautiful display of filial picty and
dignified devotion? Nobody. We may, however, presume dignified devotion? Nobody. We may, however, presume
to shew its merits and sincerity a little planer. Within six to shew its merits and sincerity a little plainer. Within six
hours and a half of the division in which the Bishop of London could not vote for grief, we find him making a peech at the opening of King's College, and vindicating, a place where all he said went for nothing, the Constitution roon suppurtintate; having abstained, for serios, rom supporting both, by a loyal, and in this case, a mos
consistent, vote against a revolution. For our own parts, we should believe-if we believed the ory at all-that the premediated insult said to have been shilly-shally coquettishness of his Lordship's political conduct If lis Lordship, had taken example by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he would, under all the circumstances, have exlibited to the comery a few virtues, which, althongh perthaps inferior to filial respect and affection when sincere opinions and feclings are as worthy of his Lordship's attention as the anonymons threat of some half-dozen Radicals.But, perhaps, the d stant-we hope and rust, very distantprospect of being Arehbishop of canterbeny is consibere than imitating one.
The Bishop of Lo voon, let his political conduct have been what it might, should not hare been driven from his pious purpose by a "rumoun" of insult. Does his Lorasion such upanimity of opinion conld be found to exist, as would move 1100 parishioners io "go ou," upon the Reform Ques tion, during divine service? does he really believe that England is so demoralized that-putting him personally out of the question- 1100 pew-holders and householders, fre quenters of the Church of England, conld be found, in any congregation, who would be induced to desecrate God's holy emple by political brawling, or expose themselves to the denunciation of all good Christians, by insulting a prelate in the fulfilment of his sacred duty
We believe St. Anne's parish to contain a certain sprinking of revolutionists, and a more than ordinary proportion f dissenters-but his Lordship might have proceeded in hi functions without the slightest apprehension; for, while his Lordship's political variability could not fail to conciliate the armer, his pastoral anathema against hared for his Lordship the superficial, yet hypocritical, favour of the latter.
As his Lordslip bas been driven from his functions by thi

## ERRATA IN BULL.

## The names of Lord Willoughby de Eresby end

 Viscount LaKE should be struck out of our list of sistyPeers under the direct influence of Ministers, or forming part of the Government, who voted for the Reform Bill Great the Bedchamber.
The following, however, may be added to that list:Hamilton .. .. Brother-in-Law of Lord Dunmore, a new Past Portland
Staffiord .. .. Brother of the Ambassador at Paris.
Ailsa
Stailisa
Bread
Breadalbane... .. New Elevation.
Hillsborough (Downshire)-Just made Knight of St. Patrick.
Ilchester \}.. .. $\begin{gathered}\text { Brother-in-Law of the Lord President of the } \\ \text { Council, and Brother of a Minister abroad. }\end{gathered}$ Charlemont .. .. Just made Knight of St. Patrick.
Gosford
ord of the Bedchamber.
Napier
Byron
Lord of the Bedchamber.
Byron $\because \ddot{\text { By }}$ Lord of the Bedchamber.
Dunmore .. .. New Peer.
Det
Ranfuly .. .. New Elevation
Mendip (Cliiden) Father of Lord Dover, a New Peer
Gienly
Fife
Hanilton ( $\ddot{B}$ ellaven) $\ddot{\text { Ler }}$ New Peer.
Chaworth (Meati) $\begin{aligned} & \text { New Peer. } \\ & \text { Fingall } \\ & \text {.. }\end{aligned}$.. New Peer.
Ludlow ... .. New Peer
Thus, deducting two from the former list of sixty, and adding twenty-one which were omitted, the result will be
that seventy-nine independent Peers voted for the Bill, and one hundred and ninety-nine against it!
"The $\Lambda$ Dir Oprick. This is as snug and delightul a retreat ax.
y under the borough system. Werre a proper system adopted ie
 ment-and the way they went to work is a very apt specimen of heeir Chairman of the Board, salary 1.5000 ;' four new members, eack
 which increased the expense froin about 14,0001 . to 38, , apol.; and atier
all, the establishment is now less efficient than under the uld and terse

This paragraph, which is extracted from the Morning Mer the Herald alleges be correct, they richly deserve it. the Iherald alleges be correct, they
grosser case of jub never was exposed.

It may perhaps annuse our readers when they recoliect Lord Grey, Lord Lanspowne, Lord Holland, and some other noblemen and gentlemen who are again at the head of have ontlived their jobbing propensities.
Tre ontived their job hang propenst
Tlis is a sad the Herald's.
NEWSTAPER DELUSIONS.
This is an age of delusim more destructive, we fear, that that of the bubble years 1725 and 1825. We werc told, for instance, that if the Reform Bill were rejected there would
be a revolution, and behold that, instead thereof, there is a re-action!
But, notwithstanding the partial return of good sense te of our literayy brethren are labouring to keep up the prof able excitement which they have created. The kings of the press, we can assure the public, are wiser in their generation see dejected couptenances in erery shop surprised, indeed, fo were not astonished to hear that, at the late silk sale, ulinest crery bale was scratched, as it is called, or in other words There were no buyers; mor does it cause the least wonder in
our minds to fuid that the bankrupt lists are increasing i length all over the country. How should it be oherwise? The tendency of the present measures is to make erery man polician: to withraw his attention from himself, him famiy, and his trade; and to transfer the powers of governing sociecy from the reasoning to the working classes. In the Whane, who are he sufterers? Why, the very peoplo The patriots get the oyster: the sheils are thrown to the people. But, however proftable a state of general delusion Ghey has tor great classes, we sincerely believe that hord of this fine great a regard for the merchants and tradera fanning up the flame of cocitement for no other purpose than that the shopkeepers may be ruined while the newspapers are selling better than ev

Address has been presented to the Bishop of Worces ER on his translation to that See from CHICHESTER, signed hy nearly all the Clergy in that city and the wis ghourhoot amiable Prelate was presented to his Lordship last Saturday by a deputation, consisting of the Dran a
"It is imposible for me, at a moment so interesting as the pre-
sent, to convey to you in adequate terms, how gratefully, how kindly I fiel the strong expressions of friendship and regard addressed to me by the Clergy residing in chenester and nembhbourbood dissolved, yet the remembrances of twenty-seven years can never oblitr rate from my heart those reelings of gratitude for many acts ar kindness, which, during that period, my brethren of the Clergy have
constantiy evinced towards me. As their fellow-labourer, $f$ bave always experienced their friendship and kood-will: as their Dioceosk tion in the promotion of every good and praiseworthy object, I cab alone attribute that kind and cordial feeling which has aways sub
sisted between us. That the Almighry may send down His blessing upon them, and upon those committed to their charge, shall, to the
latest moment of my existence. ever be the fervent prayer of thei most affectionate friend and brother, "R. J. WORCESTER."
"Chichester, Oct. 19, IS:31."

## REFORM MEETINGS.

We subjoin the account of some Reform Meetings, whick afford additional proofs of the change of feeling with respect the Bill:-
he densetnire election, and its result, are yet amongs the decpest wounds the Ministers and the rabble have yet
received - and the sharpness of the pain they cause is not at
all soothed by the admission, on the part of Mr. PONsonBy
that bis defeat was, in a great degree, owing to the discord that bis defeat was, in a great degree, owing to t
which prevailed amongst the Leading Reformers.

A Town-Meefing was held at Northampton on Wednesday last, (got up by the parasites of the Ministry and the
myrmidons of the Town-Members) to address the King myrmidons of the Town-Members
on the rejection of the Reform Bill.
Like other recent Mectings, of the same sort, it was an egregious failure. Should popnlar opinion continue to ebb never be kept afloat! Instead of "The whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," the cry will speedily be, "Anything
but the Bill." but the Bill."
The peaceable inhabitants looked forward to this Meeting
with some apprehension, lest it should prove a Radical Raid, signalized, as usual, by striling illustrations of the principles and practice of Reformers. The desperadoes of the set are ever ready to "let in new light on the question," by dashing
in the windows of their opponents! But the Anti-Reformers, in the windows of their opponents! But the Ariti-Rteformers,
for the sake of peace, kept away. Iike FAirfax, on a former occasion, "they had too nauch sense to be there!" So the Revolutionists, having it all their own way, played
out the farce with tolerable good humour, and condescended out the farce with
The Speechmongers and Resolutioners (for there were Speeches and Resolutions, ready cut and cried, as usual) were two or three trafficking attornies, who find it their in-
terest to fish in troubled waters-a Unitarian Preacher, a terest to fish in troubled waters-a Unitarian Preacher, a
second Mawworm in emphasis and gesticulation; and, second Mawworm in emphasis and gesticulation; and,
lastly, a Quack Doctor, fond of vapouring in the Newspapers, at Benefit Clubs, and Reform Meetings : The but what has been said a thousand times over, and a thousand times better
By way of attracting the populace, advertisements were
displayed, intimating that our "Excelent Member"" displayed, intimating that our "Excelent Member" (excellent with one 1!) would attend the Meeting. But the Hon.
Gentleman did not come. It turned ont that the worthy Baronet was too much engrossed with his darling employment of dangling after great people; and that Mr. Robert VRrnon Smith could not be spared from the side of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which he is known to stick (in the phraseology of "the craft") as tight as wax
The Meeting took place at eleven. The Hall,
 was very thinly attended; but between twelve and one,
when the mechanics left off work, a good many idlers and loungers sauntered in. But at no time did the numbers come up to a tenth of what attended the Reform Meeting
held in the same town in March last. One or two more such "triumphs," and the Ministerial cause in Northampton will be bankrupt!

On the 14th inst. a Radical Meeting was held at Warwick, which was attended by sundry of the very worthy shopkeepers. dissenters, and "new lights," members of that illustrious not have called the attention of our readers to such an unimportant eveut, if it were not to notice one little fact, namely,
that amidst the usual proportion of sedition and twaddle that anidst the usual proportion of sedition and twaddle
which distinguishes such meetings in general, and those of the Warwick wiseacres in particular, one of the spouters, a
Rev. Arthen Wade, D.D. (Double Democrat, or Doctor in Divinity), was exceedingly wrath with one of his compeers
in consequence of his Highness not having been duly conin consequence of his Highness not having been duly con-
sulted as to the manner of getting up the requisition. It seems that a Quaker-shoemaker, whose talent in the art of seditious speaking is equal to that of the Divine, had pre-
sumed to carry the requisition about for signature without sumed to carry the requisition about for signature without
asking his permission. This gave mortal offence to our asking his permission. This gave mortal offence to our
citizen-Parson, who, though sufficiently democratic to suit citizen-Parson, who, th
CobBett or Carlile,
and considering himself "master beast in the den," was astonished at the presumption of which the shoemaker had
been guilty. Hence the happy unanimity of this glorions day been guilty. Hence the happy unanimity of this glorions day
was nearly destroyed, for the Parson, strong in the pride of was nearly destroyed, for the Parson, strong in the pride of
intellect, would not permit the business of the day to proceed until he had " diessed the hide", of the poor shoemaker. But
" there is nothing like leather," and he of " the gentle craft" retorted on the Parson with considerable acrimony, and, in the bitterness of his heart, he quaintly enough declared, that
" the next time there should be an occasion for a public the next time there should be an occasion for a public
meeting, he would wait to see whether the Rev. Doctor " meeting, he would wait to sce whether the Rev. Doctor of Revolution is in danger of losing one of its most powerful advocates, and the simple folks of Warwick may want ano-
ther cobbler to excite them into rebellion, owing to this untoward event." "when rogues fall out honest men get their own ;" and, assured as we are that ere long other meetings will be called, having objects for discussion far "more proper" than those cackling, we congratulate ourselves that one of the set, a least, will, in kindness to ns, retire to his proper sphere, and leave the stormy scene in future to the Rev. Doctor and his and leader of the Unitarians in this same town.
The mania of Radicalism is fast fading in every quarter for example, from Andover, where, at the election, it rage
most rabidly, an inhahitant now writes to his friend in Lon most rabidly, an inhahitant now writes to his friend in Lon
don-" The rejection of the Reform Bill caused about don-" The rejection of the Reform Bill caused about as
"s much sensation here, as would have been occasioned if the much sensation here, as would have been occasioned if the King had declared his resolition never again
mustard with boiled beef!"-Ex uno disce omnes.
The Stafiordshire Meeting, bolstered up only by the Roman Catholics, and the nevv-made Lords, was equally a
failire. In sufok no Meeting could be got up, allhough
every pocsible exertion was ind faillure. In Suffok, no Meeting could be got
every possible exertion was made to arrange it.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir.-Having promised to add to the catalogue of commissions for picturea given by his late Majzstr to British artists, as further proo of that munificent Prince informing the libeller that Davio Wilkie,
shall continue the list by ing
R.A., in addition to what he had already painted for the King, at his R.A., in addition to what he had already painted for the King, at his
MAJEsTr's decease held commission's to execute pictures for his royal gallery to an amount little short of ten thousand guineas. W. Cos-
uns, R.A., and W. Mulabany, R.A. were also employed upon
commission pictures for the same great encourager of the national school, at the same period; and have, in cammon with many other
diatinkuished painters, to lament the death of their most princelyminded patron. Were I to include invtances of minorimportance
wherein the benevolence of his late Majesty had led him to assis
the filling a great space in your paper; but it would ill-become me to make exposures of persons who have benefitted by the charitable him to proclaim aught on these occasions that might be painful to him to proclaim aught on these occasions that might be painful to the feelings of those
relieved by his bounty
Now, Sir, by permission, a word on the reviler's observation, "the candyisms of Sir Thomas Lawrence." This, unhappily for the ase, as it affects the writer sact of his late Majesty, bus a slander upon the taste of all the artists and all the connoisseurs, abroad and thome, for Sir Thomas Lawrence was universally allowed to be "men of genius are allied to ail the civilized world,") the greatest portrait painter of the age
Surely, all true Britons, one should think, would honour that prince, who spared so largely of his privy purse, to provide rewards for the enius of those who add to the mental glory of their country. The ivilization of the moral philosophers, whose writings tended to the eneral indifference, the total apathy indeed which our Sovereigne ad manifested to the fine arts of the country. Lo! one appeare, ho is heir to the throne-who, whilst yet a subject, fondly and most berally cherishes the talent of his fellow-subjects; and at length, person removes this stigma so long and so loudly proclaimed, than in the strange ineonsistent spirit of murmuring, one class of revilers charge him with an extravagant waste of wealth, upon the indulgence by neglecting the genius of his people-altogether.
Yet, in all our school books are we taught to admire the splendid minded Pears, as that af Apoone or Hercules. But, to iar to schooloys ears, as that of Apollo or Hercules. But, to step from the
ages past to our own age, who amonget the writers of this fraternity ages past tour own age, who amongst the writers of this fraternity
have not lauded to the skies Napoleon, for his enlightened encouragement of the fine arts?
The princely, the enlightened, feeling which induced George the ourtr to send his portrait painter abroad for the accomplishment of the Waterloo Gallery, the noble rewards which he bestowed upon this painter, and the works which he wrought for his patron, have they not been submitted to public ordeal, and approved? Yea! and the genius who wrought them is gone to the tomb, honoured by
the great, the wise, and the good. So much for the memory of the the great, the wise, and the good. So much for the memory of the
King's Portrait Painter-posterity will do justice to the memory of King's Portrait Painter-posterity will do just
his generous and enlightened patron, the Kisg.
That this Prince did manifest bis ": desire to benefit his people,' is, moreover, manifest, by the employment which he provided for
he sculptors of the British school. Look, were evidence wanting, to he splendid commissions which were divided, of late, amongst all No, the King did not proclaim the many
in himself, in his patric "desire to bencfits which originated after the peace of 1815 , his late MAJ Esty, urged by this consideration, chanics, artisans, and others return to their native country; we ginated entirely out of this becoming princely feelingentstreet ori
Would that the same spirit universally prevailed, and that it led to the approriation of a duc share of the almost countless wealth of this mighty mpire, to purposes so universally beneficial.
Those who wield the pen, methinks, should be amongst the last o asperee the memory of our late Sovercign. The National Gallery riginated under his royal auspices, and surely the Fine Artsare, and
Painting particularly, allied in sisterly affection to Literature; for
aid? But, what concerns Literature yet atill more-can it be already Brgotten, that the magnificent apartment in the British Museum is estined to receive the most superb library that ever was collected
by a King of England, and that this library was presented to the ountry, in his " desire to benefit
Perictes-King Geonge the Fourth.
One word more, Sir, and I have done
His late Majestr, in part only of his princely intention, was ounder and patron of a Royal Society of Literature. Twelve
onoured names were already on his private pension list. The cap tains of the modern host, pushing onward in the great intellectual march, found the literary veterans quietly reposing in their camp;
they had but little, it is true, and that they had held not long-but this the enlightening freebooters took, or despoiled, and the old warriors, who had fonght in the field, in adverse times and seasons,
had their hard-earned wreaths stripped from their brows, and thus ereft and thus forlorn were driven forth, again to seek their fortune King? SENEX. PARISIAN CORRESPUNDENCE.
My Dear Buld,-The Liberals are sick-thers, Oct. 26, 1831. My Dear Bull,-The Liberals are sick-the revolutions are ex-
piring-and Count Caro d'Istria is dead! The Liberals are sick piring-and Count Caro D'Istria is dead. The Liberals are sick, they want that principle of life which is essential to their progress; make it a rule never to kick a dead lion, and never to disturb the repose of the departed, I shall refrain from saying all I should
隹 otherwise be disposed to do about the ex-President of Greece, and He never thought wisely, spoke well, or acted with judgment o
decision.
The Liberals are sick all over Europe, for some of them are to be Found in every country and in every clime. In Italy they are sick of
French promises and of the French Ambassador; in Turkey they are sick of the Sultan and his reforms; in Grecece they are sick of their constitution, and now of the Hydriots (which, with your permission,
we will pronounce "Idiots"); in Spain they are sick of waiting for Mina and Vaides, and all his gang of travelling political gipsies; in Portugal they are sick of being in the minority, and of the promises sick of the Poles and of the Hungarians, who, together with the Italians, were to have set all Austria by the ears; in Prussia they are Rhenish provinces, but who are now makelled to bite the duat and kiss the rod which whips them; in Poland they are sick of Lours Philip, Srbastinni, and M. Perier, who all distinctly engaged to assist them, but who afterwards sold the Poles, and left them to hop September barricades, of their farcical revolution, of their Chambers, cheir Congress, and their Constitution, and most heartily do they wish that they were now united to Holland under the most perfect and paternal Government on the Continent-I mean that of King defeat, and sick at heart, of all they have been doing since August 1829 ; and the Tribune, and the Revolution, and all sensible journals and journalista, though of republican principles, now admit that
France can never be saved but by the return of Henry V. You will perhaps think this rather paradoxical on the part of these republicans,
their favourite object, since France is decidedly opposed to a republican form of government, why they have sense, and honesty enough
to admit, that legitimacy is the only principle which can preserve to admit, that legitimacy is the only principle which can preserve
peace to Europe and order to society, and which can secure to France peace to Europe and order to society, and which can secure to France either honour or prosperity. Of course they think their republical government would be more national and glorious, but as this is not
attainable, they now do not hesitate to cry "Vive Henai V." Thus I have shown you that the Liberale in Europe are sick! I have said othing of poor Lord Ponsonsy at Dorchester, nor of poor Lord hysterics in Printing-house-square. These poor "old bodies" mes's have suffered too much lately from their defeat and disgraces must of my being cruel enough to torture them more. I will merely add, for their consolation, that the defeat of the reformers in England has號 the signal for the defeat of all the revolutionists in Europe. But I have said that "the revolutions are expiring," as well as acts in corroboration of the truth of this statement. In France it is
and expiring amidst the cries of "Down with Casimir Perier," "Vive Henri V." and even "Vive la Republique." M. Casimir Peribe, though himself formeriy a conspirator and a revolutionist, is now so thoroughly convinced of the utter inability of revolutionary principles. and their weakness and impotence, that he has become and he hates the Manguins, Lafayettes, Lamaroues, Bavouxs, and Corcelles of France, infinitely more than these ever hated the Boun .ill a loco-motive principle, and as it lives on agitation, tumult, and nobs, it is expiring like a dying lamp for lack ot oil to feed it. In relgrum the revolution is expiring amidst the curses and groans of an impoverished and wretched nation. Even the canaille now deplore that they were ever so mad as to join with the Potrens' and Vande Weyera, and Brouceeres' of Belgium. Even the canaille of Brussels, low and beastly as they are, have yet sense enough to perceive that the revolution of Belgium was made to gratify the vengeance of malicious Liberals, bigotted and infatuated priests, and discovered and feel that those alo who profited by the revolution are the present Ministers of the provisional King of Belgium. belgium daes not possess the means of an independent existence. To belong to France is impossible, because England, Prussia, and Austria will not allow it, and belong to Holland it therefore must o, either next year or he year after. Never did a revolation rePowers to that in Belsium by the last protocol. It has placed the Powers to that in Belgum by the last protocol. Tt has placed the and which must terminate in the ruin of this "revolutionized and dependent State." It is said, indeed, that this protocol will not be assented to by the King of Holland ; or, according to others, that he has ordered his sons and the army to attack Belgium on the 25th, yesterday,) unless by that day the assent of the Belgian Government had been given to the protocol. The King of Holland has, undoubtalthough it is very advantageous to that country, provided Belgium is to be separated from Holland: yet. on the other band, the King of the Netherlands has the right of demanding the re-establishment of the Kinglom of the Pays Bas. If allowed to attack Belgium by
the other Powers of Europe, that great and important object would oon be accomplished; for, divided as they are among themselves, the Belgians would be unable to oppose the march of the Dutch army. Thus, in the event either of peace or of war, the Belgian re-
volution is in either case expiring. The Polish revolution is not volution is in either case expiring. The Polish revolution is not
merely expiring, but expired. The Italian revolution, though not dead, is yet dying. The Dubje the dictation of the Liberal of his opinions. The Duchess of Parma has banished or imprisoned those who zaised the standard of revolt in her dominions ; and although peace is not quite restored in Italy, yet the revolutions are
expiring. They die hard-but still they are dying. In England, the would-be revolution is sharing the same fate. I perceive that at Blandford the animal has been plunging and kicking in despair and horror; but these dying throes will only be succeeded by prostration
and the grave. I perceive that $O^{\prime}$ Connecl is lecturing the lrish to loyally ! and exciting them to revolution! but his words return upon him void-for he has been bought, and his price is known. In Eng
land then, also, the revolution is dying; and although the Whige yet retain the Woolsack and the Treasury, they are the mere temporary occupicrs of seats and power until the effervescence they have created arrive in power, and will attend at the funeral of the Whig Ministry. Thus, my dear Bulu, you will perceive that I have made out my proposition, that "the Ciberals are sick-the
piring-and that Count Caro d'Istria is dead.
But I must not occupy more of your time with this general review of European politics, and of the last dying speech and confession, or dying speeches and confessions, of European revolutions. Let me tention to the condition of France. That condition is in no respect ameliorated: the same party spirit-the same discontentmentthe same refusal to pay taxes and enter the army-the same cries pression of trade and commerce-the same want of employment for the manufacturer and the workman-the same riotous pro-
ceedings in the provinces-the same divisions amongst the liberals themselves-the same seizure and prosecution of journals-the same civil war in La Vendée-the same hatred of all ranks and
classes of the existing Government, and the same determination to involve France in war without, and terror and ruin within, continighted and wretched land, and then the capitalists take courage and endeavour to support a ruined credit; but night soon rey have he funds give way again, and the capitalists find that they
been deceived by an ignus fatuus, and by a flickering and deceptive light which has induced them to consume their time and wealth about a fruitless and unattainable object. I say thus much to preven deception in England. You will perceive that the funds have lafere
risen, and some good-natured, honest blockheads will therefre imagine that order is restored, and that peace is about to succeed to misery and ruin. No such thing: the evil continues to exish, must always be injurious. In confirmation of these statements, let me now present you with the following list of facts, and afterwards I propose to terminate my letter with a series of queries:Fact 1. During the last week the press has become the
additional persecution, and the Revolution, Tribune, Gazette de France, and Quotidienne, have all been seized more than once arent post-office for alleged libels on the Citizen-King and the journals in question have been exposed to a present and pressing evil for merely an alleged offence, of which all the journals may be acquis is a very great evil, and is, I fear, not sufficiently felt in England, or the English press would surely have protested against it, since
liberty of the press in France cannot be attacked without endanger:
ing that of England. You will understand that the eflect of these
constant seizures of the journals before they are convicted of any constant suzz terminate in the ruin of the proprietors, since their subscribers, who reside in the departments, get weary of not receiv-
ing, day after day, the journal for which they pay, and are thue driven ing , day after day, the journal for which they pay, and are thus driven
against their inclination to subscribe for a journal which they shall against their incina although it may not inculcate those opinions which they profess. Thus you perceive that a Mer intire in rance, $\begin{aligned} & \text { nithout } \\ & \text { having a censorship, may exercise a power infinitely more injurious, }\end{aligned}$ and may render it essential that all the journals shall be ministerial to order to escape ruin.
. The working silk weavers at Lyons, being unable to obtain sufficient employment in their native country, have assembled toge -
ther to the number of 6000 , and have resolved on emigrating with their families, unless
3. The Peers of France have held several meetings at the residences of their leaders, and have resolved, with the exception of only 30, on refasing their assent to the destruction of the hereditary peerage. This
4. In the department of Lot serious riots have taken place, and the Procureur du Roi, who proceeded thither with brigades of gens d'armee, was compelled by the agitators to retire, and the military force was defeated. b. prevent the pertormance of new drama at the theatre de No.
6. In La Vendee, the gens-d'armes have been attacked by the Cliouans, the Royalists have been murdered at noon day by the ultra by the people; and on the other hand, the partisans of the Royalist party among the lower orders, have gratified their vengeance by the party among the wower orrers, have, grat which cheir vengeance
ontrages which we must all deplore, but which cannot astonish us. 7. A few days since, the gens-d'armerie of Vitrai arrested two men accused of burning the feet of a child only five years of age, for having sung the Parisienne in the streets of that town. It appears that ried to the furnace of a smith named Barnard, where the former held the feet of the child over the fire, while the latter blew the bellows. all Liberals in France, and that the public political feeling is in a state of great exasperation.
the Cuties has been voting a large sum of money to the Governinent, no one knows why or for what, and the Minister cannot but remember that these Ministers and Deputies hare the men who refused to vote the pasment of the expences of the repairs of a Minister's hotel during the reign of Chanles $\mathbf{X}$. This is, I suppose, to be expected.
I could continue my list to a greater length, but I have said enough to prove the correctness of my general statement, and I will now Queny 1. Is it true that Lord Palmenston is the writer of the leading articles in the Courrier, on the foreign politics of Great Britain and the Continent
2. Is it true that Lord Pacmensron owes his appointment as Foreign
Secretary to the fact of his personal intimacy with the Citizen Kina? Secretary to the fact of his personal intimacy with the Citizen Kiva?
3. Is it a fact that Lord PALMEnston has been for years the correprivent of Louis Philipre, and continues to write to and receive private letters from him every week ?
4. Is it true that a proposal has been made by the French Governand defensive, between Great Britain and France-and is $i$, offensive such proposal has been well received on the part of the Forcign Secretary ?
you with another list; suall have been anewered, I will supply which if truly given, will account for many of the recent occurrences in the political circles, and above all, for the retention of office by his
Lordship in a Whig Cabinet.

## $\frac{\text { ur affectionate correspo }}{\text { TO JOHN BULL. }}$

DEAn Buti-I hear the greatest surprise expressed on all sides,
that Great Britain, celelirated as sthe justly is for her humanity on all oceasions of public distress, is now exthibiting the thumt remarkithle
indifierence to the distressed condition of her white and black
 no one teemst to know. I can scarcely imakine that the enll-cngrossing,
and
Engernal guestion of Reform has had the eflect of closink an




 YYoov, and the powerful appeal made by him to the mother country,
On the feeling almost asklamed or his country for its continued apatliy

 the Colonies within a few days after the news arrived; but now,
suppose, hise LLordshi,
tinutime is wholly taken up in securiug his con






 Why has not acereneral meenting beend reachech out for their sulccour



 remain, your constant reader. TUJOHN BŪLL.


ment and the truth is, that the odinner was ence be ween that state-
and not the them and not by them.
It was intended as a mark of respect to them for their able Parliamentary conduct, particularly as it regarded their firm. constitutional, unfinching, opposition to the late revolutienary Bill.
The Borough of Sudbury was the first to set and
true blues ; and, of tit should bury be was the first to set an example to the
the the Reform mania was at it it height. It rejected Adminal Winv.
HANM, of immortal memory, in the teeth of Treasury domination, and in spite of the local linterest he he potesessed in theasury dominationg, from being
the owner of three fine estates in the immediate nei the owner of three fine estates in the immediate neighbourhood.
The Reormers were beaten at all points; and the shaftsof ridicule
were aimed at them with nuch fffect, that they are smarting and

 of yesterdiy, Iber to transmit ticopy of a aunestion put some yearaperso
to the Bishop of WINCHESTER, relative to Paimody, with his Lordship's answer. You inserted them at the time in the BuLL, but your
correspondent probably was not then one of its readers.- I am, Sir, correspondent pro
$24 t h$ Oct.
O31.
A curate in the diocese of (Copy), Wincester submitted the following
guestion to the Bislop, "Whether, in the absence of the Vicar, the question to the Bishop "Whether, in the absence of the Vicar, the
Curate should have authority to regulate the singing of the Pralms, yo as to enabe the congregation to join in the part of the worsip ?'
To which his Lordship returned this answer, both to the Vicar and
Curate. "That Curate: That in the absence of the Vicar such Palalms should be
sunf in the Church es the Curate shall point out;" and moreover
adds, the officating Chergymen; celerks and orkanists are not,
what is to be sung, but to follow the ord rs of the Minister."
TO JOHN BULL
Dear Sir,-In your Paper of Sunday last you atober 25th, 1831. admit it to be quite clear that a Government must, and indeed ough This unluqualified declaration from BuLuLhas ineven much. pain. I most
readily admit that noperson, high or low shouldbecome a violent political partizan in hostility to the Government, Whis or Tory. under which he serves. 1 also admit that any Nobleman, or Gentleman
broukhtinto place dependant on the existence of the Ministry of which the person so bringing him in is a Member, should not be allowed to
vote against such Minister. In all this 1 see no unfairness. But Ido see an overstretcl of power-a violation of the rights of conscience,
in forcing an in rorcing any infrior person in office to vary te vote, in he has the
misortune (or such am am qure it too often proves to an honourable
man) to possess one, with every clange of Ministry. But even here
 electioneering influence, at a borough under the beck of the Minister of the day, I will allow, I eay, that such a person's vote. so brought
into the pay of Government, may perhaps be fuirly looked for, let who will be at the bead, pro tempore, of the office throukh which, that
ind 1 idual was thus introduced into it. But here I must stop I cannot subscribe to the universality of your doctrine. In public
offices there are now a-days many men in low, ar rising situations, of far better birth, of much thigher and more gentlemanty feelings, than votes, unconnected in any, the slightest, manner, with their oficial situations. Some members of their family, perhape, represent, or
have represented the have represented, the county from which they come, (I speak feel-
ingly, and hence they have honest.old English, localy asociated
politics. Are these men, whose inclinations are known to all who are accuainted with them, to be expected to vary their votes, and to har
leguinize their charater with every change of Ministry. Are hey lequit to be ellowed guietly (II claim only a passive vote) to do what they
nonsciention
con



 Greargitum sidus-w have laboured many years under Governent
I have always quietly gone on in my course, and I cannot but feel $i$
 which, verily, and, in my conscience, I believe to be roost utterly
destructive to the Constitution now, and of property ultimately Inferiors in office cannot be fairly said to belong to, or to be bound h, this, or that, Ministry; they usualiy (what the tender mercies on
the Whius man he. Inownot) suvive all political chankes. They
are in the pay, like Onicers of the Navy or Ariny (with whiom, lei


hic impression, which will be too giadly used ae aneion for in inumstice.
CLERICUS LiBER.

## CLERICAL intellitience.

The Rev. Henny Joserin Bownen B.A. to the Perpetual Curacies




 The Rev. Moses Starratt, B.A. to the Curacy of Kells, near The Rev. Thoms SLAR, M.A. of Makd. Hall, Oxf., and Master or that place, void by the promotion of the Rev. C. Walters, to the The Rev. C. S. Sremant, to the Church and Parish of Aberdolgie.
Patron, Earl of Kinnoul. The Rev. Henny Prowse Joves, Rector of Edgeworth, Glouces-
Tershire to he Domestic Chaplain to Lord Seagrave. The Rev, CHALLEES Handsis. to the Rectory of Wheathill, Glouces-
tershire. Patroness. RhodA Hartin, widow. The Ref. Ricuard Henllav, Rector of Boxwell cum. Leighterton. Pation,









 appearance of the the pupirg shewe the their hing rienpectability, and the the
interest manifested on the occasion proved the anxious solicitude of the pubbic for the future welfare of the inntitution. The head master add reseed his pupils in a very affectionate strain, exhorting them to
be strictly attentive to the rules of the College, to be dutiful to tho who strictly attentive to the rules of the College, to be dutiful to those
who were engaged to instruct them, and to be kindly affectionate one towards another. The address was received with evident marks of
attention by all the boys. May this noble work of the efforts of the Puke of ELLNGTON in King GEORGE the Fourthe reign become the
leading nurery in England for wisdom and knowledke! I thas a
noble object in view, that of training our youth in the Christian religion. The Master's at present appointed
Rev. . R. Majo, AAM. Head Master.
Rev. J. EDwards, A.B., Second Master.

Cherch Consecrated.-On Monday the new church at Bedminster Wedis ; portions of the service were shared by the Rev. R. W HISH
$W_{\text {en }}$ and the Rev. W. L. Gloven, and the sentence of consecration was
pronounced by the Chancellor of the Diocese. There was present a New Crurch.-The handsome new church in the parish of St. ceremony, it is expected, will very shortly take place.
Ondintion.-On Sunday last the following
Ondinftion.-On Sunday last the following gentlemen were or-
dained at the Palace, Salisbury, by the Bishop of that Diocese :Priests : Jimes Fletcher West, M.A., Joseph Birchall, M. A. and
Oliver Ormerod, B.A., Brasenose College; Horatio Nelson Goldneeg,
B.A., St. John's College, Oxford ; Charles Mackenzie, B.A., PemDuwell, B.A., St. Peter's; Thomas, V. Fosbery, B.A., Trinity; Renucrion of Trrre.- The Rev. B. Beridge, at his late tithe
audit for the parishes of Algarkirk cum Fogdyke, on Tuesday last; returned 10 per cent. on his tithe rent due at Michaelmas.
PREsENT or PLATE. The Rev. Jorn Harward of Frome, having been preferred to the Vicarage of Wirksworth,
Derbyshire, his late parishioners being anxious to mark their senge of his services and their respect for his character, have presented him
with two beautiful silver salvers, bearing this inscription:-"Pres sented to the Rev. John HARwARD, M.A., by his parishioners and
rimeds at Frome Seiwood in the county of Someret in their esteem and regard, and in grateful acknowledgement of the zeal and ability, with which he has for ten years discharged the arduous Kensington New Chunch.- This new church, dedicated to St.
Barnabas, is situated on the east side of the Addison-road, in the parish of, St. Mary Abbots. The plan is not divided into nave and projection at each end ; that to the east being a chancei. At the
west end and at each of the flanks are porches. The west front has a facade, approached ly a filisht of steps, and consisting of threearched
entrances, divided by piers. On the apex is a band window of seven lights. The elevation is finished pedimentally, the are each made into eight divisions by slender buttresses, every diviof this structure is a spacious unbroken area, having a gallery at the west end. The ceiling is horizontal, and divided into compartments. The altar has a rather uncommon appearance, as the architect has
taken an altar tomb of the fifteenth century for his model. The pulpit and reading desk are alike, placed oppourch was built by the
short distance from the altar rails. This churc parish, with the aid of a grant from the Royal Commissioners of
5,0001 It will accommodate 1330 persons, 818 being in pews, and the
remainder in free seats. The building was commenced in January $1 \$ 27$, and was consecrated on the 8th of Junc, 183 ).
Amonk the last acts of Dr. Po vsonv's benevolence in Killaloe, the fullowing have been navrated by an eye-vitness. There were in
the vicinity of Clarisorid House tiriteen very poor people, and to
each the exemplary and humane Biibliop of DER By geve acow. He
Also made a present to 620 persons, who had con-acre on his lands, of Orne of their crops.
Ornisarion. $\Lambda$ It an Ordination on Sunday last, holden at Exeter
Cathedral, by the Bishop of that Diocrse, the following gentlemen

 Gezatataz andend


 Central School, and a large and most respectalle conkregation, preached from 1 Peter, iv. 10 , "As every man hath received," \&c. a
discourse well adapted for the occasion, the collection aftur which amounted to 611 . Sn the close of the service his Lordship, repaired
to, and took the Chair at, the Guildhall, whirn the Report of the
Committer, under whose charge the aflairs of the Central School are more particularly placed, was read, by which it appears that in its pethe Meeting had been addressed by several individuals (amorggt
whom were Sir T. Actinn and Archdeacons Moore and BanNes) and a vote of thanks had been awarded to the Bishop for his services, his
Lordship read the Report of the Church Buidink Society.
The Rev. Geonge RadchrFe, M.A., of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, has been presented with a very handsome piece of plate by the young
kentlemen of Dr. Ranclur On Sunday se'minitht the Bishop of BATH abd Wexis held an Ordi-
nation at Wells Cathedral, when the following gentemen were ad-mitted:-Deacons : Henry Barry, S.C.L., Tring enty Halmen were ad-
R. C. Codrington, S.C.L., Jesus, Cambridke; C. W.H. Evered, B.A ;
 Vestmacott, B.A., Corpus, Cambridge, A. Kent M.A., Excter, by
let. dim. from Bishop of Bristol; T. W. Meller, B.A. Wrinity Coll,
Cainbridke, by let. dim. from Bishop of Ely. Priests: H.,I. Bowden,


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P. and F. Rivingtou, St. Paul's Church-jard, and Waterloo2

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Thic Patene fring.
panegryic of tines are consechnos that it does not become them to speak in terms of
tronate 8.be with presump probabilly obtain it; but hey do not deem themselves charge




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ductions that come before lim, as are corresponding with their own minds, and ductions that come before him, as are corresponding with their own minds, and
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The total ammunt, acrording to the lists already publed in

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 25 were approved, io rejer.ted, 3 inadmiosibls, auld 5 deferred for inguirt. which
Siner the Meeting held Sth Ortober, one hundred and twenty-nine dehiors, of whiner 97 had wives and 240 children, have been disclarged from the Prison, of
England and Wales the expense of whose itieration, fincluding erery charge



S. Hon. Ann V. Vermon, per Mrestry. Hare and
S. Kent, Esq., per Mespre. Dorrien and Co.
 Dorrien, Drummonds, Herries, Hammergleys, Honres, Whitmnre, Veress; andl by
Che Secretary, No 7, Craven-street, Strand, where the Books may be seen by the Secretary, No.. . Crasen-streft, Strand, where the Books may be seen by
those who are inclined to support the Charity, and wifre the Society meet on
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CEFT-UFF CLOTHES.-Gentlemen having any quantity ot ill be purcliased for CASH (the ntmost value belng given), or New Clothe inade in exchange, if required, of the present faahion and heat quality. A pply
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Brusels, good quality, Thito, supprior quality, the paptiterns novel and elegant The very best quality, upwards of 150 patterns, quitable
to every style of furnishing
Excellent yard-wide Kidderminster and Venetian carpet-
 are universally admired. The magnitude of their stock enables. them to exxcute he largest orders withont deiny. Noine of the inferior gonds vended by the
linendrapera (frequentl! for the beat quality) are admatted into the stock. Four


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VHE most authentic and interesting Arcount of this alarming,
Pestilene will be ound in No. XCI. of the QUANTEERLY PEVIEW,
published on Wednesday last. - John Murray, Albemarlestreet.




T $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{E}^{2}$,
 The Wreck .. Mie whet the Piper of Muil
Portrait- he Visionary ortrait-the
L.ngo di Nemt Thie Reply of the Founiain Vintage
Naples
Abberille
Sunset-Bavirian Alp $\ddot{p}$
The Wreath
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 Poland and Con make it an invariatile rule, on no account to take old Furs in ex-
change. Ladies may therefore co fidenty re'y upon having a new and perfect
aiticle. The many removals that have taken place in consequence of the Strand improvements, render it neceasary to announce, that they continue in the amae
Premises, cocupied liy then for upwards of hanf a century, and that the ahove is
thelr only add THE ABSOLUTE FACT Why the Nobility and Galntry have


 Tradesman's Profit.
H. FLE'R CHERE Dege leave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble.
men and Gratlemen who have honoured him with their suppurt since his com-

 iestroy the monopoly by which Gentlemen who do pay, have for so long a period
heen taxed for those who do not. The following Scale of Prices Is respectully tied, for prompt payment:-
Dress Coats, Bur or Black

Ditto, nyy other colour
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Pontman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcont, and
velveteen 1 ,reerches
A Suit, with kerseymere Breeches
A Suit, with kersegmere Bree
A ditto, with halr plush ditto
A Stable or Working Dress
Foutman's extra double milied drab
large Cat
Can
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1

SHAWLS.- Messrs. WOOLLATT and SON particularly claim
 eeason. The liberal willosuragementebrated manufacturers for a.regular supply


 nrged the necessity of a supply of pure Water, the Patentee earruenty requeuts
public attention to the exclusive advantages of the ROYAL FILTER as the most cerrain, spepy anter of its impurities, and rendering it allke' free from the most diggusthig
taste or matel, and of cryatalline bi illiancy.
In order to guard azainst the numerous humble Imitations of the outward forms
of the ROYAL FILTERS, now ofered for sale in various ia ts of the inetropolis是 In
 C. R. Turner ard Co., Weat India Docks,
at the Manufactory, 3 Wharf, Paddington Basin.


1.     - The Mansion House. The remaining windows were broken, the furniture destroyed, and the cellars turned inside out. Some
kot shockingly intoxicated. The house was then burnt. Previously were shot.
2. The Bridewell, where some of the rioters taken on the previous night had been confined, was next attacked, the doors forced, all
the prisoners set free, and the Prison was then burnt. This is sitnated in the heart of the city.
3. The New Gnol, a fine large and recently built Prison, in the New-cut, was next forced and burnt. 4.-OId Newgate was next attacked, forced, and burnt! Thus al
the three Prisons were forced-the prisoners released-and burnt the three Prisons were forced- the prio.
ruins are all that remain of the Prions.
5.-A halfpenny toll-house and gates.
Bridge, which had long been an annoyance, next the Prince's-street burnt or thrown into the canal. College Green, was afterwards at
tacked. and soon Hppeared in flames.
8.-The Mayor's House, in Queenburnt ; and thirty of the fine houses in this square fared the like fate. The enkines, on going to put on
the fire was obliged to exhaust itself
4. The Custom House was gutted
spread about, and the whole eventually burnt! The scene throughout Sunday and Monday was truly appalling
snd disgusting in the extreme. Having got entire possension of the Custom House, the populace drank to excess, and many parts of the
road near that building were inundsted with rum, \&cc. Ten or twelve persons, in a state of drunkennees, were burnt in the houses and
buildings which they had themselves set fire to. On Monday niult buildings which they had themselves set fire to. On Monday night
increased numbers of the military arrived, and set to work imme-
diately to clear the strcete diately to clear the streets, having to cut through many mobs, and,
consequently, very considerable personal injury was experienced. Towards the morning, with much difficults, comparative quiet was It appears that there have been completely destroyed forty-two
dwelling-houses and warehouse, excluave of the Mansion-house,
Excise-office, Custom.houes, Excise-office, Custom-house, the four toll-houses, the three prisons,
and the Bishop's Palace.
It beink thought pnssible that the rioters would endeavour to
reduce the streets to total darkness, by cutting off the eas-pipes, the
magistrates issued a notice, recommending the inhabitants to illumimagistrates issued a notice, recommending the inhabitants to illumi-
nate theic houses, which was pretty kenerally complied with. The churches also were lit up, and the posse comitatus of the several
parishes were stationed in them, a constant guard being kept up, and The Bristol Merury, atter detailing the riotous disturbances in
that city, pays, The total number of killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is as of ollows:- fonr men and one
woman; the latter in consequence of aeve bruises received in
one of the housps where she was engaged in plunder: a little boy also was shot through the bowels, and is not expected to recover;
iity-one other persons, including four women, have also received in-ifty-one other persons, including four women, have also received in-
uries, some of them very severe ones, principally sabre wounds;
few in consenuence of the partics leapink from the thrning housses.
In this account we enumerate the cases taken to the public hospitalis In this account we enumerate the cases taken to the public hospitalis
only. Many lives were lost in the flames, and several persons who
received injury having been taken to their own homes, we have no means of acquiring the requisite information respecting them." we no
To kive some idea of the appaling fury and murderous character
of the mobs whicn they kained the ascendancy, and were proceeding of the mobs whien the pained the ascendancy, and were proceeding
with the plunder and burnink of Quen-square, one instance may be hecun their plunderink and incendiary labours-and havink complete nay-the parties proceeded very systematically with their devasta-
tions; they fired every other house, after having broken into it and
ordered the inhabitants out, so that gome little time was left to plunder ordered the inhabitants out, so that some little time was left to plunder
the intermediate house. The louse being placed betwen two fires,
of course had no chance of escape, and this mode of firing the two sides of the larke square that are so extensively destroyed account
for the walls and chimnies, and partially the slells of some of the
houses, now most dangerously standing. remaining to fright the beholders, and to mark where large and valuable hnuses once stood.-
The mobs cane to the house in which Mr. Woulds, a most respect-
able and excellent comedian, well known for years in Bath, Bristol, and Cheltenlam, resided. Seeing the furious progress of the fires
and the firebrands, he, in conmon with every other resident. made the most prompt preparations to retreat. He had a harpsichord,
which as it was horrowed he was desirous ofsecuring, and he obtained which as it was borrowed he was desirous ofsecuring, and he obtained
assistance to get it out of the house. He succeeded, and then re-
turned to his led room, to get some valuables which he remembered were there. On entering the room some young blackguards were
busity engaged with lighted torches firing the bed curtains and hang-
ings. He ordered one of them to desist, or he would throw him of the window. The youngster, with two fingers in his mouth, gave the thieves' whistle; and in an instant ruflians with bludgeons en-
tered the room, and knocked down Mr. Whalds. He was senseless ;
they left him for dead, or to be burnt. When he recovered the room
was in fames. and it is repesented to have ben but little short of they left him for dead, or to be burnt. When he recovered the room
was in flames ; and it is represented to have been but little short of
a miracle that he was enabled to escape death in the midet of flames The principal ricters were inhabitants of villages near Bristol, and
known thicves, who were joined by the prisoners liberated from the nown thic ves, who were joined by the prisoners liberated from the
various kaols. They had leaders who wre armed with axes and tur-
pentine pots and brushes, with which they were able to set a house nemplete conhauration in a few minutes. In several houses the
n complete
villains, with their axec, cut holes through the variousfoorings to
kive free vent to the air, and in the lower rooms they set fire to the kive free vent to the air, and in the lower rooms they set fire to the
chairs, tables, sofas, \&c. In some houses the shrieks of the inmates,
particularly females, were truly terrific; and, as several inhabitants particularly females, werr truly terrific; and, as several inhabitants
are missing, there is no doubt they have been victims to the flames.
Whrn the wretches set fire to the house of Mrs. Jones, in Prince's.
street, that lady was confined to her bed, having given birth to an The villains obtained ioll. at one house to ko away without firing it,
and the only hous now standing on one side of Queen-square, beonging to a Mrs. Rossiter, was prevented from being destroyed by Mrs.
R. telling the mob, she was a poor widow, and giving the leaders ten hillings. The force and activity used by the mob may be conceived
y the fact of their puiling down immense stone pillars from the
font of the Mansion housp, and all the iron railings round the square.
lany of the rioters were destroyed through their companions front of the Mansion-house, and all the iron railings round the square.
Many of the rioters were destroyed through their conpanions
setting fire to the Mansion-house in the lower part, while they were
at the top of the buiding. When the building was in flames, six of

Aamea. In the cellarars of the Custom-house many were destroyed, and in the cellars of the Bishop' Palace four of the riotero evere,
found dead. One man was taken out of the ruins of the Custome
onise

 merely cinders, were alos found in the ruins. Thre other bodiese,
burnt
discernery much, of which nonp of the featares of the face were on
Quesday exposed on the green in the middle of Queen-square.
It is to be regretted that the pavages who committed these horrid
deeds not only destroyed the furniture at the Bishop's Palace, but
also a library, valuable
The Exchange was appointed as a common receptacle for plundered
property, and the mass of furniture of every deacripio property, and the mass of furniture of every description-beds, wear-
ing apparel, tables, linen, glass, plate, knives and forks, \&e. \&ce. cols
lected there, is truly astonishing. In Host-street upwards of lected there, is truly asionishing. In Host-street upwards of two
waggon loads of furniture were found in one house. Mash-streo St. James's Back, the Pithay, the Dings, and in fact almorst all theet,
lowest and dirtieat parts of the town, were also filled with plunder of various descriptions, though a great deal was promptly destroyed when
it was known a vigilant search was begun. Numbers of individuals
were found in the greatest state of intoxication, with boutles of nine were found in the greatest state of intoxication, with bottles of wine
under their beds; and numbers were tahen up on suspicion. On the money, taken from the Custom-bouse, and amother dirty ragged rascal
had his pock ets filled with had his pock ets filled with sovereigns. Numberless are the instances
in which property has been found upon the lowest and most abandoned wret the extent of quantity lost baffles all calculation.
To show the extent of receivers, a most respectable lodging house
keeper in Bath had a plate-cheat discovered at her house. There
was plate in it worth 401. or 501. There had been given for what turng was plate in it worth 401. or 500. There had been given for what turne
out to be a theft from Bristol forty shillings! Other property stolent
from Bristol has been discovered in the neighbourhood. The latest accounts state that all symptoms of disturbance
an end; and from the number of troops which had pouned into the
city, as well as from the preparations made by ali classes of men of property, who had began to associate for the maintenance of public
order, there was not the slighteat chance that the tranquillity thas restored would undergo further interruption.
Riot at Bath.-On Sunday evening, Captain Wilkins, of the North
Somerset Yeomanry (which was summoned to Somerset Yeomanry (which was summoned to Bristol), was beset by
a crowd, who endeavoured to extract from him a promise that he
would would not go to Bristol. Failing in this, they followed him with
yells until he got to the White Hart, the windows of which the broke, and after demolishing the lower Rhutters, some of them
effected an ontrance into the premisen; they were, however, soon friven out. In the mean time Capt. W. took the precaution of dis-
dresising himelf and leaving the premises kuising himself and leaving the premises. As soon as the Makistrates
could swear in a few respectable citizens, as special constables, proceeded to the spot and drove off the rioters, many of the ring
leaders being taken into the Guildhall windows were broken. On Monday the Mayor called a meeting of the inhabitants nt the Guildhall. A great number of a patrol; they commenced their dutyat night. The city is now per-
fectly tranquil. Literary Novelitis Immediatriy Forth
Literary Novelitips Ibmediatriy Forthcoming.-The revelation of will tain transactions connected with the late Tory ndministra-
searm e prominent feature of the new tale of the
seatited Cavendish-I. The Rev. Mr. Stewart's narrative of his Visit to the South Seas will exhibit the most recent account yet pub
lished of the Christian Missions to that remote but hishly ing portion of the globe.-An cdition, in French and English, of the
Memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes, at half the price of the Parie edition. The work is sull of curious particulars respecting Genera Napoleon.-4. Under the title of The Catechism of Health-a little work, comprising a body of valuable information respecting diet
exercise, \&.e. is announced by an eminent physician ; it will contain numerous facts respecting the riature, treatment, and cure of that
dreadful malady, the Cholera, which circumstance is likely to rende A kentleman from the country had his pocket pirked of a purse containink about 5 sovereigns at Irving's Chapel on Sund ay evening.
N Fw MILITAnY Memors.-The combined personal Narratives of the Earl of Munster and Capt. Cooke, which are now before the pub-
lic, under the deaignation of Memoirs of the Late Wur, add a new
and welcome companion work to the various intereat and welcome companion work to the various interestin, add records of
British heroism in the nineteenth century. In the Noble Earl's porof Tala campaign, in which he took so distinguished a part, furnish the best
claims to attention; while clams to attention; while the gallant Cart. Cooke's Narrative, em
bracing nearly the whole of the Peninsular conflicts, is rich in those episodes of individual ad venture and achievement, which
military pake all the xcitement of romance, and which harmonise
peculiarly well with the wild and picturesque scenes of a countr like Spain.
The premises of Mr. Weston, a law-writer, and the adjoining house by fire on Monday evenink.
The New Monthly Muguzine, under the editorship of Mr. Edward Bulwer, appears to have taken a fresh ground in periodical literature,
equally removed rom the laboured formality of the quartery publications, and the trivolous personality of many of those which appear
monthly. Its keneral tone and spirit will remind the reader of the
early numbers of the Edinburgh Review, wherein the political and literary discussions were rendered fascinating by the wit and origi-
nality of the writers. Shupld the work be continued with the talent of the present number, which is the firwt under the new managenent,
it will probably take that place which the Quarterly, once held, but
which they have lost by reason of th ir heavy contents, and their Beactifs or the Court of Charles II.- The brilliant engravlection, are accompanied with Memoirs of the COunters of Chester.
firld ${ }^{\text {one of the fair principals in De Grammont's celebrated story of }}$ irreproachable wife of two Bibertine words- Lof in the Countese Countess of
Southesk, whose faults, follies, and miseries, constitute a tale well donna-like-of the interresting and exemplary Countess of Rochester virtue to the perils of a licentious, Court-and of the mannificent
Lady Bellasys famed for her beauty wit, and high spirit, and retary resignation of the marriage contract by which she had become
 descendants of Nobility, whire it was pocome annuble, the living lineal
dhroukh whatever vidually named, with a specific account of the generation, are ind traced. Amonk these details there occur various cases of singular
curiosity-as, for instance, that of Annestey, Earls of Anglesea, celebrated Chandos Peerage-that of Wharton, Barons Wharton,
shewing the descent to the present C. Kemeys Tynte, Esq. M. that or the Barony of Marmyon, which aave orikin to the Cham-
pionship of England - that of fle derivation of Mr. Coke, of Norfolk,
from Coke, Earl of Lerester-and of the present Lord Chancellor,

Memoires de Lavalette- (French Efition.)-Thie extranrdinary we understand, completely exhausted the Paris Edition, the work
has just appeared in French in this country. Our readers, therefore. who are desirous of perusing it in the orignal, will now be able to ob-
tain it at a far more moderaie price. The beauty of the style in which
the Memnire is written will be appreciated by all who are masters of the French language.
The legal dignity of Recot der of Bristol is in the gift of the Mayor
and Corporation of that city. It was conferred on Sir C. Wetherell
ind in 1826 , when it became vacant by the death of Lord Gifford.
The amount of damage done throukh the riots at Mansfield about
137h. The 144 .h of November is fixed for hearing the claims before
the Justices. The damakes done at Nottingham Castle. Colwick




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xitil. Ix.
our classical Poels; because of encouragement than Mr. Plekerlng's edition of
 of literature. There are other coper reasons: it may be hoped that tup neat-
ness and cheapness of auch editions


tion, bot materials for future reflection and appication.
"'We praier the judicious cond on of of the blographer of ofldsmith, in arranging the anecdotes irom the various publications that have apoken of hitn, at thic
end of lis connected biogra phy. The idea la goon, and one to be followed. They make there an interesting collection of ANA, and would
in the body of the mexnir." $S$ Spectator, No. 69 .
William Plekering, Chancery. Iane, London
PROFESSOR DAVIS ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AN CHILDREN
(1) BSTETRIC MEDICINE, its PRINCTPLES and PRACTICE,
 Tleted to betwecli. 30 and 44 Mu wnthly Papts, 40 at at 2 s . each.
 in pitzrow square, will be deemed essential favonrs.
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A very low rate of Premiaun, and freedon frow atl liabillty of partnerghip.
$A$ :arge inveated Capital in the Public Funds for the security of the Assured.


bas been effected.
Endn wiments on Children attaining the ages of 14 or 91 years.
Annuities granted on the most equitable terms under a speoial Act of Par-
ASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.-To those Gentlemen



D
 $\pm 2=\mathrm{FW}$ of his improved TERRO.METALLLC TEETH for those whict had decayed, or
been subjected to remural, respectfrilly invites the attention of Ladies and Gen-
tlen



B
URGESS'S NEW SAUCE for feneral purpoege having gained










$J^{\circ}$



 Ing the match through sand-paper, and will never inpair by keeplipgly by draw-
May be had of int May be had of all respectable chemist, tobscconist, \&c. througbout the king-
dom.-As these matches are now inperfectly tuitated by an unprinct pled fellow, to prevent disanppolntinent please to observe that others are not subatituted with-
out the name and address,
S. Jones, Light House, 201, Strand."--The following invemions and Improverpents. by S. Joncs, are sol, wholesale and retail :-
S. JONES
NEW PHILOSOPHCAL PASTILE for perfumIng and
 avender Waler, \&ec. which may

for boniling a quart of water, and cooking a ateak, clop, or eqgs, in nine minutet,
PERIPURIST CONJURORS, and every description of PORTABLE
KITCHENS,
 NLLEWOTrs cull Pllis -






 and











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## JOHNBULI.

THE Rebellion is for the present, suppressed-two or Three hundred lives tave been lerst-nearly lalf a million'sworth of property hes been destroyed--palaces, gaols, public
buildings, private thouses have been burnt-robbery unlibuildings, private houses have been burut-robbery unli-
mited has been committed, and outrages of every character mited has been crom.
Under these cricumstances, Ministers consider it right to do something; and, holding the opinions we do of their views
and mentions, we never suspected it would be much. We and intentions, we never suspected ip would be much. .
thought perhaps a reward for the apprehension of the rebels might be offered, a Commission for their immediate trial issued, some firtle effort made to mark the feeling of the
Government towards the revolutionists and reformers who Government towards the revolutionists and reformers who think it just and proper to murder, burn, rob and destroy in all directions, because a Juge, whose political opinions
differ with some part of the community, comes to a city to fulfir his public duty.
What has been done?-Lord Grev ordered the King to - London, and there was a Council held, and after going acceding to Mr. PL ICE's cominand, and calling Parliament together as speedily as possible, the Premier produced the following Proclamation, to which the KING affixed the royal signature, and not being wanted by his Lordship any longer,
-His Masesty put ou his great coat, and went home to -His Majesty put ou his great coat, and went home to
Brighton, upon the walls of which town are chalked-" No Bishops"-" No king"-" No Wingiam Guelph," in every direction.

And now for the Proclamation :-

Whleas R
Whereas in divers parts of Great Britain, and more particularly in
the towns of Derty and Nottinkhath, and in the city of Bristol, in







 and fagitious practices aforre. ${ }^{\text {add }}$, have thought fit, ty and with the
advice of our Privy Council, to iswe this our Royal Proclamation,
aolemnly warning our lieke sulyects to kuard akainst every solemnly warning our lieke subjects to kuard against every at-
tempt to violate the law, and to abstain from cvery act inconsistent
with the pace nat flood order of society; and we do hereby



 the firstappearance or aprehension of any such disturbances as
aforesaid, as they are bound by thir duty to us, by their reard for
the general interest, and by the oblikation of the law; and tlat they the general interest, and by the oblikation of the law; and that thery
be a tively aiding andl assisting to all sheriff, justices of the peace,
and other magistrates, in enforcing the law ngainst cvil doers, and in protecting their frllow subjects in the rnijoyment of the property,
and the exercise of their rishts, against all forcible, illegal, and un-
and Given at our Court at St. James's, this 2d day of November, 1831,
and in the second year of our reign. Now, we put it to our reades sing.
Now, we put it to our realews whether such a thing as
this ever before emanated from a Government in a country circumstanced as England 2t this moment is?-It is half a page of truisms delivered in quaint language, without point
or object; its details are positively stale; a month or six or object; its details are positively stale; a month or six
-weeks have elapsed since some of the ontrages it notices were committed, and it gently blends in one line the riots at Derby, the conflagration of Nottingham Castle, and the destruction of palaces, jails, problic buildings, private houses" before
recited," and gocs on to say that the King is determined to recited," and gocs on to say that the King is determined to
discharge the duty imposed upon him, and protect his people discharge the duty imposed upon him, and protect his people
in the entire enjoymmot of their rights and liberties; and then
follows this sort follows this sort of " (waddle"
"The welfare and happine
Divine Providence, chiefly depend upou the observance and enforcement of the law;" having informed us of which remarkable circumstance, it goes on to beg "Aly, the people,
of all ranks and all conditions, to come forward." whenerer the rest happen to be riotous, to aid and assist the Magistrates, \&c.
There is but one authority that we at the moment can recollect, which jusifies the cabinet in the construction of this admirable piece of absurdity, in which All the people are
requested to combine to keep the othens quiet; and that requested to combine to keep the othe
we find in the following popular poem:-

We hope and trust that as His Majestr's Ministers have evidently founded their Proclamation upon this striking example, the results will be eflually similar, and when-
ever it may be necessary, according to the paternal ad:ice of


#### Abstract

His Majesty, for Alis $_{4}$ his liege subjects to "FALL IN, THE country is, we suppose, beginning to awake from the tupor in which it seems for some time to have been buried, and perhaps the King may be aroused from that "good easy" slumber in which he has been for some time indulging. easy" slumber in which he has been for some time indulging. BLOOD HAS BEEN SHED - be it on the heads of the Minis-ters-to them - to their rapacity-to their love of place and profit, and to nothing else, is attributable the state of things of which the revolt at Bristol is the first very strong illustra- tion. The burning of Nottingham Castle, the different outrages upon the Nobility, the assaults upon the Bishops, are all, in and objects of the Reformers; but the affair at Bristol and objects of the Reformers; but the affair at Bristol the Judge is driven from the judgment-seat-the prisons are cleared of their tenants, and then destroyed-the Custom


 house and Excise-office are consumed-the Bishop's Palace house and Excise-office are consumed-the Bishop's Palaceis plundered and burned-the Mansion-house is sacked-the is plundered and burned-the Mansion-house is sacked-the
dwellings of the respectable inhabitants are fired, and robbery and plunder are the order of the day.
These, then, are the ohjects in view-this is the pointthe aim and intention of the Reformers; there is no longer any doubt-the fact is before us-and uffords the most ample
fulfilment of what the convicted Irish rebels distinctly de clared-" that Reform was but the stalking-horse of Revolu tion;" and a complete corroboration of Cobser'r's state-ment-" that Parliamentary Reform was the handle by whic Revolutionists proposed to overthrow the Constitution.
Reform is the cry-Revolution is the object what why should Bristol be agitated about the odiwh bro portion will BRISTOL have if the hateful measure should eventually be carried? -Bristol possesses at present one of the largest constituencies in England; why, therefore, will lose part of anxious for Reform - -But more-Bristol is it, therefore, probable constituency by the operation of the Bils cited in its favour? Neither Bristol, nor Nottingham, nor London, nor any other place. cares sixpence about the Bill as a legistative enactment, or a constitutional change in the representation of England; no-not sixpence !-But this $B$ Bill is to the Revolntionists the rallying cry-the point
d'appri-the sign-the symbol, and the watchword of Rebellion.
Lord Grey admitted the very last night he spoke in Par Lord Grey admitted the very last night he spoke in Par-
liament that he had neither habits nor talents lament that he had neither habits nor talents adapted to
oflice;-Lord Gray's colleagues may spare themselves the trouble of such a confession; Belgium and Portugal will bear full testimony to their abilities in foreign politics, while the utter failure of every measure they hare attempted in the lamentable year which has passed, proclaims their qualities as financiers and statesmen; every measure, one after an-
other, from the greatest to the least,-from the infliction of the most oppressive tas that Ninisters ever attempted, in the shape of a stamp duty upon transfers of property, down to the art and mystery of setting steel-traps and spring-guns,
-has failed; to this wretched imbecility, grafted upon craving rapacity and a ranity which leads them to all ex-
cesses rather than give up that which they have not the ability cesses rather than give up that which they have not the ability
to conduct, are attributable the anarchy and confusion which have begun to reign in this once happy country.
 was happy, flourishing, contented and at peace-and that,
now, she is torn and agitated, convulsed and excited, her trade depressed, her manufacturers converted into politicians her character degraded, the ally of her bitterest enemy her character degraded, the aly of her bitterest enemy not the abettor, of one of the most nefarious acts ever cotn mitted by a civilized government, with her fleet at sea actu-
ally prepared to phane her into an endless war, becanse.
upon the declared priucipe of upon the dectared principle of mon-interfereuce, she is to
espouse the cause of France and Belgium against the King of HoLLAND. Let this go on-draw closer the connexion prospen Frasceand England-let the ummatural coalition the world in arms.
But such being the case-such wanton folly-such woefu incapacity-such ignorance-snch weakness-such want of - the people would cry out for the dismissal of these men and Lord Griey and his nineteen near relations would long
since have been compelled to "abandon the King," and the since have been compelled to "abaudon the King," and the
members of his faction would have sunk back again into the members of his faction would have sunk back again into the
private stations which they fill in society so much to their own satisfaction. It was, therefore, necessary to make some great effort which might dazale and confomd the public mind.
Reform was the cry-and of such importance was it, that the very threat of taking it ont of their hands made weisht hord ehanchaion. For his tatents, his and his vitue Lord (iney had made Mr Brous eloquence the late Common Sergeant Denman is now, Attorney-General ""Oh, Oh," says Brocginam, " is this the way my Brovgray exhibits his hatred and contempt for me? -and under his feet. And what would Lord GnEy have cared for grat? ? Nothing-but mark what followed. Brovghan
go the House of Commons, and having declared at nothing couk! oceur to connect him with the AdminisTration, gi
Tucsiay.

Did Broughay care abont Reform? -as much, perhaps as he cares about the West Indian negrocs, or as he did for that the love of Lord Grey erould produce hitn nothing that his Lordship's estimate of his legal ability would appropriate to him the Attoruey-Generalship-" Let me try fear,
then," said he; and accordingly he threatened, on the Tuesday 'ollowing, to outhid his Lordship in the market-to forestal him in his measure, and rob him of the only chance he had of making such a confusion in the country as would suffice to attract attention from his carper in legitimate policy,
and his performance of those duties for which, as he has and inis performance of those duties for which, as he has
him el ? since told us, he has neither the habit nor the ability. What was the consequence? Mr. Brovgham was made fORD ©'HANCELLOR within eight-and-forty bours of the
time he declared that nothing could occur to connect him with the Ministr,', and, as a pure reformer should do, he th rew over
it thought his talents in the House of Commons might
be advantageously employed; and sat himself down on the
Woolsack, in spiteful triumph over the mingled fear and hatred of my Lord Grey
But, in order to keep alive this excitement, which was absolutely necessary to blind the country to their ignorance and inefficiency, Lord Grey conceived the happy expedient of bringing the King forward as a REFORMER-and accordingly the most indecent and unconstitutional use was made of the King's name in the Parliament, and the most wanton abuse of the King"s power in the Palace; and the People were taught, and have been taught, till they beliere, that the Monarch is a radical:-Merciful Heaven! what can
Lord Grey expect or hope hy the inculcation of such Lord Grey expect or hope hy the
absurd, such extravagant nonsense.
When has the King himself ever shewn the slightest disposition personally in favour of Reform, or the Reform Ministers? The people are told that the Kivg is a Reformer, and that the last evidence given of the Royal dispo sition that way, was the removal of Lord Howe from the Household; but who removed his Lordship? Why Lord
Grey. And why? Becanse if Lord Howe had not beet GREY. And why? Because if Lord Howe had not been
removed, it would make the PEOPLE believe that the King was not a Reformer. For this reason, and not because Lord Howe was an Anti-reformer, Lord Howe was dismissed; Howe was an Anti-reformer, Lord Howe was dismissed
but a most unfortunate dismissal for Lord GREY it has been since, although his Lordship produced the effect he desired for an hour or two, he did not know that the King's real feelings on the subject had been conveyed to Lord IIowe in a letter, a copy of which is now in his Lordship's posse'ssion and which, whenever he is forced to produce it. will prore exactly the converse of the proposition his Lordship intended to establish.
There was one occasion upon which the King crinced a disposition to condescend to the PEOPLE in an unusual way, of London" went in procession to St. James s, and when Lord Althor $P$ unjustly charged them with bearing the tricoloured flag to the presence of the Sovereign. On that occasion the KiNG came from his council to exhibit himself bowing at the windows of his Palace. This is believed-this is quoted in every pot-house, as evidence of the King's per-
sonal feelings. It is therefore high time to tell those who sonal feelings. It is therefore high time to tell those who
believe this story, or who were present themselves, and deceived. that the King never left his Council, that he never saw the Trades, and that His Majesty never presented wood, at the suggestion of the Cabinet Minister least justifiable for such an imposition-Sir HenRy Blackwood, in his Admiral's uniform, was put forward to the populace, and received their homage, while two pages held candles in such a position as best favoured the deception. To such artifices a position as best facoured the deception. Tid Ilis Majfsty's Ministers condescend in the very outset of their career.
But while their policy rendered it necessary to dazzle and confonnd the Prople, it required that the King should be under Lord GHEY's directions, hurried about, day after day, to one pageant and another pageant, to launches, reviews,
inspections, bridges, colleges, chapters, levees, drawingrooms, incessantly receiving large parties at banguets, it concerts, at halls-kept in a continued fever of agitation-
and, literally, without time to consider what is coing on, even and, literally, without time to consider what is going on, even if permitted the society of those persons who might en-
lighten, or the perusal of those Papers which might inform His Majestry of the real state of affairs. This system, to masettle the Royal mind, while the concession of every to unsettle the Royal mind, while the concession of every
little personal wish, even to the creation of a Doke of Clakence. if necessary, assails the Royal harf in its
tenderest point, and in the confusion of all this intrigue, it tenderest point, and in the confusion of all this intrigue, it
is permitted that the People should beliere that the King IS A ReFormer.
hat, in they to beliere it-and that, moreorer, they beliere, that, in reholling against the Church and its lreiates, the of the King and the Governarent, we firmly beliere. Strange and incongruons as it is, we beheve it-and we wil away than Bristol, to no earlier or later a period than fact is this-The Bristol Reformers proceeded o the Excise Office, in that city, and gave the persons in charge of it notice that they should come again in an hour, and burn it; but that they thus warned them, in odder that hey might save the official books and papers. By this caution Goveru-
ment was enabled to preserve all the documents, not only of account, but such as are absolutely necessary to the regula-
tion and enforcement of the outstanding sums due by all persons subject to the operation of the Excise Laws in Bristol.
We
We ouly ask the reader, Did he ever hear of any previons
cot, or revolt, or cebellion in whid the riot, or revolt, or rebellion, in which the destruction of the
power of taxation, of Excise and Customs, did not form an integral and prominent feature?-in this case the phomderers, the incendiarles, the rebels in short, resolve to destroy bot
Excise Office, amongst the rest of the public buiddings: but Excise Offece, amongst the rest of the public buidnings: bise
such is their affection for the Govermment that they refuse such is their affection for the Govermment that they
to embarrass it by the luss of $£ 100,(0) 0$, which would have to embarrass it by the loss of $£ 100,(000$, which wond hand
occurred if the oficial papers had been destroyed, and who will now have to pay it. Why this speaks rolumessupporting his Ministers, by wreaking ther vengrance up on the Bishops, and by establishing a reign of terror in the Far be it from us to say that Lord Grfy and his colleagues are guilty-wifully guilty of giving this tone to the
popular feeling, or that they seriously intend to "ride rough shod" over the constitutional portion of the people upon so base and false a principle-but what matters it to me ign?-whaterer may have been the intentions of the Minis ters, or whatever may have been the extent to which they originally proposed to use their "t tower of strength," an to effect is unquestionable-the ignorant helieve that it is loyalt be reformers; and most assuredly, if the origin of this bermers not to he attributed to the Ministers, and if we to conduc he outrage-which we will not venture even to imagine- is clear that the principle upon which they acted existing of revolutionizing the country, without injuring the are,
Administration, who, liberal and patriotic as they are, souid, were the thing to go its full length, remain Ministers
under a republican government not eight-and-forty hours-
such, however, is the view these people take of the state of
the case. What then is the course for the country to pursue? -The King has obligations to fulfil towards his PEople as solemn and as binding as those which the PEOPLE are bound
to observe towards the King-The King should be told by to observe towards the King-The KiNG should be told by
addresses and remonstrances that it is impossible for the country to go on three months longer, unless he is graciously
pleased to exercise the authority which has been sacredly pleased to exercise the authority which has been sacredly delegated to him ; the lives and property of his subjects are not safe; the great mercantile interests of the nation are
in jeopardy ; the state of society is such that a man opposed in jeopardy; , the state of society is such hat a man opposed nated, his house burned, and his valuables destroyed; nor is it possible, while the Government cling to power by means only of terror and excitement, that the Government can or
will take decisive measures to hinder or check the work of will take decisive measures to hinder or check the work of ruins, her Bishop's palace destroyed and forty or fifty houses ruins, her Bishop's palace destryed, and orty or dify houses gir Notingham after the Duke of NEwCASTLE's house burned, the military paraded the streets: in London, after burned, Duke of WELington's house had been left at the mercy of the mob for more than an hour, the Police arrired -allhough Lord Melbourne must have known, or ought to hare known, for the Police Magistrates knew, that an attack upon it had been long meditated, and the hour even fixed when that attack was to be made; -and when the Police did arrive, what did they do?-did they seize any prisoners :-did they secure any of these Reformers, in order that by examinations and investigation it might be ascertained who they were, and by whom employed ? No:about on horseback, directing the movenents of the mob, and guiding their missiles so as to produce the greatest effect. It is notorious that the majority of the wealth and intelligence of England is opposed to the present measure of Re-
form ; surrly the time is come when a general declaration or sentiment should be fearlessly made; of what avail is the consciousness of the influence which the Anti-Reformers actually possess in the nation? None-if it remain silent? The loyal and constitutional men of Engliand should speak out, in firm and respectful language, to the king himsefhe is the Father of his Countr-we have A Right to his supportand protection against faction and
rapacity. Upon the King, then, let the country call-to put an end to a reign of mis-rule, which those are supporting who are backed by his Royal name; let him recollect that each estate of the realm is held by the Constitution of the
country, equally sacred; ;hat the faction who would trample country, equally sacred; that the faction who would trample on the Peerage, for merely executing the purposes for which they were made part of the Constitution, will feel very little
difficulty in disposing of another branch, if it suits their pur difficulty in disposing of anothe
pose or their pleasure to do so.
Let the King ask himself who the men were who served his royal father, and his royal brother, so as to raise the nation to the highest pinnacle of glory-to make her at once the dread and envy of Europe, and finally consolidate her
honour and her interests in the most homourable pcace she ever concluded-let lim ask himself nuder what Gurern ment the victorics of the Nile, Camperdown, St. Vincent's, and all the conquests of Nelson, Howe, and Duscan, were achieved-let him ask himself nuder what Ministry was the gigantic power of France quieted-under what Govermment
the hundred fights of the immortal WELINGTON were fought, the course of unchecked victory consumnated at
WATERLOO-muder the Administration of those who were aluray. npmoselt the prent Menslers.
Tlien, Iet the King ask himself, under whose administra-
tion the British arins were disgraced in Sonth America-the tion the British arms were disgraced in Sonth America-the
British honour tarnished at the Dardanelles;-let limenquire what Ministry it was that doubled the income tax,
which it had before denounced as tyramical, monstrous, and oppressive-and he will find that everything untoward (except, indeed, the recent harbarities of Navarino, that has
bappened io England during the last hall century, has been produced ly the party now in power.
In short, let the King give the country Pair play-Eng-
land is intlerently loyal-the King of England is dear to every Euglishanan in his Kivgix capacily. Why, then, are
those, who are devotedly attached to the Kive those, who are devotedly attached to the Rivg and Covsti
tution, to be denounced by men, who, having sion of the royal person, are determined to retain it, by the most flagrant misicpresentations of the feelings of the PeoPle, while, on the other hand, to retain the favour of the
Peorle, they misr"present the feelings of the Kivg.-We say-let us appeal to the King-let us address him the aufut us endeavour to ronse his Majesty to a seuse of For the detaits in which he is placed.
reader the details of the relielion at Bristol we refer the reader to another part of the paper; but we camot do so
without offering the humble but heartfell tribute of thanks to our brave defenders-those gallant troops, whose exemplary our brave defenders-those gallant troops, whose exemplary
patience and well-regulated courage, which they displayed affections of tumult, have given them a new claim upon the $\underset{\text { Which had proposed to-diay to give an analysis of the papers }}{\text { When }}$ Which have been printed relative to the serions differcaces of an English teacher of the name of Gravelev, and a legious conduct we have once attempted to describe; but which is in its details so filthy and abominable, that we cannot recur to it.
The papers are interesting, and tell remarkably one way, press however, delay our revinw of them on account of the
pers of more urgent matter; nevertheless, we would M. Denture to mention to Lord PAIMERSTON, that his friend M. De Palmelat, by limself or agents, is actively em-
ployed in this country in raising troops to serve in the Peployed in this country in raising troops to serve in the Pe-
droite army destined to invade Portugal. This is done un-
der the preter der the pretence of encouraging emigration. Does Lord Palmeastons know whether the fureign enlistment act is
still in forcen? These Per
tion at Madeira ; every effort is to having an agreeable recepInn at Maderat; every effort is miking to strengthen the
Island against any expedition in behalf of Don PEDRO, and apperarance the ferling is so decidedly against him, that his appearance off the Tagus will rouse the whole mass of
people-with the combine - with the exception of the Lisbon reformers-and combine them in defence of their ancient institutions against
the South American tyraut, who has already repudiated,
denied and abandoned them; and who now attempts to add
injury to insult by endeavouring to disturb their tranquillity,
violate the laws, and overturn the Government, for the alleged purpose of establishing a Constitution in Portugal he has already tried in Brazil, the results of which have been a
revolution in the country, and his own expulsion from the Throne.
IT appears that, by some unpardonable error of the press, (and which, unluckily, escaped correction), it was stated in voted for the odious Reform Bill. If this statement were not so notoriously incorrect, we should have felt it necessary earlier to have made the correction through some duily paper, (although in our Monday Edition the correction was made) in order to prevent the injury which might be done to the high and honourable character of his GRACE by the imputation thus cast upon it; but as every body knows that one, only one, Bishop, supported the measure in person-and one, only one. by proxy-and that the former of these was Dr. Maltby, known fur his piety and orthodoxy, and the latter
Dr. Bathurst, remembered as the patron of Dr. Bathurst, remembered as the patron of Queen caro-
une, we thought it not worth while to take any extraordi nary means of correcting the clerical error, but postpone, till to-day, the explanation which we now give.

## THE NEW FOREST.

## Ye, sturdy oake of torm so tair,

The monarchs of the Forest are;
It's no such pleasant time for
Finding his late Dib, called Reform,
Finding his late abode too warm,
By kind permission of his lord,
With Bits in hand, is gone aluroad,
Who, shocked at such an appellation
In his "Improved new Patent Nation,
May Pollard yon, or cut yon down. T. G.-1831.
WE are indebted to the Standard for the re-publication of the following code of "instructions to young rebels," which
was pubtished in the Times newspaper of the 27 th and 30 th was published
of June last:-
"A concession to the national demand of a free Parliament may
avert the necessity of chankes $w /$ /ich we tremble to thiink of, if the avert the necessity of chankes which we tremble to think of, if the
members of the Chuich of Englad imprudntly draw upon then-
selves the suspicion that they are allied with the borouglomonger selves the suspicion that they are allied with
crew in a league against the public libertirs.
"There is no want of Members to sit for Gatton or Old Sarum. but to mount tupon popular liustinns, and to thar the ir names coupled
with curses both lond und deep, anul perhaps to have their persmoss as.















oivn burk :ge ennures."
These observations appeared in the Ministerial newspaper the Times; and if the reader will take the trouble to read he report of the relorm rebellion at Bristol, he will sce that
every direction given by this official organ has been adopted erery direction given by this official organ has been adopted. real ocenrrences of the case taly minntely, even to the
reat of Sir Charles Wethereli by the back-door of the Mayor's house. The suggestion with respect to the " muddy pond" has also becn adopted at Coventry, whence the Bishop received notice, that if he can
ducked, and probably drowned.
It must be highly satisfactory to the Times writer to see
all his hints so readily and ably attended to. all his hints so readily and ably attemded to

## west inides.

A week or two since we mentimed that the white inhabit ants of some of the West India Colouics had provided them ment with siduced ands of bafo cartis Mes; and uffectionate Government has, siuce the period at which we made it, freighted the ship Ann, Captain SAGER, with
seventy tons of gunpowder, for the service of the Colonies. Having repeated what we have heard upon the best autho rity, we proceed to submit extracts from certain loyal and to the KIVG, addresses from the different Colonial Legisitures easonableness of their remonstrauces-who has vindicated in his place in Parliament, the suffering, libelled race of Colonists, from the gross and flagrant calumnies of their hypocritical enemies-To such appeals the King may listen but his Ministers must reply to them.
With reference to the plainer-spoken resolutions of the different parishes, which have appeared in the columns of this paper, it is painful in the highest degree to us to find such langnage wrung from a people of undoubted loyalty, who, however, feel themselves in the last stage of oppression,
their property endangered, and their security invaded by a their property endangered, and their security invaded by
cruel and mischievous colonial policy on the part of Govern-
What of course renders the conduct of Ministers so pecu-
it exhibits to that of the King, who, as we have just and has lived amongst them, and borne the most conariasions and malice of the stories raised and circulated against thome of cruelty or carelessness in their conduct towards the sisuec They little know how small is the power of the Monawf whom Lord GrEY declares he will not abandon, n prehend the difficulty under which that Monarch
who expects to be enabled to keep his royal word his royal promise, who has a Whig Minister at
blind his eyes, stop his ears, and guide his tongue. blind his eyes, stop his ears, and guide his tongue.
The Colonial policy of the King's Government fabrige of the councils of Aldermanbury, rather than of ife Conncils of Downing-street. Macaulay and Stepamy e who are in their train, regulate the course of asie ceeding. and thus aided and abetted, Ministers, in affairs of the West Indies, act exactly as they have dosse
about Reform, in the very teeth of the King's opinions sad about $R$
wishes.
We now subjoin extracts from Addresses of several of the ing which we haves, which mark the prevalence of the fors attention of our readers to the moderate and duliful tatae which pervades them :- EXTRACTS.

## Barbados Council And Assembly.-Acg. 21, 1830.

 Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful suljects in Barbados, rememberwith pride and exultation, that their country has bern honoured the presence of their King; and they cannot but feel themoffres
bleased in being plac under the Rule of a Monarch who has fras
the generosity to avow the favourable impressions which he derisee from a personal knowledge of the West Indies, under circurssciasese
which required more than an ordinary degrec of manliness and ruagrnanimity to encounter, the obloquy which a powerful party gave
endeavoured to attach to the West India cause, and to all whe tege he courage to advocate it.
St. Vincent Assembly.- Sert. 23, 1830.
Your Majesty's faithful Colonists of St. Vincent look back wied
rateful recollection to that early period of your Majesty's mamal cateful recollection to that early period of yur Majeaty's namal
career in the service of the State, when your Majesty was activougg
engaged in affording protection to the British Wrst Indies ; and nefe repeated declarations which your Majesty has been pleased to
of your regard for the welfare and prosperity of thse importaut
valuar valuable appendages of the empire are erity of thetilly re importlectant
encourage us to hope that your Majesty's paternal solicitude wil no less experienced by your Majesty's subijects in the Co
by the more fortunate inhabitants of the British islands.
Dominica Council.- - Sepr. 29, 1830 .
We assure your Majesty that these Colonies, among which occurzed me assure your Majesty that these Colonies, among which occurrse
many of thoscevents which will shine most gracefully in your Maser
ty's personal history, even now, amid the unexampled distress week ty's personal history, even now, amid the unexampled distress rick
which they are afticted, are sensible how much reason they haveze
be thankful in being placed under your Majesty's benighant cele They look back with pride to the days when your Majesty rat e
snjnurner among them, and an eye-witness of their value to the pareat State, and of theirid devotion to your Royal house. They look forcerve
with humble but confident assurance to your Majesty's rracious fareor Your Majesty's faitical Assembly.-Sept. 29, 1830.
Your Majests's faithfulfand aftectionate people of Dominica recn]-
ect with sentiments of sincere gratitude jour $M$ ajesty's lect with sentiments of sincere gratitude your Majesty's early benef,
to this portion of the British dominions, when, in your Mapestse haval career, they received that protection of their lives and proper-
ties, to which your Majesty has since, as a Peer of the realin, addese the defence of their character and rep, atation, and they hail krat at fatits
the repeated declarations of regard which it has pleased youc ME-
 happily placed nearer your Majests's throne.
Nevis Councni.-Sept. 4, 1830.
 honoured and rendered happy by yous Maijesty's presence, and se
which your Majesty was pleased to extend repented proofs of soce
condescensionandregard. Thischeering remsmbrance still animate ondescensionand regard. Thischeering remembrance still anireatae

 appreciate the measures best calculated to raise them from, their ores
 Your Majenty's devotion to the pulblic service, during which your
inaenty's active protection was kiven to the British West ludie Colonies, those important appendases of the empire, to the welfare:
and prosperity of which your Majesty has bean graciously pleased to
extend repeated prools oi your personal resard.
We are obliged to the Moning Chronicle for calling one ber tion to an Article which appears in the present monune the Quarterly Revieu-nothing cond be more opeoritself. We think a few extracts may not be disagreeable to our readers.
The writer having most ably "minced" Lord Gney and his condescending conduct to Mr. Place, the taylor, and rith ourselves of the difficulties and dangers into which his Lordship has brought himself by his league with the creatunas he formerly despised, but now dreads-We shall, nex.
week, give a more copions extract from that part of the Article, and content ourselves to-day with giving its conclusion, merely observing, that we do not recollect, for
many years, to have read anything more striking or moxe powerful :-
"For our parts, we despair of the Ministry heing able to extricate
thelf from the difficultios into which it has blindly and obsti! ately
run. We do not belifve that they have the moral couruge to conf run. We do not belicve that they have the moral courage to confoss
their error, and throw themselves back on the good sense and firmb
ness of the sound and sober part of the country for refuge and for help-
Still less, we fear, have they either the fortitude or the fore Still less, we fear, have they either the fortitude or the force to resisist
By repel- to subdue the popular storm which they have created
By the first course we might be saved. By the first course we might be saved: of the success of any othet
in their hands, we are almost hopeless. The issues of life and death
are in the hand of God, and with reverent relianceon which has so often rescued, and so olong protected. our happy country.
we cannot despair ; but it is our firm opinion, that if the Ministers contrary to their ; but acknowlededged wishes and judgment, should, ${ }^{\text {sis }}$
obedience to Mr. Place, re-assemble Parliamment in the present ferment, and should persist in passing any Bill cqually efficient-that is
rqually outrageous to the feelings of one part of the people, azid
pqually inadeguate to the inflamed demands of the other-anarchy is equally inadequate to the inflamed drmands of the other-anarchy is
at hand, and that they themselves will be, not lase last, victims of a
convulsion which their own blindness has prepared, and their owe solly precipitated.
biat why talk of the Ministers as proroguing or assembling Par-
liament The Ministers appear to have much lens real share in suct liament? The Ministers appear to have much lens real share in suck
decisions than Mr. Place, Mr. CARPE, and Mr. Stevers. We have
Lord Grex's own avowal (Courier, 17th Oct.), that he was, previous to the midnight intrusion of PLAcE and Co., ANXIOUs for a a LoNG pra-
rogation'-and yet, within three days of that avowal, the King was brought down in person to announce one of the shortest prorogatione
cver known! Who are our governors- the Ministers or the molrit
What evidene have

|  |  |
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|  | $\mathrm{ser}_{\mathrm{N}}^{\mathrm{N}}$ |
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| His |  |
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|  | great deal more, if they would only shake them.-I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, |
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| entertaining' Chancellor that ever rattled the seals or straddled on the woorsac; everything he does is orcible. everything he arys in ever <br> but so amusing!' ' Un the bench is he awful? ' Bless your heart, he's droller than Lstov.' Declaiming-jesting-iudsing aguinst he's droiler than Lisron, Declaiming-jestink-judging aguinst time-an Encyclopadia interlewed with Joe Miller-the object of abundant wonder, but of scanty respect; with great talents, little one in doubt whether thicir possessor is really a minister or only a |  |
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| mammer: sack by the intrizues of a factiou, knowing little of the law which he watio he surnisised itst usual immates hy his apparition as Chancellor Of the faultw and the merits of that Judge he hass a lange share--and Of him we are content to say, (wit$D_{\text {RYDEN did of his }}$ hredeceasor- |  |
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| DRYDEN did of his predecessor- Of these the false Achitophel was first- A name to all succeeding ayes curst: <br> A name to all succceding aqes curst; |  |
| For close deeigns and crooked counsels fit, Seascious, und, and turbulent of wit'; |  |
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| Untribed, unbought, the wreetchee |  |
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| redeem-nay, they entance- the monotonous and mischiepons inbe- |  |
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| or forget then; good sense will resume its authority-deliberation will weigh experience ara |  |
| "Already the real apinion of the public heging 10 speak in a man. is still in their lavour? --where are their facts? We appeal to the |  |
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| turns for Weymouth, and Grimsly, and Dublin, for Carmarthen,and Forfar, and 1 rembroke, and Dorsetshirr, , will they venture to with the tumalts of Nottingham, Coventry, and J)erby-with |  |
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| reply with the tumnits of Nottinkhatn, Coventry, and Jerby-with Mr. Carpur's intrusive deputation-and Mr. Joseri Hume's win- |  |
| "The Radicals are weil avare of the real state of the public mind,and they are urkink the Ministers., the ir touls, to press on the Bill- |  |
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| to strike while the iron in hot! and the Ministere will probably obey. If they do, they will he met with a higher spirit of resistance in both Houses of Parliament, and by an increasingopposition in thocountry. |  |
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| the people. If the fact ahond turn ont tob be, that the King and peo- ple are, and continme, unanimons for Reform, what ran pievent it:- |  |
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| If, as we are so confidently told, a chanke is ine vitable, at least let us br permitted to set abont it with enlightened cantion and prepense |  |
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| TO JOHN BULL <br> Sir-I observe in the dhoruing Herald. of to-day, the following |  |
| accont of an extilitition enacted by a Miss Canseetl, at the Regentstreet Chapel. |  |
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 preboend.

$\overline{\text { TO JOHN BULL. }}$



 labouring under an aberration of intellect. Now though it woutd by
perfectly imposible, and equally unnecesary (if it were possible), to perfectly imposaible, and equally unnecessary (if it were pobsible), to
disect that heterogeneous mass of every thing bad, viz. Reformers
who who call themselveat the People, sufficiently to prove, mathematically, their true composition, yet, at a very trifling expence, might not the respectability of the other side be capable of something like mathe-
matical proof, and consequently put teyond the power of contradie. tion. For instance, might not a society be formed for segertaining the opinion of the proprietor of every house above a certain rent in
the metropolis; or is there so much apathy or cowardice among the the metropolis; or is there so much apathy or cowardice among the
English gertilemen, as to prevent them honestly declaring their opinions when called onat this season of danger? I would have them wrevious notice being eent by printed circulars, for the purpose, a for the signatures, shewing those who are for or against the Reform decline giving an opinion, which hundreds, from holding official
situations, would of course do. Might not the same circulary be sent by post to those who are out of town? Would not the publica-
tion of such a list do more than anything which has yet been effected, wealth, and intelligence of those oppesed to the Bill, and, at the same time, the chrracter of those who are in favour of it ? Could
such an idea be acted upon, which, with the assistance of the Court scribe towards its promotion.-1 am, Sir, your obedient servant.
VERAX Oct., 1831 .
VERAX Sir,-What will be thought of the impudence of the Reformers
(nick-named) of Devizes, for having invited Earl GREY, the Marquis of Lanspowne, Lord John Russell, and others of His MAJESTY's
Ministers, to a dinner on the 16 th instant!!! If these Noblemen Mavisters, to a a din regard for their own dignity, or common decency, they cannot but consider the invitation as an insult rather than a compliment. Only fancy Noblemen, entitled to every respect (except for cheir conduct on the question of Reform,) accepting all invitation claiming akainst the interference and even existence of a House of Peers: and calling down every vile and vulyar imprecation for their
nnihilation! But such is the state of feeling and conduct of the Reformers of Devizesh (or rather of the supporters ond the Bill, the
whole Bill, \&c.) and not only do they express their feelings on this whole Bill, \&c.) and not only ao they express their reephing on this
subject, but they believe that a short time only will elape, before the
consummation of their wishes will be realized. Pray shew them up a $r$, and oblige, Nov. 2, 1831.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Bull-Where shall I begin? Shall I begin with riote or with evolutiona-with Chateaubrand or with Casmirir Perien-with the tupid Belgians or with the firm and patriotic King of Hollandwith the Polish General sent to Moscow or with the Polish refugees arrived at Paris-with the rise in the Funds or with the ruin of com Basle-with the fortifications at the Tuilerics or with those round our good city of Paris-with the English fleet in the Scheldt or with the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean-with the illness of the Kina of spain or the murder of the President of Greece-with the appaontinurming of Mustrian troops in Venetian Lombardions the Empire of Russia-with the fishing-smacks and cock-boats of Don Penro, which are arming for an expedition againgt Portuga, or with the organizaLa Vendec or with the troubles in the South of France-with the Kivg of Sardinia making unlimited concessions or with the Pope of fort, because the gates of the city were closed at an earlier bour than usual dur sho than the masters can possibly support-or, in fine, with M. CASIMIR Perier in a passion, shaking old Marahal Soult by the collar, or our much to be respected Citizen King shaking himself for fear of losing confess I am somewhat embarrassed, and should have compared myable of Beatie's Jack-ass wat that my Rosabella reminds me of the tween two bundles of hay. Like that most unfortunate quadruped, I must not sink from inanition with such a repast before me, but vening, by conversing with you, my most valued and estimable
I confese, however, that at this moment, I have no difficulty in making a selection from the topics to which I have alluded, for
have this moment risen from the perusal of a most able and manswerable pamphlet, which has just made its appearance in
this city, and which is the production of the Viscount de ChaThe Viscount has some faults, and who has not? But those faults are forgotten, as they are completely o a poli-
byis talents and virtues. He is a poet, an historiam, has evor been faithful to his party-to his Church-to his King-to his country-and with reverence be it spoken, to his Gon! He is the
riend of the unfortunate-the consoler of the wretched-the visitor of the poor in their alliction-of the sick in their chamber of disease, he was a faithtul friend-to Charles X. he was a wise and prudent principle, and to the Duke of Bordeaux he avows that he owes his Chamber of Deputies to banish from France the young and guitless
Prince, he rushes forward to the beach, raises the stand lifes. and cries aloud "Let there be no vengeance ! When ohilst others are secking for immediate honour or advantage, by attaching themselves to the dynasty of fact, he carries the standard of his pam-
scendants of St . Lours, and defends the dynasty of right I His phlet is an era in the history of France-it is as the sound of the passing knell between the night of the past and the morning orur of
future-it is as the cry of the watchman which proclaims the hourbing the night, and which assures us that at least some one is watchisg,
the peatilence of the degert! It is felt to be all this by the enemies
of the Bourbons, who admit its importance, and who attempt not to deny its influence; but by their friends and partizans-who are the friends of order and of peace throughout the world-it is as the cordial to the weary-as rest to the dejected, and as springe of water in a thirsty land: The objects of this invaluable publication are, to *hew to France that there is no rest for her Church, for her literature, for her commerce, for her credit, or for her honour and happimess, but in her legitimate and therefore Bourbon Government; and further, to 1 he one band, or may be tricked on the other, out of her evade, on the one hat lawful Government, yet that, ere long, she will discover her error and will invite hitive for this publication ; it is to counsel the Duchess also Bespr not to entrust the education of her son to those men who though possessed of every private virtue, are disliked by the French though pand who are unfortunately too little disposed to give that sort of education to the Duke of Borpeaux, which will prepare him to of edu
jects. sedeeply fixed my attention and rivetted my sympathies as that to which I now refer, and sincerely do I desire that the counsels of the Viscount de Cfateaubriand may be heard at the Palace of Holyrood, and may produce their suitable effect on the future education of Henay V. I regret that it is wholly impossible, in a weekly foreign letter to a weekly London journal, to attempt even a digest of the contents of this admirable pamphlet; but let me beg. of you and your readers to procure without delay copies of this important wor, which presents, in a condendion, and France."

From the Viscount de Chateaubriand and his manly and eloquent appeal in behalf of the unfortunate, let us turn to the situation of Lours Prilipre, and of his amiable but unhappy family. The Citizen sacrifice of his to maintain his popularity with the mob, except by the frifends and ministers to adopt another line of conduct:-to court foreign powers-to consent to any conditions which should be imposed upon him by all or by any of his allies, and to endeavour to establish a new dynasty in Europe. But new dynasties are not so easily created. The Governments of old Europe cannot admit of such enrevolution is on the established order of cemains of all those which were made on the Continent during the last six months of 1830 and the first six monthe of 1831 , it is quite certain that in the spring of next year, if not before, it will also have to suatain attack and defeat
I know there are many persons, and some too, whom I respect and love, who, substituting their hopes and their interests for their judgment and their reason, predict the speedy arrival of a permanent peace and the sincere recognition by European powers of the Throne
of Louis Philipre. I need not tell sou, my dear Bull, how happy I of Lovis Philippe. I need not tell you, my dear Bull, how happy I
shoukd be if I could huld out to your readers the probability of so great ablessing as a permanent and well grounded peace. But how can I do this, when I know that France and her new Government are hated at Vienna, despised at Berlin, and loathed at St. Petersburgh? How can I talk of peace, when Russia is enforcing her conscription with more rigour than has ever hitherto been manifested, and when Prussia is daily advancing her troops from the frontiers of the east to those which adjoin France-and when not only the northern but also the southern powers of Europe are putting themselves to an immense expenditure for the purpose of keeping up large standing armies $\mathrm{i}-$
An attempt has indeed been made to reconcile the legitimate Governments of Europe to the French revolution, by a moderate system of foreign and domestic policy pursued since March last by M. Casimir
Perier; but although such moderation may avert the effusion of much blood, it cannot possibly clange the character of the base of the new monarchical-republican edifice reared in France. That base
is popular sovereignty, and so long as it be permitted to remain undisturbed, the mere fuct of that non-disturbance will serve as a pretext for other revolutions in Europe. I know not at this moment Whether the attack which is meditated by nearly all the great powers
of Europe will commence with the refusal of the King of Howsivn to enter into a treaty with the pro temporc Prince of Belgive, or Whether it will arise about the nationality of Poland, or the alfairs of
Portugal, or the kingdom of Greece, raturated as it is with blood and treason-or ahout new revolutions in Italy, or new difliculties which
have arisen between Turkey and Russia, or whether it will be a frank and manly war made for the avowed purpose of placing on the throne of France the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon. But whichever
course be adopted by the Five Powers, one thing you may consider as certain, and that is, that sooner or later, and by one course or another, the revolution of July will be overthrown. It is then not to be
wondered at that the Citizen King ehould decidedly object to any wondered at that the Citizen King ehould decidedly object to any
portion of his private estates, and which belonged to him as the Duke of Orleans, being incorporsted with the crown lands or property of
the nation. For the first time in the history of France the crown is the nation. For the first time in the history of France the crown is
to be possessed of large wealth not drawn from the people, and yet to to be possessed of large wealth not drawn from the peoplc, and yet to
enjoy the same amount of civil list as if the Monarch had no private property whatever. Thue a large annual fortune is to be at the disposal of the Citizen King, without even beink subject to the responsi-
bility or the Ministers plied to any purposes, however hostile they may be to the interests or honour of France. But this is not the only reason why I mention the subject. I do कo principally to shew you that so little is the conrefused to Cocis Parcipe in the stability of his throne, that he has private fortune, on which he can fall back in case of need. It is said that the palace of the Tuileries is to be surrounded by a fosse, to defend it from attack and protect it from the canaille; and one thing is certain, that when the Citizen King (who a few months since drank
wine with the coublers and shook hands with the tailors) now rides out out in Paris, he is attended by guards and protectors, enough to deAlthough I troop of Cossacks.
Although I have already extended this letter to some length, I cannot think of closing it without a dozen facts and a list of the Lies of the Day. because they have been opposed to the present order of things esta-
blished in Minhed in france
taining the following sentences- placards have been distributed, congrandson the Duke of Bordeaux ! Friends of legitimacy, let us unite in restoring him to his throne."
3.-Two
secutions have been comGazette de France has been seized four times. 4.-The police has seized a caricature, repre
Plora, at the I uileries, with a certuin illuse
one of the chimnes, with a certain illustrious person Pavilion of
 remember new Peers will lenghthdecided on the perage quegtion. A of the reasonat the Liberals made the creation of Peerrs. in Yon 1827 one
lution
lution is itself encouraging then in 1830 ; and yet now, the Revobereditary Peerake Biging the making of Peers to pass an Anti-
compelled to sign a tariti of improved prices, or run the risk of an insurrection; he has preferred submiasion and defeat to decision and
courage. This should excite no surprise, since how can the agents of Revolutionary Government be courageous
7.-In the iteins composing the Civil List of the Citizen King will be found the following sums for the following articles: 18t, 300 horses, ling for the support of of salaries for 2nd, For books and subscriptions to engravings, 10;0001. sterling3rd, For music and the theatre, 12,0001, sterling-4th, For liveries for the men-servants, 8,0001 . sterling- 5 th, For fire-wood, although Lovie Phillippe haw foreats of his own, 10,0001 . sterling-and 6 th, For I cannot mention any more, for butter and confectionary, 30,000 . sterling, or nearly 1001 . a day.
demned to fine and imprisonment, for hinting that perhaps M. Perier and Marshal Soult were rogues, and had participated in the enormous profits made by a former clerk of M. Pehier's in the purchase of muskets or the French army.
9.-The France Meridionale gives an account of a sudden irruption of the populace from Labarre, Badernes, and the Faubourg of St. George, at Cahors, and the total destruction, by fire, of the house and office of the director of the indirect taxes, with all the books and papers, in consequence of a notice that the officers would proceed to make the usual inventory of the produce of the late vintage, in order of a mine as ten minutes before the conflugretion conimenced the square in front of the Hotel de Ville, which was the rallying point square in front of the Hotel de
was entirely clear. It does not appear that the revolutionists are willing to pay any taxes to support the cost of their revolution.
10.-The materials of the Archbishop's Palace in Paris were up to auction a few days since, but so great was the aversion to this act of revolutionary vengeance, that no bidder came forward to purchase them!
11.-The fortitications round Parisare proceeding with great spirit, and though the Minister talks of peace I can assure you he is preparing for war. Day
Lie 1.-The King of Holland has accepted the Protocol of London and has consented to the dismemberment of his own dominions. 2.-The Emperor of RcssiA entertains a sincere regard far the revolution of July, and professes great friendehip for Louls PriLipre. according to the favourite toast of Sir Wiruan Cusis, we and to have a " speedy peace and soon."
4.- Che Chamber of Peers, as at present constituted, will consent to abolish the hereditary Peerage
Portugal in the month of Jrom England, with an expedition against And 6.-The Grey Ministry will be in office on the lst April, 1832. I beg your pardon for repeating the last lie, though, as I have heard it said by a "Hanger-on" at Lord Granville's I thought it desirable that it should reach the ears or eyes of Poor Loord Palmerston And now adieu. A
very affectionately,
P. H.

PreFERMENTS.
The Rev. J. W. Hathereli. M.A., of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, has Easington, Gloucestershire, on the presentation of his father Ariahas Hathenelc. Esf. of Cheltenham.
The Lord Bishop of St. Davin's has presented the Rev. Jors
Ilvgers, to the Prebendal Stall of Nantgunllo, in the Collegiate Churoh of Brecon, void by the death of the Rev. B. NEwToNegiate
His Royal Highness the Duke of Susex happointed the Rev.
THOMAs Moone, B, A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, one of His Royal Hiphness's Domestic Chaplains.
The Rev. Mr. Trelwall, to the Vicarage of Ovey, Bucks. The Lonn Chancellor has presented the Rev. Mr. Benson, son
of the late Rev. John Benson, of St. Helen's, Cockermouth, to a
valuable living in Essex. The Rev. Thomas Fallowfikit, M.A., Curate of Hebron, near Morpeth.
Patron, Rector of Bothall.
 and Vicar of Tottington (Patrons, Governors of Cligwell
UNIVERSITY INTLLLIGENCE.
Oxporn, Nov. 5.-On Thursday the following degrees were con

 Onthe same day the following gentlemen were clected Fellows of
Onthe the
All Souls' College. Thomas Jyke Acland, Gent. Con. of Ch. Ch.;
Ilon. Robert Liddell, B.A. of Ch. Ch.; Henry J)enison, Student of Portman.; Commoner of, Bh. Ch.; Walter Wrottealey, Commoner of
Ch. Ch., and Francis Leyborne Popham, Commoner of University


 its author to receive lool.
The select preacher to whom the Sundlay afternoon turns at Saint
Marys chureh are assikned for the present monh, is the Rev. C $u$ se
 MISCELLANEOUS.
Ornination.-On Friday the Bishop of Cloyne held an Ordination,
when John Russell, Joseph Keating, William Okle, J. Hill, Henry

 cultivatod by then for the benefit of their la milies.
LAMPETERCOLIEGE.-The following prizes have been lately awarded LaserEr College.- The following prizes have been latel y awarded
in S. Wavid's College. Lampeter:-For the best English Essay, to
Rev. Wm Harrips, Curate of Llandawk; for the beat Latin EEsey,
to Rev. Wm. Hughes, of Eglusyswrw; for the best Welsh Essay, to to Rev. Wm. Hughes, of Eglusyswrw; for the best Welsh Essay, to
Rev. Ewan Morkan, Curate of St. Aban's, Tyglyn ; for the best
Ielirew Examination, to Rev. Wm. Harries, Curate of Llandawk.
Cossecratios or Christ Chapel, Downent. This ceremony Consecration of Christ Chapel, Downend. -This ceremony
took place on Friday se'night. The interest excited by the occasion
drew together a larke assemblage from the surrounding neighbourdrew together a large assemblage from the surrounding neikhbour-
hood, by whom, and by a numerouss body of clerg, \&c. the Bishop of
Bristo was received on his arrival at Downend, at the house of the Minister of the parish. At the church the usual prayers were read
by the Rev. Roberr BroDI, M.A. and a sermon preached by
his Lordship concluded the ceremony. The utmost order and decorum prevailed throughout the proceedinks. A collection, to con-
plete the fund for the building of the clapel, way made after the
seimon, which anounted to nearly 901 . The internal fitting up of the sermon, which announted to nearly 901 . The internal fitting up of the
chapel is most commodious. It contains 1,024 sittings, of which 77
are open to the

 cjples of the Established Church, held their meating at St. Martin's
Vetry room ; there were present the Archbishop of CANTERBury
the Bishop of LonDon, Archdeacon Port, \&cc. The schools of 28 places were received into union with the Society, and grants of money were voted towards erecting, enlarging, and fitting up of school-rooms The Late Arehbigsop of Dueur-Dr Mage
 eminent scholars who have issued from that Uni versity, owed nothing
to the addantages of fortune or fanily - but every thing, under the
blessing of Providence, to his own talenta and industry, encouraged

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advanced in by the publication of this work. Dr. Magez was crated Bishop of Raphoe, and in 1822 was translated to the See of King's Collsege. The Rev. Mr. OrTRER's, opening Address to the
Students of the Higher Department of King's College, was given on Friday the 21st ultimo. The Principal was most attentively heard, and his earnest appeals to the hearts and understandings of his houndest and most reverend silence. The Rev. Gentleman exerted
cuery effort to conver cvery effort to convey the true meaning of his reasoning to thoee who
were assembled to hear hin, and he must have felt indescribable . How earnestly did he exhort the medical students to persevere in a Christian course !-and hon
beautifully and pathetically did he picture the bedeide of a dying
patient, attended by his medical adviser, administering, at the same patient, attended by his medical adviser, administering, one decided principle of faith and for youth ought always to have and so dignified as that received by the faithful adherente to the
Articles of the Church of England? Articles of the Church of England
On Sunday, the 23d October
On Sunday, the 23d October, a sermon was preached in the Churoh
of the Oratoire, of Paris, by the Rev. HENRY II. Luscombe, B.A. of
Clare Hall, Cambridge. on behalf of the British Charitable Fund for the relief of distressed British subjecta, when a collection was made
which, from the very effective and impressive nature whicl, from the very effective and impressive nature of the preacheris
discourse, was one of the best since the committee's institution, its amnount was 761. . 7s. .d. The The congregation assembled on this occa-
sion amounted to above a thousand persons.

 $2 \times 2=2$ $=2=\mathrm{Mavaw}$ that' Mr. Pitman's work hdd fair to supply the deficiency which has lieen so much
regretted."-Quarterly Theoligical Revtlew.
A Second Edition of the First Course is just published, sanes size and price as

 $\pm 2=425=2$
 an

 $\pm 2 \mathrm{Zavavanz}$ $=2=2=2=5$ -
ally is accurate and cumplete account of Modern Italy."-Asiatic Journal,
May; 1831.
The MODERN TRAVELLERL; a Description, Geographical, Historical, and
Tnpographical, of the various Countries of the Globe, in thirty volumes, price

 $2 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{Za}$ ser's Magazluc, Aurust, 1831. Primed for James Duncan, 37. Paternoater. row.
DUNCAN having purchased the whole remainng Copies of tipe numprmen-
tioned valualle $W$ orks, is enabled to offer them tor a limited time at the low DATONIS OPERA OMNIA; recensuit et Commentariis
 et Timail Lexicon Vocum Platonicaruma, In eleven vols 8vo. price 71.148 , or
large paper, ruyal 8 vo. (of which only 150 copies are printed), price $£ 11$ ils.










Alsp mar b, had, unform with the above,
SCHLEUSNEER'S $1: \times$ XICON to the NE $W$ 'EESTAMENT, in 2 vers thick ols. svo price 31, now wffred for 11. Sts.
To be lad of James Duncan, 37 , Paternoster-row ; and the Booksellers of Oy.
ord and Cambridget

## LATEST NEWS

The Consol Market was rather buoyant during the week, but the
he Consol Market was rather buoyant during the week, but the
terday they fell to 821 for the Account.
day has been a close holiday at the Stock Exchange, and few
ape
Pains nominally, as before stated.
Frothing of the slightest importance has been done in the Foreign
Russian Bonds are 981 to 99 .
az Cholera.- Considerable anxiety has existed in the metropo-
 Mart that the cholera bad appeared at Sunderland. The following
Zaportant communications, which we extract from the Standard of
not might, will, we doubt not, in a great measure relieve the public ot might, will, we doubt not, in a great measure relieve the public of any very serious apprehensions, and shew that far less fear
math upon the subject in the neighbourhood of Sunderland than in
The following is the official Report of he Board of Health
 -Sir-l am directed by a general meeting of the Board of Health
thedimhed in this town, to report to you, for the information of the
on d London, that no case of cholera has occurred since the reore which was last transmitted to you, and that the town remains
onepally heathy. I have much satisfaction in making the present
G. ROBINSON. - Sunderland, Nov. 3, 1831. Chairman of the General
We. Seymour, M.D., Secretary to the Board of Health.'
We Save been very active in our inquiries respecting the We have been very active in our inquiries respecting the cholera
Biserderland, and are gratified in being enabled to state that the
Storsfirom the merchants there make scarcely any mention of it, nears from the merchants there make scarcely any mention of it,
mother, some go so far as to doubt whether the cases really were
opera, it being thought that the disease which, had displayed itself He Sunderland and Newcastle was typhus." Wee have spoken with a gentleman this morning, who has a
Wow er at South Shield, which is seven miles from Sunderland. He
 monition, otherwise it must have been known at that short dis-
to mere whence coaches proceed tivice a day to Sunderland. He re-

M appears that no great alarm has been excited at Sunderland prone deaths on Tuesday; and this will account for the sunlight menonset this, to dis all-engrossing topic, in the communications re-
ie The following brief communication is of very great importance, ant will go far to tranquillize the public mind:- Deptford, Sunderland, Nov. 3, 1831.
We are all in alarm about the cholera morlus, but medical gen-
omen tell me that we have no more cholera or other sickness than Women tell me that we have no more cholera or other sickness than
webare every fall, and they do not think there is any cause of alarm.
apron Philip Ling, Esq. - Fo om Mess rs. John Pixie and Cain.

 Wee learn that all the colliers from Sunderland have been stopped
at the Wore. Coals have risen los. per chaldron. A momerous meeting was held at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol,

- Th wrsday, for the purpose of memorializing the Government to
 unariinously, and a Committee of twelve appointed to carry it into
Tint.
The erizens weresworr in yesterday in great numbers at Guildhall,
The citizens were sworn in yesterday in great numbers at Guildhall,
Special constables, to preserve the peace of the City on Monday. Dotinks were also held in the various parishes of the Metropolis for
Her me purpose. It was, however, reported last night that the Imevimy was postponed, Thursday, a destructive explosion of gas ocdurras at the extensive wine vaults of Mr. Gray expiate at the corner
arempridge-road, Mile-end. A man had been at work at the pipes haeporce having been newly painted had fern at work at the pipes up, and during his
nonpersons, there had been some escape of gas. Mra. Gray was at fer jer spring at the time of the explosion, which was tremendously
Jump, and though a thousand fraginents of various descriptions flew Jump, and though a thousand fragments of various descriptions flew
stump int all directions, fortunately neither she nor the other persons Foremen suffered any bodily injury. The damage done is estimated Ye regret to perceive, by the Provincial Papers, that several fires,
apmanits' the work of incendiaries. have taken place in Kent. Lin. apmently the work of incendiaries, have taken place in Kent. Lin.
onobire, and Norfolk. In the lat county not less than five incranes have occurred at Great Melton, The at Great Withingham. The property destroyed was
ondunaively corn and other farm produce.

Withed under the Authority of the Lords of His Majesty's Mot Honourable
Pr APERS relating to the Disease called CHOLERA SPASMO-
HYP in INDA, now prevailing in the North of Europe. $A$ NEW
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 . Lu e Author of " Rank and


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 had cough, nd d last winier bad the gond fortune to procure some of your valua
be Cough, Mixture, and from which 1 found immediate relief, and have
 To $1 \mathrm{am}, \mathrm{Si}$, , jour obedient servant,





 forth be more than ever deserving the favour of the public. In Politics, a more
vigorous and systematic tone -in Literature, a more earnest and enlarged fattention to criticism-in Miscellaneous matter, a more careful selection of those
articles tint relate not only to the day, but to those toptcu of the day, the most
important and the most generally interesting -will, the Proprietors trust, form important and the most generally interesting - will, the Proprietors trust, form
those characteristics, by which the shall improve on the past, and hope for dis. tinction for the future
The November Numb
The November Number contains, among other interesting papers, Address to
the Public-- State or the Country How will the Peers be gained? by a Reforming Member of Parllament-The'rempror of the House of Commons, by a Merouber in
five Parliaments-The Cholera Disarmed-Sucietv-Why may we biome

 and Adi:inistrallon-The Darby Pestival-The Annuals -Monthly Connuentary
on, Men And Things-J,urnallsm: the People's Secret -The Actress Countesses


Henry Cobain and Richard Bentley. New Burlligton-stret.
TILE UNITED SERVVEE JOURAL, and NAVAL and For the lat of NOVEMBER, contains the following interesting Articles :-1. On
the Maritime Population of he British Emprire-2. Promotion -3. The Bounty
 War (continue d)-1. The Services of Lord de Saumarez-11. Recollections of a
Sea Life, by a fidel
 and Military: A Resurrection; The Action of Benevento, and Capture of Gene.
rail Le Fere: Colonel John Caners, \&c \&e.-Goneral Correspondence: Lord



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 recent Account of the Christian Missions in the South Sea leland. By C. S.
Stewart, A.M. Chaplain in the United States Nary.


MI II




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the unprecedented
 superb Dresses, Pelisses, Opera Cloaks, Furn, \&c., with a Gallery Two Hundred
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British, French, and Italian Velvets, $\ddot{\text { very }}$ cheap.
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Fast coloured Printed Furnitures at the same low prices.
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Excellent
The 10 and 12 qr i. wide
Russia
Linen Duatelling
Dusters, each
Linen Dusters, each
Strong check ditto













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 Wimpole-street Cavend that any other house in London. - WM. TA YLLER, $\bar{z}$, SUPERIOR GENUTNE WINE


CHAMPAGNE, C3S, in in ported

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304
159 od
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dito
 CHARLES WRIGHT,

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| TO WEST I I DIANS Resident in in ENGIAND.-A Genternan |
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| It requepted that nny Oentloman, whose rre thin may reach, having any |
| er (poet naid) didireased to M. B ., |
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acquisition to the chamber, being particiularly safe, certain, and may be regulated
to burn from 1 to 24 hours as required; its portability renders. the bed candle
supperfluous; and, as a lixht to conrey about the house, merits universal adoption.
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PDUTARCH'S LIVES, Trans iated by Lanchorne. Vol. I.



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CHOLERA - In the LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE, of



## C HOLERA.-The MEDICAL GAZETTE of Nov, I2 (with an










 Olineon's inn-J. HUN

## FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

 De Ens. Wy norcl. vice Wilisamsen.

 H. Hickman, Deronehire pankrep EdTS.






 BODLOGNESUR-MER.

 1rom Enkland shall not he recerived in the port of Boulogne unless
they are furniiht with a liol of health. simned at every voake, and
shewing the sanitary state of the plice from which they take thei
tater




will be sent to a a azarirtto.
To Mr. Hamilun, Consul of His Britannic Majesty
at Boulogne.





 the contation had ceased in 1,001 places ; and had broken out in 12
others


 tion to the inner shutters. Wednesday morning a number of work-


 long reeidences in the Italian states.
TTe Commissionera appointed to superintend the division of coun-
ties notwishandins the rejection of tie Reform Bill, meet daily at
 attended the Board on Friday.
According to advices rom According to advices from St. Thomas's to the end of Sentember,
a very yerious revolt had broken out a ano the neproes at Tortol
who had demandect their liberty, and refused to work on the estates


 at St. Thomas's for protection, ,end a Danioh brig wasi immediatel
sent. It was understood a great many of the negroes had been made
prigeners.
Trom thom
保


 lars of a gerious dispute betwcen the Esiglish and Chinese Governments, whith has casced a great eensation among the merchants
connected with our trade in that quarter. It appears hat for some
time connected with our trade in that quarter. It appears that lor some
time the conduct ot the Canton Goverment had benen such as to
convince the Committee that a rupture wws inevitable. A Hong convince the Committee that a rupture was inevitable. A Hong
mercliant, whose only crime was a
Encratiorous connection with the died.- On the t2et of May things proceeded to extremities. Their
Excellencie the Excellencies the Foo Youen and the Hoppo, witt a larke body of
armed Attendants, forcibly entered the British factory, broke open tiee gate, insulted the picture of the King, and committed various
other uthages.-On the 2lat of May the secritary to the Select
Committee delivered the keys of the Company's premises to the esed to the Foo Youen, and C

## 

 security while it remains exposed to them. They do, therelore, as reiresentatives

The Canton Gazette Extraordinary, of the 26 of of May, has the
olllowing statem.ent relative to the above - The acts complained of are the seizure, close imprisonment, and subsequent death of a Hong
merchant, whose alieged crime was traitorous intercourse with the merchant, whose alieged crime was traitorous intercourse with the
Enklish; this individual having held only commercial intercourse in which he acted with uprightness and honesty; an attack was made on the Britigh Factory in Canton by Foo Youen and Hoppo, with
armed hatendants, accompanied with threats to the Hong merchants, indignities of various sorts, and wanton destruction of property; and the refusal of the authorities at Canton to give redress for these vio-
lent proceedings, together with a proclamation, accompanied by a lent proceedillgs together with a proclamation, accompanied by a
threat, that slouid foreikners decline submitting to the commands of The Select Committee, after representing these matters, publicly
state that they will iumediately communicate the state of aftairs to f the E at India Directors mdd t an xisting state of affiairs
sail on the lst of Juis
A meting of the Canton merchants (British residents) was held on
he 30ch of May, at which they adopted strong resolutions on this nik resolution is sa follows:- . Than
 Great Britain wishes to reatain any bente ticial mommercial iniercourse
Great coure with this empire, since Captain Waddell with a kinkle merclan
 sistance, and even acts of violence, have alway succeeded in "rro-
ducing a spirit of conciliation, while tame.bulmiesion has only had he effect of inducing sumpron
Cholera Monbus.- We are happy to add our testimony to that of
many Noblemen and Gentlemen who have already provided themelves, as nin antidote to the atove drendful malaty, with the Coin-
berumere Frock and $G$ reat Coat, now 50 celebrated for their lishltneng, warnth and contort, possesssing the properties of exhilifating the eavy and clumsy coats. Flet ther, the celebrated Army Clo hier, of Neiv Baskruri Court-The appointments in the New Bankrupt Cross and Pell, and Mr. Erikine.-COMMIssIoners. Mesars. Fonblangue, Evan, Holroyd. Nerivale. . . F. Willians, Mesd Fane.
Reqisrans Serjeant E. Lawes and Mr. Kichardoon. - The Court is We lament to state that the atrocities of incendiarism are spreadinf in every dirrection. The conintry papers are filled with account
of ntacks and premises fred, while in allmost all cases the diabolical


 has pictured liim under every aypect and circumstance of his multi-
arivus career both public ald privatr- in the clair of council and The seclusion of his study in the depthy of consultation with the the
acute end imperiont Elizzbeth; and amid the amusement of lis






 was this:-Two or more went together and marked the birds pan the perches; one thot, and left the bird to be picked dp by the othier
and then he went on to the next warked birde and fev were mised
in this way. A dark quiet night was that generally selected by the in this way. A dark quiet night was that generally selected by the
poochers or thie o operations.
On Wednestay last an inguest was held at Baylham, Suffolk, on the body ol Eleatior, wife or Mr. Charles Hammond, a pergon of very
respectable sation. It appeard that the deceased was passionate
and piven to drimking.

 not induce her to leave. At length her husband carried her in.
Soon after bie had been in ond had sat down hy the window, he
took a hall-pint mung andswent into the dairy. Her huwband's. bro
 tow by the window. Her husband took his pipe and sat down by
the fire, and she came up nd struck him several times; after which
she took up a prayer-book and read to ser a
 into bed, when she ran olown stairs, having put out the cand toes.
When the huaband and Wm. Hammond (the brother) went dow stairs, which was amost immediately, she was sitting by the fire
they ingisted uoon her going up, wilich she did, und threw heiself pon the bed side carpet, but atterwards got into bed with her clothee
 however, was sent for, and arrived between twelve and one. At four
$O^{\prime}$ clock she died. The evidence on the inquest disclosed that she
 rant for the interment of the body that night, under the provisions A fellow, during the past week has managed to pick up a good
living at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, by vending Cb .

© The City, we rejoice to shy, remains quiet, and business, which for
some days was wholly sumpended, is graduall beink resumed. The
spergetic sad system energetic wand systematic measiures sulopted by all the respectable necessary, any further attack on the part of the revolut gether with the fact of troops and artillery being near at hand, will
do much to restore confidence. The following are the verd.


 identifie
Return of the killed and wounded, as far as at present ascertained
Burnt. $6 ;$ shot. 2 ; excessive drinking, 2 ; sword-cuts, 2 ;
Wotal Burnt. $6 ;$ shot. $2 ;$ excessive drinkink, 2 ; sword-cuts, 2 ; total, 12 -
Wounded and injured from shots, 10 ; sword cuts, 48; excessive drinking.2.; other causes, 3 ; total 94 ;- The wounded are ingenenere
doing well. No female was wounded by the military, nor child under
in
 The city prison (or Nempate) was erected about 14 years
expence of near 50,000 . The rate levicd to def this gaol was considered a great grie vance by the cost of building only of rebuilding this gaol, will now have to meet the expence, not the dreadful devastation committed on private property.
BrisioL, Nov. 10 .-A considerable sensation was excited this
morning among all orders and degrees of our merchants and tater morning among al orraere and degrees of our merchanes and trades-
men tyy the reply of Lord Althorp to our Memorial praving tigntion. It was enclosed in a letter from our Member, Mr. Protheroe of which the following is an extract. It it addressed to James cuan-
ningham, Esq., the Chairman of the Meeting, dated Gaddesden, which Dear Sir-I have the honour to enclose a note from Lord Althorp, Which has just reached me by express from London. I regret that it
should contain nothing of the satistactory intellivence I had given you reason to anticiinate, and which hisis Lordshii did not give me
reason to expect would be so dependent on Lord Melborne sence. - I appect 8 ,
The $\begin{aligned} & \text { ollowing }\end{aligned}$,
"Mydear 1 I mentioned the aubject of a Com misvion of Inquiry being sent to
Brisol, but Lord Melbourne being absent trom indisposition, we did not think we could come w, nny decision upon it.- Y Yur's most truly,
"To E. Protheroe, Esq."
In Mr. Burke's new Dictionary of the Extinct, Dormant, and Suspended Peerages, just pullifiled, are embodied some of the most
curious epirodes of exalted personal aclievement ind adventure that are to be found in the annals of the country; as will be seen pirils of Leicestere, enbracink the thrice noble names of Sir Pbilip Sydnes, the flower of knikhthood and poetry, and Alyernon, the
patriot-of the Herberts, Barons of Cherbury, includink especially the remark:abie man in whose peryon that family was first ennobled -
of the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norrolk, illustrating intermediately解 Huced -of the enterprising Barons Seagrave, with the continuance of
their line down to Earl Berkeley of Knollys, Earl of Banbury comprising the main details of the cel ebrated Batbury Peerrage Case,
which
and time employed the powers of Romilly, Eldin, and Estrine-of the
Berties. Dukes on
Rncaster. under which head is inserted a quaint of Queen Mary. \&c. . cescribing a series of adventures in the time chargeon Tuesday in tlie Insol vent as a l labourer, applied for his disHe Attributed his insolvency to his having held the office of Mayor ments of which had averaged about 455.0 per annum. The validity of Last week, during the catcling of bucks, for the seasen, in lindon Park, two of the horssenen, being in full gallop in opposite
irections, rode against each other, by which Imms, a gamekeeper o the Earl of Onslow, was th
 Theapside, were totaly destroyed by fire on Thursay eveniug
The loss is estimated at from 8, ,ovol. to 10, ,ooo. by a hackriep-coach whilet

 erin


 lie ran upol the pavempett, and knurked down a Mr. A.kinson,
timber merchant, Wandswoith, who was so nuch injured about the read that the was takn iminediately to Guy's Hosp tai on a aputter;
four others, there children and a young man, beink convered in like manner to st. Thomat's Hoospital, one of the chitren with a come
pound rracture of the leg, aud the others dread
dilly bruised from the
 Mvstranous CIncumstarce.-The Manchaster and Delph arrier
delivereda a parcel on Thursday, addressed to Itannali Boiden, at the
 of the cakes, and immofiately becane sicick. Medicicl asisitance whil
called in, and three of them were rescued from danker, but Mrs. Hallo
 mystery is undergoing examination, but nothing
lead to discovery by whion the parcel was sent.
On Wednesday, at Berwick, while two wom
 them. The younger being unable to witious accident to the eldere of

 by the fall. she he was preetidiy revilieved from her perilous situation,
and carried in the carpet (which had been both the instrument and
the cell

 When arrangements were nearly completed under his ingpection
Ceptain Primrose, of the 73 d Regiment, lately returned home iod by two or three seamen, and, as we are informed a brother of
 Primrose swam to a rock about twenty yarde a away frot ime whent
reached the rock in safety, and remained on it for a ahor time



Earl Digbyv. Honard. -This bill was filed by Earl Digby y the per-
. sona reforesent, who was the executor of the late Charles Duke of
the defle
Noriolk to compl Norfolk, to compel him to pay up cerriain arrears of coneiderable
amount (about tu0.0001) which were due to her from the late Duke of year, which had been settled on her at the period of her marriaze.
The late Duchess, whose maiden names were Frances Fitzroy Scudamore, wae, previous to her marriake with the late Duke, in 1771 ,
popsefsed of considerable eatates. clie ffy situate in the connt of
Hereford, the annual ine Hereford, deannal incnme of which (amounting to 16,000.). she
 to form a separate eetate for her sole use and benefir, as her private pocket moncy. A few years after their marriage the Duch ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ s y came
a lunatic, and remained up to the time of the death of the late Duke and down to the period of her own demise, in that lamentable state,
of mind. Atter the death of the Duke a Commission of Lunacy was sued out ngainst the Duchess, and the Jury found that she had deen in 1817. Her separate estate had been with held from her, and it was the olject of this bill to recover those arrears from the personal ree.
presentatives of the late Duke. and which they had no rikht whatever presentatives ot the late Puke and which they had no ripht whatever
to withhold from ter. The Ticc.-Chancellor decreed hhat the per-
sonal representatives of the Duchess were entitled to all the arrears of pin-mone

## RIOTOUS ASSEMBLAGES.

A radical meeting of what is termed the "working classes" was to have been held at White Conduit house on Monday laat. Happily the lesson which has recently been taught at Bristol by melancholy experience was not thrown away; and so imposing a orree was col-
lected in the iminediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, and on all points liable to be attacked, that there was no riocou and mblase, nor any weapon used more formidable than a litt
against any person guilty of wearing a decent coat.
There was a riot at Worcester yesterday week. A Reform meeting tate the Bristoliann. After a good deal of forbearance on the part of the authorities, two men were taken into coustoarty and sent top oprison.
This nide the tnob more clamorous; they demanded the liberation of their fellows, and the Mayor was, so weak as to comply. As soon
as the men joined their companions the whole became morce annoying and threat $n$ ning; they at last proceded to overt act, and were dispersed by the military, the scampered of to the alleys and passayes, showerrd dtones on the tropors but no great harm was done. Fifteen
of the oflenders were captured. There was also a slisht commotion at Preston on Monday hast. A
few hundred men assentede. and marched about with n

 they released two prisoners, hurnt the papers and books they found
in the place, and destroved the furniture. They then proceeded to a larse fuctory near the House of Correction, where they broke oppn next returned to the prison, opposite which the whole mobassembled
but did not venture any further attack Their last exploit was to a certain hill near the town, where they passed resolutions similar to
those intended to have been andoted in London.
A dond A disturbance took place in Coventry on Monday afternoon, which
remulted in the demonilition of rome machinery and the burnin of a
factory belonking to Mr. Woodhouse. A reduction of wages was the
An Address from a number of Bankers, Merchante, and Manufac-
turers of Clayow has been transmitted for presentation to lis
Mas Majisty, "stronkly deprecating any, attempt to revive the Reform
Bill rejected by the House of Lords." Sir Charles We therell did not proceed to Bristol without first con-
sultinin the Hoine Secretary upon the subject, and whose sanction he ohtained.
By an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 15th
ult, is is proided. that upon any credible person making oath that
tumult is arpretended two tumult is aprothended, two uron any credibe persen making outh that 6o many householders, or other persons, as they shall think proper
for the propervation ot the peace, to whom an oath, recited in the
act sliall be administered. Persons refueing to take the oath, or
Aet

 others to do so, are liable to 2011 . penalty or imprisonment. Consta-
bles under this Act may act in an anjoining county. Juntice may
order the constables a reasonable allowance for their trouble and loss Ossific.rrion,-A antive of the Isle of Man has lately, by a rare
but most rapid process, becone one continuous bone thr,
 cimen of reneral oseifcation of the joints living. John Hunter pave
100 guineas lor a skeletun, in whlich a similar process had takeu place.


 Sunipweck.--The following instance of praiseworthy conduct, in
endeavourink to save the crew of a shipwreclied vessel, is worthy of




 struction., This happonily rexcued two of the men froin inevitable de, cook, and one seaman, were drowned.;
Another case of Burkinus has bern uader the consideration of Another case of Burking has bren under the consideration of a
Coroner's ingest during her week, but we regret to tate the exi-
dence adduced was not sufficient to bring the deed home to the vile



 In a amall town of Prance there is to find them dead or alive.
 the curtain is dropped. The old kentleman then inquires "Are they

 from 7 in the mound sit upon the parapet of the Pont aux Choux ,
he
 by his side to inform those that pats that he is not making faces at


 Daws, was discovered to be on fire in several placez, and was irely conaumed before the arrival of an engine from Guilford.
appenced to have been iknited by ofeme preparation, throut far into
ferick contained the produce of twenty-two acres, and was welli insured $i$ the County Fire Office, which hlas olfierded a, reward of one hundret

 Gom the town, was discovered to be on firc by a party of the Coast
 greatest exertions madine to reductuct the fire. but unh happily without
effect. A reward ol tool. has been offered for the apprthension of tie perpetrator of this diabolical outrage, and notwithstanding the
vigiance ao the police, hey liave not hitherto discovered the oftenders.-Hampshize Cl/kronicle.
About midnight on Wednesday a large rick of clover hay, standing
 nunication with ome adjacent whear ricks fortunately prevented.ct of an incendiary, for whose apprehension a liberal reward will be paid. - Hampshire Chronicle.
On Friday the best bed -room in the house of the Rev. Mr. Rankin. Brislington, near Bristo, was hapiny koen nuder without ine of an incendiary
About four o'clock on Monday morning a wheat rick, the property
of Mr. Mile, of Maddinton near Salisbury, was set on tire by ary. - Salisbury Journal.
We stop the press to announce that a most alarming account has
just reached uo of some incendiary fries having taken place near
Newport. ewport. A commercial genteeman who left that town yester alarm of fire ; and he says the inhabitante were parading the streets the whole nipht. Being of a tinid disposition, and unacquainted
with the neightiourliood, he gnt up early and came off for Monnouth with the neighthourhood, he gnt up early and came off for Monmouth,
without ascertaining the particulars. He He thderstood that -ome tracks corn and part or a farm house had been burnt. He saw the reflec-
 even and eigl of the wind, and there being no water within a mile of it. Great numbers of persons from all parts of the neighbourhood were present.
but their assiotance was, under the circumstances above stated, perrom any other property of an infammable nature. The neighbourMr. Broore's propert, t , as he bears an universal character for hind ness
and liberality to his dependents. Durink the fire oome lights, appa-
 port was we cannot tell. but they had a ye nearer. What the pur
On Wediesday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, a fire
roke out in a whineat stack upon the premises of Mr. Geo. Bailey, broke out in a wheat Natek upon the premimes or Mr. Geo. Bailey,
Great Witchinhan. It cuntined the produce or sixten acres
virat, and there is no doubt that it was fired by an incendiary. LATE FIREs NEAR WHTCCURCCI-W We liave much satisfaction in arde since the date of our last pubbicationn, dwischosures have been hat the parties concerned in setting fire to the premises and property
lich during the last twelve months have been destro po per Which during the last twelve months have been destroysd by ind
cendiuries in the neighbourhood of Whitchurch, in this county, will ment due to their numerous and cnormous offences agsinst societ and danainst individuals. The majority of the parties are now in cus-
tody.-Salop.Jour.

## POLICE.

Manvifbone.-Special Constables.- Some of the inhabitant housekeepers ${ }^{\text {who had recently been sworn into the oftice of consta- }}$ bles for Marylebone, applied to know what remulieration they were orevive in consequence of being taken from the orir occupations, to
serve in his Maiesty
name. $M$. Rawlinson expressed hiss surprise such an application, and thoupht eane rather too early. There
was a provision for some compensation, by applying to the MakivRawlinson, and offered to resign his official staff into his hands.
 inson! What! for a day or two ? Look at the Act, and you will find hat you are not at liberty to resign your stafl whenever you plesese.
At Marllorough-street Police-office, on Monday last, Lewis Flanahe, wirnlows or the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley Honse, on the
2th of October tast. The principal witneeses were the Marquis of
 tinding who pelted; be spoke to several of those who repeatedly threw, and shortly after fode to a spot where some loose atones had the south-west side, which the mob immediately attacked. The defendant said he was not tuilty; he would rather defend a nothe-
man't houre than injure it. The Learned Gentleman was bound over
co appear at the Sessions.

The equestrinn statue of King George the Fourth, by Chantrey,
for which a pedestal is now beink erected in George-street, was landed

 quat importance to the above description of persons hast just ber
decided in the Court of Kings Bench. In December last, a laily named Kent was staying at an In in Brighton, kept by a person,
named Shuck ard, and areticule, containing bank-nots to the amount
6ol of 601. , having been tolen from her bed-rooon, an action was brought
gaxaint the landlord of the house, which cane on for trial at the !nst Gazelee, found a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant applied to the Court to set aside the verdict, on the ground that the property
stolen was in the exclusive care of the plaintif hergelf, and that,
consequently, he was not responsible for it. Lord Tenterden (with whom the other Judges concurred) decided that the verdict could or the safety of all property helongin, tophis guests.
house-keeper in Cow-cross-utreet, West Smith field, was diiscovered
by the Police Constales on duty to be on fire. The flames,
by her a liaker, which, in a fow minutes, was next house, in one occupied by
blaze oflife. buildings and population, was now very, great. In a short time, he spot, and their exertions, with plenty of water, conined the fire to the two houses mentioned, which are reduced to ruins. The two efire four o'clock iot in the morning. We regret to state that several
errons perished in the flames. Six bodies were dug out of the ruins ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{p}$ Friday
At the late fire at Mr. Roberts's in Gray's Inn-lane, it was at first flames; but we are happy to say they were carried out of the house in safety. One person, however, unfortunately perished, and the
iremen were buily employed during the whole of the morning digKing the ruins. Abomp halfo pastone they discovered the remains of
Robert Clay, a tinman, who lodged in Bishop's-court. He presented a horrid spectacle, and was conveyed to the Workhouse for the Coroners of which wo satisfactory information could be given, the Jury
fre,
retured a verdict of 4 . Accidental Death."

## 

 Tie Premium4 received numually, are to ve accunulated by the Directora of

 Premiums, to be aillywed in ninntement of their Premitms lor he




IDED MoHN LataEnce, Seo.
 C bULERA MORBUSI, or any Infections fever, will be privented









 warded to any part or the Country, or to the Continent, bry fending e renittance










 OWLAND'SODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFIICE, recom-












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 preparation which has breen used duriug a arractice of minny years with most de-



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## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, November 13.

How soon, how truly are our anticipations realized, and how justly did CobseTt write when he described the heart
less cowardice of the modern Jack STraws-how well we knew that six weeks would not elapse, after Lord GREY and his myrmidons had thrown themselves into the arms of the
revolutionists, before his prond Lordship would he either revolutionists, before his proud Lordship would he either
ashamed of, or atarmed at, the degrading coalition. The moment is come which we so confidently expected; and after debasing himself by entering into treaties with them, which we have elsewhere described-after the hmiliation of Lord
Mébourne-all cansed and brought about by the idiotic etter of Lord john kusselu in reply to the Birmingham fellows, and having paraded artillery, and cavairy, and fellows, and having paraded artillery, and cavary, and
infantry, and police, to try the present courtly game of alternately frightening and flattering-we find the Times newspaper-the organ of Ministers-whose directions for newspaper--
rioting we orgs week published -whose efforts to excite the people to mischief have been incessant, and whose earnest
endeavours to organize a popular rising, have been unremit-ting;-we find, we say, this very Times newspaper-having, temporizing softness of Ministers, produced exactly what proposed to produce-now turning round upon its unfortupropes dupes, and denouncing, in terms of sanguinary ven-
neance, the dehuded Radicals, whose spirit of mischicf it has geance, the dehude
Would anybody who did not know the faction and its
ricks and shifts and who has been in the habit of reading tricks and shifts, and who has been in the habit of reading three months, helicve that the following tirade against the PEOPLE actually appears in that honourrable, upright jour-
nal of last Monday-If we had it not here before us, we could nal of last Monday-If we had it not here before us, we could
not give credit to it. The Times says, speaking of the not gives
Trandes-
"For one body of men, marking themstlves out from the while
peoppe by a badke or name, and that determined by a particular
employment, whichit the inay be enkazed in to.






 mikht fintive no ioin
mohat a pretty scieme l!

Very pretty, we admit-but the scheme is neither more nor less than one actually recommended, day after day, by
the Times itself, even to the very description of bludgeen to be arlopted; and as to calling the resolutions of the Trades which recommend the aholition of all hereditary honours and which recommend the aholition of all hereditary honours and
distinctions a precious cutalogue, the Times has, over and over again, told us that the Peerage was useless- that it
would be abolished; and as for all the et cefera of vote by woullot and universal sulfrage, so far from attacking them ats it does at present, the Times has continually advocated the Reform measure, not only as admirable in itself, but as lead-
ing to the very results which it now ridicules the working classes for expecting it to produce.

The truth is, the infatuated Lord Grey is now trying to "shut the door"-but he will try in rain-the people are
excited; they have been cheated and tricked by promises excited; they have been cheited and ricked by promises
made by the Whigs when out of power, and when they never
expected to be in pouer, and liable to be called upo to fulfil expected to be in poerer, and hiable to be called upon of that
those promises: the second stage of Lord Grey career has arrived-he is terrified and ashamed, and he hopes to krep the country quiet by setting his emissaries to work to cry
down the feelings and opinions his own conduct has pro-duced-but he will try in vain-not even the debasement and degradation to which he has brought the Government when he permitted the Secretary of State for the IIome Department to negociate and treat with the ringleaders of a the wealiness and insincerity which have characterised his Government are hecoming apparent, and while hic is endeaGoverngent to talk away the plunderers, and murderers. and
vouring burners, whom he has enlisted into the great cause of keep-
ing him in office, the mass of the country who have anything to lose will rally and conerntrate themselves, and call for an efficient Ministry, who, while they shall be ready fairly and freely to listen to and maintain the claims of the PEOPLE, will never condescend to betray the poor and needy, by first
leading them to demand forcibly. stiat must end in their own ruin, and then, turning the whole force of the Government ind its press against them, to stifie the cries which their own
influevce
to excite.
Lerd Grey and his Ministry must go-the country has a right to be heard, and will be heard. Lord Grey has conthe People-the the KiNG pack the Pariament, and excite the Parliament he does not want to meet, and the PEOPLE says, meant to do them any good-the REFORM BILL was at first meant to be lost. aud, as Lord Althorp stated in the House of Commons, if there had been a division on the first reading would have been lost; but when it was discovered that the Bill would be received and get into committee, what happened? - why every effort was made, in the teeth of common sense and consistency, to make it a Bill for transferring
power and influence from the Tories to the Whigs for the power and influence from the Tories to the Whigs, for the
purpose of raising one party at the expense of the other; but purpose of raising one party at the expense of the other; but as for the Prople- What earthy advantage could
PEople derive from this Bill of Lord John Russell's? The answer is, Nonf-And now that the Reformers have broken out into rebellion at Bristol, at Coventiy, a notringhan, and rarious other phaces, because the con-
summation of this useless measure lias been avoided, Lord GREY finds it necessary to let them to a great degree into the secret, and tell them, throngh the Times neispaper. what a set of ignoraut presuming fools and bensts they are and that he has taken care to have plenty of so!diers to ride
over them if they presume to say a word about the only sor ofer hemm hey presume the say a word about the only sort
of Ranted or cared for-namely, the Reform which is synonymous with REVOLUTION.
Never was Conntry so governed, never was Government so debased.-The Whigs, the natural enemies of the People have pretended to be their friends; they have fawned, and
courted, and truckled, and bribed; and now unhappy People are fools enough to believe them sincere they turn round upon them, and laugh at them, and threaten them.-All this we knew, all this we hare foretold; and in a few days more we should think the eyes of the King will be Mened, as those of the Country already are. If IIis and the state of his subject when the compare his own state the position of affairs at this moment, we think it would prove a very serviceable investigation.- Of one fact we venture to assure His Majesty, aud that not an unimportat
either-THings Cannot go on as they abe.
Is the Court Circular we see that a General Sir G. Cockrukn and Lieut-Colonel Grey (Scots Greys) have had Vorthumbrian, we have made or our minds to be inundated Northumbrian, we hare made up our minds to be inumdated
with them ; but the reception of General Sir $\mathbf{G}$. Cock in the King's closet we were not prepared for. We should be giad to know whether this genteman is the Captain or proceedings of $179 \%$.
If it should be the same person, we must say we think that see, might be better selected just at this crisis.
We have been questioned by sereral correspondents as to the cause of cur silence on the subject of Cholera-to those
persons we reply, that official directions for the canduct of persons we reply, that official directions for the conduct of
persons infected having been publislied, and the drugs and medicines named which it is right and proper to have in readiness in erery honse, it secmed quite superfluous to dis-
cuss the prohabilities of its irrival here, and extremely injuchss one pronabinties of itsirrivallere, and extremely inju-
dicions to excite apprehension, and create alarm, at the posible approach of a disease, the activity of whose influence is likely to be considerably increased by a predisposition to
terror and anxiety.
The case is now in a certain degree difercut-the Cholera is in England-and why is it in England? - because the most
culpable negligence has been unanifested by the Government
and its subordiuates- the ships which brougt the Che to Sunderland were permitted to sail up the river on hoth sides of which the town is built: and even now, when the
hlague is racing there, and resscls are warned off, and all Magne is raging there, and resses are wannen ond the shore, any man who pleases can put himself into a post-chaise or a order to London, without " let or hindrance
But the evil may be traced farther-Why was not al intercourse with the Baltic stopped long sime? To this question we reply, by asking another-Who is the Vice-Pre-Thomsov-and the Risht ? The Right Honourable Mr only left the countiag-house for the Council two days before he arrived at his present dignity; and moreover, the Right
IIonourable Mr. Thomson left his brother in the snid connting-house, both brothers having beco, until that period as one brother is actually at this moment, Russia merchants.
In uman nature is human nature even in THonsons-and the taking off the duty on bARILIA, and the omittine to prohibit Baltic proluce, may be only two proofs of fallibility to which all mortals are liable-be that as it may, here we
are, with the dreadful plague amongst us, and it has become are, with the dreadtur plague amongst us, and it has become
most important that every possible precaution should be taken to check its progress
Persomal cleanliness is of the first importance-frequent warml bateng ided most adrantageons-fruts and vegetables
should be avoided-let all the windows of all the rooms in houses be ppened at different periods of the day, so that cirrent on air may pass through. amphorated spirits of wine, opium and calomel, should preferred to any other diluted spirit.-Port wine drank in reference to any other-beer and cyder are to be shumned he body should be sponged with vinegar, after washing
To these precautionary measures add, the observance of ter regimen which has been found best to agree with the sto
These appear to be the generel
These appear to be the generally received directions, and depends upon the prudence of individuals, that carelessness or dislike of restraint, will not be permitted to interfere with their obserrance.
The Lord Mayor's Day was a flattish concern-the Lord Chancellor went, but Lord Grey did not, nor did Lordship happens to hold, thise absence is remarkable. The
shew of ladies was what it used to be, before we, luckily for
LADY KEX, piqued the Ministers into making their wives
and daughters attend. Her Ladyship has, however, made
two or three noble friends, who are likely to stick by her and keep all the rest away.
One joke only-and that, not meant for one-cast a ray of gaiety over the scene: A smartish-looking person at one of the tables was descanting on the determination of Miuisters to keep office at all hazards-"Depend upon it," said the mean to keep them are safe in their seats, ahat does that mean?: said a Common Councilman to his neighbour, nho like himself had overheard it-"Why, Sir," replied the other, "I believe mal gré means Lord GREy, and bon gre, and the compliment addinited to be perfectly just.
The lord Chancellor has given a living to a son of Mr. Thelwall-Just at this period, little marks of favour o persons who have been distinguished in various ways as Reformers? are very gratifying.
OUR West Indian possessions have long been gradually sinking under the influence of avarice, cant, ignorance and
wickedness-avarice on the part of East Indian proprietors, wickedness-avarice on the part of East Indian proprietors,
who have enlisted cant into their service, isuorance on the part of the Government at home, and wickeducss-sheer wickedness-on the part of those by whom the Gorernment are led; for let it be understood, that upon this particular Minestion the Tory Ministers were just as bat as the Whig tary submits to the dictation of subordinates not only prejuary submits to the dictation of subordinates not only preju-
diced in consequence of their ignorance, but interested in embarrassing the Occidental Colonies, by a mercenary auxiety for the welfare of certain others of vur possessions
Upon the kind heart and amiable feelings of Lord GodeRICH, there can be no doubt that the exaggerated tales of the Anti-slavery people have a great and powerful effect; and, by degrees, each succeeding Secretary becomes hardened, ex-officio, against the clains and sufferings of the Parliament he King, too, their old staunch advocate in Pariament, ie warm, uncompromising supporter of the
Slave Trade, itself, in all its vigour, the King sends for the agents of the different islands recently afflicted by hurricanes, and even weeps at the plain recital of the effects of the visiration, and promises them relief. We trust they may promit-but as we know how the written, as well as verba, much on the he pois to be derived from the mother country by the West India Colonies.
However, let that pass, for the moment-What we are now about to mention makes it appear that the triumph of the II ouourable East India Company and its double-faceed friends will not be so complete as they had hoped and auticipated.
It will be seen by an oflicial letter from Mr. Inviser, the Chairman seen by an oficial letter from Mr. Ansos.ese in revenge for some barbarity or mismana, thaent, have broken into the East India Company's factory, insulted the King"s picture, and set fire to the buildings-lin short, all commer Charming Government in all its departments!-The Teadriukers now will have to buy their Tea of America at any price ; and the Port-wine drinker another considerable France. These are all pleasing prosjects abroad,-would we could say that our domestic affairs offered anything in the shape of a set-off on the other side.
The Ministerial agents are indefatigable in circulating that lying paper, the " BLAcK LIst," and we are again called upon to print and rufute it in detail. We shall per-
haps do so; but if we do not, since the Reformers seem fond haps do so; but if we do not, since the Reformers seem fond
of distinctive colours, we may, in lien of it, favourour readers with a Grev List, which will be found to contaial all the ofices and all the cmoluments which are charged in the Black List to the accome of the Opposition.
The Lislon Gazette of the 2;th contains an acrount of the procession to the Palace of the Archlishop of PETRA,
to present his credentials, as A Abassador from his Uoliness the Pore, to lis Majesty the King of PonTEGA This the Pope, to his Majesty ore King of Portcial. Mins acknowledgement of Don MIGUEL by his Holiness soill, we suspect, very much change the aspect of his MAJES-
wis TY's enemies. The charge made against Don MIGUEL is, that he violated an oath, which he had taken to the Cliarter, the moment he assumed the Crown; but when the Roman their Don Miguel as the rightfell King of porth, ach-as he isthey may satisfy their religious scruples by assuing them-
selves, that if the Pope considered his Masest to have acted, hat if he Pope considered and that, as all thein plicical scruples hinge upon the same point, they can do no better than submit themselves to the rule of their legitimate Monarch, and abandon a wild scheme of revolution under his unnatural brother, for the sake of extablisthing a form of government which has cntirely in the case of that brother, and toppled him down from bis in the case of that brother, and toppled him down from his
imperial Throne to be the toad-eater of Lord Viscount Palimperial
MERSTON.
The amiversary of the birth of the King of portugal was cellebrated, with every mark of rejoicing, in Lisbon, on the 26 th of October.
There in no truth in the report that the Viscome d ASSE

## MARQUESS OF QUEENSBERRY

$W_{F}$ have received the following letter from the Marquess of Queensberrx, which we readily insert:- $\quad$, 6. 1831. Sir,-A letter having been published in your paper of tries day, stating, "that at the late election for the 隹 boroughs I declared the Reform Bilto, 1 beg you may, on rious to the best interests of the country,
my authority, contradict this statement in the most direct
most manner, as being entirely false.-I remain, sir, your obedient,

QUEENSBERR
There las been a nonsensical paragraph going about, alling upon the Bishop of London to say why he did not give the Archbishop of York's proxy to the Bishop of Cords. chesten, for the Reform division in the House of arch The answer to this absurd interrogatory is this- his puxy bishop desired the Bishop of London not to use his piry either way, if he, the Bislopp of LoNDoN, himsel,
vote: the melancholy death of the father of the Bisho vented his expressing his opinion upon the Bill, and,

Archbishop duly appreciated Dr. Blompiecn's filial grief
and duty, his Grace, by a sympathy quite curious in natural and duty, his Grace, by a sympathy quite curious in natural death of the father of the Bishop of LONDON, and thatalone, diminished the majority by two votes. Ass to sending the Archbishop's proxy to the Bishop of Chichestre, the
writer of the question should have known that one Peer can only hold one proxy, and that, as Dr. Maltby did hold that of the Bishop of Nor WICH, he could not have held that of the Bishop of LonDon; and that, except the orthodox MALTBY, there could not have been foind a Bishopso aniable and ob
sion.
It will present a curious anomaly, should Sir Thomas Denman be sent down to prosecute the Nottingham rioters, most of whom are his own constituents-recollecting, too, as
most of us do, how vehemently the Learned Gentleman most of us do, how vehemently the Learned Gentleman
himself attacked the Duke of NewCASTLE in lis election himself attacked the Dure of NEwCASTLE in his election
speech in 1830. We forget the details of this curious haspeech in 1830. We forget the details of this curious harangue, but we believe, on reference the it, the castle which has recently been burnt-we will, next week, or at any rate betore the Learned Gentleman begins
his work of crimination, publish the harangue, which may his work of crimination, pubbish the harangue, which may
perhaps afford an interesting pendant to that which he will make against the prisoners.

## 

The paragraph which lately appeared in the Times, and which represented the clergy man of this remote and retired parish as having
used threats and intimidation, \&c.., to induce persons to vote for Lord used threats and intimidation, \&ec.. to induce persons to vote for Lord
Ashiev, at the late election for Dorset, contains not, we are authorized to state, a particle of truth. No threats or intimidation whaterer were necessary, or used; for every land-owner in the parish
cheerfully gave his vote in favour of Lord $\Lambda$ shley; and as to any cheerfully gave his vote in favour of Lord $\Lambda$ shev; and as to any
subscription in the place in aid of the fund to "unseat" his Lordship, subscription in the place in aid of the fund to "unseat" his Lordship,
no one possessing landed property has given a shilling, and there is no one possessing landed property has siven a shilting, a nd there scarcely an ithavitant, besides, Thio could ane shows. first, the caution with which statements of this nature should be received, and, secondIy, the unjustifiable means on which recourse is has, at he present
moment, to lower the character, and asperse the conduct, of the WHIG JUSTICE, ORTHEDIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE
RICH AND THE POOR. TO JOHN BULL.
SIR,- A pnor clerk in one of the dock yards, from a salary of $\mathcal{E L} 100$
a year, is, from reductions in the departinent, ollikiged to rectire ; lisis.




We suppose that, never, in the amals of British history did there occur three such events comected with the con-
duct of Ministers, as we have witnessed during the last few duct of Ministers, as we have witnessed during the last few
weeks.
The first of these striking affairs was the by Lord Jonn Russell to the Political Union-the second was the interview between Earl GinEr and the Deputation
from the Reformers; and the third, the interview between Lord Melbour ne and the leaders of a rebellion, which the Law Oficers had decided was a rebellion to all intents and purposes. last week extracted, puts the two former of these crents in the clearest and most satisfactory light, and we regret that want of room hinders us from giving the whote of that part
of the article which refers to that particular point-Of Lord of the article which refers to that particular point-Of Lord
Melbourne's facility, the Albion has made a very excellent analysis, and we think we can do no better than borrow it altogether from the columns of that loyal and constitutional paper.

UNION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.
interview with hord melbourne.
Two interviews took place with Lord Melbourne on Saturday; the first in the morning. at hall panst twelve, the other at thriee. They
were attended by Messrr. Lovett, Cleave, Watson, Osborne, and were attended by Messrs. S. ovett, Cleave, Watson, Osborne, and
Borelham. On entering the roon, Mr. Watson stated the olject or the mission. A short traff. of the kind which the union proposed to carry with them, made of stained deal, was lying upon one of the
chairs. Mr. Watson-We are here, my Lord, as a deputation from the
National Union of the Working Classes, to explain the conduct of National Union of the Working Classes, to explain the conduct of
the individuals who have called the mecting for Monday next, at the individuals who have called the mecting for Monday next, at
White Conduit House, about whicl so many falschoods and nisreWinte Conduit House, about which so many f.
presentations have appeared before the public.
Lord Mribounse- $\Lambda$ re the persons here whose names are attached to the printed declaration? We cunsider that declaration lib $h / l y$
sedition seditions, and perhups treasonalle.
Mr. Warso are
docunes my Lord ; we to parties who signed the Mr. Watson-Yes, my Lord; we are the
document to which your Lordship alludes.
Lord Melbounse-Your names being to the bill is no proof that
Mr. WArson-Yes, we are aware of that, my Lord.
Lord Melbounve-Could you attend again at three o'clock?
Mr. Watson-If it would accommodatc have no objection, though to persons in a little way of business it is Mr. CuEAvE-My Lord we from home on a Saturday.
Mr. CLEAvE-My Lord, we are come here to give you all the infor-
mation in our power, and to answer any proper to our power, and to ansswer any questions that you may think same openness towards us. We, tierefore, wish to know if your
Lordship premeditates any step against us, in consequence of admission we have made concerning the printed placards? Lord Meuriourne-I have no intention printed placard
[Mr. Cleave certainly ought to have been the kind
nation of the cebtrinet, after his openness ; but the crafty Secretarmi-
 slip all the information in my power.
Mn. CLEAve-M,

Lord Melourne-I have seen this before. The deputation then
Withdrew to Pamphillion's Hootel, in the Haymarket.
time the mean-
 being
when
Mr
the intention of the working people, in calling the meeting to be held nor do we entertain any inclination to disturb the public peace ; but shall use all our pover to aid the public authorities in arresting any person who should dare to propose or practise vilence. We have
been charged with a desire to imitate the Bristol procedings, while the real fact is, that a declaration mas agreed to, and posted on the walls of London, long before those unfortunate transactions com-
menced or were thought of. We offer to be sworn in as special constables, fhould our aid be deemed necessary. With regard to the principles put forth in the declaration, and which your Lordship telle
us are us are highly seditious, if not treasonable, we have read thein in the of putting forth such principles in a placard could subject us to so of putting forth such principles in a placard could serious a charge. They are our opinions, and wesaw no impropriety with us.
[No impropriety in abolishing the hereditary rights, \&c. \&ec. \&c. '] Werd Melbounne-Well, I do not wish to advise you what to dothe Government intend, and will read to you the circular which is about to be issued to all the magistrates. [The circular has since been posted in London, but we have not a copy of it. It stated that the proposed meeting was illegal, warned all well-disposed persons against attending, and assured the public that the most extensive
preparations were made to preserve the peace.]
Mr. Lovert-We think it a reat
Mr. Loverr-We think it a great hardship to the working classes
my Lord, that the middle classes are allowed to my Lord, that the middle classes are allowed to form Political Unions, to put furth documents expressive of their feelings, and to arm them-
selves to procure their rights, while the working classes, who are liteselves to procure Cheir rights, while the working classes, who are lite-
rally starving who are rally stavis, who are ground down to ast, are not permitted are salety valves for the public discontent, and had much better be allowed than suppressed.
Lord Melbourne-1 do not desire to hear any more, gentlemen. I must wish you good morning. (But his Lordship was begged to wait
[We suppose his Lordship's conscience smote him at having sanctioned the arming of the middling classes lor the purpose of enforcing reform, and at Mr. Lovett's snecr his Lordship wishied to bolt. The
committee were not to be done so easily, and the gentle Lamb was detained.]
Mr. Warson pointed out, that that part of the declaration, referring to the abolition of hereditary titles, had, at the suggestion of Mr. Wakley, been withdrawn, and that the altered declaration was not then, perhaps, offiensive.
Lord MELbousy
Lord Melbounse-Oh no; it is not that I have an objection to that in particular, but the whole placard, and especially to the calling on the people in all parts of the cmpire eo meet in one day. This is, and persons adopting these declarations would be seditious, and the and persons adopting these declarations woul
act would be the committing of high treason.
[A slirewd remark that, the Governinent was defunct-a sentence containing more truth than his Lordslip generally gives utterance to.] Mr. Cleave-1 am sure you have been erroneously informed, my not think harshly of of the worhing people, or your Lordship woul destitution and consequent irritation of them, you would not wonder at there being excitement anongst them, and especially at a moment when so much has heen done to prompt them to act in fuvour of reform.
[Mr. Cleave here let the cat out of the bag, when he stated that every excitement had been made nse of to induce them to act in favour of reform; so that the natural sentiments of these gentlemen
are the abolition of hereditary rights, and their acquircd ones those of reforn.]
M. Osso
Ma. Osconne-My Lord, the persons who have been appointed to conduct the procession to the meeting are most willing to go before
the inngivtrates, to be enrolled as apecial constables. he inginintrates, to be enroited as special constables.
Lono MELBovnNe, however, pointed out agin
posal for simultancous meetings throushout the country that was particularly illegal: and, having so said, his Lordstip escaped through the side-door of the room, and the deputation then
retired, considering that they had reccived cvery attention at the two interviews.
Tiese particulars having been laid before the committee, the Chair$\operatorname{man}$ (Mr. Lovett) said, it was for the meeting to express their opinions on the course which speakers, for the clairman omitted to an-
names of several of the sper

## nounce them.]

A Member said, that if the mecting took place on Monday, he was sure every branch of the Union would pledge themselves to keep the
peace.
${ }^{\text {peace. }}$ Mr. Cooren proposed that the ineeting should be postponed indefinitely. It was of no use to attempt to hold it in spite of the Go-
vernment. vernment.
Mr. Clenve seconded the proposition. Whatever the working
lasses miglit think of it now, he was sure that in six wecks they classes might think of it now, he was sure that in six wecks they
would be satisfied that this was the best course which prudence could would be satisiied that this was the best course which prudence could
dictate. Would any one of then undertake to march the Spitalields Union, for instance, to the ground, in face of the fact, that Government circulars were posted against the meeting, that the magistrates been sworn in, and that troops were at that moment marching to surround the place. Supposing blows to be struck, how impossible it would be to ask for, or prevent, a return of them. The spitamelus ill-used by the new police. Articles were every week published in a weekly newspaper, the Disputch, of the most exciting Kind, against the police, and stimulating enough to make them anxious on re-
ceiving provocation, to give the police a good lick ing, and be receiving provocation, to give the police a good lick ing, and be re-
venged for the inhuman conduct of which great numbers of the police had been guilty towards them. He now wished the meeting to be postponed, on the ground that the holding of it would be contrary
to the lavs of the Union, which enjoined the strict observance of to the laws of the Union, which enjoined the strict observance of legal modes of obtaining redress for their wrongs-this meting beitg
declared illegal. He was deputed by Mr. Watson, whom urgent declared illegal. He was deputed y Mr. Watson, whom urgent
business prevented from attending this evening, to say the same business prevented (Mr. W.) should not attend if it was held. At the same time he defied any man to charge either of them with want of same time he dedicd an courage.
proper manhood and
proper mannhood and courage.
[By this speech of Mr. Cleave's we learn that this the first meeting of the National Union, had for its object the licking of the new police ; we can now understand why the committee ordered staves.] police; we can no wingh the Secretary of State ought not to have
Mr. LAvENDR thougt infuence enough to stop
them that it was illegal.
[What do you say to that my Lord Melbourne ?]
Mr. Mansfield considered it ought to be held, because directions had been sent through the whole country to hold similar mectings on the same day, which it was too late to alter. A small party of persons in that room ought not to defeat all that had been done on this The other unions would meet.
A Member thought that the conductors could not possibly keep the assembly in order, considering the preparations making against it; and a great pity indeed
the working classes had ever held, without the aid of either Whigs
or Tories, disturbance should take place. He thought it a most se-
vere reflection on the press, that the first meeting so called should be instantly cried down by it. He feared, indeed, if the meeting was held in the teeth of the Goyernment, that steps would at once be taken by Ministers to destroy the Union altogether, and fetter their power of meeting in a way which would be most oppressive to them. caun. Sangster could not consider that anything more than prethey had not been forbidden to mect. The Government did not dare to insult then first.
[What will Lord Gney and his order say to that?]
A Member, who had travelled all over London that day, declared, that so universal was the feeling of the workmen for the meeting that Mr. WAKLEY, who had attendel
Mr. WAELEV, who had attended at the request of the deputation, then expressed his opinion on the subject under discussion, but from
the lateness of the hour at which the meeting separated we have not the lateness of the hour at which the meeting separated we have not become a question of prudence, and not one of right, and upon that ground he thought the meeting ought to be postponed. Were they prepared to face the military? This was the proper and manly question for them to consider. He was himself quite prepared to but he would never advise others to do so, at the risk which he felt they would incur. Lord Melbourne had told them that all who went there were liable to be indicted for high treason; and he thought Lord Melbourne's exposition of the law was correct, in consequence of the terms in which their declaration of right was expressed. Unfortunately it was that declaration that would render the meeting an lilegal one, and which would, in truth, subject them to arrest before they could even reach the ground; for, it the LawOfficers of the Crown were jastincd in the op ion they had given, the Home Secretary Would himself be justifed in taking the parties into custody who had hended from the members of the Union, who had all of them beliaved
 tuous and intelligent set of men in the kingdom than the working classes; but who could prevent the attendance of spies-of vagabonds whose only object would be to break the peace, and plunder the proper ty of the quiet and unoffending inlatitants? If he had been correctly ing, of, was oo make a formidabee exhibition of their power by a display
of their numbers. Now he considered that object was, in effict, fully gained, for it was acknowledged by the Government, and the whole of the local authorities, sufficiently large to endanger the peace of the whole metropolis. Such was the acknowledkment of the governto discuss their as are was that the members of the Union wished effectual mode of proving that they were not to be trifed with, was to shew that they possessed at once immense power, and judsment use it discreetly.
[From Mr. Wakley's wind-up of the affair we learn three things:Ist. That the Government have acknowledged that the Nationa Union was sufficiently large to endanger the peace of the whole me-
tropolis. 2dly. That any one attending the meeting would be guilty of high treason. 3dly. That Mr. Wakley was prepared to face the military
people.]
After a farther discussion, which we are unable to report, the motion to postpone the meeting was put by the chairman, and carried The following resolution was then proposed and carried unanimously "Resolved, That the delegates of the National Union of the Working Classes, in committee assembled, return to Mr. Wakley, the editor of the Ballot, their most corlial thanks for his kindness in
attending to their wishes, and for the zeal le has manifested for their The subjoined placard was subsequently drawn up by the commit ree, and ordered to be posted tliroughout the metropolis this day.

The working classes are informed, that in consecquence of the meeting intended lo have been held in front of White Conduit House
being declared by the magistrates to be illegal, and tumult being appreliended, it is postponced.
[We must now leave this precious any of traitors (Lord Mel bonrne 's own epithet) to the fostering care of his Majesty's Ministers. and more especially to the kind advice of the Sccretary of State for services to lead them from that block where they alone would meet
ment their just deserts.]

## THE CHOLERA.

The suljoined latest accounts connected with this dreadful malady from the Standard of last night:-
OFFICIAL REPORT-COUNCIL OFFICE.
Limntenant Colonel Creagh, in his despatch from Suinderland, of
 case of cholera has occurred in that town since
of the 9 th.
The following is a letter received from Sunderland this morning
dated November 10:"The Medical Board met this morning: there were no new eases
reported, and the general opinion is that the disorder is abatiurs
 Newcastre, Nov. 10.-The cholerar continues at Sunderland, but
thank God we have no case here. There las bren, I am sory to eay
 does not get the information he ought to have. Surely the Govern-
ment will not remain indifferent to the nekligence of the Sunderland Custom-house. The bad state of discipline in that Custom house is
no new \&ubject. The Clicmber of Cornmerce of this town lony ince
presented a remonstrance to the Board ol
 laws were enforced herc with due and proper strictness, thile eonntrary
was allowed to be the case at Sunderland, to the great prejulice ol We have been favoured with the following letter to a respectable
mercantile house in the City, received this morning!"Newcassue, Nov. . . 1 .-The repot ot the partifs sent to Sunder-
land was that the district they visited way seldom or never in a
more healthy state. The reports and also the opinions or the medical men on the subject of the cholera are various and confict ing. I
think the Sunderland choolera makes a gratet deal more noise at New-
ciat castle than it does there, and perhaps more at LLondon than at New-
castle. Several cases of cholera appear to have occurred but the castle. Several cases of cholera appear to have occurred, but the
opinions are different as to whether they are native or foreign. It
does not appear that any more cases does not appear that any more cases occur than usual at this season
of the year, and they are generally persons who have been in a
deline





##  cholera-phobia






 We seldom devote much space in BvLL to Sporting matters, but Mr. OsBALDEsToN has achieved a feat which is
worthy of being put upon record, and accordingly we give worthy of being put upon record, at an







 and it must be admitted that rowing in the summer, and hunting throughout the winter in all weathers, constitute recommendations
of no ordinary nature; in addition to this, the "Squire" has taken
no ordinary pains to qualify himself for his herculean task, especially




















 vourte
triuluph.

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

## My Dear Bull-" Finis coronat Opus," says the Latin provert

 which, if translated after the manner of Revolutions, will read asfollowi-" It is imposible to decide on the merits of the Frencl Revolution until its resulte are known!' But though this may hold good with the merits of the French Revolution, I suspect it will not
be necessary to wait tin the end to know its demerits, for these have become encreasingly apparent every day. I have recently been taking some pains, especially since the pubbication of the celebrated pamphet
of M. de Chatenubranno to which I alluded in my laet letter, to ancertain what is the general opinion of this "Opus." (i.e. the French
Revolution), and what is thought will be the "finis" which is to "crown" the great work of the three days. And now, having ter
"chent and minated my enquiries, I will endeavour to supply you in as few word as peneral officer in the army has a -sured me that the effect of the revolution hos been to demoralize the troops-to give them a grea
desire for conquest and propagandism-a great hatred to those citizen
spectful towards their suaperior officers, and to beget in them that
spation false love of a false equality which is quite incompatible with that
obedience which is the first duty of a soldier ! A Commander in the navy has assured the first duty of a soldier! A Comm the means o rendering the Marines less contented and submissive, for they were taught to believe that from thenceforth the French navy was destined fo undertake expeditions of war and conquest, which the men now and out was mere deception, and which induces them to ask why neficial to the navy, or to the army, or to any one in France, bu Louis Philippe and a score of Minister bankers.
A stockbroker of great eminence remarked to me, only yesterday, that if we are to judge of the character of a tree by its fruits, the re volution tree must be of a bad stock, for public credit has materially suffered-Government Securities have greatly fallen in value and character, and those who buy Rentes do so as a matter of speculation and not with a view to permanent investment! A bill-broker ha apprized me, that the largest houses of commerce bave so little real bess is that they scarcely give any paper at all-that so little busi ness is done with London, that paper on that capital is no longr there altar, second and third have which paed to be tisounted at 3 or 4 per cent. cannot now be discounted under 5 , 6 , oreven more and that when the bills of the second and third rate clase arrive a maturity, they ure generally dishonoured! A huissier, whose duty it is in France to present and protest bills, has informed me, that com merce has 80 much diminished during the last 12 months, that his ecepts wave fallen of in proportion, but that so many bills not being paid, the charges for protest have tended in a great de gree to make up the deficiency. He has further stated to me, tha refers to out of when a bil is now not paid, the holde ecurring lis money, or make a composition, or give time, to he would find himself compelled to sustain. An proceedings, which of the best practices in Paris, and who is, in Prance, the same as an attorney is in England, assures me that commercial men have now that the emoluments of his profession have diminished at least 40 pe cent. ; and that of general business, as akent for collecting rents, and settling by arbitration affairs in dispute, he has scarcely anything to do. A notary of 20 yeare standing in Parie, and whose reputation and talents as well as connexions are of the highest order, informs me, that although he had for several monthe past some of the finest pro perties to sell both at Paris and in the departments, that he can mee chem buyers, even at most reduced prices; that all commercial ow lie unregarded in ago were sough her with so much avidity, est speculation ever flo be ; and he he assistance or support of five bankers or capitalists in all the kingdom. A barrister, or avocat, who in 1829 made by his profession pounds sterling, has only received for fees, from October 1830 to Oct. 1831, a little more than half that amount. A large linen-draper, iving in one of the best situations in Paris, and known for the excompelled, in consequence of the falling off of rade, to turn away wo-thirus of his shopmen and clerks, and declares to me, on his wear a very different aspect, he shall be compelled to sell his stock in trade-abandon the lease of his premises, and retire to his native is fortune! The proprietor of five of the largest and best houses in he most fashionable part of Paris, has convinced me, by the inspec 15 th of July, 1830 , his five hotels brought him in $£ 2,600$ sterling, sub ect, of course, to taxes and repairs, that from the 15th of July, 1830,
to the $1 \bar{t}$ th of July, 1 $\$ 31$, he only recrived $£ 1,100$, being considerably more than 50 per cent. loss! One of the first jewellers in the Palais Royal has shewn me from tis books that he has not, during the las six months made enough profit in his eatablishment to pay the mere months out of six those expences have been taken from his capital bouther during the last fow days; but I think I have already aid ogrther during the last few days; but 1 think I have already sad character of the "week," then the "Opus" of the "great week" quarter of a century. It would be impossible, in any description which I could present you, to delineate the wretched air occupation and misery which is presented in many of the most popu-
ous districts of this capital. In the strecte most frequented, and the thoroughfares best known, yon perccive as you pass along every
fifth or sixth shop to let; and even in the Rue Castiglione, which is decidedly the most fachionable in Paris, the best café and restaurant in shut up for want of custom; and at the other extremity of the same treet, the late silk mercers of the present Royal Family have close Their establiahment, and stuck on the shop " Boutique a Louer. to the passer-by; and if you enter into the shops of those who ye continue to face the storm, you hear nothing but fthe most doleful complaints, accompanied by the most fearful prophecies.
Thus much for Paris, of which lately I have said but little, principally because M. Perier having succeeded in preventing mobs durite
the last two montha, I had hoped to have recorded something bette of our commercial position.
Let the "fis" factory nature than in the capital. I do not think we shall have to far, in order to be convinced that the provinces have gained no mor Revolution has been sadly barren to alarge portion of France. I will oo no farther back than to-day for the purpose of shewing the trut me, which have reached me only in one day, I will convince you that arrarge these facts, to which I invite your best attention.
inst. wounded officers and soldiers, and then succeeded in effecting thei escape. It has been said lately that the Chouans were vanquished and that order was restored, but this is a sad proof of the contrary.
Fact 2.-They write from Vannes that a woman who had evince much zeal in the cause of the revolution, and had rendered herse obnoxious to those of an opposite opinion, had just been massacre and all her properts destroyed.
made their appearance in that neet that some Chouan having late the National Guards, and one of them killed on the spot, whilst som of the Guards were wounded
Fact 4.-They write from Lyons that the workmen have again com menced the most serious riots, and threatened to destroy the live tain day, their the the the prices which the workm have imposed on their masters. The masters contend that they
cannot afford such prices, because, in the present distressed state
trade, such wages would ent up all the profits ; but the workmer
refused to listen to these objections, and cried death to the mesten who will not consent to pay the wages which the workmen demand After this we must expect to hear that the workmen will choose the liberty Ine silks and the fashion of the fabric. Yet this is calle who is the boldest not say it is the liberts of a revancion, where 5.-They write from St.Simon, which is a commune near Toulouse, that an individual not having any great love for revolutions or revoof tists having cut down one of those bloody emblems of the wors commune, was a tree of liberty which had been plated that called themselves National Guards, and was taken to, and is now confined in, the prison of Toulous
6.-They write from Rennes that M. Cailluy, central Commissary of Police, has been murdered by the Chouans, of whom no traces have been discovered
7.-They write from the same place, that in that department, and in all the surrounding ones, the most bitter complaints are made gainst the pernonal, and window, and door caxes of lis year; and he letters add, that so great is the misery in those districts, that in
the taxes are enforced, beds of hundreds of families must be sold from beneath them.
8. They write from Charente-inferieure that an individual in good ircumstances has been arrested for having endeavoured to enlist Duke of Bondeaux. It also appears that many conscripts have been induced to desert, and that they have ran away to the departments where the Chouans most abound.
9. They write from Rodez that serious troubles have taken place in that town in consequence of the translation of the Hotel Dieu to a Hotel Dieu waved of by the mob. All the furniture of the new lice were ill used; the tax office was assailed: and troops were bliged to be sent to Rodez to restore order
10. At Cahore a most dreadful fire has been lighted by the populace for the purpose of burning down the bureau of the excise duties, and "Down with the tax on wine," and "Down with the Government." It appears that, at Cahors, the "Finis" which they expected from the "Opus" of the revolution, was, never to be called on to pay any
11. In Bourbon Vendée a celebrated writer, named Gaboriad, haw lately been tried for various acts committed by him against the prenot guilty! This decision he-broduced a great effect on the $G_{0}$ vernment, which perceives that, in that part of France at least, it 12. They we tr Mar
12. They write Marseilles that the local authorities have lately discovered that at a country house in the neighbourhood on Government-soldiers were enlisted in the service of the Duke of Bordeaux, and others were induced to desert the standard of Lous Phinipe. The letters add, that 50 gendarmes made a precipitat descent upon the house, and arrested 21 persons, amongst whom It would be easy for me to extend this list even to a greater length from one day's papers, but surely I have said enough to convine
you, that up to this very day the departments of France have gained you, that up to this very day the departments of Mince have journals affect to believe that the state of the departments has lately somewhat improved; and because a few more pieces of cloth have been sold a Mouen, and because there is a little more stir in commerce ments is really better. But how can they succeed in this obje when we have before us such facts as we have just narrated; and when the Deputies from the departments themselves state. that the daily receive, from their constituents, orders to represent to th
Government, and the Chamber, the sad and ruined state of thei I have dwelt at some length on this subject, because the late riot
at Bristol, and the reported appearance of the mob in London, have in about for that in Enyland there are many persons who are loo schemes of Revolution and pillage.
Let those therefore who are not so stupid and senseless as to be
wholly indifferent to the voice of reason, and to the evidence o facts, reflect ere it be ton late on the nature of this "Opus" of R volution. and on the "Finis", which has "crowned it" in France
If they be not the veriest idiots breathing on this earth of ours the
will will not fail to observe the vast difference which there is betwee
France ns it was in June, 1830 , and France as it is in the mnth
November, 1831 . country the same opposition to the laws-the same contempt or re-
likion and humanity-the saine state of civil war-the same description of murders and
local authorities, as well as to the liead Government- opposition to th tem of incendiarisu, and destruction of machinery, and property-
the same contempt for the King and for the Royal Family the same ruin of commerce-fall in the Public Funds-injury to putbe
credit-and the same personal and general bankruptcy of fortune character, and happiness, they will rally round the est thlished,
stitutions of Great Britain, and will oppose the fruther progress,
an "Opus,' which must necessarily terninate in such a "Finis." My Forcign Budget I must compress into a few lines. Tbe King
of HoLLAND continues to refuse the terms imposed upon him by the
Conferince of London. and it is said that he insists on the Crown of Conference of London, and it is said that he insists on the Crown
Belgium reverting to lisis eldest son, on the death of King LeoroLD Belgium reverting to his eldest son, on the death of Kink Leopobas
The Kink of BerGium is endeavouring to make himself as hapy a
he can by giving dinners to the English Ambassador and English nohemen, and appears carefully to abstain from having much to 5 a
to his Flemish subjecte. The Emperor or Russia has been offeringu
a a Te Deum for his successes against the Poles, but I am sorry to ad
the Polish officers are being sent to Siberia, and the property the Polish ofticers are being sent to siberia, and the property
many hundreds of Poish families has been confiscated. The Kini
of Pnussin is said to be about to bestow a new Constitution on his subjects, but has sent M de PrueL to Neufchatel to reduce the in
surkents in that canton to subinission and obedience. Accordin to
the latest news from that place the Commissary had succeeded in the object of his mission.
At Warsaw a Military Government has been established, and or-
der now reizns; but our ncws from that capital resembles angels visits few and far between. And now having got into the clouds with the angers this then
Poles, surely it it inh thime I thould finish my letter. The
will do ; but before I terminate I must just apprize yon of a piec of lacal news which will make you lavigh. M. de Rothsch baving
been sentenced to forty-pikht hours imprisonment lor not have
attended to the regulations of the police as to the numbering an rekistering of cabriolets, and the banker and capitalist has a suan
chance of spendink a couple of days in St. Pelagic! That y ou an I and all our friends may keep out of such capital mistakte corre
sincere desire of, my dear BuLL, your very affectionate
P. H. spondent,

[^5]
 the funds to "national uses," if under the new Constitution they
return to the House of Delegates a majority of men, suficiently

 new Delegatase the step will be postponed until the Westminster
neview and the liberal journals have agitated the question a litle Beview and the liberat journals have agitated the question a little
This pick-pocket step is to te proposed on the ground that arae. masses of property are inexpedient, and that a more fair dis-
tribution of the kood things of this life is demanded by the keneral tribution of the kood things of this life is demanded by the general
trigencies of society, and that all property being held in trust for the exigencies of society, and that all property being opel have a right to
benefit of the majority of the people, the people he
resume it, and turn it to more profitable channels of employment, by resume it, and turn it to more profitable channels of employment, by
a more equal division ;-the same argument, in fact, which is and
will be used for the resumption of tithes-and equally true and appliwill be used for the resumption of tithes-and equally true and appli-
cable to all kinds of property. hat it is not yet to be extended to persons possessing less than $£ 4040$ in the Funds-That sum will be allowed to be retained by those suffering under the confiscation.-I am. Sir, your obedient servant
Nov. 4. 1831.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Mr. Edrtor,-The characters of the Duke of Newcastle and the public odium. on account of ejecting certain of their tenants in the pobroughe of Newark and Stainford, for voting againt the interest of
these Noble Lords, it may not be amiss to enquire how other Noble these Noble Lords, it may not be amiss to enquire bow other Noble Lords, in the interest of Government, have acted with "thei
own' in other boroughs. I reside near the borough of Camel-
 rery strange nature-strange as it cor cerns the conduct of the
Noble Marquis, who has of late received so many marks of
Npprobation from the metropolitan unvashed-that I am dis-
posed to state the report to you, and through you to ask the
Noble Marquis, or his solicitore, Messrs. WHARTON and Ford, 64, Lincoln's Inn fields, London, or his shepherd, at Camelford. Mr. affording them an opportunity of contradicting it, because the report
has been circulated for many years, and it is now considered as a notorious fact, that the tenants of, the Marquis of ClevelasD in
Camelford, and who are voters for that Borough, receive. EVERY Cameliord, and who Nore vo Marquis or his agent, a notice to quit; so
YEAR, from the Noble
that if any of these tenants should vote contrary to the Noble Lord's wishes, a sword of vengeance would speedily fall on their heads. If this be true, what value can be put on the liberality of the ennobled
owner of Raby, and may we not be as suspicious of it as he is of the honesty of his dependents in the independent horough of Camel-
ford.-I am, Sir, our obedient, \&ci.
November 7 th, I831.
INCENDIARISM.

Sir,-If it was ever a matter of doubt with the reflecting part of
the community from what source the diabolical spirit of incendiarism proceeds, the atrocious acts of burning and destruction which have
succeeded the rejection of the Reform Bill, have clearly identified the violent advocates of that measure as the promoters of it. That obvious purpose of intimidating the agriculturists, and torcing them
to support a measure plainly detrimental to their interests, and pregnant with, danker to the whole cominunity, is now openly and
avovedly resorted to, as a desperate means of torcing that obnoxion avowedly resorted to, as a desperate means of forcing that obnoxious
Bill down the throats of Enklishmen, and obtainink by brute force
what has not, and could not be qained by an appeal to reason and what has not, and could not be gained by an appeal to reason and
judrment. Is this the constitutional means of obtaining reform in Parliament, which the ereat advocates for that change have asserted
in and out of Parlianent, should alone direct their exertions in that cause ? Can the attainment of any objeject, either of a public or pr
vate nature, sanction such barbrous and horrible means as these Let all, even they who have only the comforts of life to lose, bewar
how they suffer a denperate and infuriated mol to pain the ascend
ancy. They have just shewn what are their instruments of ven ancy.
geance. Let haven reformers beware; ;-the flames which are lighted
up at the honses of those who, upon principle, oppose this revel tionary measure, may reach and consume their own dwe things. The
confusion of civil commotion, and the deeds of violence which it ways produces. will know and make no distinction betteen the abet
tors of those acts of violence and their intended victims. All who have property or any thing valuable to lose, will suffer in the general
convulsion in which mob-rule invariably involves society. lent, the moderate, and the indifferent will be plundered alike by The only persons who will be spared even for a time, will be the
needy drmakokes who have little or nothing to lose, and who having atained their object of spoliation, will, in their turn, become the
objects of popular envy and popular rapacity. Good and faithfil
subjects of subjects of Enkland, if you have any rekard for your own character.
for the welare of your country. for the preservation of peace and
order your lives and property, now in the time to step forward - now is the
time when all the blessings you value are endangered the the mad ness of a blind infuriated populace, to unite in a firm determine bedy for the protection of your relixion, your lives, and your pro-
perty. Fxpress your abloorrnce of the late diskraceful acts of
reckless incendiaries and brutal ravagers-express and shew your
determination to and property of British subjects, order, and becurity. If the lives sacrifed because they
have exercised the privilekes of Englishmen, because they have legally and honestly expressed their opinions, where is the basted
liberty of Ohd England? It is flown from these once happy sho to make way for the idle and visionary phantom of Reforn. It i
about to be sacrificed to the selfish and anbitious views of a about to be sacrificed to the selfish and ambitious views of a set of
men who came into power by pledges which they have since
violated, nnd who are determined to keep their power, at the expence violated, and who are determined to keep their power, at the expence
of their own honour, and of all those valuabe privilegrs and se-
curities by which the character and happiness of their country has been so lonk, and so highly, maintained. Once more, I syy, good
and faithful subjects of Enkland, unite, not for me sake of any visionary theory, but for the sale of your homes, of your families
of ycur domestic comforts-and, above all, of your holy religion
which which the rutian hands of a revolutionary and factious mob are
urged to violate and destroy.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Mr. Editor-Pray, throagh the medium of your paper, let me inquire of his Majesty's Government, why ships from Sunderland that town by mequrantine, while free intercourse is allowed wit Nov. 11th, 1831. Your's, AN ANXIOUS OBSERVER. CLERTCALINTELLIGENCE.
PREFERMENTS.
The Rev. Reginalid RABET, of Queen's College, Cambridge,
to the Vicarage of Thornton and Bagworth, Leicestershire. Patron,
Viscount Manard. Oxiord. Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden to be Chaplain in Ordinary to
The King, in the room of Lord Walsingham, resigned.
The Lord Bishop of Wind The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. Mạma-
dueg Thompson to the Rectory The Lord Bishop of Story of Brightwell, Berks.
Bowen Perpetual Curate of Emasharold, inst and Curated the Rev. Wm.
Heren Bowven Perpetual Curate of Emasharold, and Curate of Ketchurch,
Herefordahire, to the Vicarage of Hay, Breconshire. Patroness,
Miss Macnamara.
hire Rev. Cen the presentation of William Werp the
intery of Penderin, Brecon Bhire, on the presentation of William Wynter Esq.
The Rev. JonN MoraAN Downes has been licensed to the chapelry
of Llanulid. Breconshire. Patron, Archdeacon Payne.
The Zord Bishop of Exeter has collated Porrs Lord Bishop of Exeter has collated the Ricarage of St. Ewnie Lelant, Cornwall, vacant by the
death of the Bev. C. Carden.
 The Rev. J.C. CLAAKE, Rector of Colwall, (patron, Biehop of Here At Tottenham. Middlesex, the Rev, Peren Bent
The Rev. James Bosdman, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College,
Oxford.
university intelligence.
Oxrfond. Nov. 12.-On Thursday the following degrees were con-
ferred - Masters of Arts: Rev. J. H. L. Gabell, Christ Church; $\mathbf{J}$.




 Rolles, J. Kingdon, and F. Thomas, Pembroke College ; A. Buller,
Oriel; F. J. Ellis, Merton College.

 been elected Vice.Chancellor of the University for the year ensuing.
The Lord Bishoo of PETrEnBoROUQA will hold an Ordination on Day. iscellaneous.
Society fon Pronotivg Chrisstran Knowledge. - By the last
Report of the Batl and Welle District Committee of this venerable Institution, it is manifest that the operations of the Association have
been advancing upon an enlarged scale. From the several District been advancing upon an enlarged scale. From the several Dittrich
Returns of the clindren educated in
Schools connected with the Established Church, it appears that the number amounts to to 24,237 3,000; but taking into account the probable number of one large
district from which no Return was made, the excess may be calcu lated at nearly 7,000. Nor is the statcment rclative to the dispersion
of Bibles, Teetaments , Prayer Books, Psalters, bound Books, and
Tractes Tratect throughout the Diocese, leess eatisfactory. The Returna ex-
Tibit hibit a total of $59,741-$ making an excrss, above the number dis.
persed during the last year, of nearly 10.000 . The Report dwells at considerable length upon the beneficial tendency which may be ex of poor children now training up within the dioceses in the way
they should go; as well as from a much wider circulation of pub

 check which can be provided asainst that increase of crime by
which the present times are go sadly darkened, and in the next place making it appear, that the wider the spread of Cliristian
knowledge around us, hte stronger will be the
kround upon which we meay reato our hopes that pure and undefiled religion will flourish
and abound. We lave much pleasure in stating that the Rev. Wm. Bartleert,
Vicar of Great Canford, has been requested, by Lady BA sosisy, to add her name to the list of subscribres for 100 puineas towards the completion of the church now erecting in the tithings of ConfinMation. The Lord Bishop of Exetrer intends holding ${ }^{\text {Conntrmatit }}$
Cherch Covseciated.-The ceremony of consecrating Christ
Church. Snlford, was performed on Friday se'nnight by the Lord square, and has been erected from private subscriptions ly a number usefulness of the Rev. Hugul Srew
und congrevation is to be placed. A larke budy of clergymen from the
town and neighbourhood attended the consicration, most of them in respectable auditory. The liturgy was impraseively read by the ahove
innnuioned Divine, and thie communion service lly Ulic Bisthop and liie cluaplain. His Lordolli, ar atterwards prenched an excellent discourse,
which was listened to with rreat attention. Ondwation.-At an Ordination held at the Cathedral Church of
Elplin, by the Lord Bisiop of that diocese, on Sunday last, the fol-

 Deacons Andrev. Hopk. B.A.; William M'Clelland, B.A. and
Joserh Knox, by let. Uim. Froun Bishon of Jerry ; Sinon C. Foot. by


 whin rested their claim on being kinsmen to the founder, William
wh
of of Wyk ham, on the ground that there was a period when consan.
puinity crased. The question was, whe ther the privileges of foun-
dero can be extended to a relation of a part of the respondents it was argued that the founder cotalishisc
hie College with a view of handing his name down to posterity the claim of his kiadred could not the refused. Btackssorver. Iate in
ife, had siven lis opinion that the rightit of tindred extended to the atest possible perind; and the Roman law had carried the right of
 monngst the professors ever mar the brikht appearance of that una
nimity which, in every department and all expreses their full and decided deterrinination of blending in
ance various lecturres the leading doctrine from whence issues
 rest all fears in the most sernuplons rnquiry of the pinus parent.

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and forming a continuation of, bis Letter from the Rast. Poot 8 vo. 10 s. 6 d.





The Paris Journals of Friday reached uss at a late hour last night.
The only interesting inatter they contain is the conclusion of the The only interesting matter they contain is the conclusion of the
debate in the Chamber of Deputips upon the Pension List Bill,
which was carried by a majority of 250 againgt 30 . Which was carried by majority or 20 againgt 30 .
Lrenpoor No. No. I0.-A mill was burnt last night at Batey, a few
miles from Leeds. It was the work of incendiaries, and was directed against the machinery.
On Friday eveniny an inquest was held at the sign of the Britannia,
in Belvedere-place. Southwark, an the body of Thomas Heath, sen in Belvedere-place, Southwark, an the body of Thomas Heath, sen.
an old man so years of age, whose death, it was rumoured, had been
caused by violenee committed upon him by Thomas Heath. jun. his caused by violenee committed upon him by Thomas Heath. jun. his
son, who is now in custody on the charge. After a patient investiga-
tion the Jury returned a verdict of Manslaukhter against the detion the Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against the de-
ceased's son, who it was stated in evidence is subject to fits of
insanity. insanity.
It proposed by the Governors of the Small-pox and Vaccination
Hospital, at Battle-bridge. nrar Gray's Inn-lane, to make it a depot for the sick should the cholera morbus, unfortunately, break out in Within the last few days letters, couched in terms of a malicious
nature, have been thrown in the way of the miners working at the extensive mine Wheal Vor, near welston. Fearing what influence the yeomanry cavalry of that borough, so as for them to be fully
them them thated to suppress any nttempts at acts of insubordin prepared to suppress any nttempts at acts of insubordination
Friday morning, between four and five o, clock, as Wn. Walker,
policeman, was on duty in Wellington-road, St. John's-wood, he policeman, was on duty in Wellington-road, st. John's. wood, he
observed an unusual glare of light at the back part of Box Villa, the residence of Mr. Cowie, who keeps a lisege boardink school for young
gentlemen, and on climbing up the garden wall, to see from whence gentlemen, and on climbing up the garden wall, ot see from whinnce
it proceeded, he discovered a large body of gmoke and flame issuing from one of the lower apartments; he immediately alarmed the inmates, and having called three olher policemen to his assistance,
they promptly set about extinguishing the fire, and such was their activity, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained from two
neighbouring ponds, that in a very short time they had complete mastery of it, and before the arrival of any of the engines it was en-
tirely put out. Had it not been so fortunately discovered at the monient it was, the most lamentable and fatal consequences would
probably have ensued. Mr. Cowie expressed himself filly sensild probably hive ensued. Artions of the policemen, and ordered a sub-
of the praiseworthy exertion
stantial treakfast to be prepared for them, which after they had parstantial treakfast to be prepared for them, which after they had par-
taken of, he presented thein with five sovereigns, and a letter to the
 Unitorne EDTHON of the LiFE and WORKS of Lirid BYRON. to be pub.

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 Masoridan-Murply-Dr. Hondly-Mrs. Montagu-Mrs. Cowley, \&e.
_ Wher
"Wen we consider the vast space that the first acter of ancient or modern


 Caimden, the associate of Quin and Foot, and Barry and Henderson, the protege
of Pope, the ocrregonondent of Bishop Warbartion, the fosterer of the early
geniug of Sliendan and Siddons-when we remember all this, we can readily kenius of Sliendan and Siddons-when we remember all this, we can readily
conmprehend the interest Llat, even at this comparativery distant period, must be disappoint such expertations. It is is introd inced by a well written Memoir of
Gartick, and contains lis voluminous correspondence with all, or nearly so, the Mustrious claracters of his time. The letters of Bishop Warburton, in parti-
cular, are uncommonly entertaining, and clear upon many points in the great
nctor's life hitherto obscure and unexplained."-Sun.
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# JOHN 

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 one desirons of entering into Holy Orders, Three Thiousand Prundf, ahout half
the purchase money, may he left on Moitaze,
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 letter transmitten (rom the Priry Councll to the Parnchital A A thortifieq)- namely,

 ord inary circumatances, it is to be feared, the Poor would too much stand in need


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 Spare Bed Alrer, upon the same principle : who suifer from cold feet. Also the the
from and will retain its heat, free
 Apparatus, by mipleh code by the application of this vessel occasionally. -Freezing
withont ice. The


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 River Thames, hetween Temple-lar and the parish of Pulham, in the County of
Mitdesex, do, for the purnose of more effectually carving into execution the
Rules

 sald District, to ascertain that the Private Drains, Cesspong, and Privies, within
their respective Premises, he well cleansed and kept in good order ; and in general that all Surface Channela he well and property cleansed.
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 of persons exposed to them, rendering them more liable to take infection, and less
able
able to surrive irs effects. the same time give notice that they have given orders
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To the officers nnd other persons in their employment, that, upon recelving intito the officers and other persons in their employment, that, upon receiting inti-
mation of any obstructlon in the sewera and putht
ceedid to remoter-courses, they do pro-
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JOHN BULL.
November 20.















 FRDAY'S GAZETTE.































## EXPLOSION OF FIRE.DAMP. IN LORD LONSDALE'S

 Alout hall-past two on Saturday morning an explosion of infam-

 o'clock in the afternoon the coroner arrived, and empanelled a jury,
who then proceeded to view the bodies. On their return the investigation commenced.
James Floody called.-Neither threats nor reasoning could induce this man to take the oath. He protested that he was sober; had not not swear. The coroner ordered him into custody. Two witnesses now appeared, Thomas Drymen and another, both
intoxicated. The former was s. from the witness was, that he believed there had been a "strong The bodies, twenty-two in all, having been seen, one of the
Jury suggested to the Foreman that it would be as well, on resuming the inquiry, to have in attendance every one who could throw
any light on the subject by a proper account of he preventive mea-
sures usually adopted, of the state of pits, and especially of their sures usually adopted, of the state of pits, and especially of their
ventilation. The widowson the sufferers have each a house and coals ree for life, with a pension of 2s. per week, and employment to the
children on very favourrable terms. morning, at el then suggested that they should assemble on Monday The Jury were then bound over in their own recognizances of
101., to appear at the same place and hour. 101 ., to appear at the same place and hour.
The Coroner and Jury accordingly The Coroner and Jury accordingly re-assembled on Monday at the
Police-office, and a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death." The False Step.-" This tale developes, in full, what Mrs. Brunton
eft unfinished in her fragment of Emmeline, the miseries that a divorcée may feel, and mustinffict, even should she swerve no more
from the straight gate and narrow way of virtue. The idea is a good one for the purpose of fiction ; affording scope for striking exhibitions of character, painfully interesting situations, and highly-wrought
displays of emotion. The False Step is an interesting well-told story, not overdrawn-we have ourse
fied in real life."-Athenceum.
The inhabitants of Bath have presented an address to the Mayor, efficient exertions during the late disturbance in that city.
The office of High Bailiff of Birmingham appears to be going a-
The price of coals has risen every where in England. At Lewes
The it is 10 s. a chaldron higher than the customary price before the duty Hunt has been itinerating, and for the old objects-creating all the distraction and working all the mischief he can.
Memors of the Duchess or Abrantes.-A French edition of this entertaining work, in two octavo volumes, con prising the entire four
of the Paris edition, and containing two portraits, one of the Empeor, and the other of Junot, not to be found in the original, has just work and Buosaparte the closest friendahip long subsisted. He who afterwards became the master of the world, used to frequent her
father's house when she was yet a child, and he scarcely a young man. $t$ might indeed be said that she witnessed cvery
ife; lor being married to one who was devotedly attached to, and constantly with him, what did not come under her own observation
was related to her by her husband, and other diatinguighed indivistas about the che which the volumes are penned, The elegant and graceful
sty a peculiar charm to The French edition. This, however, might naturaly have been ex-
pected for the fair authoress is well known to have moved among he elite of Paribian society Prototye.
per much cheaper than its protise several of his clergy on Sunday morning, not to prach in the cathe-
dral, as it was marked out for destruction by the mob; to which his Lordship answered-"I thank you for the kind consideration of my
person, but I an to regard my duty to Cod, nod not the fear of man.
It shall never be said of me I turned my back upon religion." The reply shows the man. It is the intention of the clergy of the diocese
of Bristol to addresg ietters of condolence and congratulation to the
Bishop for the preservation of his life though at the loss of his property. Punications.-The tale of Naval Life, entitled, Cavendish,
New Patican
or the Patrician at Sea, is now published, and is exciting reve atten or the P'atrician at Sea, is now published, and is exciting great atten-
ion. Lieut.-Col. Bourchette has just presented to the world a most mportant work, the result of many years labour and of actual surveys,
ntitled The British Dominions in North America. -The Catechism of Heallh, now on the eve of publication, will enable every person to
become his own physician ; for it will aflord much valuable advice health, particularly acceptable at the present moment, when we are aneatened by an epidemic disorder. A very animated picture has
been given of the present state of the Washington Islands, the
Georkian Inlands, the Sandivich Islands, and others, situated in that ceran happily called the Pacific, in the Rev. Mr. Stewart's Narrative
of his $I$ isit to the South Seas. The Thoresby Correspondence. in two volumes svo. compr ising numerous letters of the celelirated John
Evelyn, Sir lans Sloane. Sir Godfrey Copley, Archbishop Sharp,
Bishop Burnet, Rev. Matthew Henry, \&ec., will be published in a day or two.
So great is the opposition of coach-running between Lincoln and
Nottingham, that the Pilot coach place to the other, a distance of 36 miles.
nocturnal depredations, whilst passing through a hedge on the road leading from Holme to Lund, the trigger of his gun was caukht by a
thorn, which disclarged the piece, and killed, not a hare, but a poacher-himself.
Stirkoke, near Wick. died at the advanced age of 91 , with this pecuiarity in his bistory, that he died in the chamber in which he was
born, and that he never, during his long life, slept a night out of his
own house. own house. uarrels by an arrangentry and their masters have made up their
ImponT Mrportant New Publications. - The following new works are
ust published by Messrs. Coiturn and Bentley, viz.: 1. The ord Burghley, embellislede with a fine Portrait of Queen Eliza-
peth-2. Memoirs and Remains of Lady Jane Grey, by Sir Harris Cicolas, with a Portrait after Holbein-3. The Earl of Munster's
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Beauties of the Court of Kink Charles II, by Mrs. Jameson,
Part IV. embellished with Portraits by the most distinguished Artists-6. The Private Correspondence of David Garrick, with the
most celebrated prrsons of his time, 1 vol.-and 7 . A New and illusmost celebrated prrsons Oval Sketch Book; or, S. A Nervice And Aloat and
trated Edition of the Naval
Ashore, with twelve Humorous Designs, in 2 vols. post 8 vo., price 6s. bound.
Mr. Anderson, the singer, met with an unexpected reception at
New York. On the passake, it scems, he quarrelled with the mate, and abused America, which Brother Jonathan took so much in dud-
geon, that he hissed him from the stage.
俍
the numerous congregation in what is termed the unkinown tongue, and after, in the vulkar tonkue, en reatink sinners to come to God,
and warning them of the coming of Chirist to judgment, a person nisturbance took place, "Which cannot'" many descrissed, and a strange
dibed. Ariety of
persons barricaded the doors. on both sides of the gallery. About fifty persons then commenced a general harangue, and calling upon
Mr. Irving to discuss the subject with them, which he declined. During all this disorder, the Rev. Gentleman commenced his prayer,
that the tumult of the people might be stayed. Previous to the im. mense mass leaving the chapel, he stated, that, in consequence of
what had taken place, gie should for the future Snbbaths denist from preaching on the subject of "The Gift of Tongues,", and the gift
should not be allowed to be exercised in the usual morning and
vening service

An answer has been received from Lord Melbourne to the Memo prayed for, and pointing out to the citizens the mode that should be alopted om his Lordship :

Home Office, Nov. 17. rial, numerously signed by merchants, bankers, traders, and other disgracelul proceedings which have recently occurred in that city rther, that the lives and onvinced that all this might and that the Memorialists are firml tions had been adopted, and earnestly requesting that I would cause the mind of the public and restore tranquillity
of the inhabitants of Bristol, who have signed the Memorial, should have recently taken deeply affected by the melancholy events which of relieving the earliest opportunity and the most effectual means couraged or permitted such lawless ard outraveous violecther en mpossible not entirely to agree with the Memorialists that the owers is required to be instituted into the law authorises and em norilitary authorities. If there is reason to presumeth the civil uty, or events have had their origin in supineness, neglect of ue process of lawe, such delinquency should be enquired into by receeding. If the disastrous results which have berms of lega, the civil authorities, such imperfection can only be remedied and vention of the exercise of the Royal prerogative, or by the inter "I am not aware of any other course
nent or to individuals, which would be sanctioned by precedent in his county, or conformable to the Laws and the Constitution, and it herefore becomes my duty to request you to assure the Memorialists o receive all the information which can be collected relative to the ate calamitous disturbances at Bristol, to give to it their most at most competent to decide uponit it import and bearing who are the pon it such measures as may be required either of, and zo adop pon the past, or of precaution for the future.-I have the honour to

James E. Bailie, Esq. \&sc. "MELBOURNE."
This answer has excited the greatest interest; and committe means will be taken to have a public meeting conved together, and solve upon the measures necessary to be pursued
Bristol Mobs.-The lower classes of Bristol and its neighbourhood have always been a turbulent race. So far back as the reign of Stewas deluged with fire and sword." The colliers, who are said to have ak miles active part in the late riots, occupy a district of country , hese people wered by the Wesleyan Methodists, a o scars since, that of barbarism.
UGo Foscolo. - The life of this celebrated and eccentric individual, be comprised in the new rdition, to be published in a few days, of the
Rev. Mr. Stebbing's valuable and interesting work, Lives of the latian ofording so it really a astonishing," observes the Athenaum, " that paned to our view, The Lives of the Italian Poets should liave re istory of the Literatup of he preethour. We cannot, from the many, conceive an idea of the affluent and princely state, the influenDuring the pest cities and towns, for the parpose of taking precautions against cholera, and Boards of Health have been appointed to inspect the
habitations of the lower orders, and see that the sewers, \&c. are kept a proper state of repai
In consequence of the dense fog on Thursday last, which con-
tinued the whole of the day, the River was unnavigable. The candon, and the paasengers, who were obliged to renain on board t an early hour on Friday morning. Durink the two preceding daye steamer, left Ostend on Tuesday and, instead of her arriving off the Tower on the following day
(Wednesday, she could not accomplish her voyage until Friday
ung at mine o ciock. sne ianuea dut tew passengers.

The Collegians.-W
The Colisaras.- The Crellegians, has, in the press, a anew novel
which will be publlisished in the ensuing week. We are also requested o remind families retiring to, or residink in the country, that they
may be accommodated with all new publications, together with the choice of an extensive and valuable collection of the best books in the English, French, Italian and German lankuages, on application Hanover-square; from whence the nobility and gentry in all partso Richard Lander, the African
ituation in the Custom House.
It cannot be too kenerally known that societirs or cluls, commu-
icating with each other by means of committees, delegates, or whether for a political purpose or even with the avowrd object of assisting in the preservation of the public peace, are declared by law
to be unlawful combinations, and subjected to hravy penalties. All ctive members of such societies or clubs, and all persons maintaining gates or members, may be proceeded against and punished. We refer
ur readers to the Act entitled, "An Act for the more effecually L. E. L. the fair authoress of "The Improvisatrice," "The Ve the theme of such keneral admiration, is about to, produce a prose
fiction under the title of " Romance and Reality." The poetical calent of this accomplished writer have been generally admitted to
be of the bighest order; it remains to be seen whether her prose wril gual her poctical po
ified on this point.
The Benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn have admitted owland Gibson, John Buller, and J. F. Fransillan. the The Birmingham Union attracts some notice. The titles of the
rarious Officers in the pstablishment are curiously chosen. A Constable, without a legal staff of authority-a Tithing-man, who
has nothing to do with tithes ; and, though last not least, an AlderThe, who has no eating to perform !-Times.
The depot of Don Pedro's first division of troops, some time ago
established at the Inic of Dogs, has bcen broken up by a party of the
New Police, as we are given to understand, purposely sent down The Late Mrs. Sidpons.-Within the last two or three days a
ablet of black and white marble, with the following simple and unostentatious inscription, has been placed on the right-hand side o

## Sacred to the Memory of

Who departed this life June 8, 1831
I know that my Redeemer liveth.
"I know that my Redeemer liveth."
A tomb of fine blake marble is also erected over the vault in the
new burial-ground where the inscription is laid; it bears a similas
inscription to that on the tablet. new burial-ground where the inss
inscription to that on the tablet.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY COURT BILL.
The Merchants and Bankirs appointed by the Lord Chancellor,
together with the four Commissioners of Bankrupts, assembled on together with the four Commissioners of Bankrupts, assembled on
Thursday, for the purpose of taking such preparatory measures as might be considered necessary to carry into operation that portion of
the new Bankruptcy Court Bill, relative to the selection of individualf competent to act as oflicial alasignees. tive to the qualifications which must be bossessed wh partiestod fill the
ofices alluded to. The substance of the resolutions is, we are in"1 Ist. That no person will be ee eigible who is above eixty years of
age. -dly. That the persons appointed must not be engaged in any

 forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, in order that his Lordship may
select the, , number of persons required to fill the offices of official
assignecs. number of applications have been very large, but, from the
The
determination of the parties appointed to put only the names of such determination of the parties appointer the Lord Chancellor as are full
persons in the list to be sent to personstent the duty, much confidence is entertained
competent to
that a most efficient body of individuals will be chosen.
The accomplished Bironet who is the hero of the new Novel,
Alice PPuletet visits with his ridicule and reprobation legitimate objects of satire only. The same powe rfut hand which was foo mach
admired in $S$ Sudenham is still visibe in the present work, in the castiadmired of cant and humbuys of every description, and especially in the
gation
ludicring

 pique at bring digappointed in the Baronet,"' are pictures which will
not fail to be asill recongized in real lifie.
Tuesday's Gazeette contains the offer of a reward of 200l. for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of the Italian boy, ex-
cept the person or persons who actually committed or assisted in the
murder. A Treaty was signed on Tuesday night by the Ministers of the
Five Great Powers. and the Belspian Minister, M. Vand de Weyer, reconnizing the erexitmate authority or King Leopold and the inde-
pendence of Belkium.
The murder of the Italian boy is occupying Mr. Minshull's unre-
 Lord Melbourne has expressed great anxiety that the fullest enquiries boys, ten of whom are known to be missing.
De Begnis and Curioni, anter giviniz Italian operas at Manchester,
went went to Liverpoo, where they are said to have been vers.
Sapio is with hem.
Mr
in





 of the Mayor and Makistrates, to suppress the late tumults in this
city, before they proceeded to a very serious extent, have entered
into a sulscription (imited to into a subscription (limited to one sovereign each) top present a piece
of plate to the Mayor (H. Colitoul. Esq.), as a lasting testimonial of
their feclings.-Worcester. Iournal.



 phor starvlings found means to dress a prime piece of cline of beef,
about ilbs. weikht, and a neat's tongue, for their supper!! Last work, ast two miners were at work in Carnhot mine, in the
parish of Ka.a. at the adit level. one or them, in Artikink with his pick,
broke into a haft of an old mine, which was filled with water to the
heightol ol sixten





 Aikh awfill instance of Audden deatho ocurred. .n this town on Sunday
 melanchinly to relate, was found next morning a lifeless corpes.-
Kerry Herall.


 spot, poonce-insprctors, with a posse of their men, repaired to the
bunning most turioull the engines in full action, and the rremises
drunken man forced himself into the

 tion. The fellow wa removed th the station house. Had he
been suffered to have remained in the house a single instant longer
he nust have perislied. The house was untenanted, and occupied by a woman and her. two daughters, who wertere entruanted with its its
leeting. By the praiseworthy exertions of both the firemen and the poting. By the praise worthy exertions of both the firemen and the
under by there beeng a pentiful supply of water, the fire was got
under by to oclock,
 sent unknow. The thieves mustered in great numbers, but their
Operation were principollyy confined to petty larcenies, owing to the
efticient vikilance of the police M'Phun's Goun still continues to receive the patronage
fastionable society. Its close resemblance to pold itself, its
treme econ







Union-hALL.-Mysterious Disapiçearance of a Gentleman.-Fiday a gentleman attended to give a desce iption of Mr. Thomas Jones, of
the York-road, Lambeth, who has been missing since last Tuesflay night, and for whose safety the greatest apprehensions are enter
 married man, and that he resided in the York-road, Lambeth, and
that his wife was at resent on a visit in Devonsire. On Tuesday
Mr. Jones spent the evening with a Mr, Tibbut, in the York-road. whooe house he left betwen 11 and 11 o' oclock at nipht, and at that
hour accompanied home Mr. Riches, a builder, in Carlisle-lane. He
 which time he took his departure, and has not since been heard of or not when he feft the last house at which he visited on the night in
quustion? The applicant baid that Mr. Jones was a man of particic larly sober and domestic labits; that he was perfectlly free from in
toxication on water the whole evening. Mr. Asurray- Was he kiven to deypond
ency? My reason for asking the question is, with the view of ayce
 chol yemperament, he wase cheerrul, Jod enjoyed a ogod state o
health. Mr. Murray asked, whether he had asum of money in his
 mesiding at the hause of hereson, and her state of mind owink to his
risapparance was beyond description. The applicant added, that disappearance was beyond description. The applicant added, that
he had been to nearly all the worklouses and bone-bouses in the metrooolis to make enquiries, upon the supposition that he mivet had
eithier died suddenly or been drowned, and afterwards conveyed
sol some of those places, but could hear no tidings of him whatever. Mr.
Murray remarked that it was quite possible he might have gone down to Devonshire to this wife. Thie applicant said that he was confiden
he had not ; for, had such been his intention, he would never hav he had not; ;or, had such been his ine. From the time that had
lefl town without aprising his mother. Find
elaped siuce he was last seen by any of his friends, the applican said that strong apprehensions, were enter tained by many of them
that on his way home on the night mentioned, he lad been that on his way home on the night mentioned, he liad been way-lai
by some of those wretches in London who would destroy a man
 tals and dissecting roons since Mr. Jones had been missing? Th
applicant replied that he and others had been every where in tow where it was probable they might have obtained some information
but $f$ but failed in their endeavourss. They had called at all the police
offices, and had billa printed offering a rewall ancurate description of Mr. Jones's person. Mr. Murray directed
Rlack
Rat and to follow up the enquiry relative to the mysterious disappearance La MBETH STrEer. - Alleged Murder of Mrs. Walsh.-Thursday, in
consequence of some new circumstances coming to light, calculated
 brought up and placed at the bar, before the Hon. G. C. Norton and
J. Hard wick, Esq. Three females, dealers in Rag-fair, deposed th
 fress of precisely the same description as thone worn by the missing
fomale, Caroline Walth. Ane Briton identified the articles detribed by the three last witnesses As having been offered for ale by
the prisoner Ross, as being precisely of the same deecription ast
 at the London Hospital; it was not that of her relative, nor any
thing like her; nor was a basket now produced that which her tramemother was in the habit of carrying. After the examination of soone other withesses, whose testimony merely went to contirin that
which has been already stated the son of the prisoners was called
and in reply to the gucstion of Mr and in reply to the question of Mr. Norton, said, that all that he had
stated before was perfectly true. The Magistrates here asked the prisoners if they wished to say any thing; "pon which the female
prisisores said, "All I have to any is, that on Saturday morning I leit
the old wooman and this the old woman and this man (Cook) sitting by the fire when I went
out, smoking their pipes. and from that moment to the present, I about it, if he lifes to speak. You may langr me, in you like, but
what I say is the truth, so belp nie Gort, and all that the boy states
 that is to request, it we ehould suffer for this, that two or three ken.
tiemen, who see here, will take acre of the toy , and not let him kive him Ior what he has said.'. The son here burst ino tears, and
cried for ome time. The prisoners were then removed from the
bar. but they will be brouet bar, but they will be brought up again on Thursday next, when they
will ie finally committed for trial. PPreviosis to heir removal, it was
 firat who recognized the emale prisoner, as a person who had alout
two years ago, taken him from near his father's house, through seve. ral back lanes and alle eys to a a court in the Minories, into which she
was about to carry him, but the uneasineese of the child attracted he notice or a boy who watched her for some distance, and she perceiv-
ing it, stripped the child of hia tuckers he bad round his neck and Naking frome him a quartern loan which he was brinking from, the
trie
taker's when the met him turned him into the blreet, and he was taken home by the boy who had previousl) watchet the manouverres of the prisoner. Mr. Norton, however, declined entering on this
charke, at least for the present. The examination occupied upwards
of five hours.

## $\overline{\text { INCENDIARISM. }}$

We regret to learn that the fires continue to hlaze in various parts
of the country. Several have taken place near Dover this week, and on he country. Several have tukn flace near Dover this week, and Lincolnshire. Three incendiary fires (of farm produce) have recently taken place in Wales, vinaz., two in GGamorganlshire, and one in Monmouthshire.
We lament to say, that frome eight or nine counties, we have intel. ligence of ricks and barns being set on fire by incendiaries.-On
 other being a stump cut round, did not take fire, and on a person
puttink his hand into a olole from which he perceived smoke to issue, On Tuesday last, betwe en the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, a large fire broke out in a farm-yard, belonging to Mr. Singleton,
in the occupation of himeelf and Mr. Hatfield, at Eastry parsonage, near Sandwich, and now lately reaired, containing a arge cir
 wheat, contanding each at lengt 100 quarters, were consiumed. The
stacks belonged to Mr. Hatfield, and were uninsured; the barns and
 and 4,0ow. Mr. Hammont strop on yeomat, on
and lodked them in St. Augusin's gaol, on of having caused the above fire.
Late ore Monday night or early on Tuegday morning, a barn called
he Field-barn, with yards and cattle-slieds attached, in the occupathe Field-barn, with yards and cattle-slieds attached, in the occupa-
tiun of Mr. Thomas Rix, at Tittleshall, in this county, together with a quantity. of undressed barley in the barn, and one etack of wheat,
one of barley, one of oats, and one of straw, in the tack-yard, were maliciously and feloniously set on fire, and the whole burned down.
The enkine was sent for from Litcham, about 2 o'clock in the morn-
 the spot., but the fire had made such progress, from the firnceness of
the wind, that litte (except a stable adjoining the barn) could be saved, al though the most indelatigable exertions were used by those
persons who accompanied the engine. A reward of 2001 . has been offired for the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in
the above vile tranvaction, to be paid on application at the Holkham
 on fire has becn apprehended near Matlock. The reward ofrered
induced a rioter now in the gaol of Nottingham to inform against him.-Lincoln Mesoury.
Tuesdny's Giuzette containg notic for application in the next Ses-
 conmunication betireen London and southampton, commencing at Lambeth; and for removing the Fleet Prison
Neiv Bethlen Hospital in St. Geopere's Field A letter from Durham, states that an individual was disco-
vered a few evening akgo secreted near Wynyard House, where
the vere Marquis of Londonderry and his lamily are at present so-
tourning ournink. On the examination or the person of the prisoner
he was rat refused to say what further that when taken wefore a magistrate
he the was, or what were his intentiong, and he is derained in custody.
No leesa than 13
 and
ion The Ripht Hoan. Viscount Arbutinnat has been re-elected Lord
Rector or King's Collego, Aberdben, for tha eneunn year.

 containn is that of hing John, in worcester Cathedral. The tomb
was opened some years apo, when the skeleton was found in good
peresriation, and in precisely the same dress as the







Hewryds Legtion and Vinegar


-DELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street, Matthan Attwood, Eqq. M.P.
Willian Stanley Ciarke,
Eqq. F.R.S.

## 


Thomas Hodgson, Esq.; William Mellish, Esq.; Charres Hampden Turner, Eraq

 Treland, and between them and tile opposite sliore from Hamburg to Bourdeaax
A tendre of arbitration in all disputed cases. when the object of an Asarrano
 Fi wio and COMFORT in SHAVING.-To those Gentlemen


TONES'S PATENT PRNEW LIGHT,
 any current of ari, the sestill retain their tre, and emit, on being burnt, a fragraut









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#### Abstract

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The ancount of the Lon MAYon's insolence is scarcely wooth in- 


OS A Mondy EDition (for the Country) is published at Thires
o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

## IOHN RULL.

LONDON, November 20.
Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday-such is the clearness and facility of the arrangenents of the present
Government, that Ministers have not yet determined when it shall meet for the despatcl of business. To-morrow, they say, there is to be a Council holden at Brighton to decidesay, we are informed, upon something like good authority,
bhat the Council will not be held at Brighton, but that their that the Council will not be held at Brighton, but that their
Majesties will be in Town in the course of to-day, or are, for all we know to the contrary, in Town at this minute.
We should add that this risit to the Metropolis depud
We should add, that this visit to the Metropolis depends
on a certain thing being done or not done. If the King upon a certain thing being done or not done. If the King
remains at Brighton, Lord Brougham will have the honour of dining with his Majesty.
So-it appears that another attempt has been made to induce the KING to break his royal word, although strengthened, in the present instance, by a solemn wath. Lord
BROUGHAM, after having heeen "craumped" by Lord GREY, proceeded to Brighton, where he had a long audience of His,
MAJESTY, the object of which was to procure His MAJEsTY's consent to the creation of as many Peers as Lord (GBEY might think necessary for carrying his odious measure.
Lord BROUGHAM, with all his abilities and pleasantry, and all his readiuess in catching some folks " uapping," was
signally defeated. The King withstood the demand of the signally defeated. The King withstood the demand of the
Premier and no ncw Peers will yet be made. To what extent the Lord Chancelior exercised his talents in pressing that demand, it is not for us to surmise; but we
think Lord Grex would be not a little astomnded if he really knew all that passed upon the occasion-of one thing we are quite certain, that hie view His Majesty take of the
mater (whether surgested by the Chancenton or by his owa good sense, signifies little at the moment) is a just one.
The creation of new Peers, althongh humiliating in the last The creation of new Peers, althongh humiliating in the last
degree to the aristocracy, and subversive of the principles of degree to the aristocracy, and subversive of the principles of
the Constitution, would arail Lurd GREY nothing f for he may rely upou it-and he has been told the fact by Lord
Rannor and others of lis friends-that if the ancient Peers Rannor and others of his friends-that if the ancient Peers
of the realm find themselves debased and their order deof the realm find themselves debased and their order
graded by an unnatural and corrupt influx of upstarts into the House of Lords, they, who even yet support the Minis-
ters, will resent the wainton indignity which the Premier ters, win resent the wanton indignity which the Premier
inflicts upon them merely for the sake of holding office; and, inflicts upon them inerely for the sake of holding office; and,
rallying round the sacred institutions of the conntry, will reject with scorn and contempt an effort to subvert ihose institutions, bolstered up as it
of Downing-street manufacture
It is to be presumed that the King has expressed himself rather averse from much private communication with Lord Grey-His Lordship's presence at the Palace is, we know, not be surprised if his Lordship did not hope more from sending his Attorney-General, the KING's Lond ChancelLor, to plead for him, than from "trying his hand" himself. sation gayer and less constrained-wit, irony, and plausi-
bility, are the weapons which his Lordship employs ; while bility, are the woapons which his Lordship employs; while
Lord Grex, cold, dry, and dictatorial, advances like a spectre upon the astonished Sovereign, and, wielding in
one hand the patent of a Royal Dukedom, and in the other one hand the patent of a Royal Dukedom, and in the other
the manifesto of Mr. PLAcE, the tailor, tries by turns the the manifesto of Mr. Patce, the tailor, tries by turns the
threatening and the soothing system, till at length lie alarms or wheedles down the honest scruples of the Monarch, and carries his point one way or another.
This game, however, has becu played so frequently, and the resolution of Lord Giney to remain Vicar of Bray, let
what may happen, has become so evident, that superadded to the burnings and rebellions which are everywhere manifesting themselves, the concessions of the Home Department
to mob leaders, and the preparations making everywher to mob leaders, and the preparations making everywhere for
serious resistance to the villanies of the Radicals, they have opened the eyes of the King ; and so, as Lord Broughan "was going down to spend the Sunday with my Lady B.," Lord GREY thought it would be a capital opportunity for the Chancellor to try llis Majes ry upon "a new tack." And the attempt has ailed, and Lord Grey will have to
meet Parliament again, and re-produce the odious Bill, chopped and changed, and carved and clipped, and coun-ter-changed-and, with his pledged majority, again will
carry it Arough the Commons; and then it is his Lordship's carry it through the Commons: and hen it is his Lordship's
intention to adjourn over Christinas, during which holy season of rejoicing his Lordship will again commence his
"rough-shod rides" through the Palace; again tempt and
threaten, and again submit a list of Peers; again the King
will refuse; and then, having worked up the scum into high state of fermentation, the Noble Premier having also secured as much for himself and his nineteen near relations as he possibly can, will resign-leaving some tifty pledges for his successors in office to redeem, and learing them,
moreorer, affairs in such a state of confusion as could scarcel be worse cuirsunded ; with Reform unsettled-the Bank and East India Charters just expiring-the Colouies beg-gared-the Tea trade annihilated-Commerce paralyzedManufactures at a stand-our political character degraded by Ministerial inefficiency abroad, and our national respectability dammified by radical disturbances at home.
This will happer-and Lord Grey, after having set the country in a blaze, will envelope hinself in his extra
blue ribband, and retire to Howick to plant dahlias and watch the conflagration; but he will find himself mistaken in his calculations: he will find that the good sense of the people will speedily return. The people, like the King pretty fairly estimate the sincerity and alility of the Whigs;
and the whole of Lord Grex's conduct, from the moment and he whole of Lord Grey's conduct, from the inoment
of his accession to office up to the present moment, has of his accession to office up to the present moment, has
shewn to both KING and PEOPLE, that love of self is his ruling principle of action-the advancement of his brothers, his cousins, his sons, his brothers-in-law, lis nephews, his other -han-pro becluled, by the nou apearanc a other men hare been precluded, by the inou-appearance or
Brevets-Bishopricks, Deaneries, extra blue ribbands, ex-Brevets-Bishopricks, Deaneries, extra blue ribbands, ex-
tra red ribbands, and God knows what beside, bear ample testimony of his Lordsiiip's soie consideration in lolding office, after haring been defeated in the House of Commons, anancial proposition, and after liaving received the stronges manifestations of dislike in the highest places- still he sticks still he holds on, and declares that he " will not abandon Lordship's colleagues the justice to say, that we really he lieve, their patient adherence to him, arises less from interested motives than personal vanity-sume of them remain firm, in order to disprove the generally believed notiou that a Whig Ministry canuot last, while the two or three rats who joined his Lordship, feel conscious that if they retire they
fall into even a worse situation than that to sistent hangers-ou of Whiggery would be reduced, in case the Goverument should break up.
We rejoice, howerer, to know the course the King has attenpt, ene glad that the Chancellor has made the sult, nor should we be very much surprised to find in the end Lord Brovgians's Reform Bill, or something nearly re sembling it, substituted for Lord Joнn's. Lord Jonn Russele's Bill is admitted to be untair, unjust, useless, and what is, perhaps, most to the purpose, impracticable.
L.ord Broughan's Bill would proced upon a principle which it would not be difficult to recognise, and in some parts approve. Lord Brovgham's Bill encreases the the larqe towns, but it disfranclises nobody gives Members to the larqe towns, but it distranchises nobody. The objection at present see, especially if the number of Representatives are to encrease proportionably with the Constituency-but everybody must see the flagrant injustice of disfranchising hua no fault in thousands of People, who have committed to what a pitch must that their elcetoral privileges; and disfranchisement of these People is regulated, not by any pleasure of a Whig Lordling, in such a manner as to transfer all the Tory infiuence of the Country to the hands of the Whigs.
Again we say, we rejoice that the King is firm, that he has not again becn driven to violate his Royal word by the
arts of lis Ministers. His Madrstr, we believe, begius to feel that the truly loyal of his subjects look to him as their protector against the rehels and Radical Reformers. He has worn in the face of the country to support her venerable institutions, her holy religion, her glorious Constitution, and as we have before said, the King is bound to his People by Kovenant as sacred as that which binds the People to the uins of Bristol; let him recollect that the first great ste ${ }^{1}$ ond veformers of England has been to insult the Judges upen the prisons, to plunder the loyal and peaceable iuha-itants-let him ask hiimself why has this happened?--let His Majesty refer to the day when he first seated himself on of England then, with thone-let him compare the state of England then, with the state of Eagland now-let him
ponder these things, and we are sure that a very short time ponder these things, and we are sure that a very siort hime
will elapse before the symptons of distaste and disapprobation of Lord GREX and his Colleagues, which have so fortunately manifested themselves, will ripen into a determination to drive for ever from his presence and his Councils, the chief to our coutry, at home and abroad, than ever was produced by any other man in as many years.

ThF, procecdings, rules, and regulations of King AtTwoon's Birmingham (inion, are worthy of serious attention. Lord GaEy must feel himself one of the happiest of FRANKENTEINS, as we had the pleasure of first calling them, are beginning to be extremely active and lively; and just at the moment in which they are exhibiting their force
and organization on the one hand, his Lordslip finds himself frowned on by the K :-vg and " thrown over" by his friend!
The Times of Friday admits that these Unions, although he Bill be delay the best possible motives at first, may, if ment, and of the Representative body too. This the Times says, to urge on the meeting of Parliament, which Lord Grey wishes of all things to postpone-bin what dioes the Times say? - Why, the Times says, that if the people had their
own House of Commons, they would have no need of associations-they would expend their political fired of such -" more particularly in such places as Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow!"-Mark that, reader -in those places dea, tined by Lord Brougham's Bill to send Members to Parliament.
It should be recollected that the principle of Lord Brovgham's Bill is that of encreased eufranchisementnot disfranchisement-and we suspect that, in the end, it wherarily siffed by the Great Seall, will be the one to be
adopted, at least with certain modifications. And we must coness, that, as wis Lordship owes no great gratitude, we
think he would be fully justified in bringing forward that which is the result of many years consideration, and which cocted by respect, superior to the aummalous Ruysen It appears to us that the Times thinks so too.
We are told that the Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. RICHARDSoN, an Attorney, one of the Registrars of his no Attorneyshall be appointed to any of the offices. We do do not vouch for the fact, and even if it be true, the aprointdo not vouch for the fact, and even if it be true, the appoint-
ment should be attributed to the constitutional fricudliness nent should be attributed to he constitutional riendiness
of his Lordship; for Mr. RICHARDSoN was a rery active of his Lordship; for Mr. Richardson was a rery active
and influential agent, during the canvass in Southwark, in favour of Lord BROUGHAM's brother.
Is it possible that $\overline{\overline{\text { the country should }}}$ be placed in such a position by the anarchy and excitennent which the reforming
rebels have contrived to prodace, that Ministers shoulin be rebels have contrived to prodace, that Ministers shouk be allowed quietly, and during the recess, when 110 Pariiament tion of an expedition, which, according to the words of the Government journal, is to hurl Don Miguel from the throne which he has polluted with his crimes, in the course of three months
is it possible that English officers, naval and military, have been permitted to accept commands in this expedition,
in direct contrarention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that ships are clartered, freighted, and fitted for the enterprize, liere in the river Thames, under the nose, as it were of the Government, while Englaud is expressing her determination to remain neuter in all questions of foreign policy having already submitted to ani unheard-of insult, or connived at an unprecedented robbery on the part of revolutionized France, who stole the fleet of the ally against whom we are tolerating, if not encouraging, an insion
What does it matler that Lord Palmenston should hereafter be forcend to render au account to Parliament of his not the Rordinary conduct?-- or here the matter toncies Lord should be impeached-condemned? The mischie will be done-the degradation has already been enduredthe French Government have trampled upon us; but the be achieved.
Will anybody take the trouble to read the Treaties which exist between this country and Portugal? If that favour is conceded, we are sure that one only feeling will be excited wards the malignant and shamelcss want of principle whose greatest crime, in the eyes of the rebellious faction with which Europe stands accursed, called ReFonmens is that he has maiutained his seat upou the throne which of right belongs to him, in spite of all the villaiuous efliorts of his foreign enemies-enemies of order and subortination contradicted, and all their theories confuted, by the incontrovertible fact of the stability of the Portuguese Giovernment under Don Miguel.
It would be useless here again to repeat what we have so often said, that the question, whether, in our opinion, or rather in the opinion of Mr. Canning, a Constitution according to our notions of liberty would or would not be desirable thing for Portugal ?-suffice the fact, that the people should think as Lord Palamenston, rejected the form of Gorernment which was proposed to them, and only maintained a sullen neutrality with regard to it, so long as a British force remained in Listoon, having for its real object the intidisadrantarcous to their country
The Euglish troops came away-the loyal Portuguese, or their ancient institu:air and just, upon the rightful heir to the throne to assume what was actually his own, but which he had been induced to forego because he had been told by three great Powers of
Europe, that the Portuguese nation were desirous of the Europe,
change.
That they were not desirous of the change, he discovered the moment the English troops were gone, and the same generous spirit which induced him to sacrifice lis legitimate clain to the throne, because he was taught to believe his countrymen desired it, now prompted him to accede to the Hishes of the Three Estates of the kingdom, who called upon him to abandon he new-fangled chater, which they denounces, and assume the sovereignty upon has same leyms In doing this, it is said that Don Mg MEL violated an oaththe oath he had taken to abide by the Charter-and this is the oath he had taken to abide by the Charter-and this is
the great crime clarged agniust him. Let the siu of this the great criune charged agninst him. Let the sin of orer a
rest upon those who induced him to take the oall under a fulse impression of the case-That no Roman Catholic subject of Portugal can have any ground for swerving from his allegiance to Don Miguel on this point, is made most clear by the arrival at Lisbon of an Ambassador from His Holiness the Pope, who by this very mission gives his sanction to the course pursued by Don M1GUEL, and publicly expresses MAJESTY.
So much for the morality of the case-now for the political part. Don Miguki, having had the opportunity of seeing
with his own eyes, the state of affairs in Portural, which, till then liad ouly becu extibited to him throust a aundice medium for the basest of purposes, complies with the call of his subjects, and the Constitution is abandoned. Look at this then: at the period when the Portuguese nation called uppon Don Miguel to abandon the Constitution, as
called, all that was known of it was, that it had been put together by Don Penso, in the course of four or five days, in Brazil, and then sent by an English Minister to Europe, the give the appearance of British support, corroborated at time actual presence of a British force in Lisbon. At that they preferred their ancient form of Government, and were un willing to try any new-fangled scheme of Reform, was all ; but how widely different is the view to be ane their conduct in doing so now, from that which we from abled to take then. The scheme which they rejected from prescience has since been condemned by experien PEDRO had prepared for Portugal, has been utterly overthrown
manufacturer of it, Don Pedro himself, driven from his
dominions - sent scampering over the face of the earth, a
degraded, detbroned, and vanuquished exile.
Does not this result of liberality in Brazil fully justify the Portuguese nation in the line they took? - We say, yes-
and if the people of Portugal are justified in cloosing their own form of Government, that form of Government bein the ancient, lawfil and legitimate form of Government surely the King, who acceded to the call of his people, to
free them from what, with all its professed liberty and libefree them from what, with all its professed liberty and libe-
rality they considered as bondage and oppression, deserves rality, they considered as bondage and oppression, deserves
sometling beiter than insult and opprobrium from the something better than insult and opprobrium from the
country most favoured of all the European nations in its incountry most favoured of
tercourse with his nation.
tercourse with his nation.
In this state, however, it is-the exiled Don Pedro havin In this state, however, it is-the exiled Don Pedro having
formally renounced Portugal, and all claims upon it ; having become, with all the necessary forms and ceremonies, a naturalized Brazil tries back upon Enom ind to aituional throne in Brazil, tries back upon England to aid him in to maintain his own ; and this man, England- that is, the Whig Ministers-patronize, to such an extent, that the law Whig Ministers-patronize, to such an extent, that the law and English money liberally granted to support his lawless and English money hiberally gran
In this position then, the King of Portugal on his Throne, and the loyal subjects whom he governs, are to be attacked by a fleet fitted out in English ports-and by
soldiers officered by English men-and this for the sake of son-intervention. Let us ask which, in the eye of the law in the meaning of words, in the spirit of treaties, is to be the People, or the invaders, headed by an exiled Brazilian Emperor, and aided and abetted by Radicals and Rebels of every class and description. If the latter, we are now in force, dated 1661, upon the marriage of Charles THE SECOND with the Infanta of Portugal. After reciting
the marriage, and making over to Great Britaio, in cousethe marriage, and making over to Great Britain, in conse-
quence of that marriage-first, a considerable sum of money-and, secondly, several important places, amongst
others Bombay, it proceeds :- In consideration of all others Bombay, it proceeds:- In consideration of all
which grants, so much to the benefit of the King of Great Britain and his sul,jects in general, the King of Great Britain does profess and declare, with the consent and
advice of his Council, that lue will take the interest of Poradvice of his Council, that he will take the interest of and ats dominions to heart, defending the same with his utmost power by sea and land, even as England
ITSElF," This is tolerably strong. Now let us come to the Treaty of 1703 -a treaty contemporaneous with the Methuen
Treaty, and which has ever since regulated the commercial relations between the countries so advantageously to Engrelations between the countries so adrantageousty to Eng-
land. In the Treaty of $170: 3$, which is a tripartite treaty
between Wolland and England and Portugal, we find this Article :-
"If ever it shall happen that the Kings of Spain and France, either the present or the future, that both of "them together, or either of them separately, shall make "war, or give occasion to suspect that they intend to make
": war, upon the kingdom of Portugal, either on the con-
" tiuent of Europe, or on its dominions beyond seas, Her "Majesty the Queen of Gneat Britain and the Lords the States-General, shall use their friendly offices with "the said Kings, or either of them, in order to persuade
them to observe the terms of peace towards Portugnl, and " not to make war. upon it." The third Article declares, "cessful, hut altogether ineffectual, so that war should be " made by the aforesaid Kings, or hy either of them, upon
" Portugal, the above-mentioned Powers of Great Britain Portugal, the above-mentioned Powers of Great Britain
and IIolland, shall make war with all their force, upon the foresnid Kings or King, who shall carry hostile urms
into Portugal; and towards that war which shall be carried on in Europe, they shall supply twelve thousand men, whom they shall arm and pay, as well when in
quarters as in action: and the said High Allies shall be obliged to keep that number "f men complete, by recruiting - it from time to time at their ourn expence."
These extracts of Treaties are arain extracted from the speech of Mi. Canning, in which he was adrocating the
expedition which eventually proceeded to Lisbon. of Mr expedition which eventually proceeded to Lisbon. Of Mr Corce we shall not here stop, to speak, but we may perhaps advantageously borrow that Statesman's arguments for de-
fending Portugal from aggression ; because, besides thei integral eloquence, they possess a wonderful degree of applicability to present circumstances. Mr. Canning saysCommons. IIere is, on the one hand, an undoubted pledge of national faith-not taken in a corner-not kept secret between the parties-but publicly recorded amongst the
annals of history in the face of the world. Inere are, on the other hand, undeniable acts of forcirn ag gression, perpetrated, indect, principally therough the instrumentality of
domestic traitors ; but supported with foreign means, instigated by foreign conncils, and directed to foreign ends.
Putting these facts and this pledre together, it is imposs ble that his Mases'ry should refuse the call that has been made upon him; nor can liarliament, I am conrinced, refuse to enable his Masesty to fulfil his undonbted obli-
gations. I am willing to gations. I am willing to rest the whole question of to-
night, and to call for the vote of the House of Commons upon this simple case; divested altogether of collateral in the minds of those who hear me, and also in the minds of others, to whom what I now say will find its way. If I were to sit down at this moment, without adding another "word, I have no doulst but that I should have the con"propose.

It is our duty to fly to the defence of Portugal-be the assailant who he may. And, be it remembered, that in existence and obligation of which ancient Treaties, of the "we, according to the universally admitted construction of nor give to that assailher make war upon that assailant, "just cause of war against ourselves."
these yet ringing in his used by Mr. Canning, and with God, is it possible! his ears does Lord Palmerston-Good tugal, and at least winking at illegalities comınitted in favour
of the Brazilian
commercial relations of Great Britain have been for age favoured beyond all t

## THE BISHOPS.

having observed that the pincipal speakers at all the late countyand borough meetings have received instructions to revile the Prelates of the Established Church for their late votes, we have been induced to consider what will, in
all probability, be the nature of Reform Bill the Second. We have been assured, from head-quarters, that it is to be as efficient as Reform Bill the first-an ambiguous expression,
which leads us to suppose that, like its predecessor, it will which leads us to suppose that, like its predecessor, it will
accomplish nothing. But, with regard to the Bishops accoinplish nothing. But, with regard to the Bishops, we
infer from the manner in which Lord GREY's coadjutors endeavour to depreciate them in public estimation, that
Reform Bill the second will contain a clause to expel them at Reform Bill the second will contain a clause to expel them at
once from the House of Lords-ard this wonld be a manly once from the House of Lords-acd this wonld io a
course in comparison with the mean threats and intimidation by which certain parties are trying to bully them out of their
We conclude that our readers have devoted some time and attention to the documents which have been published in the newspapers connected with the rebellion at Bristol. What is therein disclosed renders further enquiry absolutely necessary-not only a military enquiry, which Ministers are duct of Ministers them, but an enquiry in to the previous conto think, will be found more disagreeable to them than even the former.
Upon the
Upon the conduct of Colonel Brereton we do not at this moment intend to say one syllable; we trust that his regard for his own honour, and his respect for the uniform which he has the honour to wear, will induce him to join
in the general demnnd of the Army fur an investigation in the general demand of the Army fur an investigation
into the circumstances of his case. Let him do this, and he will be sure to obtain a fair and honourable verdict.-W repeat to him, the Army requires it
The Ministers
The Ministers, perhaps. should be told publicly, that a report is circulating. which says that Colonel Brereton any trial of Colonel Breneton those secret iastructions would form his defence:-Are Ministers afraid lest he should take this course? We thiuk an Honourable Gentlemau and a man of honour, such as we know Lord Melbourne to be, need apprehend nothing from an ample disclosure of all the circuinstances-we only add that Lord Hill is looked to, to sary to exonerate the army from blame.
as things go now, we wait anxionsly to see the result of this business, and remain perfectly divided in our expectaMartial fither secing Colonel Brereton tried by a Court mandery of the Guelphic Order for his rigid admerence to his TEET instructions.
This affair cannot rest where it is

## FASHIONABLE DEPARTURE

"The Marquess of Westminster and Family from Grosvenor House
Euton Hall, ("heshive."

## If public schools a lair example shew, Our Universitics will <br> Our Universitics will soon be nieeting; Because from Thursday's Morning P'ost we know, That Westmissten last week net offto Eron.

We see that the lions and tigers belonging to the King of
England are about to be removed from the Royal MenaEngland are about to be removed from the Royal Mena-
gerie. This is all right. For what specific reason we camnot presume to say, but the fact is, that a Menagerie has been time out of mind, universally attached to the residence of
Kings. From the Emperors of Europe to the Sultans of Kings. From the Emperors of Europe to the Sultanas of
Asia, all Sovereign Princes have possessed Menageries. The Menageric of King William rie Fourth, however is broken up-of course !-It savours of ancient prejudice to
inaintain anything like Regal State; and trifling as this ininaintain anything like Regal State; and trifling as this innovation may appear those wholook at hings suppericialiy,
we confess we see in it another proof of that enlightenment we confess we see in it another proof of that enightenment
which has for its eventual object, the discovery that all state animals, howerer noble, or brave, or generous, are equally useless with those which will shortly be driven from the
Tower.
HINTS AS TO PURIFYING THE METROPOLIS.
IT is a notorious and a melaucholy fact, that a scrious Malady has for some time past existed in this metropolis, and in various parts of the country. The disease, of the nally, not from Sunderland, but from Durham! Upon a subject of so much
may not be ill-timed
It is most essential that crery place in which the infection may be presumed to exist, should be thoroughly purified Wherever there is a "cul de sac," or blind street-such, be made to purify the houses and offices. To encourage assemblages of dirty, unwashed persons in such places, is mischievous in the highest degree! If any Coart should be found, in which a free and healthy circulation is not addiately. White lime must be used, Grey wont do. The disease has some analogy to an attack of convulsions, which appeared in Paris during three hot days in July 1830 .
In England the first symptom of the malady was generally extreme blindness, and this was followed by delirium, and not unfrequently by raving. When, by proper treatment, the patient was cooled, and his eyes opened, the delirium In this metropolis, the infection appeared more particu larly strong in two Houses in Westminster. It has generally been remarked, that lower ground is less healthy than higher, so in the present instance, the
no means so much infected as the Lower

When the disease was first introduced into the Lowe House, it was preceded by a violent Russelling noise, and as its malignant character became reveloped, it was mani fest that should the malady be confirmed and pass into the country, it would have the effect of partially depopulating whole towns and districts. In many epidemics, orange an lemon juice have been found very beneacial, but in this case Peel proved most effective in checking the spreading of the though there was one Croker in the House, he, instead o increasing the despondency, boldly felt the pulse of all
dosed the really diseased, and ridiculed the folly of thos
soon obvious throughout the country, the symptoms daily diminished; and in some places, particularly in Dorsetshire, were completely subdued. It is, also, a gratifying circumstance, that the army is tolally free from infection, and sound In the Upper House at Westminster, although several
infected persons had been introduced from the Lower House infected persons had been introduced from the Lower House, considered as a great harbour of infection, but it is a remark able circumstance, that although there was a large woolsack in the Upper House, the infection which attached to it was supposed to be of a much milder and safer character than
that which infected several old Whigs in its vicinity? It was proposed to appoint a Committee in the Upper House thought preferable, in the first instance, to ascertain its actual extent by dividing and counting the inhabitants-they were three hundred and fifty-seven in number, of which 158 only, were found diseased, and one hundred and ninety-niue proved sound-thus shewing a majority of 41 in favour of Health and Safety! When the Direction of the tuo houses, adrised that the inhabitants should be separated and sent into the country to perform quarantine (which they recommended, probably, from having the number "quarante et un" uppermost in their thoughts.) Some of the parties who advised this measure were themselves so inveterately infected, that it is
believed the other inhabitants will never again tolerate their superintending the affairs of either house, unless they come prepared with an unobjectionable clean Bill of Health One of the persons, who took the disease, before he was thoroughly aware of all its consequences, is now said to be much alarmed, from a conviction, that were it to become
confirmed to the full extent, it would " bring his Grey hairs with sorrow to
Fumigation is advised in all cases of infection. If Gorernment, therefore, should have any waste paper by them, such as old useless bills, unopened letters from Holland or other obsolete documents, they might n
with great benefit to the country at large
The accounts of Cholera are far from satisfactory. The Govemment, conscious of their carelessness and iuattention, nore especially as they desire no diversion from the Reform more especially as they desire no diversion from the Reform
epidemic. We believe the thing to be much more serious than generally imagined.-For the ofticial reports we refer our readers to our last page.

OUR attention has been directed to an extremely clever little pamphlet, called "Great Britain in 1841 ." The idea, we adinit, is not altogether new; but the able manner in which
all the topics under discussion are treated, renders it at once amusing and instructive.
A man is supposed to have slept ten years; -he wakes in the year 1841 , and finds his brother sitting by his side; of him he makes enquiries after lis family- Ilis mother died in the year 1835-his father, a clergyman, is an exile in the
South of France: the recital of his case illustrates the march of Reform over the ruins of the Establishment-the overthrow of the Universities, the deprivation of the Ileads of Colleges, the influx of Sectarists, the abolition of Tythes, the appropriation of amnuities of $£^{\prime}(0)$ to the tilular Protestant House of Lords, and the grant to them of the right of sitting House of Lords, and the grant to the
in the IIouse of Delegates as citizens.
Progressively we are made acquainted with ali the changes which have been effected during the last ten years, in a
manner so natural and unstrained, that it seems real history that we are reading; and after having corried real history that we are reading, and after having carried
the changes throngh all the details, we arrive at the general effect produced by the slorious change.
Aristocracy having been denounced, the abolition of the law of primogeniture decreed, and the Ilouse of Lords at
length merged in the House of Delegates, the following appears as the summing up $:-\quad$ ever loss, had been previously withdrawn from England. The large
capitalist found that what he had amassed was insecure, and the
great incentive to industry and enterprise had ceased with the power of disposing of his property by will, as he thought proper: he
could no longer establish a fanily, by leaving the larker bulk of
lis fortune to an elder son, to inyintin it in credit his fortune to an elder son, to inaintain it in credit and opulence:
all his property was to be equally divided amongst lis children; the
consequence of which was, that this division and subsequent consequence of which was, that this division and subsequent sub-
division of wealth soon reduced every family to a state of indikence,
or mediocrity of means. This compulsory dispersion of wealth or mediocrity of means. This compulsory dispersion of wealth
operated on all classes; the man of limited and small capital, too,
was indifferent whether he could or could not kain a step in the scale was indiflerent whether he could or could not kain a step in the scale
of occicty ; he cmbarked not his means in those eetalishmments and
manufactures which had formerly made this country the emporium
 capital well knew, nust be sold at his death, that the produce might
be divided amongit his children, and where was the money to spend
on anything bu:t the necessaries of life? Activity and zeal in busion anything br:the necessaries of life? Activity and zeal in busi-
ness were paralyed; security of property was now only a name;
everything was faitapproaching to the dead level ol a democracy. A part of the national debt had been expunged by the assignment, for
that purpose, of the monies forfeited to national uses, and by the
tremendous confiscation of those funds of which the national debt ormed a large portion. The taxes necessary to pay the interest of
the debt were threfore diminished; but the people gined vantage by this redu rion of taxation, because, theugh bread and
vaned other necessaries of life were cheaper, money was much nore scarce,
and worth. when it was met with, treble what it was before the fatal year of 1831 . Where a labourcr in that year received three shillings
a day, he in the year $18: 38$ received only ninepence; and so in the a day, he in the year 183s received only ninepence; and oo in the
same proportion with respect the thalue of money in every article
of life. In these scenes of innovation and change, you may suppose of hife. In these scenes of innovation and change, you may suppose
the party called the Utilitarians were not idle. The utility of every
thing, according to the narrow construction of the word, was required to be shown; the suiviving pageant of the court (shorn and
qircumscribed as it had been year after year) was voted to be unsuitable to the times, and offensive to the feelings; the splendour and
dignity of the Crown (it was argued) might mean something before
1031 ; but since that, such phrases were mere cmpty sounds, but were $1 \times 31$; but since that, such phrases were mere empty sounds, but were
nevertheless obnoxious to the ears of all real reformers. It was
not doubted, that in a repreentation to the patriot King of
1831 , as to the hardship inflicted on his subjects by being obliged

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 Tith Earl Grey on the eubject of thie different publicioneeningergend


with these ercountes and exhorted the epeptation to use their in


 guite the stifieient arr ils own.)

 fied with the following counter-tatatement:




















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var
met
ret
dep eputation try those who have made them pubic, The obicict of the Ton tiok place, was to advise the Government not to prorogue the





 Noble spirit!
that 1 relt $m$ mself at full liberty to pive advice on that subject

 Statesman-like prudence


 desire With reapert to the Reform measure itself, 1 said,"-
simial) $m$ "rbenity!





What the Government expected that they and every one should use
 that the ' Government would not be diviven to the painfull neeesity of
usink the powers with which they were entrusted to preserve the



 tick :
The sentiinents which he uttered - - Sentiments forsooth, and uttered
Mr. Place and Mr. Carpue, and their fifteen nameless associates




 Wempest.
Partington."
We accept the rererend jester's Illustration. The sea (which he somewhat un.
geograptically calls tlie Allantic Ocean) did Not "beat Mre. Partington" It


$\pm=2+5=2=2=2$


Se








 Chronicle, and in reply t t the Prime Minister's specch has published
aleter with his own name, in which he avows and delends lis lis lormer
 tions in the house of Lords were not correct - that every unbiased
man must come toa conclusion the yery reverse of his tordship't contemplated to prorogue Partiament till after Christmas. 2. That
 That the Bill wiich had passed the Commons, and had been rjeected
hy the Lord, was not to be again presented to the Commons .elt

 We are here obliged to terminate our quotation-but we beg been anticipated or readers, whether these and whether, almost to the letter, our predictions have not been fulfilled?

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

Paris, Nov. 16, 1831.
My dear Bull,-The events of the past week have been more than ordinarily interesting, and France has, in the space of seven principearned many lessons which she will hat eacquired the convic tion that honest men of all parties concur in considering the present Government and the present order of things in this country as merely provinional, and whe be overs in weeks or months. In the Chamber of Deputies during the past tion and dynasty, I mean M. Duris, has come forward to demand the reversal of a judgment pronounced against Marshal Nsy by the Chamber of Peers in 1815, although several of the present Ministers and their friends were then in office! Thus the friends of the Minister to-day demand that thee acts of those same men in former times should be denounced as treasonable and illegal. This is a state of things which of course cannot last, and it cannot require the wisdom of a Sage to discover its transitery character. Dint liberals
past week General Demarcay, who is one of the most violent of the Chamber of Deputies, has admitted in his place in that house, that during "the restoration"the army was much better regulated
than it is at fresent, and that promotions were made with more justice and honour. This was honest on the part of the Geneas the knell of midnight and the grave, to the revolutionists of July, and with pre published a pamphlet full of talent and address, in which, although himself belongs to the party of the revolution, he has proved that e Restoration was far more courageous and national than the pre is not far off when France must decide between the sovereignty of the people, not yet recognized, or in force, and the Government of M. I)e Bniquevilue, and shews at least that he and his party are dissatisici win the resuts of the own ation ithough he at who have since conducted it and arrested its progress. During the has been performed, in which the future return of the Boundos not only hinted at, but predicted; and the audience, instead of receiving it with hisses or with indignation, listened with attention to the prophecy, and applauled the prophet, M. Martigyac, whose name I never write without emotion, and whose eloquence is so im-保
 received by the Chamber with repeated bravos and well-merited acclamations. He told the Chamber that laws of banishment would not prevent the proscribed from returning-that a conventionalist country, without beink subject to any arrest-that lately a member of the lamily of Buonaparte had lodged in the Rue de Rivoli, and although aw exis oleon's family who returned-that Lovis XVIII. had returned to though banished to Elba, had marched victoriously to the Tuileriesand that if Henry V. had partizans in France, his return could ented by the laws of banishment, or by the pain of death Legivlative Assembly, and I am happy to add, that they were enthusiasm. Now take these for they were fistene to to me one question-whether you do not clearly perceive that public opinion is changing-that France is extremely sorry for having made between revolt and obedience, that she would prefer the latter-and between revolt and obedience, that she would prefer the later- Hose of
that soner or later the dynasty of the eldest branch of the Hole Bourion must be replaced on the throne? These events, whicl of the most important character; and it is therefore that I said at many lesssons that she would not easily forget.
Nor has the past week been devoid of interest to other countries loyal and the virtuous, and to disturb the lovers of anarchy and dis rder. In Holland the Dutch have shewn. during the past week, are prepared to make immense sacrifices for the purpose of carrying into effect the designs and wishes of their beloved Monarch. In Prussiad that country have learned with satisfaction that although their Monarch was opposed to the Polish revolution, yet that he has their extremity, and has taken means to assure the Russian Government that the Court of Berlin will view with pleasure the adoption onappy system of pardon and oblivion which shall assure tor Ror Rosil
Poles a safe residence in their native land. The Emperor or which has reccived, as we learn by the journals of Sc. Petersbur most lively
have just reached us, from the inhabitants of Moscow, the m, has beell
hend. , which was that of .. Lonk live the absolute Emperor.")
Daring the past week the King of Prusst, confident of the loyaty of Daring the past week the King of Prussta, confident of the loyalty of
his suljecta, and assured that he may rely on them whenever he shall require their assistance, has voluntarily determined on disarming a portion of his troops, and of thus diminishing the immense military expences of that country.
The Emperor of Austrui, likewise confiding in the valour and devotion of his army, has given orders to diminish the military forces
of Austria; and although a very considerable army is still to be kept of Austria; and althougl a very considerable army is still to be kept
on foot, in order to be iprepared for all dangers and for all attacks on foot, in order to be iprepared for all dangers and for all attackis
which may be made, yet the number of troops to be kept on a war which may be made, yet the number of troops to be kept on a war
footing will, during the winter, be very sensibly diminished. This dininution must, however, be attributed to the right cause, and it must not be supposed that because the Emperor of Auspina and the
King of Prussia have for the moment reduced their military forces, therefore that they have frankly recognised the revolutionary Gotherefore vernmentsided to be an object of fear, and that all other revolumionary States in Europe cannot move without her. This partial disarming further shews, that whilst revolutionary Governments have no confidence in themselves, or in their principles, or in the people, that these legitimate Sovereigns have, on the contrary, the fullest confidence in the loyalty and devotion of their subjects, and do not hesitate to prove that confidence by partially disarming, at a moment when they are exposed to all the evils of that system of propagandism
which still threatens to attack all thrones and to overturn all existing mhich still t
instituions.
Thus, my dear Bulu, you will perceive that the leading events of the past week are calculated to create satisfaction in the breasts of all lovers of monarchical kovernments; and the liberals in Europe have
abundant reasons for dissatisfaction and fear. And now, in pursuance of my general plan, allow me to present you of France, and particularly of the provinces, from which you can shew but one conclusion; viz, that as the revolution of July has shew but one conclusion; viz., that as the revolution of July has
been unable to satisfy the wants and the wishes of France, that she will herself require another order of things, which shall assure to her respect from withont and peace and order within. These facts are all new, all inuportant, and all meriting the consideration of those who would in England give us theory for fact, and revolution in exchange for peace and prosperity.
Fact l.--At Bordeaux,
conside wages; and the public peace has been disturbed, the National Guards called out, and the same scenes have taken place as those which for so long a time annoyed us at Paris.
2.-At Mont Louis a conspiracy has been discovered, which had
been entered into by Spanish refugees and French pation, been entered into by Spanish refugees and French patriots, for attacking the garrison of Puycerda, for
and for creating tumult and pillage.
and for creating tumult and pillage.
3.-They write from Alengon, that the workmen are so completely 3.-They write from Alençon, that the workmen are so completely
without occupation and the means of subsistence, that a subscription has been opened for their benefit, and orders been siven by the local amount they subscribe, in order that those who do not assist this government subscription may incur the vengeance of the lower classes. 4.-They write from L'Orient that the inhabitants are so opposed to
the payment of taxes, and so resolved on resisting the cullection of the excise duties, that two of the collectors have been attacked by the populace, and with great difficulty escaped from destruction.
5.-That most admirable caricaturist, M. Philippon, has been sen-
tenced to six months' imprisomment and 2000 . tenced to six months' imprisonment and 2000 francs' fine, for havink
caricatured Louis Philippe in a most admirable picture, entitled "Les Marionnettes ct le Macon.," This is a specimen of the tolerance and liberality of the revolutio 6.-The Countess de la Rochejaquelin has been arrested in La
Vendée, on a charge of conspiring against the State. Several chesta Vendee, on a charge of conspiring against the State. Several chests
of muskets and other arms have been seized on the premises, together of muskets and otherarms have been seized on the premises, together
with two private printing presses. It is reported to-day that the with two private printing presses. It is reported to-day
Countess has contrived to escape from the officers of justice.
7.-We learn from the department of Saone et Loire, that the distress of the labouring classes is so rreat that they are wholly unable to pay the personal, and door and window taxes; and the workmen
state that if the Government shall persist in levying the contributions, they shall be obliged to kive up their working materials, as they are wholly unable to contribute one sous.
symptoms of insurrection have recently shewn themselves, that new
she the there is so general a dissatisfaction with the present order of things,
that serious troubles are anticipated. that serious troubles are anticipated.
that the arrondissements of Parthenay and Bment of Deux Sevree, the theatre of the most deplorable events. Tessaire continue to be enter the army; they are pursued by the troops; battles are conment of peace pid ;ide there is 10. They write from Plocrmel that domiciliary visits have been
made in that country; in discovering traces of the conspiracy they suspected to exist, and of course they have been but badly received at the houses and establishments which were made the objects of such visits.
11.-So great have been the expences of the city of Paris, in con-
sequence of the revolution of July, and so sreat the falling off in the receipts at the Barricres, that the Municipal Council has been compelled to increase the tax payable on the wines which enter Paris.
This additional charge complaint; and I have heard many of the heroes of July exclaim We are have gained a great deal, to be sure, by our revolution, when, "e Charles X X." to pay more for a bottle of wine than under the reign 12.-We le
department, that a new body of gens d'armes is the irritation in that 13.- We learn from Nanteo that although disorde liberty - We learn from Nantes, that although under the new charter
the relisionce is professedly guaranteed to all Frencloment Governmens establishment of Meilleraye has been ordered by the
to fissolved, and its inhabitants have been compolled Covernment to be dissolved, and its inhabitants have been compelled
to fy from a country where a man inay not be a recluse without the

bas been condemned to three inonths' imprisonment and a a thoul-
Prand rancs' finc, for having attacked the present order of
Pranee Prance. and finc, for having attacked the present order of things in
reign of the Bourbons, were the the Restoration. Never, under the
attachmeonists so persecuted for their

 This fact led of course to riots, and many soldiers were wounded, and
much damake wa done to private property. The Liberals cried
"Les Curlistes is
 l6.-M. Casimir Pren pr, unked by the revolution of July.
Peers, a inajority in favour of the law abolishing in the Cham hereditary peerage
amnonk the existing Peers, has finally
feers for feers for tife; who Peers, has finally resolved on creating a beatch of
to vote in favour of that abolition.
to 0 . ws the price of their nomination. to vote in favour of that abolition. Whene price of their nomination.
to sutve the Monarchy under Lours XVIII. he whe cre created Peers
but now
\$7,-Three thousand five must not say the rest.
that their number will be increased to eight thousand. The workmen are fully a ware that it is not the fault of their masters that they are without occupation, but that their troubles are to be attributed to the revolution of July.
18. -In La Vendée the Chouans continue to harass the troops-to and to encourage the peasants and the populace in refusing their allegiance to the present Government.
19.-At Marseilles several merchants of great respectability have
refused to receive, in payment, five-franc pieces stamped with the effigy of Lovis Philippe! and the Government has laid informations
against the merchants for this direct attack on the present Govern-
ment.
And now, my dear Bull, let me beg of you to impress on the
English nation, and, above all on the British Tones, the duty of reEnglish nation, and, above all, on the British Tones, the duty of re-
sisting all Whig and Radical attempts, in Great Britain, to bring
about that change in the institutions of the country which, if consented to, must infallibly lead to the same results as the revolution
July has done in Prance.

## $\overline{\text { TO JOHN BULL. }}$

Sin-Whatever truth there may be in the reporta i9th Nov. 1831. ing a resignation of the present ill-omened ministry, who, within one
litule twelvenonth, have brought struction, the absolute necessity of their immediate ejection to the saloation of the monarchy, is as clear as any proposition in Euclid. For they have openly avowed. declared, and,even toasted, for forty
years back, the Sovereignty of the People, which involves universal suffrage, and consequently universal spoliation.
is oppression ; and they have furtherion, without real representation, of Commons does not really represent the people. It follows the As these ixaction of taxes is oppressive, and ought to be revisted. As these inferences flow necessarily from their own boasted, how-
ever absurd, principles. it is impossible that they can put down any meetings held for purposes declared by themselves to be legitimate,
or to enforce taxes which they have themselves declared to be illegal The people will not submit to what in them would be adding insult tious meetings, and pay the legal taxes to an administration base
on the ancient laws and usages of the kingdom. They can but con-
sider the disturbing meetinks and associations based on their own principles,
and formed on their and formed on their own model, will be held, and justly so, to be
traitors to the people, as they have already shewn themselves to the
sovereignty of the King. The schoolmaster is not only abroad, but sovereignty of the King. The schoolmaster is not only abroad, but
seated next his Sovereign, and what has he taught?-Sedition and
rebellion.-I am, Sir, your's,
CIVIS.
We willingly give a place to the following letter, copied from the Devizes Gazette. The public are indebted to the
writer of it for the exposure he lias made; and we have no doubt that a similar investigation of the circumstances attending other pretended Reform Meetings would produce the same result:-
Sir,-It was not my intention to have tronbled the public with any remarks on the account published in your last paper, of the Reform
Meeting (as is is called) which was got up at Marborough on the 5 th affair was well known to be too contemptible to deserve notice. But as I fee that the statement of your zealous informant has been copied
into the London newspapers, I think it right to publish a few of the into the London newspapers, I think
facts relating to this ludicrous affair.
Your informant states, that the meeting was called by 70 house-
holders. I am not disposed to criticise very minutely the situations in life of the requisitionists for this mecting, and particularly as your
correspondent prudenty abstains from calling them 70 respectable
householders有, but there are also persons whose indepemes notions of reform do not prevent them from applying for parish relief.
The day of meeting was fixed for Saturday the 5 th inst. on account The day of meeting was fixed for Saturday the 5 th inst. on account,
no doubt, of its heing Marlborough market-day, and the place apstreet, betwen the dlairy market and the corn market. Thither the
leaders repai:ed at the appointed hour (12 oclock), and there they one came to them, they publicly determined to go to the farmers, no accordingly they, had a wagkon drawn opposite to the corn marhet, says, was "called to the chair") and lis coadjutors, entertained the pointing out the great benefit to be derived from change. They found, however, that even here they could not have any other company than
that of the lowest rabble, many of whom were hired to attend this assisted. in calling the meeting left it witio disgust, after hearing the opening spe
addressed.
The public have not yet been informed what were the precise terms
of the resolutions of the meeting. But $I$ am assured they were such as the inhabitants in general of this town would be ashamed to concur
in.-I am well aware, that mere assertion against contrary assertion weinhs but little; I propose, therefore, to put the decision of the Let these reloriners (as they call themselves) obtain from amongst those who attended " the larkest meeting in this borough cver recol-
lected," and at which it is said, "there was not one dissentient voice lected,", and at
or hand "against Reform, the signatures of only 100 householder who own or rent to the value of 101 . per annum, resident in the town
of Marlborough, or tith attended this meeting, and approved of the resolutions, and they will then be entitled to a credit which at present they do not possess;
lut unless they can do this-and I defy them to accomplish it-I trust
the inhabitants of this town will not lie under the stigma of having joined in approval of these resolutions, and that the public will see
Marlborough, 14th Nov. 1831.
P.S.- Perhaps your informant can tell us who wrote the letter, pur-
porting to be from a Makistrate in this nighbourhood, to the brother of a farmer, who rendered himself conspicuous annong the rioters a
tivelvenonth since, desiring himm to collect.persons from Ramsbury The following is the latest Foreign news in town, which act from a Second Edition of the Standard of last night : The Freville, for the erpetual exclusion of the elder ect of $M$ M. Bricqueville, ". It was confidently rumoured in Paris that the

It was connidently rumoured in Paris that the creation of thirty
"At the Assembly of the States of Hesse Cassel, on the 31st ult. very strong Resolution
"The Austrian troops have re-entered Romania."
CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.
PREFERLEENPS.
THOMAE, of Britonf
The Rev. Envarn Thomas, of Britoniferry, to the Vicarage of
Tancawan, Glamorganshize. Patron, Lord Chancellor.
The King has been pleased to present the Rev. Jinnes Montox to
His Majesty has also been pleased to present the Rev. Jas. Morton
the Vicarage of Holbeach, in the county and diocese of Lincoln,
The Lord Chancellor has. presented the Rev. Edw. Jasies Phipps,
B.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, to the Rectory of St. John's
Devizes, Wilts
The Archbishop of Tuam has translated the Rev. Richard Par-
The Archbishop of Tuam has translated the Rev. Richand Par
Einson from the Curacy of Westport to that of Drumlish in Longford.
The Rev. Mr. Blake succeeds that gentleman in the Curacy of
Weatport. The Earl of Portmore has appointed the Rev. Join Frederiee

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 The Rev. Richarp Ramspen, D.D. Rector of Grundiaburgh, Suf-folk, (patrons, Trinity College, Cambridge,) formerly of Trinity
College, Cambridge, and late Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity Cambridge. Richard Walond, Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral,
The Rev. Ror
and Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, (patron, Bishop of Hereford)
The Rev. Willam Truman, Rector of Christon, Somersetshire (patrons, heirs ol Sir J. Smith, Bart.)
The Rev. WILLIAM Joses, M.A. Rector of Holmpton, (patron, the
Lord Chancellor,) and Vicar of Welwick, Yorkehire, (patron, Lord Rev. Charles Gibson, B.A. of St. Peter's Collge, Cambridge.
university intelligence.
Oxpond, Nov. 19.-At a Congregation holden on Thursday last,
the following degrees were conferred:-Masters of Arts : E. Bagnal, Magdalen hall; T'. D. Browne and J. C. Chaytor, Worcester Coll.-
Bachelors of Arts: H. Bunbury, Oriel, (Gr. Comp.); J. H. Dew-
hurst, Worcester; J. S. Dolby and C.H. Darling, Lincoln; J.Broke and Bernard Lowther, Exeter; W. Wayet, Queen's.
The Lord Bishop of OxFonD has restored the office of Rural Dese in this diocese, and has commissioned the following beneficed clersy
men in the dioccese, to act as such in their respective Deaneries:-
Dean
 ChippingNorton, Rer. Chas. Baxter.
CAMBRIDOE, Nov. 19.-The Senate.-At a congregation on Wed
nesdan
 of Arts : John Wood, Trin. Coil. (Compounden); Richard Charlea
Ward, Trin. Coll.; Thos. Wharton, St. John's Coll.; Wm. Henry
Bond and JimesiHammond, Queen's Coll.; H. W. H. Askew, Ema
manuel College. manuel College.
Resignation or propesson Whewell.- A letter was read in which
the Rev. W. Whewelf intimated to the Vice Chancellor his resigna tion of the Profeseorship of Mineralogy.
The Rev. JAMESFRNALL, M.A. of Jesus College, has been elected Society for Promoting Cerllaneous.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.-The Ledburg
District Commitee of this invaluable institution held their Annual Meetink on the 7 th inst. A most satisfactory report of their local
procedings, and of the general designs of the Society, was read by the Secretary, from which it appeared that 81 Biblet, 98 Testaments,
355 Prayer Books, and 5714 other bound books, and Tracts, had beez
distributed in the district since the last Annual Meetins, A of 51 . was made from the funds, in aid of the Society for the Propaga-
or tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. We cannot but cordialli joina ie
the earnest desire expressed by this Committee, that all true friende of the Church of England would unite with in promoting the religious improvement of the poor in their respee-
ine neighbourhoods, and in propagating the knowledge of the truth
in foreign climes. All their resources are employed in these benevoin foreign climes. All their resources are employed in these benevo-
lent objects, and by the cordial union of every well-wisher of the
Church, much real good night be accomplished. When we consider how many schools liave bee through the instrumentality of these Societies, and how many churches have been founded and supplied with Ministers; how many
native teachers and missionaries have been educated, and sent to teach and preach the Gospel amonk the heathen nations, we cannot
but wish them success, and that their resource, which are so judi-
ciously and well managed, may be abundantly increased. The late Bishor of Bangor. - A white matereased. o the mernory of the late Bishop, Ahite marble tablet, consecrated
wall near the altar in Bangor Cathedral. It bears the following wall near the alta Sarred to the Memory of
Henky Wiliam Masenve, D.D.,
house of his son, the Vicar of Lon
who died at the house of his son, the Vicar of Longdon, near Lich-
field, July 9 , 1830 , and was buried in a vault within the church of
Loun hield, July 9, is30, and was buried in a vault within the church of
Lonkdon. ln early fife he was honoured with the personal regard of
that truly virtuous Monarch George III. by whom he was appointed preceptor to Prince William Henry, our present Soverreikn. He He wae
consecrated to the Bishopric of Chester in 1800 , and in the year $1+08$
was translated to tion yas translated to that of Bangor. During an episcopacy of thirty
years he was distinguished by a fiethful and zealus dicharge of his
sacred duties, and by a constant endeavour to increase the usefulinese sacred duties, and by a constant endeavour to increase the usefulnese
and promote the welfare of his clergy. As a preacher he emploved
the the eminent power of oratory he possessed, in forwarding the will of
his IIeavenly MASTER, and bringing men into the true fold of Jesu
CHRIST. Christ.
Prese have presented Plate. - The parishioners of Lector teglos and Advent
the Rev. Conynnon Luxmoong, with un elcgant silver vase, as a token of their respect for the liberality
and kind feeling which he has manifested owards them for a period
of thinty years. The parishioneri of of thirty years.-The parishioners of Darringtoll, in Yorkshire, last
week transmitted to their late worthy Curate, the Rev. Geooge
BLanow, of Wirksworth, Derly, a very gratifying token of their rekard, in a present of plate, consisting of a silver tea and coffee
pot, sukar basin and cream jus, which had been subscribed by themp
in testimeny of their regard for that Gentleman. The pies. plate are inscribed; "Presented by the Parishioners of Darrington. their regard, affection, and gratitude, and in remembrance of his
benign, friendly and charitable conduct, during a residence of sixteea years, Rer Rur Warish.
The Rev. Richann Walonn, whose decease we have recorded
above, had beren connected for nearly fifty five yars with Hereford
Cathedral. The retired habits of this amiable Pastor, while they may have caused the example of his numerous good qualities to be
lesgenerally known, did not restrain their excerise among his
neighbours and parishioners. By them he will long be remembered of heart. Few have kept the mselves more unspotted from the seness or estranged from every selfish and unkindly feeling; and few have
left amonk those to whom they were known and endeared, a purer
memorial of those milder kraces which are the badge and the or ment of our Christian profession. His private character was marked by that true spirit of Christian benevolence which is ever ready to give
and glad to distribute by that charity which thinketh no evil, and by
an unaflecied simplicity and suavity of demeanour to all around lim an unaflected simplicity and suavity of demeanour to all around him.
What he was, as a husband and a father, those only can know whe
most deeply feel his loss, and cherish the hope of a reunion with
him in a yore perfect state of existence hereafter, through the merits of Jesus Chibt.
Penderon Nuw Church.- His Majesty, as Duke of Lancaster, has just made a free grant to the inhabitants of Pendleton, for the
use of their new Church, of the part of Pendleton Green which is
not already included in the site of the Church and Church-yard. The Repucrion of Tithe.-The Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Rector of
Boxord, Essex. at his tithe audit a few days since, mowt liberally
remited from 15 to 30 per cent. and the Rev. Geore D Bexford, Essex. at his tithe audit a few days since, movt liberally
remitted from 15 to 30 per cent.; and the Rev. Geonge DAwson of
Edivardstone, on Thursday last deducted 10 per cent. The Rev.
Dr. Colvilue. Rector or Landshall, Sulfolk, has also remitted 10 pee Dr. Colville. Rec
cent. on his tithe.
Sociery for the Propagation or The Gospel in Foreign Paikis.-
A public neting of the friends of this excellent Institution was held
Thuredsembly-room, at the Exctranke, in the city of Chester, on
Thurday last, for the purpose of making known the objects and Thurgday last, for the purpose of making known the ofjecta, and
operations of the Society, and of forming a district committee. The Lord Biahop of the. Diocese presided. The room was well filled by
a most respectable auditory, and his Lordship, in opening the bust-
ness of the meeting, addressed the assembly at some length in an ness of 'the meeting, addressed the assembly at some ength in an
energetic speech, and concluded with expreseing a hope that the in-
babitants of Chester would manifest the same liberal feeling towards this Society as they bad to other Christian Institutions, and thus help
to extend the blessings of the Gospel totheir fellow then. The Rev.
Mr. RaIEs, the Rev. Jr. Ainger the Rev. Prebendary BLoovs

tata

CITY-Saturday Evening.
The fluctuation in Consols during the week has been under 1 per cent. Durink the early part the market was heavy, but it has since
rallied, and the closing price for the Account this afternoon was 821 \&
In our Foreign market Spanish Stock has been in demand, and the


P

 iipinal. By JOHN BREWSTEF. M.A., Rector of Eggleccilife, in the count London: Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivingtor.. St. Paul's Churcl-yard, and
Waterloo-place, Pall-mail. Also, by the saine Anthor,

Just pubilshed, in 1 2mo. price 6s. in boaids,
LAIN PAROCHIAL, SRMONS, prached in the Parish
Church of Rolton-le-Mnors. By the Rev. JAMES SLADE, MA. Vicar of Rotton, and Prehendary of Chester.
 TVENTY-ONE PRA YERS, connposed from the Psalme, for the Sick and

 He EISTORY and PROPHECY: in whech their Eienients are attempted to


DR. DIBDIN'S SUNDAY CIBRARRY, COMPLETE

 The following is an extract of a letter from Sunderland, dated
November 17 :November 17 :-
I ame from a Meeting of the Board of Health, and 1
am sorry to say, there are six sudden deaths, and several bad cases am sorry to say, there are six sudden deaths, and several bad cases;
but all are now satisfed that it is not contagious, and none of the
attendants have taken it. attendants it is said there are now several cases both at Newcastle and
Stockton. There are not. however, more deaths here than we geneStockton. There are not, however, more deaths here than we gene
rally have at this season, but rather fewer. "When I wrote to you last, there was scarcely a corpse in
but it has been more fatal during the last three or four days.
The undermentioned gentlemen were on Friday called to the degree
of the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple:-Arihur
 Thomas Baker May, Esq.; ; John Stone, Esq.; James Stevenson,
Esq-; Sandford Nrvile, Fisq. E Edward Townsend Higkins, Esq.
Samuel Hinkrston, Fisq.; Thoonas Jacob Birch, Esq.; Johu Johnes Samuel Hinkeston, Fsq.; Thoinas Jaco
Esq. ; and Thomas John Heming, Esq.
At Buw-strect. yesterdas, a gentleman
G. R. Minsthutl. Est., and, made the following singular stateme before
Mr. B. said he had sscertained that a lar Mr. B. ARid in head hscertaind that a arye quantity of tri-coloure
flage were in the posession of a man (whose name and address $h$ hagnded to the magistrate, at his earnest request) for the purpose o
being distributed among the mob. Mr. Bow er was requested to have what he had stated put in writing, and he accordingly retired t
the private room, where the whole of his statement was taken down the private room, whire the whole of his statement was taken down;
and Mr. Bowyer's address was taken, in case his presence should be required.
Yesterlay morning at about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the
kitchen attached to the thp in the Marblalsea prison. The alarm kitchen attached to the thp in the Marblalsea prison. The alarm
beink kiven, Mr. Rutand, the Governor, was quickly on the spot,
exerting hiniself to quict the alarm felt liy the prisoners, and to subexe the flames. In consequucnce of meesenne prs leing despatched,
due
several enkines soon arrived, but some time elapsed, owins to the several enkines soon arrived, but, some time elapsed, owing to the
confined situation of the prison, before they could extinguish the flames.
Explosion at the Paoor House, Birmingifam.-At about half-
past twelve on Thursday morning, as the proof master (Mr. Haines) was rainming some cartridge into a gun-barrel, it suddenly exploded and ignited a pan of powder which stood close by. Two men besiden
Mr . Haines were in the room at the time, and were burnt about the arms and face, thouxh not so asriously as misht have been expected
Mr. H. escaped with some slight burns. The windows and dor which was of brass, was found on the opposite side of the canal, at diactance of forty or fifty yards, and was erery much bent. The most
singular, and at the same time the mont fortunate, circumstance is, singular, and at the same time the mont fortunate, circumstance is,
that a cask of gunpowder, containing about 56 bibs., which was in a cupbard in ore corner of the room, was not reached by the fre, al-
thutugh the head of the cask was forced olf by the shock. The explosion in the kun barrel is supposed to have been occasioned by the
accidental or wiffulinertion of a percussion-cap. If the latter, we
trust the niscreant who did it will be discovered.-Midland Repretrust the
sentative.
Swive Aganv.-It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have to state that Swing letters have lately been sent to several re-
spectable individuals in the town and neighburhood of Beverles; spe was received by the Rev. W. R. Gilby, Vicar of St. Mary's, a
onew days ako, which, atter detailing the grossest calumnies aanainst
fer the leverend Gentlemanl, concluded with a threat to set his house
on fire, and burn him in bed; and, not content with thik, they on fire, and burn him in bed; and, not content with thik, ther
threatened to set fire to the church of St. Mary, one of the finest old gothic structures, as a pariah church, in the kingdom. Measures
have bren taken, and we hope will be successful, to guard ngainst the latter threat, by having it watched every evening by competent The four men in custody on the charge of having murdered the
Italian boy, underwent another examination at Bow-streeton Friday, and were again remanded or a weer, when thit talian, in whose An order was given for the exhumation of the body, that he might have the opportunity of identifying it.
Mr. Searle, who had the carc of the principal Cholera Hospital at
Warsaw, has just published a most interesting pamphlet on the subject of this disease. Mr. Searle says, that the fact of non-contagion ject most clearly establishied; for that from fifty to sixty cases were
is mat always under treatinent, and that although there were upwards of
thirty medical men, âttendants, and nurses constantly thirty medical men, âttendants, and nurses constantly about the
diseased patients, and the most severe tests were adopted, such as sleeping in the beds after recent deaths from the disease, still no one took it. This pamphlet must do much good, as it will tend to allay
the fears which have prevailed in the mind of the public. Dr. Barry has been sent down to Sunderland by the Government, for the purpose of rendering his assistance to the Medical Board in
that town, and of reporting the resultof his observation to the Council. In the Rolls Court on Friday, an order was made referring it to In the Court of King's Bench on Friday, a Rule Nisi was granted for a criminal information against Mr. Henry Jadis, for having breacx of the peace. The dispute between the parties originated in and which the latter refused to pay.
In the Consistory Court on Friday, Dr. Lushington pronounced sentences of divorce, on the ground of adultery, in the cases of "Story $v$. Story," and "Cochran $v$. Cochran." In both instance
the suits were promoted by the huabands.

SHAKSPEARIANA-THE TEAITEST
PROSPRRORESUSCITATED.
Prospero. Ariel, quaint spirit, since thy going forth,
Ariel. Maat hast tho spen on Earthof genine worthr

1 TII
In the Kingdo
and 8 gd each
re counterfes

Archb.



Mesars. Colburn and Bentley have juat pnblished the following New Works:

MEMOIRS OF THE


 Stewart, A.M.
beautiful plate By the Author of "Sydentiam." In In wois. post 8ro.
 Fracts on the Natire. Treaturent, and Cure of
Uranville, N.D. F.R.S. In a manil rolume, price 50








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 ton of his countrymen with thnt animating spirtit of renn gentus, whith disposes
Into harmonious orter and quickens min life that which, in meaner hands, Iles
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 in the rxtent and value onf itt information, we shall probably on anme future ocea-
sion lay before nur readers a further accont of his impartant discoverlea : eape
 the Ethitopians.-It remains to aay a few words respecting the English edition;
from some unknown cause, , the translator chooses to be anonymous, but he canfrom some unknown cause, the tranglator chooses to be anonymous, but he can:-
not long remain concealed. His rersinn shows that he has entered deeply into
the spirit of the author, and his notes (would that they were more numerous 1) The spirit of the author, and hls notes (would that they were
prove him to be well acquainted with the subject." Athen
The Publisher begs to state that this tranolation has received
Tome endation of Professor Hee ren himself. That learned gentlem san liaving at his request kindly taken upon himeelf the taak of reading over the sheets before
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inade with a due knowlelge of the two languages, and with all the accuracy
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plete and conspicuous of the Monthy Publications of the kingdon. Sets from exhausted Numbers linving been reppitited.
James Fraspr, 215, Regrits.etreet Nov. 28
WIFFORI'S ACTS of the LAST. TWNO SESSIONS of PARlhe Atts relating to the neww Bankruptecy Court-the (inme LLaws- Oopen Ves-
tries-Money Payment of Wages-Parish Settlements-Relief and Employment



 Duserll, and Viscount Althorp. It will contain a retrospective History of the
Rise and Pragress of Reform-o the introduction of the maeasure into Parlia.
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 sum of fifty pounds in aid of its benevolent exertions during the winter
season. sare of gume off his eatate in one week.
The dispute betweent the parishioners of St. Martin's and the Select Veetry was settled on uesday, by the Makiartrates of Bow-street
decidiny that the rate must be paid, as they had no power to question decidink that the rate must be paid, as they had no power to question
the validity of the rate, or the defendants must subuit to the consequences of a distress warrant. The validity of the rate was a question
for the Sessions, and the defendants not having availed themselves of the ir rikht of appeal, were now excluded from raising any objec-
tions against the rate. tions against the rate.
Isiportast New Publications.-The following new works are
just published by Messric. Colburn and Bentley, viz. : 1 . The Third
and concluding Volume of Dr. Nares's Memoirs of the kreat Lord and concludink volume of Dr. Nares's Memoirs of the kreat Lord
Burghley, embellished with a fine Purtrait of Queen Elizabeth- 2.
Memoirs and Hemains of Lady Jane Grey, by Sir Harris Nicolas. Memoirs and Remains of Lady Jane Grey, by Sir Harris Nicolas,
with a Portrait after Holbein - 3 . The Earl of Munter's Mernois of
the fate War ; together with the Personal Narratives of Capt. Cooke the late War; together with the Prrsonal Narratives of Capt. Cooke
of the 431 Regiment; in 2 vols. 4 . Burke's I) ictionary of the Ex-
tinct, Dormant, and Suspended Peprakes, in I vol. Kvo., a necessary tinct, Dormant, and Suspended Peerrages, in I vol. Svo., a necessary
Companion to all othr Peerages- 5 . Memoirs of the Beauties of the
Court of King Charles II., by Mrs. Jameson: Part IV. embellished












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 walte, from h. p. ol 90 th Regt. to be Staff A ssistart Surgeon, rice R. in. Robert Memor2ndum.- Lieut. C. Shaw, upon half.pay 52d Foot, ha
retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Commasion
C FULLER, Paradise-row, Islington, merchant-J. THWAITES, Austin-
W. PRENTICE, High-street, Southwark, , ironmonger, from Dec. 2 to 23-R W. FOX, Compton-street. Clerkenvell, milliwright. Atts. Bowden and Wal-
ters, Aldermanbury-J. LUCAS, Compo Cottage, Cromer-street, Brunawick ters, Aldermanbury-J. LUCAS, Compo Cottage, Cromer-streee, Brunawick
square, builder. Atts. Mannling and Son, Dyers. Iuildings, Holborn-F. WIL

 Bartholomew-close-F. MARTIN, Chepapside, rilbon ma nu facturer. Att. God
dard, Thavie's Inn, Holborn-W. BAATTAMS, shrep saleoman. Ats. Vincent, King's Bench. walk, 'Temple ; Cooke, North-
ampton - JAMES BENNELLI, KRnningtonlane, lodking louse keeper



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stable




Pontrat of Lord Brovighas-CThe Nequ Mfonthly Magazine for
December, edited by E. L. Bulver, Esq. will contain. among numefous other articles,-1. The Times, by a Reforming Member of Par-Gament-2. Lord Broughain, the Man of the Time (with a Portrait)
-3. The Foreigner in England-4. Knowledge of the World in Men Student"-5. Rerniniscences of Vonversations with an A. Bram, by an old M.P. Cha
teaubriand and Louis Philippe-7. Byronand Napo teaubriand and Louis Philippe-7. Byron and Napoleon-8. Romance
and Reality-9. Fovernment
bus-11. The Victim, a Truc Story-12intration-10. Cholera MorPeer and a Reforming
Men and Things.
We We learn from the Dublin Papers, that, on Tuesday, Mr. Gregg, ation in Jublin, touching the Marquis of Londonderry, Captain
Battier, and the Reform Bill. Capt. Sykes canyassed these нeveral matters more liberally than Mr. Grepg, as a friend of Lord Lonanned "a meeting," when the partiex, having fired twice without
hitting each other, left the ground "as they were."
Mr. Fitzimon Mr. Fitzsimons, the son-in-law of Mr. O'Cornell, and Mr. Kelly,
hes seneschal of the manor of St. Thomas's, Dublinh have been in-
ormed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wicklow of their The first perfornance of Robert the Devil, a new opera, was made
Stoyal Academy of Music, Paris, on Sunday. The story is Wronicle.
Mr. Charles Kemble, we understand, is considerably better, and
is is hoped will shortly be enabled to resume his professional duties.
$t$ nay, perhans, secms extraordinary, if not to many incredible; ut such, we are assured, is the fact, that, in the whole course o pleadiluess, as an excuse or non-attendane.
Mr. Younk, we have heard, has signified to the Management of
Covent-Garden Theatre that his next six performances (which pre ede the Chrintnas holydays) shall be grotuitous!
Uspul Works. - We are requested to state that new and cheap ditions of the following very uselul works have been latels published
y Messrs. Colburn and 13entley, New Burlington-street; viz.:
Phillips's Companion for the Orchard, or a IIistory of all Fruits known in Grat Britain, with dircetions for their culture, and im-
roved inethode of retarding and ripening them, so as to ensure their Garden. or a History of Vegetables, on the same plan as the prece-
dins.- 3 . Practical Econony, a new system formed form modrrn diswhich scarcely a single subject connected with housekeeping, from the care of the librars down to the manakement of the beer cellar, is
not treated of, and in a manner which will afliurd much useful inlormation to all who are desirous of properly regulatink their establish-
ments. and of enjosing the great will adinit of; the fourth edition, in one thick volume, price only 6 s .
bound. These works will be found to form most desirable presents. Friday's Giazotte containg an Order in Council extending the provisions of the Act of the last Sefsion respecting the importation,
duty free, of lumber, fish, and provisions, into the Isands of Bar-
bados and St. Vincent, to the Ist of March, 1832 (originally limited
lo thin
Sir Georke Jowley Holroyd, died on Monday last, at his seat
 Wrough some of the weatern counties. They wre last week at
Wesmouth, where, after atempting two or three houses, one of them wes mouth, where, after attempting two or three houses, one of them
was captured, and sent to kaol, since which the rest have decamped.
Wednesday evening the footboy of Dr. Laney, of Chelsea, met a kentleman in Cadogan-place, bewailing the loss of two of his sons,
who had gone as usnal to the Free Grammar School at Pimlico, and Alf that can be ascert ${ }^{\text {t }}$ ned is, that the lads left the school at 4 o'clock on Wedneaday and have not since been lieard of
Nover Recommendation of Ambrica.-An Irishman, about five years ago, arrived in America with a wife and family. Aiter a lapse
of about 12 months, in answer to the enquiry of his relations in the Emerald Isle. he answered, "that America was a rare country; they never hanked a man for theft, and very seldom for murder-so that they broke each other's heade, there was nothing at all at all about it. For his own part he was quite happy; he had got in to be one of the
city coliectors, and he wished be had all his friends in ould Ineland as comfortably employed and as well paid as himself." Such a cheering
account induced a number of Pat's relatives to
cross the Atlantic
rich sinecure office among the Republicans. When the Irishman's
friends arrived, they had great difficulty in finding him out; but the succeeded at last, and they found him "a a city collector" in every sense
of the word. He was employed in the scavenger.department of New York. and collected the refuse and fulzie which were laid in the streets, The new novel of The Affianced One, by the author of Giertrule
unites with its singular atory of private life, a description of the habits, bearing and figure in society, of several individuals, whose
public station and political acts have destined them for the page of history; as, for instance, Prince Carignan, now King of Sardinia, the
late Emperor Alexander, and the modern Machiavelli, Prince Metternich. It is surmised that the author of the work, who is known to
have moved long in the fi:st circles abroad, has enjoyed personal opportunities of meeting these noted characters in the Salons a
Verona, and other distinguished resorts. Verona, and other discis
Panorama, into a theatre, which he proposes to open at Christmas. A discharged soldier named Smith, shot himself throukh the heart Shoreditch. No cause is assigned for the rash act
The Marquis of Bristol and the Ladies Hervey have been actively
engaged in distributing a large quantity of firing, warm clothing, and A brig was last week wrecked on the Dunhar Sand at Padstow, and from Liverpool to Scotland, was also lost in making again for Liver pool harbour during a storm, and her crew, five in number, perished. A carpenter named Ryland, whilst at work fixing the flooring of
one of the houses building near the Regent's Park, fell to the kround floor, a height of forty-six feet, and was conveyed to St. George's
Hospital in a dreadfully mutilated state; where he remains without hope of recovery. Jorcester Journal of last week week we, find the following
In the It is said that eight of the Vestry of the Rev. Edmard Irving have
left his church, and sent in their protest against the humbug of the left his church, and sent in their protest against the humbug of the mainin
Souvenirs de Lavalette.-Among the many interesting contem porary memoirs which have recently appeared in France, the autowith anecdotes of the most distinguished French characters, have produced an extraordinary sensation in Paris, and have caused the work to be sought for with the greatest avidity. A new and cheape
edition in French has, we observe, just appeared in this country, The charge of arson against Mr. Walters, surgeon, of Tottenham-
court-road, was resumed on Wednesday at Hatton Garden Office. The evidence produced was merely in confirmation of tcele s forme statement, and the prisoner was remanded.
to admit him to bail, but it must be good, and to the extent of the sum for which he had insured his house (9001.); Steele was also admitte sureties of 40l. each.
The High Sherife
ounty on the sulject of eter has refuspd to co A lamentable in Axteen years of age, from Lacy Green, who wased produced ase a a witaces
in a settlement case in Bucking lamahiic trates, he said that he knew nothing of an oath; had never been
taught to read, or to say the Lord's Prayer or the lielief these circumstances their Worships considered they could not admit Anomalies--Hemp is arriving from the United States, and hemp
is shipped thither ; and as is well known, we import corn in prodiis shipped thitier; and, as is wee known; we import corn in prodi-
kions quantities from United Statees; but what is most singular,
a ship.owner in Liverpool actually had a cargo of grain offered to him Bishop, the man supposed to be the chief actor in the murder of
the Italian boy, is stated by the police-officers to be one of the most experienced body-stealers in town. On one occasion, after having been liberated from Bow-street Office, on a charge of that descrip-
tion, he passed the office the next day, and pulled a handful of officers, "You see you cannot keep me from it ; I I got another
'stift un' last night, and had nine guineas for it !!!" Three of the wretches charged with the murder of the Italian boy
werefully committed for trial from Bow-street on Friday; the fourth is detained as a witness.
An attempt wasmade b
An attempt was made by two wretches on Tuesday nipht to "Burke" stance, bur The son of Mr. Hart, caljinet-maker, of Oxford-street, who had ern missing since the 1st inst, and was anpposed to have been
Burked," was found in the Paddington Canal on Wednesday last.
Sorsen So kreat has been the anxiety of the public to view the premises
Bethnal-green of the murdrrer Bishop, that numerous parties
 ant. The unhappy maniac alterwards made a similar attempt on ast. The unhappy maniac alterwards made a similar attempt on
her own life, which was frustrated by the timely entrance of her hug-
band to the room, who seized her hand when she had only inflicted a light incision in her throat. The neglect of her friends, owing to an unequal innrriake, in said to have preyed upon her mind so severcly
as to have produced the aberration of intellect which led to the above cited melancholy cataatrople.
The City of Loudun stean boat run down a luy boat of Greenwich Tuesday last, the man in which, named James Bailey, was drowned.
John Henderson, the original Amen Squeak, in Hochester, died on Monday last.
Robert Hughes and Elizabeth Westles, the former of whom, it
will bee recollected, shot the latter and then himself, in the house of The hody of an elderly female, name unknown, was found in RosoA few dajs since Mr. Ward, a clerk in the Bank of England, only apartinent at the house of Mr. Lloyd, an Ordnance Messenger, near
the Horse Armoury in the Tower. Pecuniary difficulties are said to We cannot omit mentioning a very remarkable circumatance connected with the " march"" of cholera, for the truth of which we can
vouch. A very able teacher in one of our public institutions, who
had bestowed much pains in ascertaining the advauce of cholera, two months ago, declared, from his observation of the north-western
direction in which it appeared to him kenerally to move. that if it
reached our shores. it would strike them somew Hull! ! - Literary Gazette.
The cholera was in some degree known to the ancients, and Hippo-
crates must have been at least acquainted with it. His mode of reatment was with warm lotions. A reteus of Cappadocia, who wrote
at the commencement of the fith century, has left a deccription of it
which fully which fully coincides with the disease that has of late years traver ex-
Asia into Europe.
The City Board of Health are very properly endeavouring to ef ract "some soul of goodness from things evil,", in the case oetro-
cholera morbus. A larke placard is now hasked about the metrinkers must expect to be the first victims of the cholera."
If ink would lieep away the cholera, surely it has done its part;
here have been no less than 226 works published in England and The Re within the last few months. The Recorder made his report to the King in Council on Nessions;
of the prisoners capitally convicted at the last Old Bailey Sesion
all of whom His Majesty was graciously pleased to respite during his oyal pleasure.
The American theatrical maragers have adopted the novel mode
advertising for the best productions. Fifty dollars are offered lor a prologue. Dinking Cup.-Templepatrick, Nov. 17.-On Monday the 14 th inst. as the labourers of Lord Templeton were cuthepth
water-course through Templepatrick, they discovered, at the deth of three feet, a curious cup, or drinking vessel, of a dark greenish
colour. It appears to be formed of a kind of porphyry stone. It bas a short handle with a small hole in it, probably for
pessing a thong of leather through it. The cup bears
to a wooden ladle, much in use in country places. , he place wes has
it was found was a rude piece of meadow ground, which for age
not been tilled. The opinion is, that it owes its foundation to what-
ever era
 Jones v. watrss-Libel.
Mr. Serieant Bumpus stated that this was an action againat the



 thean,", and which, although analarminy name, there was nothing in




 inventor, in various adyertisements inserted by him in the Abe


 viza: : Mhat ones. Thememeneans were dangeroils, and woult not

 (nearly double the heat of boiling water) fourt times hoter than any


 For the plaintiff, damages to the full amount c





 but for this in inport?






 clean idea of the time, and a kreat body of historical inormation,
 and suluserited very bountiduly the the suppont of that charity.



















 nearitegrowing in the garden of John Charnock, Esq, at Woodhouse,




 and a dauphter, $22 ;$ and, in the temper
contrived to perpetrate the horrid d deed.







 the act of an inrendiary Churday evening a fire broke out at a farm at Giliden Morden
occupied by Mr. Westrope, which burnt two alarke stacks of corm







 another examination. Henry Church was discharged. The re-
examination took place yesterday, and one of the men was fully com-mitted.-Kent Herald of Thursday.
by fire on Sunday last, and it is truly shocking to report that six milch peows, a colt, and about sixty pigs, were burnt to death. It is sus-
phe premises of an undiscovered incendiary. The premises at Newton Bushel, known as the Old Bridewell, and covered to be on fire. It is feared to have been the work of an incendiary
A wick
A wicked attempt was made on Wednesday night to set fire to the
noble mansion of J. E. Denison, Esq., of Ossinkton, near Newark, the highly respected Member for the county of Nottingham. A wretch
about
and an feet high , having on a velveteen jacket and fustian trousers, one of the outhouses belonging to the mansion; he was take fire to of the people belonking to the ground, but who, either from fear (as
he threatened, we understand, to blow their brains out) or some other cause, let him ko: he appeared a perfect stranger, and we are sorry
to observe that aithough diligent search has been made, he has not
eet been discovered. Stanford Chrunicle. jet been discovered.-Stamford Chronicle.
It has been agreed at the Horse Guards and War Office, that all
ieutenants of sixteen years' standing, viz. of the year 1815, shall heutenants of sixteen years'standing, viz. of the year 1815, shall
have the option of retiring on half-pay as Captains. The only point
now at issue, and which prevents the order f arises from the diflerence of opinion as to the rate of hapf-pay. Lord
Hill insisting on seven shillinks, or the full daily allowance, whereas Sir Henry Parnell will not hear of more than five shillings per day Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Templemore, son-in-law of the Lord
Liputenant, and late M.P. for the county of Wexford, is appointed Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir H. Vivian, command That most bizarre and amusing species of "Myriorama," the
fashionable world, has been pictured forth in all its varieties of aspect by the lively authoress of the "Manners of the Day," in has new
novel called Pin-Money. Of the scenes and sketches which spation through this production, those that will probally excite the chief
share of attention are the description of a Drawing Room' nt St James'e, a soirée at Almack's, and a morning in the studio of Sir
Thomas Lawrence -thr pinquat specimens of club-room characters
and conversation, the serio-comic difficulties of a Parliamentary aspirant, and the sirited sketch of the coterie at the house of a certain titled roue,
diskuised under the name of Lord Calder.
The Levees of the General Commanding in Chief have been for
the present discontinued, in consequence of the absence of Lord Hill, who has departed for his, seat. Hardwicke Granke, near Shrewsbury.
His Lordship will also pay visits to the numerous branches of his amily who reside in Salop during his brief absence from town. Sir
Rowland Hill is nephew and heir presumptive of the General ComBy a calculation it appears that allowing 32 years for a generation,
and reckonink 5,287 years from Adam to the present time, that 140
thousand millions of human beings have existed on the earth since
the system of It has been proved at Manchester that it is much more easy and expditious to extinguish fire by steam than by water. Makistrates at Bow-street the other day respecting the manufacture of tri-colour flags, has deemed it advisable to write a letter disavowing Junction of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.-The French
Ministry have nominated a Committee to examine a project of law elative to the opening and establishment of a canal to join the Ocean
ad the Mediterranean, by continuing the Canal Royal du Midi from
 tion of these interesting Memoirs inas just appeared. This lady, tunities for collecting facts connected with the History of Napo-
leon. Her mother lived upon intimate terms with the mother of Bonaparte, and she actually carried him when but an infant in her
Her relations were on the most familiar footing with the Boaparte family, and during the time that the fure hero attended ars chiefly with her father. Marshal Junot, besides, was attached
o Napoleon during that most critical and interesting part of his areer-the period which intervened between the date of the siege ife held intercourse with some of the family. In short, so numerous
and so favourable were her opportunities either for hearing authentic information of Bonaparte, or observing for herself, that we are pers, to be the only peraon who thoroughly knew the Emperor. An
delegant French edition in two volumes octavo, comprising the entire our of the Paris edition, containing two portraits not to be found in
he original, and at little more than half the price, is also
isheriginal, and at litte more than half the price,
A man was found dead near Leamington, last week, with potatoes
and is supposed that he was struck with apoplexy. The wretched man
was 35 years of age, and has left a wife and five young children to deplore his loss. It is a singular circumstance that a few hours to join him in the robbery, his relation told him that he durst not do so, for he had heard of instances where
had been struck dead in the very act.
At Birmingham, last week, an Irishman was taken into custody,
, pected to be stolen. It has since proved that it was part of the plate Mr. Collins, a jeweacon of Meat
Mr Piccadiler Mr . Collins, a jewrller. in Piccadilly, has suffered a swindler,
calling himself the Hon. James Kemp, to play off the ardering jewellery to be sent to an hopel, and carrying off the booty An action was broukht last week at Tralee by a dentist, against,











 books not ye in the Museun's' library; the Litrit Desideratiti a sort note the tintes of books not in the library) forms the basis or kround

 time, hequeathed to it valubble collecotions ind of worivalk, from time timo thidy
 iory, embracine 24.1000 uod volusturbed. The fine library of natural hisBanks, comes aliso under the samp, head; nor ousht the curious collece-



 there are those of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, about 3,000 volumes,
chi fly of Italian literature; the Cracherode collection, about 4, 000
volumes, containing some of the finest early printed Iaseics; and a variety of otherg.
We have received the ololowing
T was walking up Conyers-green -road to Barton, on Monday yhe 3lst stubble nearest Barton, about thirty yards from the rood, and, on
 lorier. The wind being very bikh at the time, the birdd came in
collision, when a brace fell a about six yards asunder, one duite dead

 The situation of Police Magistrate at Union Hall is vacant by the There are said to be at least 300 vessels now performing quarantine In consequence of the meagre muster of the Bedminster troop of
North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry at the recent disturbances at
Bristol, Captain Shute, the Command Tistol, Captain Shute, the Commander, has resigned.
The demolition of old London Bridge commenced
The demolition of old wondon Bridge commenced on Tuesday last. The King's Hounchold of Scotland were kept out of their oalarie, for
the
the th of July last, for about three months, and the the Sth of July last, for about three months, and the quarter due 5th
October is unpaid, and no appearance of being paid for months to
come. These salaries are payable "out of the first and readiest" of the King's monies.
A bricklayer, named Harris, residing in the neighbourhood of him by a wealthy brother, late a resident in one of the Weat India A Coinciprnce.- In a speech delivered in the House of Commons
by Lord Falkland, in the reign of Charles the First, we find the following very remarkable passage relating to one of Lord Brougham's
predecessors:-"I I have heard, Mr. Speaker, and I think here that common lame is ground enough for this House to aceuse here that and
then undoubtedly there is enough to be accused upon in this House he hath reported this so generally, that I expect not that you shali when I tell you it is my Lord Kepener; but this I think fit to put you mind of, that his place admits him to His Majesty, and trusts him
with His Majesty's conscience; and how pernicious every moment House, as are exprest in a libel, rather than a declaration, of which many believe him to be the principal Secretary, and the other puts the
most vast and unlimited power of the Chancery into his hands, the safest of which will be dankerous; formy part, I think ho noan secure
that our estates are in his bolengt, who hath sacrificed he his country to to his
ambition, whilst he, who hath prostrated his ovn conscience, huth the keeping of the King's, and he who hat th undone us already' by whole-
sale, hath a power left in him by retale.'-Rapin's History of England. The Hermes, a well-known German periodical, devoted to science
and literature, has this year ceased its existence, after havink reached its thirty-fifth volume, and thirteenth year of publication. The cause
of its decease was the want of a controlling power, which gave rise to

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The Mr. Spevier who has apositntizel. and is now a Poopish priest,
and is moreover Urother to Lord Althorp. wus a pupil of the present



## 



## The Jeu d'esprit of Anti-H


Wued Card Grex upon the occasion to which he alluxdes, to be the

 of the aifuir at Bristol Ciovernment rely, wass Rhyed alive in the
Leo shoeld have written again-he will hear to
B. seems to have "left us ofl" we hope to hear
vent we mentioned is pastponed until hext week.
DS A MondAY Edrrion (for the Country) is published at Three

## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.
Earl Grey and his colleagues were to have proceeded to Brighton last Monday to hold a Council, but, as we pre-
dicted, the King was graciously pleased to save them the dicted, the King was graciously pleased to save them the
trouble, and came to town to transact the necessary business. trouble, and came to town to transact the necessary business.
The fatigue of performing a journey of more tinan a hundred miles in the day did not prevent the King from keeping his Lordship and his colleagues to the dry performance of their
duty, which IIis MAJESTY finds inore convenient than to duty, which Mis MAJESTY finds inore convenient than o
receive them as visitors in the Palace where His MAJESTY receive them as visitors in the
and the QUEEN actually reside.
The Bishap of WINCHESTER is much better, and every hope is now entertained of his Lordship's recovery. The newspapers, which ought of know, have told the pubtic that the earliest intelligence to Lord GMEY of the demise of the the eartiest intelligence to Lord GREY of the demise of the
Right Reverend Prelate, so that no time might be lost in filling up the vacaucy; this we do not believe, and we sincerely say so.
Lord Tenternen is also recovered from his indisposither a King's Messenger was also stationed near his Lordship's house during his illuess, but we can easily conceive
that a tottering Minister must be sensitively alive to the possession of tivo suct pieces of preferment as the Bishopmick of Winchester and the Chief Justiceship of the Court of King's bench.
If we had not the spectacle before our eyes, we could degradation by which the public conduct of Lord GREY is, and has been for some time past, characterized: gratifying as the inevitable overthrow of the disjointed faction,
which, poor man, he is now, mercly the nominal head, which, poor man, he is now, merely the nominal head, we
are really sincere when we say, we regret for his own sake are realy sincere when we say, we regret for his own sake belongs, to whess so pain and the of his Adninistrat as his Lordship is at this present moment making. his Lordship is at this present monent making.
Whig tenacity of office has loug been proverbia disposition to "screw their courrge to the sticking-place" being universally admitted, it follows, of course, that the
short duration of ascendancy, whenever the Whigs have acquired it, has been the result of ignorance, or incapacity, or want of integrity-Twelve mondhs, with the occasional addion in some instances of a month, a week, or a day, have in ardition to the mere sordid lucre of gain for himself and his Lordship's nineteen near relations, which makes Earl GREXY so firm in his determination not to abandon the King, strong disposition to aibandon his Lordship.
When Lord Grey, to cover the ignorance and incapacity and the omissions and blunders, of his colleagues, and to reand declared that by the bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, he would stand or fall, nobody was prepared to find his Lordship ready to alter every part of the Bill in order to get it accepted, and still less prepared, after the whole
Bill, which was nothing like the Bill he first suggested, was lost, we find his Lordship still clinging to place, and refusing to withdraw himself when he discovered himself unable to -Stry his point, even after all its delssions and modifications
at this period, his Lordslip felt it peculiarly necessary to strengthen himself by encreasing the power of the PEOPLE, by whom he supposed himself supported; and who, believing
that he had the KING's authority for using His MAJESTY's name, confounded treason with allepiance, and loyalty with rebellion, and began, under the anspices of his Lordship and
his colleagues, 0 organize Political Enions all over the his colleagues, to organize Political Unions all over the
kingdom. That these Political Unions were recognized by the Ministers, witness the letter of thanks from Lord
Althorp to the Birningham Union, and the letter of Lord Althorp to the Birningham Union, and the letter of Lord
John Russele, denouncing to the Sovereignty of the People John Russel , denouncing to the Sovereignty of the People
The decision of the House of Lords as the whisper of a faction.
That Lord Grey recognized these Unions, wituess the deputation headed by Mr. Place; that Lord Melbourne
recognized these Unions, witness his Lordship's interview recogniwed these Unions, witness his Lordship's interview
with Mr. Waklex; that the Government sanctioned these Unions, witness the leading articles of their leading Journals, witness the donation of $\mathfrak{R}^{5} 50$ by Lord Joun RUSSELL, and witness the request of Lord Grey to Sir Francis Burdett
to accept the chair of that in the metropolis; and, to estato accept the chair of that in the metropolis; and, to esta-
blish the real character of those Uniuns, witness, moreover, the proposition to admit a certain number of individuals of the working classes into the council.
There is no denying the fact-it is admitted, recorded and acknowledged-and what happens? Why Lord (iney is
beaten dewn, humiliated and degraded; a greater influence beaten dewn, humiliated and degraded; a greater influence
than his Lordship's triumphs-loyalty and good feeling prevail; and the RING-the fibelled, onfy downe by Pno clamation, the very Unions which he hasbeen
official character invests him
And yet Lord Grev bears this, and will not abandon the In the Kentish
ticle ; and althourg we might weerk, appenred the following there meets the eye, we think it preferable to refer only to hat which bas appeared in the pubbic newspapers. But when our friends shall have read it. and subsequently read the
proclamation, which is subjoined, we think $^{\text {they }}$ thill Proclamation, which is subjoined, we think they will
again cry out with us-when speaking of Lord Greypatient, suffering, marty
 sere to strengtlien the hands of Ministers previous to the meeting
theo
of Parriament. A oood deal of discussion took place among the
 slould all other measure fail-should the conservative party perrizt
in holding true to their principles, and the yeomanry and anded
gentry continue to shake thensisl ves free Irom the delusion which sentry continue to shake thenisel lves fre trom the delusion which
for a time had enslaved then-then, any thins was preferable to retions and contempt oi all sood men. Desperate cts the pryject winas, it should be associated with the King's Gioveriment $;$ and that, on some
pretext or unv ther, ways and means shund be liscovered to place them


 in the Cibinet of proposint to the King, the neasure of which we spoke
in our Fridas's number; thata mumnfacturer of muskets suas actually
ind

 often-having persuaded our frank and manly sailor King to believe,
hat his people wrere unaniunous min lavour of the Ministerial scheme,
hat that they adured Earl Guev, idulized my Lord Bnotigavi, and sene-
rally looked to the Imbricies composing the Whisk Cbbinet as the very savicurs or the realm, they took it ior rranted that they inisht
also
ancred in satisfing hinn, that the best course which lie could
 If whint you tell me be true. .entlemen (such was his jindicious reply) people of England know that 1 desire only their wellare, surely a
neazure cannot conduce to the gencral prosulurity of the
nimpire







For a proof of the correctness of this conclusion, read the
roclamation which appeared in the Gazette of Tuesday Proclamation which appeared in the Gazette of 'Tuesday. "Whreas certain of our sulyjiccts, in diflerent 1 ,arts of our kingdom,

 memittere, or consing ar wince Associations no warrant has been
 Whoser requisition, callink upon them to to enrolled as constrthles, the "And wherea, such Associations, so constituted and appointed
 thate, for the protection of the public peace; And whercas we are
 Wie preservation of the peace and ord or of soch
divantage and security or our loyal subjects.
"W. have. there fore, thoupht it our duty, with and by the advice

 nay be eudangered.
"Given at our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of November,
Poor, unhappy Lord Grey - - was it not enough to be beaten in Parliament-to be bullied in the Cabinet-to be excluded from the presence of he King, whom you declared o London on Monday, as we foretold. but that it might not be necessary to reccive your Lordship as a guest at Brigh-
ton?)-Was it not enough that Cord Brougham should be preferred before yon, to make you feel the terrible mistak you hall made in all your calculations, but that, in addition to all this, you, a!ter having encouraged, fostered, and counte-
nanced Yoolitical Unions all over thic kingdom-after having cknowledged and recognized them-after having appointed BURDETT President, and after having ordered Lord John RUSSELL to subscribe fifty pounds for their promotion-you and, in the KING's royal name, and by his royal command? proclaim from the Conncil Chamber to the PEOPLE that all he measures you had been advocating, and all the combinaions you had been forning, were "ILLEGAL and UNCONitself is suflicient ground for the Proclamation, but in order mark the King's feeling-His Majesty's personal feeling, Lord Griv-those measures and combinations
are alsodeclared uncoxstitutionaly Again, we say, poor, unhappy Lord Grex !
What must the country think of such Ministers-Ministers, who excite the popular spirit of insubordination, and,
when it is excited, turn the press and the army upon their deluded victims to put it down, and who. having raised and recognised Political nions an over the country for the
Avowed purpose of supporting the Kivg and the MINis-

TERS, publish as MINISTERS, by urder or the King, a de-
claration that all such meetings aud unions are illegal, and that an adterence to them will draw down the vengeance of he law upon the ofenders.
And at this very moment, while all this is doing, what else is in motion? why, ask the Times newspaper, and if not the Times newspaper, ask the clerks and messengers of their own
ofices-ask anybody who walks the streets, and they will tell you, that despairing of doing anything with their Bill, even mutilated, hacked, and cut about as it is, these uncompromising Whigs have been negociating with Lords HanROWBY and HARNCLFFE to know how they shall make it acceptable to the conntry CLIFEE will condescend to blp then to Lold WRNmeasure palable but it proves that they have no strenct measure palatable-but it proves that they bave no strength down their fine Political Unions, to which they were pladged they may next week abandon the Bill, by which they all along agreed to stand or fall.
How long the popular delusion will last, we cannot pretend trouble to look at thare that, if the country will but take the their professions, they will soon see cause to withdraw the confidence which mere bluster and an irresponsible set of promises, made when they were out of office and never excountry look to FACTS rather than theories-let the country test the present state of things by the certain past, rather than by the doubtful future; -let us enquire who repealed pated the Roman Catholics? - the Tories ; and that, too, after the Whigs had promised to do so for nearly half a century, and had regularly failed; and last of all, let us ask who, between the years 1815 and 1830 , repealed taxes to the amount of Thirty-one militons Three hundred and FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, and who saved the country no POUNDS per annum by the abolition of FOUR THOUSAND and fifry orf crinder the Goverument? and we again are answered, the TORIES
Do the people think-does the country believe-if it mere possible for the Devi o hare instilled into the mind of the Duke of Wellington the principles professed by Lord getting an extra blue ribband, had been induced to bolster up himself and his Ministry, by exciting the Radicals and gaining their confidence and support -or, that he would tion, through what the Kentish Gazette calls a recentlypened followers, and as we have already said, DENOCNCE, IS ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THE PARTICULAR course of proceedings he himself had encouaged them to anopr? We say the thing is impossible. Such, betrayed, deluded Englishmen, are Whigs; such are the agitators who ery down agitation; such are the uncompromising advocates of unqualified Reform, who are on heir knees to their constitutional opponents to save them
rom destruction-Such qualitics we have ever attributed to them; su
foretold.
The continued refusal or neglect of the Government to institute a proper enquiry into the late events at Bristol, Colonel Brereton on the subject of his "instructions" has excited a very strong feeling in that city, and a Committee has been formed in order to take upon itself the task of inWhen we see how cordially and readily the Political Uuions o-operate with Lord that the outrages at Bristol, and certainly at Bath, were, if not commenced, mainly supported by members of those
combinations, the delay, or disinclination, which ever it may be, has a very curious appearance. The people of Bristol the bottom.
The country has seen within the Tast few days, in the ippression of the Political Unions, (as indeed we have said in another part of to-day's paper,
conrincing eridence of one of two facts- Rither all the histories which have been so eagerly and industrionsly prooord GuEy has of himself betrayed the peope the matter we have elscwhere treated - let that suffice-but let us most carnestly entreat our readers not to imagine that the negociations which the newspapers tell us liave been going on and Wharnclirfe sovernment and Lords IIarnith the measure which either Lord GRFY must have boldy originated, or meanly submitted to, at the dictation of another
We do not, of course, pretend to know the precise tenour order to acconsmodate the Mink to their taste and princi ples; but the proposal, whatever it may be, cannot-indeed Wharncliffer have been in Lord IIarkowny Ministers on the subject of the Reform Bill, and it is due to the country that it should be told what Lord GREY actually offered, and what their Lordships actually refused.
It is true that Lord Ilarrowby and Lord Wharncliffe are neither of them so pledged or connected with the Opposition as to be considered its authorized organs or negociatorst and whatever they have done, or may choose to do, onon merely to be considered as their own acts, binding ond personal induats as are controuss, they have been tampere with-muence; but nevertheless, by which alone, unaltered and unchanged, the high minded Lord GREY SWORE to stand or fall; and we repeat, it is absolutely necessary that the country should know the extent of Lord Grex's concessions, in order that both res ormers and Anti-Reformers may judge of his Lordship's honour and sincerity on the one hand, and of Lord Har Rowby's and Lord Wharncliffe's wisdom and moderall tion on the other. Of one thing, the tampering is, at of Lord (irey, that the Bill, as it stands, will not be received by the country
The Peers-the King, having come to that decision, takes upon
nister had been long preparing to buly forward bis measure; Minister finds it absolutely necessary to court the Tories, and implore their aid, looks very like the forerunner of that Falle, which the Times, who has all along expected and
wished it, so ably describes in its columns during the last few days.
Trace the course of this Prime Minister : hear him starting with a speech in praise of moderate measures-see him afterwards advocating the most violent reform; see him again truckling to the Lord Chancellor, whose talents he ridiculed, whose sanity he questioned, and whose legal abilities he considered fit for the Attorney-Generalship; then hear the then existing Bill; and then hear him, beaten in Parliament, announcing his resolutiou not to leave office, because he would not abandon the King.
Then, again, hear him decla
Then, again, hear him declaring his total inability and inextra Red Ribband, his extra Blue Ribband, his brother's extra Red Ribband, another brother's Deanery, a son-in-
law's Secretaryship, another son-in-law's Lordship of the law's Secretaryship, another son-in-law's Lordship of the
Admiralty, a son's Secretaryship of State, a son-in-law's Keepership of the Privy Seal, a brother-in-law's sinecure Ambassadorship, a son's Lieutenant-Colonelcy, another son's Commandery and Ship, another brother-in-law's Bishoprick, another Ponsonby's Commissionership of Woods and Forests, and a brother-in-law's Secretaryship, besides divers and sundry other minor pieces of preferment ; and then judge the grounds of his adhesion to the Sovereign faily whe dispassionately; and then let him tell the People, why he and associate, -why he solicited BurDett to preside at the Metropolitan Union,-why he made Lord John Russele subscribe $\mathcal{L}^{5} 0$ to the Union at Birmingham, -and why, having not only encouraged them to meet and combine, but nounce their arming as illegal and unconstitutional, but even their meeting and combining.-Ve dare Lord Grey to EXPLAIN HIS CONDUCT IN THIS PARTICULAR. Again, let us hear him tell, who sent to Lords Harrowby
and Wharncliffe-let us liear him tell the people what he offered as affe-let us hear him hear whether he did o did not propose to change the most important features of his immutable measure, and even go the length of throwing the PEOPLE overboard altogether-WE DARE Lord GREY TO EXPLAINHIS CONDUCTIN TIIIS Particular.
Of this we are certain, and the disclosures of each day will
render that "assurance double render that "assurance double sure", the PEOPLE will be
no longer duped or deceived; and as far as any efforts of no longer duped or deceived; and as far as any efforts of
ours can go to enlighten them, they are perfectly at their ours can go to enlighten them, they are perfectly at their service-the Politicai Union question formed no part of
the regociations between Lord $\mathbf{i x R E Y}$ and his triumphant enemics, bestare the the the the proclamation for the suppression of those Unions as a visible and tan-
gible proof of Lurd (in CY 's magnanimity and sincerity, will gible proof of Lord Gney's magnanimity and sincerity, will
easily be led to a just estimate of the care and consideration of their interests which his Lordship has been manifesting in of their interests which his Lordship has been manifesting in
his under-handed tampering with two individuals of the Opposition party, and of the reliance they ought to place in
his nnbending honesty and his unflinching courage. We ask for no better test-we seek no more satisfactory conclu-
sion. ask for
sion.

GOD SAVE THE KING.
As intended to have been sung by the "Political Unions" now
proulaimed b" His Maserty in Council "illegal and unconstitu-
TIoNal."-l ide Proclemution.
Gon save the Durham Bill, d, while he does our will Gon save the Kina.
Grant him just length of years,
To drive out Priests and Peers,
Then, we may spare his ears-
hen, we may spare his e
God save the King.
Britons! unite and arm,
But, to prevent alarm,
Shew not the sting;
Practice the drill at home,
And, without fife or drum,
Sing, for three wecks to come,
Ol, Mob-our Lord !-arise,
Scatter your enemies,
Plunder the flaining town,
Pull the Priest's palace down,
Cry, while you rob the Crown,
God save the ling.
Foemen of tythe and tax,
Firebrand, and pike and axe, Loyally bring:
See how the troops retire,
See how the flames aspire-
See how the flames aspire-
Shout, 'midst the blood and fire,
Gon save the king.
Churchmen, your coffins ge
"Your house in order set," Death's on the wing.
Wave the "Black List", on high,
Banner of Anarchy-
Banner of Anarehy-
Hark, how its bearers cry
God save the King.
Pass, pass the Bill, my Lords,
This is no time
Pass it, or swing!
We want a better Bill,
Who'll dream of adding still, God save the King.
If anybody should doubt the fact of intimate connexion between Lord Grey and the Political Unions, which he has the reader to the fact, the," we beg only to call the attention of solved itself the fact, that the Birmingham Union disclamation reached that fithy on which the King's Proanother thing-the high-mindedness of Lord GREY, who, by this piece of stratagem, meant it to be inferred, both by
the deluded general, that Members of the Union and the Public in from a conviction of the illegality of the eombinations in the min
confided the fact to the leaders, in order that the denounce ment might appear to the dupes not to be the real cause of
the overthrow of the Union; and favour this paltry trick, the publication of the Proclamation was delayed-for, as Lord Grey knows, he was ordered to publish it in the same Gazette with the Proclamation for the Meeting of Pariiament and the Quarantine
THE respectability and intelligence of the country are at length coming into play, and the re-action, which certain persons bave affected to donbt, is making itself evident.
The City of London-not indeed the Corporation thereof, but the Bankers, and the Merchants, and the Capitalists, are beginning to move. The evidence which the King has given of his firmness and resolution. the willingness to lend the royal ear to the just remonstrances and the wise suggestions of the real friends of the country, has given courage and animation to those who have been hitherto taught to believe that all effort at sa
MoNarch was against us.
They are undeceived. His Majestr's positive refusal to make new peers-his decided measure of putting down his distaste for the Prech were rapidly gathering round dinstances, all tending the same way have given life to the stances, all tending the same way, have given life to the
dormant spirit of lovalty inherent in the country, and shall find the fall of thie faction to be infinitely more rapid than its rise, preposterous and extraordinary as it has been. The proceedings of the London Connmittee will be found address from 10 -day's paper, with which we may couple the clusions. Lord GnEx's measure is denounced on all hands and its projected operations ridiculed and contemned by al parties-a firm yet resolute declaration of the true popular feeling is all that is requisite to assure the Sovereign, who has hitherto been as much deceived with regard to the wishes of his subjects, as his subjects have been deluded with regard to the desires of his MAJESTY. We believe the mystery
is near its dissolution, and that the mortifications of Lord is near its dissolution, and that the mortifications of Lord Gefer deserve particular attention.
rest
The new Bankruptcy Court Aet lireets, that after the 11th of January, all the Country Commissions are to proceed upon
fiats, by virtue of the Act, and that the Judges are to return fiats, by virtue of the Act, and that the Judges are to return
to the Lond Chancerlor the names of, and he is to select proper persons to be appointed as Commissioners under such Bank, for working Commissions in the country. The new Bankrupt Aet aso provides, that no person appointed as a
Commissioner under and by virtue thereof, shali practice as a barrister, or have his name on the Rulls of any Court as an attorney or solicitor, whilst he so acts as a Commissioner. who will be Commissioners in the country, aud how are such Commissions to be worked in future?

WE extract the following important Foreign intelligence "We have received by an mxtraordinary special express, the Paris "We have received by an extraordinary special express, the Paris
journals of Thursday and Friday ; ther contents ne of the nnot
inomentous interest. We liave not spared room to give all the ofticial

the e lliape of an ararative.
Thie formidable popular movement broke out in Lyons amongst
the silk - mannuracacturers on Monday lask. OO L that momoning a
vast number of unemployed workmen awsenbled on the Croix
 conmenced their operations by pelting with showers of great ptones.
the ounk men of t better clas, and the National Guards, who
tanitstel

 the National Guard at Lyons, were at this stage of the tumult so inn-
prudent as to throw themselves unattended into the body of the in-



 and letit the whole wevight of the contlat upon the National Guard
The Guadd it is said, on the other liand, maintained the strugkle

 Lyons. An exact ace dangers and connuxion of thene deplorathle
obtained, nmidst the
scenes, but it was feared that it would be lamentably kreat The
 Rousse, and the Governnient authoritios as sending in the utmost
alarm lor reinforcements from the neighbouring garrisons on every
.$\quad$ The city of L.yons was left almost without a a garrison ; thire was
wh
 was pretended that a fog, which covered the heights of Stumur, pre
 prevalied dastroyed for the purpose of intercepting all carly commu-
had bication betwen Lyons and the capitil
net nication between Lyons and the capital.
nit the siting of the Chamber on
inquictude displayed itself in a very remarlable maniler. The Ministers tid not know whether to occupy or to leave their seats. After
a short hesitation of undiguised a apreliension and anxiety, $M$.
Mont a short hesitation of undisgises apreliension and anxiet ${ }^{\text {and }}$, M.
Montalivet fairly rushed out of the assembly, to assure himself with his own eyes that the sc.enes of Bristol and Iyons were not alinut to
lerepeated in Paris
lor for that city, immediately set out post, to assume the duties of his
municipal ofice, and the other Deputies, his colleagues, seemed to be plunged in the most profound constemation.
The suljoined particulars are extracted from the letter of a cor-
respondent of the Rame journal :-
"To. Tay at 2 oc'clock the workmen desended from the Croix-
Rousse to the number of 6,000 , armed with guns. swords, sticks, and Rounse to the number of 6,000 armed with yuns. swords, sticks, and
stones, and uttered the most dreadful cries on despair. They were
ind stones, and nittered the most dreaducu cries. of despair. They were
in an orderly state ae to arrangement. Cheir plan was concerted
beforehand, and the National Guards were ready to a tack them near the Gland Seminary, where the combat commenced. Whilst
the workmen were attacking the infantry of the National Guards on the
this point, the rest of the troop of workmen, composed of $2,000 \mathrm{men}$,
 was attacked black flag naw floats in the middle of the camp, which is in the possesssig been since liberated. The workmen cry they will
 confined to his bed by indisposition, caused himself to be carried to he theatre of action, and actually gave orders to a atta arders were
line to fire on the workmen. When, however, the second ord given, the troops would not fire, but advanced with their bayonets
Iam obliged at this moment to cease writing. I hear that Genera

Roguet is made prisoner by the work men, and that the telegrapk
las been destroyed ty them, to prevent the Prefect from communi-
ating with Paris, and obtaining more troops. cating with Paris, and obtaining more troops. The cannon roar-the
woorknen have sizize two piece. Every moment the dead or
wounded vounde spass before me. Many National Thate are wounded. It
is now striking six. The firing continues. The workmen maintain
heir their position. A regiment has just proceeded to the Croix Rousse,
to attack it. The words "B istol!. Brisool!", are repeated every to attack it. The words "Btistol! Bristol!" are repeated every
where. Every on orays that the night may pass witlout renewed
horrors. I can write no more." horrors. I can write no more."
Mr. Enrron,-As another proof of the total disregard which has been shewn to the pledge of economy under whicch Lord Grex and
his collengues came into office, we have to notice the flagrant nies
 hour his Lordship has been allowed to receive lis full salary, betweer. five and six thousand per annum, as Minister to the Court or Rio
althongh it is notorious that he has not been in the Brazils for the last three years
Well midr
Well might Lord Aırнonp and Sir Jases Gnaham remain sileat
whennIr. Ewant the Member for Liverpool. laida Petition on the table When Mr.EWarT, the Member for Liverpool. laid a Petition on the table
of the House of Commons, from a respectable mercliant of that town
 they had unlawfolly possessed themselves in the river Plate,
knowing, as they well did, that the British Minister, whose duty it was to enforce those claims, was, at that very moment in London
where he had been, with tbe exception of the feew weeks during which
years Lord Gney's relations are to be quartered on the public. let then be made to perform the duties sor which they are paid. There
is not unon record a more barefaced or more disgraceful misuse of the public money, and that under the very nose of Lord GnEv, in
favour of liis own brother-in-law, than this case of Lord Possowny who has been allowed, year after year, to recei
for which he has nerformed no duty whatever.
We trust that Mr. Husers will feel it his duty to comment severely
upon this particular case, very soon after the meeting of Parliament upon this particular case, very soon after the ineeting of Parliament.
Liverpool, Nov. 17, 18313.
MERCATOR. PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

- Paris, Nov. 23, 1831.
saken the good old road of honour, legitimacy, and the Bouneowa and therefore nothing remains for her but revolution after revolution -mob after mob, tumult after tumult, seizures of journals, illegal ordinances, proteste against the decisions of the Citizen-King, and
one vast hurly-burly of sedition, conspiracy, vice, immorality, misery, one vast hurly. burly of sedition,
poverty, ruin, and irreligion
You will ere thic have learned through the Standard newspaper the astounding fact, that Lours Philiprg is the author of Coups D'Etas !-you will have learned that this Citizen-King, who ascended the throne after having sworn ten thousand ancs over to preserve the chat tor upon a system of cups detat has refused his asent to a by both Chambers-and has named 36 Peers for life, althours he had no more right to name them, than you have the risht of presiding over the councils of that most admirable Jacobin, Lord Grer. As, however, it is possible that many thousands of your country read wit may not have heard of these most extraordinary mearares, you wilt orgive me if in this letter 1 spen.
so extraordinary and astounding.
On Sunday morning last the Moniteur. of France, which is the same same sort of official organ in this country as the London Giazette is
in Farland, contained certain ordinances or derrecs in Council, signed by Louss Phumpra the Citizan. Kius, and countersigned by Casmin Periea the banker, and by Marshal Soutr, the late pioue Catholic 1 but now the -Minister of War ! of euch a nature, and to
such a purport, that if Chanues X. or Louis XVIII. had promulgated them, there would lave been slaughter in the Rue St. Denis nobs in the Fauboury St. Antoine, barricades all over Paris, an France would have been invited by the authors of these very ordinances to have made a revolution. Of these ordinances I shall say
but little; it will only be necessary to indicate their clasacter but little; it will ony be necossary to indicate their claracter and
specify their intentions, in order to convince you that they are un constitutional, illegal, and destructive of all that is permanent or the Charter-another on the prerogatives of the two Chambertacand a third on the lately expressed wishes of the Chamber of Depuies The first creates 36 Peers for life ! although the new Charter states upon by the Legislative Chambers. Thirty-six Peers lave beed named, some of whom have more creditors than credits, others of whom lave not yet attained 21 years, others of whom are nearly mbecile, and all of whom, with at most $W$ exceptions, are just a infit to be Perrs of France, as Jowntan Wooven orfittle Waming have lately held meetings of their creditors-others have not two hundred pounds income to live upon; some are elected because they are devoted to the canse of Napoleon II.; and all have promised o march ylow or quick, and with eyes right or eyes leit, as they may Peers have bren so named on an express and even written condition that they will oppose the continuan eof an hereditary Peerace-that they will give to Lours Philipre the right of naming as many Peera as he may think fit during the term of their lives, and therefore on the of beconing taking away from the real French aristocracy the chance named are therefore char ged wilh a sprcial mission given to them by the Ministers of Lours Phlirpe-and that is, to overturn all that is respcctable-to destroy all that is aristocratic, and to establish a
Peerage for life; although M. Penirn himself admits that such a Pecrage must be injurious to the cause of liberty-must endanger the Throne, and give to the democracy in France an influence which is are lo be ery and vesterests, against and entitled to national respect and confidence. and entitled to national respect and confidence
Thus the 36 new Peers of France are
siving effect to the wishes of demaregucs and with the mission of bringing wealth, talent, rank, and piety, to one common, and of Spenceanism or of Jeremy Benthamism. It is not a little curious to observe that M. Cusura Pearer is compelled, cven ayainst his own convictions, to take this step; and I know of no circumstance whick has occurred since the melaocholy events of 1830 , of so much importance as this one fact,-that although M. Perier is, for a liberal, a man of great moderation and even of some aristocratical feeling yet that, in order to prevent mobs, cunfusion, and anarchy among the revolutionists, he is obliged to propose a law which he knows and admits to be bad, and is compelied to create Peers who will pledge themselves beforehand to vote for a Peerape for hife, or in plain terms for no Peerage at all. M. Castmin Pemien knows quite wel that a Peerage for hie in France will noh and cannot, have the leas pretence to midependence of character or of alone, and he is equally sationied hat an herediary Perier is compelled, a asinst his conscience and his known and 36 P opinions, not only to propose a bad law, but illegally to create rightrl ind order to prevent a senseless and bloody revolution, is compelled to
propose lawe which his principles condemn and his judgment disap-
proves? Yet such, my dear BuLL is at this moment the condition proves? Yet such, my dear BuL, is at this moment the condition
of aftairs in France. During the reigns of Lours XVIII. and Chanuss X., M. Casimir Pbrien was the leader of the Opposition, and he was constantly declaring that his sole object was to prevent by his vigiment; and yet now, after baving been in power only seven months, he has, according to the admission of his own friends and co-conspirators for 15 years, affixed his name to the most illegal ordinances ever signed in France since the days of terror. Nay, even 15 years, are now compelled to admit that Charies X., when he signed the ordinances of July 1830, had a 14 th article in the charter to fall back opinion; whilstall agree upon one point. that the ordinance of Lovis Priulpe creating 36 Peers, is an act of illegality the most palpable and the most unjust. And here let me remind you, that even the
Revolution of July itself, with all its injustice and tyranny, was not zailty of an act of folly and vengeance like the present; for although in those terrible days, when the mob was master, there Was was no power which could have prevented the total over-
throw of the Peerage and the appointment of bakers and grocers even the mob, brutal and
 tocracy was essential to France; and the Peers were allowed to con-
tinue in the enjoyment of their titles and honours, whilst M. de ditary Peers of France, was carried in the armsow he palist hereamidst the barricades of July. But it is useless to repine. In a revolution every dog has his day; and, for the moment, the dog CAsImis is in the ascendant.
Thus the French Peerage is to be destroyed-idiots and sucklings -and we are expected to rejoice at this triumph of the "Soorereignty of the People!" If these Peers had not been appointed, the legal
and conatitutional Peers of France would bave, most undoubtedly, maintained the herediary france would have, most undoubledy, by no means impossible that the real Peers of France will abstain from voting-will content themselves with a protest against the vio-
Jation of their rights by brute force-and will then wait in retirement Jation of their rights by brute force-and will then wait in retirement
for the return of those days, which will most certainly arrive, when for the return of hose cayk, which will most certainly arrive, when
all these illegalities shall be swept away, and when France shall be once more put in possession of a constitutional Government. In the mean tirels of men who are all wited to oppose the Bourbortes who, now, are far nore divided and more inimical than were even the Royalists and the Liberals. When they were members of the Opporender France happy and united; and yet now, after having had, for country in their own power, they are wholly unable to secure to France either peace, honour, or prnsperity
The second Ordinance, though less interesting to Europe, and than the one which I than the one which have already ivestigated. Chat Ordinance has
been signed by Lous PHiupre in the place of a law pageed by the
two Chambers; and although no Government in France, however legitimate, has ever yet ventured on opposing a law so adopted, yet the Government of Lovis Philupre has counselled the Citizen Kive to refuse the Royal Assent to a Bill which originated in the Chamber
of Deputies and was passed by the legal Chamber of Peers by considerable majorities. The law which was so passed may not be entitled to our approbation as British Tories, or as French Royalists, since
it proposed to confer on military officers named by NApolros, during the hundred days of his usurpation, those grades and honours of which re-ascended the tlirone of St. Louis. If Lours Phiurre had refiged his assent to this law because Napoleon was an usurper, we mikht
bave smiled at his fastidiousnese, and we might have ridiculed the conceit, yet we innst have respected his opinions; but when we find that although the Citizen Kiso refused his assent to the law because it was passed by the two Chambers, and yet that he has
signed an Ordinance confering grades and honours on these hundred daya, olticers himself; then, indeed, we cannot fail of discovering the real motive of his refusal of the Royal Assent, and we perceive
that he has engaged in a fruitless and ruinous conteat between the power conferred upon him hy the mob in July, and that power to
Which he is indebted for his Citizen Crown. precede it, but nevertheless it merits a moment's attention. If your
readers cver notice the proceredings in the French revolutionary Chamber of Deputies, they will have recently observed, that in a
Jaw on the advancement of the French army, it was provided by a distinct stipulation that no honorary prades should be conferred a officere, and that Louis Phluppes hould be obliged to confer diatinctions on those officers who should be presented to him as candidates
by a jury of their fellow-soldiers. Notwithstanding this lav so passed but a few days since by the Chamber of Deputies, Louss PuLimpe has, however, thought proper to sign two Ordinances,
directly in the teeth of this decision of the Chamber of Deputies, and has actually appointed two honorary Marshals:-an honorary
Marshal is certainly an odd title, and those who are appointed to Marshas is certainly an odd title, and those who are appointed to
this distinction, viz. Grouchy and Truaver, are two of the last men the world to wish for honours without they are profitable. But,
mether acceptable or otherwise, their a ppointment is a direct violaWhether acceptable or otherwise, their appoitment is a direct viola-
tion of the vote of the Chamber or Deputien, and is therefore pecu-
liarly obnoxious to the members of that revolutionary assembly. liarly obnoxious to the members of that revolutionary assembly.
Thys, my dear BuL, have I presented you with an epitome of these illegal measures or a Government which professes to owe its
existence to the illegal ordinances of CHARLES X. The former Government was legitimate, and had H legitimate charter as the basis of its measures; but the Government of Louis Philipe hay no such
charter to support it, and it is now deserted by those who elected the Citizen King, and connerred on him all his present power, and all his
chances of remaining King of the French chances of remaining King of the French
Against such measures all parties have protested, except the small
party of Lours Philipre. In the Chamber of Deputies this party in for the moment powerful, as some are looking out for places-others to be made peers-others are in office, or related to those who are--
and therefore it ie not expected that the Chamber will vote an ad dress of remonstrance. Still this address will be proposed-a dis-
cussion will take place, and from this moment the Government of Lous PHIIIPre will meet with a more vionent opposition from the
Liberats themselves than did ever the Cabinets of M. Vilurise or Prince Pourgnav. All the newarpapers, except two or three in the
pay of the Minister, at som much per month, are againgt the ordi-
 nomination he persevired ing and finally, io proceed in the same
determined and orkanizrd system of opposition as that which was
followed up for one whole year against the last Ministry of followed 1 PP for one whole year against the last Ministry of
CHALLEs
These, my dear Rule, are French prospecta-French
 now, therefore, put it to the British Aristocracy, if it will ronsent to
be led the the disate
meand
 may
sponden

 krounds, having taken and 6 iled it from its commencement), I think

of England-of persons
 scouted it at it it ustly deserves.
The instance is to be found in the conduct of the high-minded Lord Gner-that noble Pren ier whose boont it it ithet hish Parliamedtary and political opinions have been always consistent, and who is weal
or conceited enough to believe that he deserves this bigh tritute of deemitical praise. In this ane of tergivent the toto not per raps ba bee portion of his political lifie: wq wwill thereforee to back only to the
period when the Catholic claims were discussed, that is, to the short distance of lititle more than three yeers. It it ins surely no unreasonable
hing to require so bold a candidate for the credit of political consist. ency as Lord Grex, to prove that his opinions on any great question,
we will say on Pariliamentary Reform, have been the eame for the ast three years. 1t is well known what are now the sentiments o Parliament-the declarations of the members of his Administration, of the supporters of his Ministry in and out on Parliament; ; all of the
altra kind all against the defective representation of the people, against the cor-
ruption of Parliament, and on the necessity of an entire clanke in it constitution-plainly, shew what are at this time the principles which
direct the political helm. But what were the opinions of this claimant or coneistency only hree years ans upon looking over some paper of the Examiner, a periodical that will not be accused of misrepre
senting Lord Grev, If find his Lordship's opinious on the contitu-
ion of the House of Commons thas reported :-" The Noble Ear (W INCHILSEA) migh say, that the House, as now constituteded, did no
 relied un as regarded the slate of pubblic opinioni.".
Compare Lord Gry's present opinions with this declarationWas there ever a greater contradiction seen? Was there ever a more the public? In the year 1829, the House of Commons was such a representation of the people as might fairly be relied on as rekarded ne state of pubic opinion; and no reasonabie nan could deny it.-
n the year $1830-1831$, the House of Conmongit any thinn but a
air representation of the people; it must be dissolved-it must be
 irrinctples of truth alid reason. Was there any striking difference in
the constitution or conduct of Parliament in the year 1829 , and in the yeara 1830-1831? No: thrre was nothing different either in the
onstitution or conduct of Parliameut in the years 18292 , 1330, 1831;

he lisa party; ""it wass, therefore, such a representation of the people
 was only carried in the House of Commons by a majurity of one,
majority alvas considered as fquivalent to dofereat, and then the
louse of Cormmons was of orar from brink atair representation of the
 ormed; allt the disasters of the country were attrivutable to itt mal
administration, and unless the representation was totally changed
onvuls
 ank, who wipostacy ane time elevate his order to the pinnacle
tank aristor
of are benpath the feet of democratic insolence and meanness-if there be
Miniter who will one year eulo ${ }^{2}$.ese the Hose of Commons as a


 ided, and a indkment phall be formed of men and measut
prejudice and passions but as truth and reason shall direct.

I am, Sir, your conatint render and admirer.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Srh, -You have lonk and ably endeavoured to convince the British
nublic of the mean, interested. and selfish views of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery Society, and as the following fucta will prove the cor

 ont this lucrative place, in consequence of the passing of one
hew Bill, will ohorly receive some pittle compenpatlon ; another son in the Church, on the accession of the present Lord Chan-
cello to power, was artitied with a valuabe iliving and another
con, of two or tire and twenty

 wils not occupy your time and space by making any comment on
these things-they seeak volumes-lute I may observe, that Saintism
is not the worst trade, in these hard times. 1 am , Sir, yours, \&e:.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sin-Give me leave to lay before you, an extract of a letter, dated
he 30 Ch September last, just received from the $W$ est ". A most horrible conspiracy has been discovered in Tortola; it


 Can the heartless leaders of the Anti-slavery Society in Alder manbury read this, and atil permit their cold-booded akents in the
ill- afted Colonies, topersevere in exiting and infaming the minds
of the nearoes, and thus prepare them to dip their hands in the of the neeroes, and thus prepare them to dip their hands in the
bood of their fllow-subject, and rediuce their country to a state o pose to bring alout "immediate emancipation." will the Britisi puse to support them in the accomplishment of their dreadful plans
public
or even acquicace in silence until their tellow-creatures are sacrifice on the altar of cupidity and delusion
If these Gentlemen, Mr. Editor
wieh of promoting the happiness and comfort of thed solely with th they not come forward wipt peccunary meant for the reves, why died in Barbados, who have recently sutfered bo depply under the awful
dispensations of Divine Providence in ininking from this Christian disin, may not mot ives rendered very doubtrul.
And yet when the unhappy planter, writhing under arcumulated injuries, proclaims the unmerited miseries of his lot, in the language
of indiknation, he is immentiately branded with evers epithet that an wound the
portion of the Press, who, supporting Prench Revolutionary thinciples in England, consistently enongh oppose any measure calcu-
lated to retard, , repetition of the St. Domingo plan of "immediate
eman emancipation," Government, abandoning its West India subjects P. H. $H_{1}^{\text {corre- }}$ toll in a Foreign Power to save them from impending destruction,
 their babes, and expopes their wives and daughters to a fate, and dreaddul nature of which the mind shadders even to think of.
I hope your valuable and scrutinizing attention to the all-absorbing
question of Reform will not compel you to exclude from your Bristol, November $\qquad$ A WEST INDIAN.
SIR-As you bave directed the attention of your readers to Mr.
Thewach's preferment, the following ins
 Upon his Lordstip's elevation to the Woolsack the Minititerias prints were lavish in their compliments at his determination to place
At the disposal of the Bishops, all Crown Livings, the value of which

 don, became vacant by the death of the Incumbent. A new Rector ras.
appointed without any nomination from the Bishop, nor did any comappointed without any nomination from the Bishop, nor did any com-
munication pass between the Chancellor and the Diocesan oo the
 is, for that turn, in the patronage of the Crown. Now, as Buckden isa
Bishop's seridence, it is a mo. desirable object, both to his Lordship And the Incumbent, that the presentation to the Living should be
vested in the Bishop. So thought Lord GREY, and that courtesy
隹
 within the Chancellor's share of patronake, who therefore claimed it;
and, in virue of that claim, would present the brother of Judge
 Alderson's qualifications, or his support of the Ministerial Candi-
dates in the late Election ror the University of Cambrige, had
ecommended him to the notice of the Chancellor Cam mined, except by his Lordshipe of the Chancellor is not yot defter-
Thnual value of Little Gidding Of the accuracy of thin, statement you may rest assured. It it in not
indeed, derived from any of the parties interested ; for, in that esses it would not form a subject for your columns. The want of courtesey

 this refusal to be a narty in the exceptionable practice of h hispatron?
servant,-Nuv. 16,1831 .
ANII-PUFF. THE NATIONAL POLITICAL UNION. A Meeting of the Council took place on Thursday evening, at the
Crown and Anchor. The Chair was taken by the Rev. W. J. Fox at cipht o'clock. Mr . WaEkrield made a report of his attendance at the Lambeth Meptink on the previous evening.
Mr. E. Penky reported, on the part of the Business Committee,

 which, 10 doubt, would occupy all the evening.
Mr. Wakrrind allowed the sulject of the Proclamation, under these circumstances, to drop.
The following were to ane agred to the objects of the Society :-
". To obtain a fult, fair, and effiectual representation of the peoplo
 "3. To watch over and promote the interests, and to better tht
ondition of the industrious and working claseses.
onded 4. To ntain the abolition of all thxes on knowlede, and to aseis
4n the diflusion of sundid moral and pilitical infornation.
" 5 . To unite all well-wishers to their country, from the richest to
 gainst every canvul.
our to bring about.

 Adircussion on the Rulea and Regalations hien took place.
On the Rule, arranging the election of the Counci, it wasagred that haff the number (seventy-two) should be selected from the
working claeses.
 Gencran Merting; and he mentioned this because he happened do
know that some opposition would be made to it, as there was a do Mr. Wan work opjected classes sho the working clasege being put for ward
this manner, he timself was one of the working clast ; but if thoos las manner, healy hime the power that was supposed, they did not ned
lach a Resolution, because it would alwass be in their own power w THE KING'S PROClAMATION
Mr. Wakeriel. then adverted to this subject, and denied thet
 sentatives of the people by the passing of the Bill, and which
clared that Political Unions were essentially necessary, as orgad Mr. . Napr objected ot othe Resolution, on the ground that the
Mor
Muposed declamation of the House of Commons was only gotat or inferenc. ${ }^{\text {M }}$. ${ }^{\text {Mr Mry }}$ could not conceive how the most moderate Reformes
Mould olject to the Resolution, and he thought that they were the could object to the Resolution, and he thought that they were the
nore bound o adopt it, then they remembered that the proceding




 Knapp's objection was a fimsy quibble.
Majon Reven said said that the Resolution was borne out by the pret




 Unions wase not owessing to the Reform ithey were neessary before tere Reform do
liad been agitated, and they would be necessary after it should
 The Meeting then broke up.

## LERICAL INTELL

The Rep. Troms A Arpur Powys, M.A. Late Fellow of St. John'



 Patron Archenacon of itico on been licensed by the Lord Bisbop of
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uscful and convenient Sauce-will keep good in all climates.
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It is said that Aldermen Garratt and C. Smith are about to retire
fivm the CJurt of Aldermen. Mr. Oldham, Mr. Jones, Mr. Deputy Routh, and Mr. Tickner, are about to retire from the Common The term which has just expired is reported to have been the most
amproductive one both to attorneys and counsel which has occurred for many years.
The following gentlemen were on Friday called to the degree of
Barrister-at-Law by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple:-Wm. Grant. FFq. Charles John Simpson, Esq. Thomas John Knight,
Esq., John Sibbald Edison, Esq., Boswell Middleton, Esq., Patrick Johnston. Esq., Robert Guppy, Esq., Wm. Phillips, Esq., Patrich
pher Rawlinson, Esq., and George Cornwall Lewis. Esq. Cugrom-Hucse in Thames. Street. - The repairs of the new
London Custom-house, which some time ago fell in, owing to some defect in the foundation of that structure of the late Mr. Peto's,
amounted to upwards of 200,0001 ., whilst the bonds given hy Mr.
P ceed 32,0001 . A proposition has been made to the executors of Mr. Peto, the architect or builder, to pay 16,0001 . damages, and the law
costs incurred (about 7,0001 . more), in full discharge of all demands; to wind up Mr. Peto's affairs, before the payment of this sum should to wind up Mr. Petos aftairs, belore the payment of this sum shoul
be insisted upon. Thus the public will lose 190,0001 . by the job!
FIRE.-About half- past 12 yesterde Fine.-About half-past 12 yesterday mornink a fire broke out in
the lower part of the Ship public-louse, Bell Wharf stairs, Lower
Shadwell. The innates had scarcely sufficient time to effect their retreat in their night-clothes. In less than an hour nothing but the
bare walls were left standing. and not a vestige of property was saved. About half-past one a dreadful accident occurred to a solicitor named They were cautioned against venturing through a narrow passage leading from the river to Lower Shadwell- strect, and before a minute
had elipsed the gable end fell with a tremendous crash, burying the had elipisd the gable end rell with a tremenders crash, burre His body as soon after taken out shockingly mutilated, and quite dead. The The Bungens--It will be recollected that Mir. Thomas, in the
prosecution of his searclies in Bishop's house and in the adjoining prosecution of his searches in Bishop's house and in the adjoining
premises, on Wednesday discovered the clothes of a female, which 2ppeared to have been cut or torn violently from the body of the
wearer. Friday fvening Anne Hitchcoch, residing at No. N0, Holy-well-lane, Shoreditch, came to the station-house in Covent-garden, woman. They identified the clothes as those of Fanny Pigburn, who Wass abont 35 years of ake, and stpported horself by washing. About
five weeks back she returned to her home in Charles-strept, Curtainmoad, having been employed during the day washing at the houne o
amother person. After remaining within for a short time, she pu on her cloak, and said that she had to go on some business, which would not detain her long. She went out, and was never afterwards seen. Among the articles found is a blue cloth pocket of a very peculiar not only recognised this, but one of them produced the fellow-pocket, own use. Upon Mrs. Bell's death one was given to Fanny Pigburn and the other came into the possession of the woman by whom it
has been now procluced. It is expected that further evidence will be procured respecting the murder of this woman, for that she was
murdered seens beyond question. Another Atriapt At Ruking.- Friday night. between nine and
ten oclock, Mary Ann Jones, a girl about fourteen years of age ten ooclock, Mary Ann Jones, a girl about fourteen years of age street, Waterloo-road, was sent to Mr. Buckman, oil and colourman, corner of the New Cut and Waterloo- road, on an errand. Just as of the dead wall belonging to the building of a swimming bath simid placed a plaister unon hier mouth; at the same time the fellow made
a snatch at the child; she hovever ran to the oilshop, and the mis a snatch at the child; she however ran to the oilshop, and the mis-
creant ran up the terrace. On going into Mr. Buckman's shop, the plaister was removed, but not without aeparating a portion of the skin on the right aide of the mouth. From the repeated attempts
which bave been made in the neighbourliood of Waterloo road, we should think that similar receptacles to those of Bishope exist in, the vicinity, and every exertion
police to eflect adiscovery.

HOLERA MORBUS
Sunderland, Novemiler 24, 1831.


Remaining at this date, $z$ nclock, a.m. Robertionaun, m.d. 70, Cormhill, and Di Wecterlio

| The Honnurable Williain Fraser, Chairman. Colonel Lushington, M.P. Deputy Chairman. |  |
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| Fouter Reymolds, E | c. W. Hallett, Es |
| Willian Pratt, Esq. | Sir Jameg Gnmb |
| John Kymer, Esq. | William Edinund Ferrers, Es |
| Francis Kemhle | Farren, |

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hives, in which very low rates for so long a period as 14 years will be fund
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Henry Colburn and Richard Benley, New Burlingten-street.

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Messrs. Colburnand Bentley Lave just pnolistied the following Nem Works:-

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 Written by Herself. Comprisiling her Recollections of the Lite of Ueneral Jonot
and of otherer celebrated Persons attached to the fortunes of

By An Arc.
 phetess, Giaitskellithe peet of lords, Lord Daventry, hip riend of every minister










TRaveLs IN THE HINHTH OF ELROPR,



On the tat December will be


 udern lathwith to their iexpective Boikneillers.
Printed for Henty Collurn nnil Lichard Bentley, New Bun lington-street.

I $\mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{I}$ Just pablistled, S I $\mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{N}$.


"The nern lmbecility of the heart-1iruken Rentieman may he compared in
The Antiquany' 'the fistherman's lamentation over his son; can praise ko


T H E J E W. A N O V E L





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One of the best of nurels,"-Merropolian Mazazine.
THE NEW SPOLTTING MAGAZINE for December, No. VIIT.













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[^7]ASERMON "On the priee oces Shllling of an HABITUAL PRE.









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 ance, and her of his improved TERRO-METALLIC TEETH for those which had decared. or
been subjected to remoral, respectfally invites the antention of Ladies and Gen.




Re mended by the most eminent of PEARL DENTIFRICE, recom-




 now Land's alsana extract, for the' Toothache, Swelled Face,

耳 ING'S CCIILBLANDPOW.DER-In this unique preparation







CHELERA MORBVS.-The Board of Health strongly recom. ventatives of hlis mont dreandul malady,-BAKER and MACQUEEN,Mand-


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THE TRIAL FOR BURKING THE FTALIAN BOY At an eariy hour, this morning, the Courts of the Old Bailey were
almost in a state of siege. The galleries, it was stated by the ufficers of the Court, bad been coinpletely taken over night ly members of che Nobility, and a guinea for a seat was said to have been repeatAt nine oclock, Mr. Sergeant Arabin took his seat on the bench,
and the prisoners were arraigned previons to the Jury being sworn They were oalled up in the following order:- John Bishop was dressed in a amockhe same appearance as an agricultural labourer, except that his expression ol countenance,
with metropolitan cuming.
in
Th metrepolitan cuming, handkerchief. He is rather a simple looking man, under the middle size and.of extrene af the apparace. James May is a more athletic man, of wiry make, and firm deter mined oountenance. He was dressed in a fustian jacket, with a compressed lip and stern countenance. The ©ourt was by this time nearly persons, particularly females, and the approaches to the Barristers places presented, from continuance of wikged heads, the appearance
of bed of caulitlowers. The Duke of Sussex, and a number of the Nobility, took their seats on the bench, which was completel
The Counsel enkaged for the prosecution were Messrs. Adolphus,
Clarkson, and Bodkin. Those for the prisoners were Messrs. Cur-
The indictment was then read. They were also indicted for anothe murder of a male person, whose name was unknown. The Clerk Bishop answered, without any emotion, "Not Guilty," as did also
the others. The prisoners were then told that if they objected to nyy of the Jurymen, they inust do so before they were sworn. The
names of the Jurymen were then called over, and none of them objected to. At a few minutes after ten the Lord Chief Justice of
Pleas, who came down specially to try this case ente
with Mr. Baron Vaughan and Mr. Justice Littledale.
After the Jury had been charged, Mr. Bodkin opened the pleadinge
Mr. Adolphus then stated the case to the Jury, During the whul Mr. Adolphus then stated the case to the Jury. During the whule The Carnered Counsel then called
William Hill, examined by Mr
porter at the dissecting-room of King's College. On the 5 th o
Nov. last, the bell of the Nov. last, the bell or the gate raigs at about a quarter past 12 o clock
found Bishop and Mlay at the gate. Had known the m before. When
witness open witness opened the door, May asked him if he wanted any thing
witness sid not particularly. Asked him what he had got? He said
a male sulject. Witness asked of what size, and what price. He a male subject. Witness asked of what size, and what price. He
shid it was a boy of 14 , aud that he wanted 12 guineas for it. Witness demunstrator, who came down to see the body. Witness took them to the room appropriated to them, and Mr. Partridge joined them.
They did not then produce any body. There was adiference at firs dhout the price, but witness atterwards agreed with their. May said alone with theen. Witness went to Mr. Partridge to know whether
he would decide upon having it. When witness returned, he told them that Mr. Partridge would give them nine guineas for it. May
said he would be d-d if it should come in for less than ten ; he was tipsy at the time. May went outside the door. Bislop the in said t
wituess, "Never mind May, he is drumk, it shall come in for nine whalf an hour." May was near enough to hear him. They the
went away, nud returned in the afternoon, all three together, with
the norter Shiclds, who has been discharged. When witness then sew them, the hanper was on the head of the porter. They were
eceived in a room, and May and Biahop took the hamper into another room, where they opened it; the body was in a sack; May and
Bishop said it was a very freshone; May was tipsy, and curued the
body carelessly from the sack saw that the body wa fresh; but body care
vomethin
he asked ne asked them what the body had died of?-May said that that wa
no business ot theirs' or of winness's; it was not in such a form a
bodies agnally bodies usually are when taken from a colfin; the left arm was bent,
and the fingery were clenched; ; witness told Mr. Partridge what he
had seen, nad what he thought; Mr. P. returned and saw the body, without seeing then; he examined the body and went to the Secre
tary. He returned to May and Bishop, and showed them a 501 them. Bishop, seeing the must Met that change, partridge had some hold in hould pay parse
taid, "H said, "Give me what money you have in lyour purse, and I will cali
ior the rest on Monday." May also offered to get change for it, but quarter of an hour or 20 minutes. The men renained. Mr. May
 hody was taken to the police- ollice by Mr. Thomas; it had not been
laid out, as there was no saw-dust on the back of ti:e head. Mr. Partridge, demonstrator ol anatom, corroborated the parts of the body on dissection; all of which led him to the various
pecided opinion that the deceased had met a premature and violent death.
Mr. Beanan
 Lal, confirmed the opinions of Mr. Beaman. November last he received a body from the withess Hill, and kave it
into thee curtody of Mr. Thonas. Had also the hamper, which he
also deivered to Mr. Thomas. John Wilson assisted in taking the men. May resisted a good deal
in Catherine-street, and said le would not to taken. He struck withess because he would not let him speak to Bishop.
Joseph Salder Thomas, the superintendant of police.- On the 5th him to despatch a party of police to King's College. They broukht
back with them 1Bishop and SSieds, and aferwardo May and Wihams. Shields has been discharged. When the body way in the
hausper witness asked May what he had to way, as he was charged on
sumpeion of having inproper possession of a subject. He said he had merely accompanied to get the money. Bishops said that it was his
and that he was merely taking it trom St. Thomas's Howpital
King' Colle we. Wetlians anid he knew nothing of it, but merely
 trickling from the mouth, and the teeth were gone. Went to the
iouse of Mr. Mills in Newington canseway on the tollowink Tuesday



 atter had something in a silk handierechicfe which witners after
wards saw to be the teeth; May lound wate handkerchief, and rubbe d the handkerchicf topether ; they looked
ike young te, th, and witness said tiat they were worth a few shil-
lings, when Mas said that they were worth wo pound Ings, when Masy said that they were worth two pounds to hi".."; they
all left together a stort time afterwards; on the next evening, he saw
Bishop. Will
 $t 0$ go and fetch one; Shields refused, and Bishop then wert and got
one himself.
Thomas $W$ ikley -Was at the public.
clock on the 4th of November. Bublic. houseat about half-past seven
Bishand May came in and sat lishop asid to May, "What do sou think of our new one one. Did he
then." They saw witness there in the corner at the thime. May alt Mat
Town, and bad a handkerchief rubbing in his hand. Willian down, and bad a handkerchief rubbing in his hand. Willianss came
in and Bishop, said, $\rightarrow$ There he is-I knew he would come- 1 kiea he was a same"un." Bishop seemed to have been drinking. Bishop
and Willidms went out first. Just after Bishop came in, he said to May, just before May went out lor the handkerchief, ". You stick to me and I'll stick to you."
James Seagrave, the driver of a cabriolet, stated, that on the even-
ing of the 4th he was on the stand in the Old Baile $y \rightarrow l a d$ put his horses' nose bags on, and had gone to the watering-house to pet his wanted a joib, and said that he wanted a cab. He led witness by the skirt of his coat to the side of a cart. May said that be wanted wit-
ness to fetch a stiff'un, which witness believes meant a dead bodWitness asked what he would stand? He reptied, "A guinea."
Told him that he had not finished his tea. and the horse had not eaten bis corn. May then said, "We will take tea together." Bishop then joined them, and they went into the house to tea. A
person in the room nudged witness's elbow, and told him that he must mind what he was at, as they were " snatchers." Went out their way; looked round and saw May and Bishop going up the
rank of coaches. Left them apparently bargaining with a coachman. Thomas Taverner, waterman to the coach stand, saw on the above day May and Bishop, who came to him on the stand and asked where
the cab man was, meaning Seagrave. May asked the question, and the cab man was, meaning Seagrave. May asked the question, and
witness told him that he was getting his tea. Fetched nut Seagrave
from the watering house Bothe from the watering house. Both the prisoners had smock-frocks on. It was just dark in the evening. Seagrave came out and spoke to
hem, but witness did not know what it was. Seagrave, however, said, 'I'll have nothing at all to do with you,"; and went to get his tea. Edward Chandler-Was on the 4th Nov. last waiter at the King of
Denmark, in the Oid Bailey, which is the watering house. Scrved Benmark, in the Oid Bailey, which is the watering house. Scrved
Bishop and May with tea at about five o'clock. Sa:v Seagrave there
May and Bishop had half a pint of gin. Saw May rut some May and Bishop had hali a pint of gin. Saw May put some gin into
Bishop's tea. He said, "Are you going to hocus (or burk) me?" Had known May and Bishop before.
Henry Mann, a hackney coachman-Was, on the 4th, on the stand
in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Knew May before then in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Knew May before then. Saw him take a fare to Bethnal-green
because he new what May
George Hissing, a boy of alout 12 years old, deposed that his father
kept the Crabtree public house in kept the Crabtree public house, in the Hackney road. Saw on the Nova Scotia-gardens. Saw Williams standing on the fore wheel of the chariot, talking with the coachman. The chariot remained 10 or 15 minutes. Saw Williams at that time coming from Nova scotia-
kardens, in which direction he had gone: he got into the chariot kardens, in which direction he had gone: he got into the chariot.
Winess stw a man, whom he did not know, helping Bishop, whom he ans, and the other man, into the charint. Bishop and the other
man then the in and the chariot drove up Crabtree-row, which lead man then kot in, and the chas
towards Shoreditch Church
By the Court-Could not say that the stranger was May. He
knew Binhop and Williams, who were at his father's housc on the day thew Binlop and Williams, who were at his
Thomas Trainer corroborated the last witness
Ann Channel was passing
three men get out of the chariot. They went down Nova Scotiagardens. One stopped and spoke to the coachman, and then ran atter the others. Did not see them afterwards. The first two had smock-
frocks on, and the other had a piee in his mouth. aw May and Bis, porter to the dissectink-room in Guy's Hospital May breuphit in a sack, and asked him if he wanted to purchase a sub-
ject. Witness replied that he did not, and they then asked limi tolet it remain till next morning. It was consequently locked up there
during the night. Saw them the next morning in the hospital, at
about eleven oclock. Left the hospital and found on lis return the sack, which appeared to contain a dead body. Saw a portion oi a anial
loot protrudink throukh a hole of the sack; it appeard like that of a
vouth or a woman. It did not appear lare enough for a Could not swear to the rack produced. It was such a one.
Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood-I had formerly known May and
Bishop, but had never seen Williains at that time. up the eack to them ; he also saw a hole in the sack, and saw a foot or a knee projecting through it; the sack was very like the one pro-
duced; when they took it away Williamsand Shields were with May and Bishop; delivered the oask to them in the same state as when he
received it; May and Bihnop had each requested him not to allow either of them to have it without the other; they took it away in James Appleton that produced.
Webb street, Southwark, knew all Grainger's anatomical the the prisonera, and araw Bishop
and May at the theatre on Friday nigh at about half-past o'clock. The theatre on Friday night, at about half-past teeven
about fourteen years of age. Witness very frecliesh ined purchasingipect, a boy
abing it. They came the next morning,
which was Again declined.
Thomas Mlills, dentist, of 32 , Bridgehouse-place, Newington-cause-
way, depossd, on the 5 th of Nov. May called on him at about nine in the morning, and ollered twelve human teeth, six frow the upper,
and six from the lower jaw. He asked aguineafor the set. Witness said that one of them was chipped and did not belong to the same
set. He reppied, "Upon my soll to God, they all belonked to the samp head not long since, and the body was never buried." Ahter-
wards discovered that some of the flesh and pieces of the jaw adhered to the teeth, and it appeared that much force had becn employed to
wrench them out. Witnces anid that they were a younk set. He replied, "the fact is, that they belonged to a boy about fourteen or fiftecn years of age.
Augustus ibrunn
Augustus i3runn examined through the medium of an interpreteryears ako; he was about fourteen years old, anal livid with the atwut
vix weeks atcer he came here. The 28 th of July, I8:3n, was the last
 similar, but the face was distikured.
Cross- examined-If I had known nothing alout this occurrence, and had seen the body. I should be of opinion be was "wy own."
By Mr. Jutier Lithedale-He was in his 15th jear. I lave not
veen him for filteen months. He might have grown a litle in that By Mr. Curwood-At first sight, if any boily had asked me who
the body was, the face was so distigured I could not tell.




 persons he heard speak on the niklt of the 3d of November.
Joseph Hixange one of the police constablep, deposed o fincting
hin clothes, \&c. and added that he was assisted by Wady, whom he irected to dig on the spot, having cbserved that aslifs had beel
thrown over it. The cluthes were exactly such as a boy like the deMr. Mille, ther dentist, was re-called, and proved that the teeth hat been extracted by just surh an instrumeut as the aw producerk, Mr.
Edward Ward, John Ward, Mr. Corder, the Vestry Cler,
Burnaby, Clerl: of the Bow-etreet Otice, John Kirliman. a police Burnaby, Clerls of the Bow-etrce
constabie, and Mr. Thumas, the Superintendert, having been cali d, the latter gentleman a third time, Mr. Adoiphus said this was the
case for the prosecution.
Mr. Davis was recalled by the Judge, and stated that he had the Mr. Javis was recalled by the Judge, and stated that he
day previonsly to the murder of the boy in question purchased ubiects from May
The Learned Judge now called on the prisoners for their defence.
Mr: Curwood begged to olserve, that he felt himself bound in duty








 claced that se was wholy iviorantor the manner in which ishop


 from workhouses, under the direction or Biisop, but at the same
time he was not avare of how he tecame possessed of them.




Witengo-No, Sir, it never didid



 Guiltly arianst till the prisiones.


 five sirf:witial catract on whom Mr. Stevenson has operated and subse
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 been appointed Instrument-maker to to stomach Pump, \&c. \&c., has








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## ARMY



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trom the Thimes northward on the enst coast, he veselicare entirely







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rate. the impresesion would hot thaunt tur minds with unfailiuk tena:












 indictnent prelerred againat Mr. Jualles Green by Reliecca Hodson
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 just made its appearance.
 The Falase Step been publibhed, when the celetrated nuthor or Ger
rude's new work, The Aflimed One, appeared ; then came Comern astrange story of recovered titles and estates, and now The , /ew has
 ${ }^{\text {Jevin }}$
A number of robbries by well.dresesed thir vee atending places of
 Church, North Audley-street, of a valuable gold watch and append-
ages. Safe bind safe find," says the old adage. Watches should
be left at homen but possess a dial. Uith Foscolo.-Ther new lives and important additions, we perceive are com, prised in the new edition just published of the Rev. Mr. S. "It is
valuable and interesting work, Lives of the tatian Poets.
"that, affording so really astonishing," observes the Athencoum, "that, affording so
fertile a field of incident and entertainment as is now opened to our view, the Lives of the Italian Poets should have remained a des
deratum deratum up to Grefce, Rome, France, England, or Germany, conceive and the combined display of opposite and illustrious qualities whic enobled the liver and actions on This - At a meeting of the Council of a lenythened and rather acrimionious discussion took place on a letter received from Sir Francis Burdett, which implied the withdrawal of the Honourable Baronet from the Association. being a permanent
Beronet stated that he had no idea oi the Union ber
body body, deeming it inconsiatent with all principles otion, be thesught to
any body should exist which migh, iy implieation,
attempt any controul over the Government.
 noticed in our Ratat Reportit; indecd on sucter the present thas been .one











 (From the Reyulilit Fishions.

 points at the waist, and eilged with narrow blonde, fini inhes the the
 $\substack{\text { and ine. } \\ \text { satin. }}$




 rings of pearls. Shoes of claret tatin, and white kid gloven

## Cild diaky fires.






 field's farm, in the neis bbburtiood $;$ he was accordingly apprehendended, and, upon an exanination of the frisoner, it was staied, that wen-
ever a fire took place he wasal ways the frist man on the spot and alvays appeared to know more abbout the disaster than his neighbours.

 thact having been sworn to Lear was cemported morning. Thesg
 Division of Police, who had bren sent tovervon on assidit it tracing the
 Grilit man was no sooner known to toear han he sent for Mr. Curteen fires out of the eixtect had been committed by Grindley. Vale enirornation, he ngecraiteret that, insteal of hiis having kone to



 clared he had been seduced into the errime by the prisoner Leurr, who
 The coury
incendiary fires in nearly all directions throughout the counts of Among thore noticed we find that Bedfordshire is the theatre of the Tattenboe, Bedtordsthire, where the whole of the farm buildings, Kempston, same county, a large rick of lias, and a hovel, the pro-
perty of Mr. Robert Newland. Stuinp CCoss, Yorkshire, on Saturday night, a stack of hay belong-
ing to Mr. Samuel Blackburn, the constable of Morley. Colney, Lincolnslire a barn the const of unthreshed barley, and a bullock
Col Great Bircham, near Dorking, a burley stack, the produce of forty
shed, the property of Mr. acres of land, belonging to Mr. Kitton, was burned on Wednesday
last, about seven in the evening. The landlord is the Marquis of Cholmondely.
Spaldink,
Spaldink, on Monday night, a hay stack at the rear of Mr. Bonner's Whapload. Lincolnshire, a workshop of Mesers. Astride and Black,
Whe in Histres Ash, Kent, ten quarters of wheat saved from the recent fire at Ealing, the property of Mr. Quested; origin of the fire doubtful.
Hartlip, srme county, a wheat stach, the property of Mr. R. Goord,
fired; trains had been laid from it to several other stacks in the yard, but fortunately did not take fire.
Lord Robert Seymour expired on Thursday se'nnight at an advanced
age ar his seat, Tali age at his seat, Tali Arias, in South Wales. His Lordship was the
cldest brother of the late Marquis of Hertford, and uncle the the pre-
sent Marquis. By his death the office of Joint Clerk of the Crown in Ireland becomes vacant.
We were told

to the present road down Constitution-hill, and is to be cased with
the top of Groivenor-place.
The glove trade is suffering severe depression-the principal
causes of which, are the introduction of foreign gloves, and the
change of fashion, by which the use of knit ciange of fashion, by which the use of knit, or Berlingloves, is be-

DF A Monday Edition (for the Country) is publiehed at Three
OClock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest Newa.

## JOHNBULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.
His Majesty will arrive in town to-morrow, for the purpose of holding a Council, at which thee Speech for the
opening of Parlianent will be submitted for His MAJESTY's approval.
The King will open the Session in State, and will remain in London to receive the Addresses of the Houses of L
and Commons, and will atterwards return to Brighton.

Lord Grey's perplexities increase-all hope of negociation with the Tories, or at least with that portion of them which Lord Whatncliffe and Lord Harrowby may be supposed to influence, is at an end; and all that has
resulted from the past tampering of the Whigs with their resulted from the past tampering of the Whigs with their
constitutioual opponents, is the exposure of the weakness of Ministers, and their readiness to concede ANything
eterything to save themselves, or rather their places. ereath ing to sare hemeles, or rather their places. With this exposure we at present rest satisfied-again
and again repeating, that the taupering, to which we have and again repeating, that the taupering, to which we have
elsewhere alluded and here allude to again, had nothing in the world to do with the suppression of the Political Unions. This, as relates 10 folu During Lord Duriam's absence in Belsium, Lord Palmerston-(for whose peculiar office the said lord opposition to all its present possessor's propositions has created much worry and dissension)-Lurd Palarenston, we say, has gained a considerable accession of in luence, feel themselves in condition to oblain great concessions from the Ultra Radicals in and about the Cabinet.
Lord Grey knows that if the Canning party "s strike,",
and he is unable to soothe them, and they leare him, he must fall-let hiin throw himself, or try to throw himself. still more degradingly than he has done, into the arins of
the Radicals-what will he do? - still farther commit himself the Radicals-what will he do?-still farther commit himself
to a faction, which he has already been ordered to deto a faction, which he has alrendy been ordered to de-
nounce, and become eren more subject than he is, to the nounce, and become eren more subject than he is, to the
dictation of the Times newspaper, which he openly declares he loathes, and to the overpowering consistency of Mr.
HUNT, by a comparison with whon, his Lordship, as a HUNT, by a comparison with whom,
politician, sinks into positive obscurity

Lord Durham himself has come back to England less sancy and petulaut than he went-he has seen, in Belgium, the efects a revolution; he has seen enough there to convince him of the difference between theory and practice;
and he has returned to lis own domestic circle under cirand he has returned to his own domestic circle under cir-
cumstances, to which we only refer, as affording a probability cumstances, to which we only refer, as affurding a probability
that his mink will not, in future, be wholly engrossed by that that his mink will not, in future, be wholy engrossed by hat
restless ambition which hais hitherto prompted him to grasp restless anbition which hats hitherto prompted him to grasp
at stations which neither liis temper nor his talcut would at stations which neither his
On Tuesday the Sessiou begins; but we should do a great injustice to Nimisters, if we were to permit the Peoples to
believe that the early meeting of Parliament has anything to beitere that the early meeting of Pariament has any thing to
do with Reform. The bungling construction of the new Bankrupt bill requires amendment and explanation; and it has been actually necessary to harry the Houses together, in order to prepare something inke an anthate to he mischicf its present shape.
tion, whether event, be considered necessary, to move the second reating of the first Bill produced, forto-manrow se'might, the $12 t h$ instant, and that reading having been efiected, the House will afterwards adjourn over Christmas, before going into Conimittee.
This louks reasomable, and augurs well; and these sigus This looks reasonable, and augurs well ; and these sigus
f coming moderation, conpled with the declarations of popular feeling inade at Edinburgh, Liverpool, WoncesTER, Herfeond, and other places, lead us to hope that,
with the Country firm on onc hand and the King stealy with the Country firm on me hand, and the King steady
upon the other, we shall yet le spared from the horrors of a upon the other, we shall yet be spared from the horrors of a
revolution, in which the success of Lord John Resseiles Bill must inevitably lave piunged the comntry.
Speaking of Lord John RUssell, we think it necessary
o say that he denies, and his friends deny for him, the subto say that he denies, and his frionds deny for hin, the sulbscription of eiry to the Recolutionary Unions, mentioned by us. All we can say is, that our information came from a person upon whom, without disparagement be it said, we
would as readily rely, as upon any one of those who contradiet it, even if his tordship himself be one of them.-What "titled Commoner" did subscribe \&j0? Will his Lordship answer that-or, since his Lordship publicly subscribed to
their principles. what does it signify whether lhe also subscribed to their funds?

One word more of these Unions, and we have done. Mr.
TTwoon of Birminghan, when he so manfully denied havAttwoon, of Birmingham, when he so manfuly denied having toceived the Unions down; proved too much-The publication of the Proclamation in the Guzelte was postponed in order that he might have the information,-and chis, Lord have finished. If ever there existed a subjeet for pily and regret, not unmixed, we confess, with one or two other feelings, Lord Grey exhibits that subje
how Are the migity fallen.
There has been a sort of scufle between Mr. Henry Drecutire sa isfaction of all parties. These are delicate matters, and one man can no more judge of the effect to be produced by specific explanations upou the mind of another, than he friend by olires or truffles, or any of those questionable
flavours, the ancrits of which are, after all, matters of flavou
taste.
Mi. Drummond, we recollect, some time since, published an address, in the highest degree loyal and constitutional,
and, therefore, in the lighiest degree anti-Ministerial ; and, in consequence of this predisposition to loyalty and constitutionality we suppose, Lord GREY, in spite of the spectre
head and the laudanum drops, thought it would be right to take some sort of notice of whit he considered certain personalities adopted by Mr. Drummondiu a recently publishined letter in the Times; and, accordingly, conefiving that no
$m$ man could be so fit a carrier of letters as the $P$ Postmaster-

General, gute the dear amiable Duke of RICAMOND We
appropriate task of carryigg one to Mr. DR UMMOND. We
offer no opinion upon what occurred; the restalt has been hoomourable and safe, and we content ourselves with extracting the өffensive passage and the innocent correspondence which ensued.
The passions of all ranks have been excited by Lords Girey and Brougham aguinst the Ministers of Relinion and the hereditury
Corneillurs of the King who opposed them, in order that the upholders of our ancient institutions misht be intimidated into beconing acces. suries to their newo Constitution; and it is vain!y imagined that the
1 ltrouring classes will sulmiot l.toouring classes will submit to be discarded, and to sink akain into
their former degradation, as soon as they shall have sraved the
 remain with the Aristocracy, because by such means alone can
the Monarchy exist; if that power is to be tramserred to another the Monarchy exist; if that power is to be transerred to another
class, it is revolution; to give that power to all classes has justice class, it is revolution; to gite that power to all $c$
and consistency; to give it to one only has neither
The subjiued corresondence las siuce take
"My Lond-I regret to learn from "Aldihury Park, Nov. 29.
 your motives, instrad of being. as 1 intendect, anp upinion uppon your


"To Earl Grey."



 Duke in Richsow, to to kive pulticity to the le leter which I have re-
ceived from jou; and have ule honour to be. Sir.

Nothing can be more satisfactorily explanatory than Mr. Drumand's explanation-" he did not mean to imply an
attack upon Lord Grex's motives"- 0 be sure not: how could any man mean to imply an improper motive to a man. of whom he savs that "he las excited the passions of all
ranks agaiust the ministers of religion, and the hereditary councillors of the King, in order that the upholders of our ancient institutions might be intimidated"? Or what can
hiere be offensive in donlting "whether the labourng here be oftensive in doubting " whether the labonring
classes will submit to be discarded as soon as they shall have erred the purposes of these proflisate politicians"? There s nothing applying indiridually to Lord (irey: and Lord Grex must have been in a very irritable humour to have the Times, can apply to Lord Giner nnnvidulhy-be-
camse Mr. Drumnond, adt along, conples his Lordship with Lord Brocghang.
We have done with this simpid stuff. Lord Grey has disposition to put down discussion, aind Mr. Dhemsond has done, what we suppose he thinks right and proper. We have been quite as well for both parties if the thing had never happened.
Colonef Bnereton is not to Thase the Commandery of the Guelphic Order for his conduct at Bristol: but the of her alternative, which we suggested, is ofiered wim-the is on oe
tried in London by a Court Martial, of which that gallant and distinguished ofificer, Lientenant.General Sir Ifenky The will be President.
THE Duke of RICumond, who, considering his total f personal vanity in doing so, has moved and carried the crection of a gallery in the House of Lords for the nccommo-
dation of strangers. This in itself smatters of a breach of rivilege, hut beyond this, his Grace lias generously conrived doors and seats for the accommodation of newspaper
That the reporting of parliamentary speeches has grown into a surt of admitted custom, nobody can deny-andmuch
better would it be for the people and lusir representatives if hetter wonld it be for the people and their representatives if
it had not; but the notion of making regular preparations or the anthorized commission of breaches of privilege-and that too under the sanction of a Cabinet Minister (however tury of the comntry. As a man of Letters-which, as Postmaster, the Dnke of hichmond is-and in no other way that we ever heard-this consideration of the reporters is extremely amiable ; but as a Pecr of Parliament, we suspect he will find himself in a strange predicancont. His Grace is popular no where-his conduct is not admirable-and his may provoke angry discussions, is not judicious.

That a powerful re-action is everywhere taking place, and that Lord Grey knows it, there can be no doubtLondon, whatever may be the immediate result, has exclaration, and Edinburgh has well played its part.
The conservative mecting in that City was most respectably and numerously attended, and the Resolutions, which and when it is recollected, that the population of Edinburgh are particularly enlightened, that the habits and disposition of the people are iufinitely better calculated for calm and
casonable discussion than those of their Southern fellowreasonable discnssion than those of their Southern fellow-
subjects, we think the determination to which the assembly came cannot fail to be in the highest degree gratifying to the overs of good order and our happy Constitution.
The Edinburgh Evening Post gives the following observations upon the meeting:-
We need not say with what sa tiffaction we direct the attention of our readers to the requisition in , worn paper of thio evening, calling
a meting of those who still chen . 64 a feeling of reapect for the inameeting on those who sinder which ee live, of rratitude for the blessings it has conferred upon wis, at. 'd a firm resolution, in the hour of peace an
identified
British char of the noblest and most cli, racteristic features of the
shaken by some arith however much men', minds may for a time be
tachment to the constitution alienated, under the irritation proder at-
temporary distress, there exints in the nat. onal mind a principle
sober reflection, a deep-rooted and almost re verential athachment
 prejudice, or desikn have fiven rise, and with a voice no no torance, but
deep, utters the calm dietaten of experience and political wisdom and pute to silence the ingorant clamour of popular a akitation. And
worthy of such a national mind is the constitution under which we Worthy of such a national mind is the oconotitutaion anitation. Ahtich we
live, which fenced and wecured on all sides by its triple bul wark
can wifly tid can safely bid defiance to the first assaults of violenice, and afford
time for time for the development of that cool and penitent reffection which
never fails to succeed those intemperate and iniechictous attempts.
as at Alnovation. hail the advent of this favourable clange. Time, the
corrector of mainy errors, 1 ths done muh to disabuse
 shew how remotely these bear upon, or influence, the true liappiness
and prosperity of and prosperity of the country; how slight cuen the possible benefits
of the proposed clanke could be;-1.ow fearful the dankers are by
 feling wlich seemind for a time to be warped by delus: wh or intimi-
dation; the consistent fricnds of the Constitution who from the
firt pereived
 dizzled
violence of its advocates. beevin to doubt, to hesitate, to be con-
verted ; and the late proclamation, tardily exacted from those who, for hheir oun purposen, clicouraged, up to a a ertain point, the moon-
strous political anumaly of popular, unions, must satisfy every one



 . It is peculiarly gratifying to us, that the Capital of Scotland
should be the fiist to net the example of kiving a puitic expression




 by an unprecedenterd atretch of the Rayal prerogative ; our con ic-
tion that the House of Lords, having the same interests with the
 profers a calm and divpaskionate correction of real alusest, to a sub-
version of the whole Constitution (and we know that in luis city
thie

 undisputable facts, as to the extent and respectalihity of thint
opiniou whi which thes repressut, and by which they are, ind, we trust,
ever will be supported."
When Lord John Russell told us, in Parliament, that Ireland was tranquillized, we thiuk he cast a satisfied glance at the decrease of incendiarism in England, and at-
tributed, with a clarming degree of self-gratulation, the change for the hetter, to the change of Ministers. Fires are outrages more general What will his Lordship sy outrages more general. What will his Lordship say now ?
We have again to enquire, what has been done with regard to Bristol, and in what state the investigation of
dhe circtunstances connected with the Rebellion there at present is?
likely to issue for the trial of the Rebels and leformers of Notfingham, and whether sir Thomas Denanav-as it is
his duty to be- is to be the Prosecutor of those Relbels and his duty to be-is to be the Prosecutor of those Rebels and
Reformers-and if so, whether the deluded wretches will borrow the said Sir Thomas Denman's speech at Nuttingham, in 1830, as their best defence?
We are informed, upon anthority which we believe to be unquestionable, that Dr. Lushingron has written a letter rocally and distinctly that all slaves born atter the ist of January, 18:31, are to have their freedom so soon as a bill can be passed for that purpose after the meeting of Parianent, and that the measure of general emancipation
That the man of colour, of whom we are now speaking, mplicitly believes the letter in question to have been written noubadressed to lim by Dr. Lushington, we hare no Honbt. shews it to all his friends and compexions, and
the extraordinary intelligence it contains is circulated with surprising activity. We confess we cannot yet give credence to the fact.
Let usjust see what it is-Such a letter as is here attributed to bion Leshingron would be the signal for such an insme in colony, man, woman, and child, was to have been murdered ; which insurrection was only discovered by the intemperate anxiety of two negroes to lay claim to the pretties duced-he never would, surely, so far commit himself as first to advocate the granting equal rights to the people of We sincerely believe the coloured mane white imhabian imWe sincerely believe the coloured man has either beenim posed upon, or has been endeavouring to impose upon others, and we trust that as soon as Pariament incets sontleman an opportunity of vindicatiug limself from the allecration made opportunity of vindicating himself from the allegation short of
arainst him by denying the story in toto-nothing sher ayaiust him by deny
this will be of service.
The falsehoods with respect to Portugal, which are daily issued from what one would really hope were erroneousi called the Ministerial Newspapers, are of a character so coil emptibly ridiculous, that if people would but use their or common sense, and common understanding, hey ardition. nce discard them as unworthy of a momense old that Lord palmerston has taken "advice of Counsel, to know to ther he can demand reparation for the injuries god help British subjects in Lisbon ?" Advice of Counsel-God held us!-let him read the Treaties which his mam read a leader, quoted to the House of Commons-len what he
little bit of English History-and he will then see wat ought to do, without consuring the late Com the City of London.
The English Government refuses to acknowledge the King Portugal, and yet the English Government expects the
unacknowledqed King of Portugal to maintain all the
conditions of the treaties which are in force, and which confer upon the English certain exclusive privileges, on condi tion, not only of their acknowledgment, but their warmes friendly support. Can any thing upon earth be so unjust?
What is to hinder the King of Portugal from instantly What is to hinder the King of Portugal from instant
banishing and excluding the English from Lisbon, and con fiscating their property? -The answer is, he cannot do so because his army and navy are too weak to meet the conse-
quences; and is this a reason for bullying and crowing over the King of Pontugal-the lawful rightfil King-the bere ditary King-the elected King of the people? Was eve English Government caught in such a base paltry trick as this before--to say, we bully you, because you cannot re-
sent it, and we keep up our English connexion because we sent it, and we keep up our English connexion because we
like it, and we reap all the benefits it gives us, and yet we shall not trouble ourselves to the country which, in consideration of our alliance and friend
ship, has conceded these advantages to us? The thing i ship, has conceded these advantages to us? Cabinet to ignorance, we cannot of the mem enough benefit of stupidity to relieve them from an infinitely worse im putation.
econsequences of this system and a perseverafce in it are pretty plainly foretold in the present number of Black Woon. "Devatink for the first time from the policy of two hundred
years, we have not only loaded Portugal with injuries and indignitie years, we have not only loaded Portugal with injuries and indignities
ourselven, but we have perinited her to be the victim of evolution-
ary violence and rapine on the part of France ary violence and rapine on the part of France. The Portuguese
wines, lonk the favoured ohject of British protetion, have been
abandoned; the dutips of French and Oporto wines have been equal-
ized, and abandoned; the
ized, and our ancient and irre
of the most favoured nation!
"The consequence of this
ous iniury, the inmense
on the banks of the D on'the banks of the IDoure capital invested in the raising of Port wine
nursed up by a contury's protection, and of wine there has bern the to its present
flourishink state hy the lostering influence of the 13 ritish market But how is that excessive and oxotic state of cultivation to continue,
when the dutios on Portuguese and French wines are equalized, and the merchants of Bordeaux can. from a shorter distance, send "ine
adapted to the Engrlish taste from the month of the Garone? Two
shillings a kallon has been taken off French, and as much laid on Por tuguese wines; the Purtuguese krower, therefore, in competitio
with the Fiench, finds hinsell sadtiled with a difference of dut
amounting to four shillings a gallon. It requires no argument to shew, that sucl a t difference of taxation deprives the Porturuese
all their tormer a
 commerce with France is so much more considerabe than that ol
Portugat, that it is worth while to lose the one in order to gain the
other? Whe reverse is the fact-the British exports to lirance are
 system of prohibitions, excluded al British mannfactures from i
shores ; while Portugal hav, by a serics of the mot favourable
treaties. kiven them the greatest possible encouragement. Is it ticipated from the friendly intercourse between the two countries,
and a pirit of rising liberality has manifested itself on the part of its
manufacturersand nearly in its northern parts in the same latitude with England, hias cond or manufacturink capital, is unflible to compete with any of th
productions of British industry. The consequence is, that th
utmost possible jealous existed on the part on the French apananst the l3pritish mannte ycarctures
and that all our measures for their encourasenent have been met increased duties, and more rikid protibitions of the produce of ou
industry. Is is because France has been so munh more friendly, of
late years, to Britain than Portural? France has, for thrce centuries, done every thing slic possibly could
to destroy our industry and our independence, while Portugal has
done every thing inn her nower to support the one and the "The reason of this difference in the conduct of the two States,
founded in the differnec of the physical situation of the two coun-
tries, tries, and of their climate and produce. Portugal, the country
the vine and the olive, without coals, wood, or julprics of any sort,
destitute of canals or carriage-roads, intersected by immense mountain ridkes, is as incapable of competing with the fabrics or manufac
tures of Ensland, as Ennland is of emnlating the ir oil, frnit, and
wines. The case miklit lave been the same with France, if it had
been been possessed merely of its southern provinces; but the northern
lying nearty in the same latitude as England, with their coal mines,
cotton and iron manufactorics, are in exactly the same line of cotton and iron manufactories, are in exactly the same line of indus
try as the 1 British counties, and their jealousy in consequence o
our manufactures is excessive. The nanufacturens of Rouen our manufactures is excessive. The manufacturens of Ronen
and $\mathrm{L}_{\text {jons }}$ being a much more opulent and united body than the
peasant vine-krowers of the south, have gut the entire control of peasant vine-growers of the south, have got the entire control of
the governmeat and hence the extraordinary riyour with which
they exclude our manulactures, and the inconsiderable amount of the trade which we carry on with that populous kingdom. This
jealousy, being founded on similarity of ind istry, and the rivalry
of the same kind jealousy, heing founded on similarity of industry, and the rivalry
of the same kind of mannfactures, will continue to the end of tinne
By encoura, ing the winps of France, thicrefore, we are favouring the
industry of a country which industry of a country which has not only alwass been our enemy, but
never will make ans return in facilitating the consumption of our
manufacturel manufactures! By encourakink the wines of Portugal, we are foster-
ing the industry of a country which has always been our iriind; and,
from the absence of all manufacturing jealousy, may he retied upon as likely to continue permanently to take off the greatest possible
amount of our manufactures.
"But this is not all. Not content with inflicting this severe blow
 and injured Portugal in the tenderest point, and nollowed our new
ally, revolutionary France, to destroy her national inderpendence
and and, extinguish all recollection of the protection and the guardianship
of England."

We should gladly submit a more copious extract from this able article-but we are prevented by want of room.
We are glad to find that the people of Worcester are
demonstrating their just demonstrating their just feelings under the present circum
stances of the country. Mr. Henky CuIftos, the Mayo of that City, refused to grant the use of the Guildhall for a
revolutionary mecting been resolved to present to bepraise the Ministers. It has snbscription has been entered into for the of purpose of carry-
ing this design into effect. This subscription has been iting this design into effect. This subscription has been li-
mited to a sovereign each. and wo amount will testify the feeling of the respectability and in telligence of the community towards the worthy Chief Magistrate, who has had the spirit and manliness to maintain
officially the truly loyal and constitutional whieh he has always been distinguished in private life. One of the earliest contributors to the memorial was the Dowager

ITALETON.
The orthodox Dr. Maltby-Lord Grey*s Bishop, has late Bishop has resigned his office, and has been honoured with testimonials of affection and respect from the Clergy of
the Diocese The nerre.
is on a visit to His Majesty -The Bighop of Chichester

Ten, the present Bishop of Woncester, is meant. I
would be extremely odd, just at this moment, if His Majesty were to receive and entertain at his Palace, the only Prelate who could be found to vote for the Revolntionary Bill. more especially as the man had been made a Bishop by Lord Grex a tew days before.
Talking about Bishops-all the reports about burning the Bishop of Exeter in effigy are false-His Lordship, uulike some of his more meddling and in finitely more timid brethren preaches regularly in the Churches of his Diocese to crowded and attentive congregations, nor does he find it necessary and and sneak from his duty, which he has pledged himself to perform, as some mighty forward and pretending Prelates have done, who sneaked also from the division; nor does he find it at all necessary to propitiate in those Churches in which he does officiate the civility and indulgen
neighbours, who happen to form the congregation.
POLITICAL UNIONS.

The following is from the Leeds Intelligencer:-
"On Sunday se'nnikht, an ill-looking fellow presented himself at
he house of Mr. Cradock a respectable farmer of Leigh, near this city, and importuned for, or rather demanded, relief. Mrs. C. re manner, that he wasone of the Biirminghtane Vnion; very signice the Union
were about to visit that part of the county, and that she might cal ulate upon a call trom them to requite her unkindness to so respect This is an areable evid
evidence of the usefulness of Lord arey's friends, whom he has been forced to deny
An alarm of Cholera, as we perceive by the Morning Post letter has been published:-
Health, we deemed it necessary to been reported to the Board of Health, we deemed it necessary to inquire into the canse of the
same, and are of opinion that the individual did not die of the Asiatic
chnora, or of any infectious disease dangerous to the health of $H i$
Antijesty's sulfjects. (Signed)
President of the Local Buard of llealth, Harwich.
his com 183
This communication is particulaty satisfactory, because, as Harwich is frequented by the subjects of almost all the
vernments of Europe, it inakes 6 assurauce double sure vernments of Europe, it makes "assurance double sure," to
ascertain that, let the disease be what it might of which the ascertain died, it was not of any "infectious disease dangerous o the health of Mis Majes'ty's subjects,"-meauing th subjects of our gracious Sovereign.
We should renture to suggest that in all the ports on the at the custom houses, where the vast influx of strangers, and the multiplicity of business to becarried on daily, necessarily orpose the commmity to a peculiar degree of danger, even rigidly enforced.
The following is curious in these days
"March or Minn.-All the world, we suppose, has heard of the
Trustees of the Lecds Cloth Halls. They are known to be an inhigh band; they are visited by the parliamentary candidates, and the members; are courted, complimented, consulted; and, in return,
crosse examine and advise the said candidatss or members, and point
out that which ought to be done. or not done, for the benefit of the
 the name tiane it must have struck some persons, who are in the
habit of julging by resulls. and not by slow, that the labous of the
worthy Trustees, whet worthy Prustees, whether with reference to the affairs of the Stat
kenerally, or the condition of the local Clothi-trade in particular, hav
not, somehow, produced any been at a loss to arcount for this wide difference between pretensions
and actual aceomptishment Hencefurth,
 the errors that flesh and letter-writing are heirs to. The cops, we
are assured, is a verbutime et literatim one:- Committee Romn, Now, 1831 .
Mr. Foster, - Sm, -As you have insinuated in the placards you
ve issured that Mr. Baines had prevail'd on the Frusteres of the
ct Cloth Hall. to refuse the use os the C!oth Hall Yard to Mis Mix't Cloth Hall. to refuse the use os the Cloth Hatl Yard to Mr
Hunt for the perpose of addressing his friends. We think as $a$ mis representation therein contained, As Mr. Baines never made any their duty and intrest to well, to be dictated to either by him o
any one else. the truth is the Trustees have no denire to render the Cloth Hall Yard a common place for every political demagog to harangue a number of miguided and Iivorant people.


## TO JOHN BULL.

My Dear Bull,
As we are akain to a Rerorm Bill, of some shape or another cannot refrain from sendink a few observations to you on that sub
ect, the more especially, sine I find by last Sunday week's paper
3ces is inclined to approve. in part, of the remedial plan proposed by MeLL is inclined to approve. int.
Mr. HENBY Bnovigha in ilio.
Judging of the method in which Reform has been treated by most men, one would suppose the proposal to be toframe an entirely ne
 our system by lensth of time; to improve, and not to overthrow the
Constitution itself; it is therefore fit we should enquire whether the remedies proposed do, in the slightest degree, answer the intention
whether the schemes and promises can be found to accord. To destroy or to apply means that may tend to destroy the cquilibrium averthrow the Cosstitution itself.
 improve" our Constitution, in order to ascertain on what principle the remedy he mentive perusal, from which this general inference will be found to follow; ; that to increase the democracy in the Commons is to preserve, or bring about, if it does not already exist, the
equal balance in the three parts of our Legislature; it is, I think, equal balance in the three parts of our Legislature; it is, I think
pretty clear that this remedy could not tend to his proposed end pretty clrar that this remedy cosld not tend to improve", and uphold
to improve our Constitution,' but rather "to
some other one which existed in 1810 in Mr. B.'s own imagination. That the remedy proposed is in truth to be derived from some such principle as I have above stated is evident, and that this principle is
cr was, in Mr. B.'s belief, a part of the British Constitution, is like wise evident, for he states his desire is "to improve the system.
But, as this principle cannot be found to exist or to have existed. But, as this principle cannot be found to exist or to have existed a any time, surely we are justified in discarding the remedies founded
on that doctrine. However, let us see, had Mr. B.'s engagement on that doctrine. However, let us see, had Mir. B.'s engagement
been to frame a new Constitution by the erinciple he would employ tecn remedy the evils in our system, whether he gives any proof that
such a Constitution would be a benefit to the country: this proof is nowhere to be found in his letter; the doctrine is merely assumed such being the case,
this point we are precisely on the same ground; and though my as-
sumption would stand much better than Mr. B.'s the test of history.
hected
 tightion of a mingle term, onls in the axiom that "t the people thaves











 Prersuming that the absurd and mischi
 acturing interests ingeneral are neglected, as the House of Commons
is at present constituted ; we have to look only to the actual state of is at present constituted; we have to look only to the artual state of
The divisionsin that House for a solution of his enguiry, and theree
we find these collectively overbalancing the landed!- the cause of we ind these collectively overbalancing the landed - the cause of
which appears to me to be, that thie value of the la:d belonging to
such interestais far inferior to the value of their personal estates, amd whenever these two clash, the personal, being of the greater value, of
course preponderates: in fact, land in the trading boroughs is merely course
nominal.
 the Crown to pive these places charters. erecting them into corpo-
rations with land annexed, and then, after that, for Parliament to restow the elective franchise. Were these towns placed on a similar ooting with such a borough as Nowcastle-on-Tyne. for instance, the
whole, that I hope is aimed at, would be accomplisied.
 been asserted that if either interest did prepond crate, that interest
hould be the land : Ibelieve as long as the land is sufficiently proWhat then is to be done on this head? Will the remaining body of the poople, those I mean who are entirely unconnected with par-
iamentary boroult, have a voice in the representation? This
later oing away forty shilling qualification altogether. (which qualification is, hy the bye, a perfect burlesque now-a-days), by these mpans a bona-jide
property in thie smalest portion of land maling the least anuual return to he owner would entitle him to a vote. I am not aware
that this course would multiply the constituency to a very grrat extent; neither am I aware that there was originally-I mran ante-
rior to the 8 Ifen. VI.-any qualification as to the value of the free-
hold insisted on; 1 am writing in a hurry, and have not the Stawie Book by mee to refer to on this particular.
To no other class do I propose to give the clective franchise, thaz to those who are by the Constitution-the Pesple; and who they are,
I have before endeavoured to explain. To depart from this courge
would. I conceive, lead us into a vague system of speculation, attended with endless difficulties
I am now to recur to my first question, hitherto unanswered-ts
remedy the evil which exists by thic superior influence all interests emedy, will, by the addition land, which evil, without a suitable To this end, the most consistent as well as the siruplest mode that
I can devise is, to ascertain, as neal of the rentals in every county, and to fix on on scale founded on that Kniphts, of the Shire: further, it may be worth while to consider,
whether the qualification to serve in this whether the qualification to serve in this capacity may not, with
advantake, be made double of what it is at this day. In estimating
the rentals of counties, I includc, of course, Church Lands, the Convocation is to be restored; for, , be it rememberrd. thir (lergy
are one of the estates of the Realm, and their right is onty dormand. On this particular I insisted at some length, it you remember, last
Junc, when I addressed you under the same signature as I slaill on To stop, at least, to some pxtent, the system of bribery, the most
summary way would perhaps be, to disqualify the candidate and consummary way would perhaps be, to disqnalify the candidate and con-
stituent from evre akiin sittink in Parlament or voting at elcetions,
in which cose the proof should in which case the proof ahould be brought home to each party in
the most direct nanner. To disfranchise a borough for bribery about as rrat a piece of injustice as it would be to hank a whole
family because the greater part may have been guil: of some capital oflience.
That That vencrable Patriot. the Earl of Elnow, in his place, on the
7 wh of October last, told the Count y what the Law of the Land ia, with respect to boroughs-a point, which the Morning Herald, with
some other Journals, forgot to report; his Lordship said, that a
borough was a property as well as a trust; his words were, "4 borough is not only a franchise but a right of property, "A $A$
only a right of property, but it is annexed to the land-and, he
who has the land, has ihe right of property in the Borough." i can assure you, my dear Bus.L, the property in the Borough.". I
by the Parisingentary it borne out
greater mistake than the of Boronghs ; there never was a least to do with their enfranchisement orikinally; a and 1 can
further state, that the latour and expense (which is no trifle), further state. that the lahour and expense (which is no trifle),
of a search in our Record Olfices, touching the actual number
of Constituents in the calumniated Gatton, for instance, beoinning with the carlicest accounts on record, dor inn to the pre-
gent time, would amply repay your by the additional knowledge of matter of fact as regards oir Constitution: if I mintake not. you
would make your readers stare, in short, I know you would; though have not had the opportunity, to prepare such lists, I am pretty cer-
tain of the result from the slight inspection I have made on this
Population, after all, appears to have been the order of the day
with Mr. Bnocgas in 1810, however somewhat disguised. Corporation Charters-mere parchment and seuling-vax, are triffes in the word, of all others to be avoided ;" the task of reconciling this to I may take another opportunity of commenting on Scotci) Re form, Mr. B. alludes, may be otherwise removed. if I find that this letter which has run to a greater length than I at first intended, is deemed worthy of insertion in your papcr. My object has been to endeavour
to point out the constitutional means of arriving at the end proposed particularly; and whatever may he thought of this scheme in which 1 am not aware that I have been anticipated, the intention, I I trust,
is good-the lasting welfare of my country. -1 am, your mostobedient ervant
Chelsea,
1st Dec. $1831 . ~$

## PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Nov. 30, 1831.
Dear Bull-Amidst all the variations of that most variable and phemeral thing called "public opinion," I often turn with satisfac pass and steers his vessel over trackless seas and raging billows, so I look, my dear Bull, to the columns of thy inestimable paper, and I find the opinions it advocates, and the sentiments with which it is imbued, always a guide, a solace, and a Polar star. Whilst some laudable and patriotic-thep have revoluted their character-then have fairly repudiated them-then have again eulogized them when was
appeared leas certain and order more probable-and then have veered
about and arnused, and boxed every point of the political compass, the John Bull has becn ever the same ; and from the moment that "popular sovereignty". with its tri-coloured rag triumphed over signal-to isay "beware of the rocks and shoala"-and has endeavoured to place revolutions and revolutionists in a political quaranexertions of your journal, and of two or three others in London, the political cholera morbus has made sad inroads in Great Britain, and the lovers of peace and of order all the world over, deplore, that under ! These moody reflections bave been suggested by the late rebellion and civil warat Lyons, the commencement of which was cated to the readers of the John Bull. Whilst others have ignorantly thought, and absurdly stated, that France was about to e njoy all the blessings of a free and well ordered Government, you, my dear Bull, well that the principles of Erench revolutions and mob revolutionists are the same in all times and under all circumstances-and that although, for a monent, it may suit them to affect moderation, and
pretend to respect the laws, property, and religion of the country, yet hat on obsect will shew the of reapect for property, for talent and for plunder, infilevelling indifference to all but their own base and unworthy interests and passions, are the principles of their conduct and system
The rebellion at Lyons is an European event. It is a rebellion rebellion made by the workmen akainst their masters, made by those who have nothing againot those who have something-made by the canaille against the aristocracy-made by the mob against the lawsand is one of the natural and necessary consequences of the las lowest classea of society against every class superior to themselves; warehouses, and on the stocks of goods on hand, clearly proves that the contest which is now going on in France is not merely one about ness of a people, but is a direct attack made by those who are paupere on those who bave property. It is now one week since the rebellion
at Lyons cominenced. In the course of that week hundreds of lives have been lost-hundreds of fortuncs have been ruined-hundreds of families have been made miserable for life-and at this moment who were parties to this revolt, and a yet greater nuinber of innocent mother?" Lyons, as you well know, is the first manufacturing city in the
world. The workmen are aiways employed-always, except in times the labouring poor in all France-and it is by no means uncommon to point the luxuries of life in abundance. Lyour the necessaries of the last cities in France to suffer from any revolution, since the articles of dress, \&c. Which are there manufactured are generally de-
manded in all times and under all circumstances, and when Lyons once bekias to sulfer, it is a sure sign that trade and manufactures are generally throughout the country in a state of death. In this state
are the manufactories of Lyons at the present moment workment have risen against their employers to deatroy, their pro-
perty, and then rob them of their lives. The to revolt have really no excuse for their conduct. Their masters have employed them ulthough they had no orders for goods, and
although every yard of silk made was an increase of stock in hand, already much too plentiful. The mnaters would not a price tor the manulacturing the article which would ruin them, ant
yet the workmen persisted in demanding more and more. At enkt
the :workmen, who had heard of the "thre kloriuus days" in Paris.
 up and prepared-and a regular, systematic attack was organized
against the men of property and character in the city. The Govern-
ment knew all this-the Prefect was infurmed of it-letters to that effect even arrived in Paris; and yet no troops were ordereds to march against Lyons-no military preparations were made-but the manu-
facturert wre left to defend them.elves, aided by a very small and
ineflicient karrison. The 2l-rt dritived. The revolt broke out. The National Guards
were called to arms". barricaden were made by the bloody rebels-
tens ol thousands of workmen armed -a camp was fixed - a local tens of thousands of workinen armed-it camp was fixed-a local
Govermment of the mob establishrd-all the local authorities were imprisoned and cven threatened with death-a Colonel of a regiment
Wris mate erisoner by the canille and then shot- the tocsin sounded-
the Government was defeated- the troops were driven away the Government, was defeated- the troops were driven away-and the
tri-coloured bunting which waved on the Hotel de Ville denoted that
the laws had been overcone, and that might triumphed inst
 tated-hundreds of respectable citizens have been killed--and now
tbe workinen offer "to rongive and forget !", provided they have
 city! These sre the cond ey impose on the Government-ind they
executed-these terns they
havesent deputation to Lovis PHILPB's have henta accompataied by old Soult, to sny, that whon these conditions
Lyo:s, thay enter the city. Will the Governuris they may enter the city. Will the Government of Lovis Philipre
yield to suct terms? Then fron that moment France will be without
a Government. Will the Government of Lours Phiarpe reject these
 fire cannon balls against the worknen's barricadet and enter the city
of Lyons by force ? Then it will be firing ayainst the principle
of its own existence, and the basis of its own Charter. Why
Lovis Philupre binself is the King of the barricadesof its own existence, and the basis of its own Charter. Why
Louls PHiLlpre biinself is the King of the barricades-he wat
elected by the sense of the barricades-and his dynnsty is
the barricade dynasty. How thin can he fire a single ohot the barricade dynasty. How then can he fire a single shot
apainst the principle of his own Government and the basis of
his own Throne? The triumph of the mob at Paris raised Lours
PRILIPPE to the Throne of Prance-drove away three races of Kings-chased anay the Troops-dentroyed the Charter-and over-
turned the dominion of the Laws. How then can the tiumph of
the mobat Lyons be viewed by the Governinent of Louis PiHinpe as an tional calamity when that very triumph is the source of its
existence? I leave these reflections to the judgnent of yourself
and your readers. France is in a most feartul situation. I that and your readers. France is in a most feartho situation. I have
been telling you, ever since the Revolution, that things must get
worse and worse, and that Liberalism would itself ht last be forced to ndmit that it is formed to oppose, but not to goverin. which merits special coinideration, and that is, - the condnct ot the
Nationa! Ginaris. You know, my dear BuLL, that when Chanse
THE TeNTH dissolved the National Guards, he told them "that. Th King, he could not allow them to dictate to him-and that
ne came, to receive their homage, and not to listen to their insolence.' Chandes The Tentr knew perfectly we, ehat the insti-
tution of National Guards was inpossible in France, witio any sort o
Government desirink to maintain anything like order. And now only observe what has been the conduct of the Natienal Guards at Lselessness of the institution ceen at Lyons, where they are a
numerous body and observe bow France is left without a Govern-
ment. without an army, and without any real and efficient military numerout body-and observe bow France is left where they are a
ment withoutan arny, and without any real and efficient military
or police force. Before the rebellion at Lyons some of the National
Guards sidd with the workmen, and said that the masters onklit
to sive preater wages-others were workmen, ana they, of course
intrifrere, but should leave it to the sarrison." When the rebellion
broke out at Lyons some of the National Guards, to their honour be
it admitted, fought valiantly, and died in the combat; but others ran away from the field of battle-others stayed at home and hid
themselves in the cellars or garrets-others encouraged the workmen to resistance-and others actually fought as National Guards
akainet the Laws-against the Civil Pover-and against their After the murderous partof the Rebellion was over, and the work-
nen, or rather the mol, and cunaille, were fairly masters, the Namen, or rather the mol, and cunaille, were fairly masters, the Na-
tional Guards flak-to quit their colours and their device of "tiberte ordre
Public"-and in their ordinary every day clothes to mount guard with the workmen, and to exchange civilities with those who, a tew
years before, had conspired to destroy and to ruin, them. This os in fact, the state of thingss at this, very moment. The National
Guards must then be disoolved-Lyons must be occupied by strong garrison to keep it in order-and the sccond capital of France this at the end of sixteen months of Liberal Goverument. Yout
must not forget. my dear But, that the National Guards at Ly ons are not the only Guards which have proved themselves most un-
worthy and inefficient. Remember at Strasbourg sone of the National Guards assisted the eanuille-in forcing the barriers, and in
exciting riots against the local taxes. Remember at Preignan the exciting riots against the local taxes. Remember at Parpignan the
National Guards have actually. benn Dissouse by royal ordinance. Remember at Metz they demanded of Louls PHLuppe to malke war
against. Russia and Holland -and the Citizen King refused to receive their address. I could cite fity other cases in which
these National Guards, appointed to watch over our properties and these National Guards, appointed to watch over our properties and
lives-and. indeed, to watch over their own properties, and their own
lives-have proved themselves to be wholly unworthy of the hirh lives-have proved themselves to be wholly unworthy of the high
tust reposed in them. The Government is now dreadfully embar-
rassed with this rebellionat Lyons. It dare not attack the workmen rassed with this rebellion at Lyons. It dare not attack the workmen,
for that wolld lead to the destruction of the city, as well as to a
resistance which It dare not overcome the barricades, for that would shew how easily the basis of the Throne might be overturned with an adequate force.
It dare not yield to the canaille and consent to all they demand, for Foreign Courts say? and what would all the world think of a Government which did not dare to attack a local rebellion and punish the
rebels, for fear of the consequences? The workmen have sent a deputation to the Marshal Sourrand Lousis PHILIIPER's son, to treat
for the capitulation of Lyone! "No surrender but on conditions," theese workmen exclaim; and the hero of Toulouse is said to have heen ill-disposed to receive them on such terms. The contest is,
therefore, a question of life or of death to the French Government if M. Casimir Pehier (who is, without exception, the best Minister
who has arved the revolution) shall be compelled or induced to Whol to the workmen, and to the barricadenpe, why then there is an
yifld to all Government in France; and from that time the mob rules
end either oppnly or by abstaining !rom revolt. If rebellion is to be ac-
quiesced in, and the demands of the rebels are to be granted, here
is, s, then, an cud to even the forms of Government, and the mob have
nly to be numerous and obstinate, to be successful. I could not hring inyself to write on any other subject to. day, because
this alfarir of Lyons is an European cvent. Whilst the Frencl Governnust remain in a state of uncertaints. It in of no use talking about
peace, or ahout disarming. France cannot disarm. The army alone an kerp it in order, and even the army is so derr oralized, that it can the decision of the French Government; and we ehall then see, whether
that Goverument has dard to attack the princioleof its own existence.
or whether it is compelled to yield to ""barricades, Hudgeons, and or whether it is compelled to yield to "barricades, budgcons, and
blackguards." In the mean time, and ever, believe me to be", very
sincerely, yours,
P. H.
The following is to us incomprehensible-We give it as it comes to us; we conclude, if the case is properly stated,
that the Lond CHancelaon has been shamefully imposed The Editor of the John Bull appears to have lost sight of a recent
Thointment by my Lord Bnovgham, of a Rev. E. Phipra (a very
 ordship havassigued tor having either been the dupe of some poli-
ical friends, or arrogated to himself a power never dreamt of by any on
of his predecessors. (who have invariably attended to the recommend-
ation of the inh ithitunts of the town in the anpointment of former Rectors.). The appointment is, of course, poid ; but the people o
Jevizers will niot soon forget the outrage offer to the feclings o
heir present worthy and vencrable Rector, nor the stretch of power their present worthy and vencrable Rector, nor the
attempted to be exercised over them hy his Eordship.

$$
\frac{\text { CHOLERA. }}{\text { TOHN BUL, }}
$$

Sin,-By the late accounts from Sunderland, we learn that now,
after the Cholera hes had possession of that port for a whole month,
ind after also it inay have been communicated inland to all parts of he kingdom, vessels arriving from Hamburgh are subject to the per hully mark the ineficiency of the measures taken to keep this pest
away from us, than first to grant inkress to infected ships, and after先 infection has taken root, to attend to the quarantine regulations 1et me also point out the culpable inattention of the Home OAice to
che neikhbourink port of Hull, an in tance of ncylect of duty ouly
pxepeded by that of the admission of the infected vessels at Sunder-

 The ollowink week, Friday, June 3d, the snme Hull paper states,
under the head Cholera Morbus, "In unother purt of this paper we


Thus SSir one of the moot important sea ports of the kingdom by
whith the Cholera might have been introduced, was lett to receive Whirh the Cholera might have been introduced, was lett to receive
the first chance informition of any Order in Council having beer
made, from a London newspaper, And thr communication of the Order made, 21 st was not transmitted to the aurhorities at Hull until the
of Maring
vening of the 27 th!
A. Z.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sin,-The proximity of a Parliamentary Sessen $29,1831$. Prople of Enkland for thase pledkes and professions which a weak tent oncy on the aggrandisement of private interest, is ever wont to
aubstitute for vikorous policy and efficient service. A se:nblance honesty is equally the habiliment of hypocrisy as of sincerity. De
votion to the Monarch and solicitude f r the subject are alike the de votion to the Monarch and solicitude if r the subject are alike the de
ciarationsof the Courtier and the Republian, the Royalistand the Re.
volutionist, the Patriot and the Traitor. It is not, then, every preten sion to philanthro;y, which we are bnund to accredit ; but, en the
contrary, if influential men are loudly zealous for the Rights of the
People, and are nevertheless regardless of thrir privileges, when to thes is opposed their own individual allyantage, we ought not to
believe them at atuated by the motives they profess. Thut, "Long
ive the King ", live the King." is an acclamation in frequent use hy those, who are
perfectly indifferent to his welfare; and thus "Reform, is the
watch word of those whostrennously contend for the freedom and watch word of those who strenuously contend for the freedom and
purity of the elective franchise, whilst in themselves are exhibitrd
as repards their Constituents, the most llagrant instances of cuercion hribery and corruption. In confirmation of what I have advanced,
I shall beg leave to refer to a case which came under my own ob Durink the contested election for Hunts, in 1830 , a vote tendered
by Dr. Hunt was objected to and, on the Reverend Genulemain "I I vote for freehold land, in Hartford. I have never seen the
land. I think I purchased it about three years ayo. I don't re-

is redermed. 1 purchased it principally lor the purpose of getting a
vote, I dare say, the motive of the vendor was the same as my
own, namely, to enable me to vote, and as a good investmemt.
Thereare a great number of other parcels of the same land con There are a great number of other parcels of the same land con-
veyed in the sane way, and I dare say, for the same purpo e. Ther was no right of way reserved from the one to the other. One persi sold the whole. One Attorney was employed in all the conveyances,
I knew nothing of its value but from what I was told. Mr. Bop,
and the vendor knew of my political principles when the purchase was made. Thiey were the same as their own. The othrpurchasers, as far as I know, were of the same political principleg
as myself. All the purchases were made shortly after the last conThe Clergyman who
House of Russecl, and is the same pereon to whom, on the elevation the
Dr. Monk to the Binch, or a request of the Duke of Bedfond. The vendor. to whom the Ded tor alludes, is none other than the same JohnNy Duke of BEDPo hustrated the observation of Rolonsen, "A $A$ whose person is happily ather.' Mr. S. WHITBREAD, the late Reforming Member for Mid
dlesex, is also a purchaser of a lot. The whole of the circumstance atatement -they are mainly as fullow however, appear in Dr. Hunt
statly after Citizen. Jon Russelu was ejected from the representation of Huntingdonshire, an
estate was purchased for his Grace of BenFonD, which, after being departments of parallelograms, into ahout 46 lots, was resold to his veyances. Tepenandtax returntmost secresy was obseived in the con "Twese and others," so that until the votes of the proprie an agen endered, the public could not tell into how many lreeholds the estate e paid his rent to the Juke of BEDRoAD's agent, who in turn paid This open, honourable, and manly scheme, though itself a coruscaBedpord, his progenitors and descendants, are so proverbially dis inguished, failed in its object. And although a young and inexpe
rienced Assessor, a Tyro below the Bar, pronounced tor the validity of the votes, yet was it shewn, on the testimony of experienced sur-
veyors, that the nominal rental of the eatate was far above its value beaides, there were concurrent legal opinions, that the frecholder
had accuired their votes in cpposition to the statute, or what is comlegality or illegality of this proceeding, but 1 will simply aak whether it be one which is beconing an English Nobleman, and
whether he who thus uses his wealth and influence to effect an reats of his brother freeholders, can have any sincerity in ligs profes. ions, or, what is of greater consequence, can intend any service to his Commons, House of Parliament? To such empirics I would sayThysician, heal thysel!,
The of Newcatle has been calumniated, reviled, and perse
cuted, not for haviny exercised dominion-after the fashion on Whiggery-over the consciences of others; but because, knowing,
what every Whis also knows, that in every rational and well
ordered Government, property must be represented conjointly with and not disjunctive from intellect, he has desired to pos
 whose actions give the bee to their words ! ! a party who wy a party
立s culogize liberality, but repudiate it by their practice-a party whose policy, if designed in patriotism, must end in revolution.-
Believe me
MISOPSEUDOS obedient servint. TU JOHN BULL.
Sir,-The Times, attacking the rich lor negle ct of the poor, has
benn quoting CobBETT last week; so that we may presume Lord
Rovishan approves the argument commencing-"I halt the money spent in preserving game",
Now Sir. these fallacies are suffered to go forth unexposed, and millions are thus led away by the Schoolmaster. The fact is, you
may as well write-If half the money spent in drinking wine, eaing
venison, beef, mutton, $\&$.., was expended on the improvement of the poor, such and such effects would be produced.
Excluding the noor from wine and beef al
Excluding the poor from wine and beef affecte them as much as
excluding them from gnine; those who steal game, or poach, will ders would be avoided if all poacliers were at once transported instegd
of being pitied or flattered, and what is worse, incarcerated among ofd
As lar as the community is concerned, it matters little whe-
ther mulled Port wine, shabby coaches, or old clothes, or game, he a gentlcman's hobbs'; whatever the poor do not use in common
with the rich, though soine things are held out to their execration more than others, are in reality equally fit for them to rail at ; by
which I mean, of course, that they have no right to condenn any
luxuries which they cannot partake of as the cause of unjust deprivation to themselves; and it is aingular that the Schoolmaster
should have so confined himsell to the abuse of game, and never have touched upon more general topics, and can only be accounted for by
his insincerity. the good things in the whand were consumed, how long these things
would last? 1 suppose neither Conberr nor the Times will dispute that, when the poor men had thus consuined the rich, they would find intended to be told, it would be easy to shew, that never at any other
period did a stronger disposition manifest itself annong all ranks to assist all who will do anything for themselves; and God himself doen
not promise to assist any others-neither would it avail anything for Do these firebrands mean to make savages of us all?-their present
doctrines and horn-books have no other tendency.-I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
Sin,-The following picture of the etate of society, caused by the machinations of ons sliort-cighted reforming rulers, may perhapg
serve to amuse sone of the readers of your spirited and eniertaining
journal ournal. I had lately occasion to write to $\times n$ intelligent frimend, res of
dent in the eastern part of the metropalis, to ask him if he knew of any lad about 16 years of ate, of poor but honest parents, whombe
could recommend to me as a clerk and servant-a situation, which you know, Sir, it is very common for boys to fill in Barristers' cham
bers, and indeed is one nuch songht after by the working classes in the nciuhbourhood of the Inns of Court, who know the prosperity
whicl it sometimes leads. The following is his answer, leaving out names for obvious reasops :- "Wapping, 22d Nov. 1831 .
" 1)ear E., We are in this part of the world so surrounded by
 Churt much whether our Workhonse would -1 am confident
chat
 tlemen I have cnumerated can work when they like, can play wh to
they like, and get druk as often as they like; they bave a fand to retire upon, whenever their masters give them offence, and and Anchor,
presence is required at White Conduit-fields, the Crown and

 feelings and preinciples: : and I have not the slightest dout
of some thousands of lads in this quarter of London idling $f$ employnent, you would scarcely find one, who, bowever competen
he mikht be, would care to arcept your situation, or if lie did, would
tay a week with
So much, Mr. Editor, for reform engendered by revolution, for
ducationd despising the trammels of religion, -and for the schoolnaster being sent abroad by a cert in would-be patron of learning,
whom $I$ will not now furtipr allude to to teach the docrines of the Whom I will not now further allude to, to teach and to stimulate the
Times and Edenherefo Reriew law and gospels, and lias
ising sen

PREFBRAENTS.
The Lord Bishop of Cloyn. has appointed the Rev. Pierce WilLiAsi Wnedward.
Mr. Wnodev.HEvir Jonn Lewis, M.A. has been presented by the
The Rev.
Dean and Clapter of Worcester to the Vicarake of St. Peter, in the The Rev. Hevny John Lewis, M. A. has been presented by the
Dean and Chater of Worester to the Vicararee of St. Peter, in the
city of Worcrater, void by the decease of the Rev. Cornelius Copner. city of Worcester, void by the decease of the Rev. Cornelius Copner. Rober Upron to the Perpetual Curacy of Moreton Say, Sbropshire.
Patron, Rev. Oswald Leycester, Rector of Hodnet. Patron, Rev. Owwald Leycester, Rector of Hodnet
The Rey. Robeat Frost, late of Fleet Spalding.
been appointed to the Curacy of St. Stephen's, Salford.
Perpetual Curacy of Beeston, Yorkshire.
The Rev. Mr. HAnvEx to a Prebendal Stall in Bristol Cathedral.
The Rev. JoHs VAUGAS, LA.D., late Curate, and now Lecturer of St. Clement Janes, has been presented by the Lord Chancelior to
the Rectory of Holmpton-in-Holderness. Yorkshire. The Rev. Augustrine Eiarle Lloyd Bucumer to the Rectory of Camston, Nortolk. Patrons, Pembroke College.
The Rev. Joun Sturge LiEvne, M. A. of St. John's College,
Cambridge, hat becn presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rec-
 On the 6th oistuary.
On the 6th of Julr, the Right Rev. John Mathias Turner, D.D.,
consecrated Lord Bishop of Calcuita, 1829. [Formerly Sudent of


The Rev. Wm. RussecL. of Magdalen College, Oxford
At York, the Rev. AIr. JoNEs, Iately Vicar of Leyme.
UNIVERSITY INTLELIGENCE.
Oxporn, Dec. 1.-In a convocation holden this day, the nomination of the Rev. B. P. Symonds, D.D., Warden of Wadham, and of
the Rev. Stephen Rray, M.A. to be examiners and electors, together with the Regius Professor of IIlebrew, of a scholarehip on the foundation of the late Mrs. Kennicott, was unanimously approved.
The following degrees were conferred:-Musters of Arts : Charles Sargeeiunt, Brasenose, Grand Compounder; Rev. Thomas Eades,
Worcester.-Bachelors of Arts: Lord O Sulston, Christ Church; Rorcester.- Bachelors of Arts: Lord Osulston, Christ Church;
Rev. J. Lalton, St. Edmund Hall; Folliott Baugh, Exeter; John
Llewelin, Jesus. CAsibinge. Dec. 2.-At a congregation held yeaterday, Sir R. H.
Inglis, Bart., D.C.L. of Christ Church, and M.P. for the University Inglis, Bat., D.C.L. of Christ Church, and M. P. For the University
of Oxford, was admitted ud eundem of this University.
At the same conkregation the following degrees were conferred:At the same congregation the tollowing degrees were conferred:-
Masters of Arts: Arthur Pearson, John Pearson, and John Wilson,
Trinity College; George Ware, SL. Peter's C C Trinity College; George Ware, SL. Peter's; C. M. G. Jarvis, Pem-
broke College; ' Thomas Nichols, Trinity Hali; O. De B. Priaulx, Catherine flall.- Bachelor of Arts: Geo. Hutton, Trinity College.
On Friday last Jotn Mils,
elenior B.A. of Pembroke College, was elected a Fellow of that Society.
The Select Preacher it St. Mary's for the present month is the
Rev. E. S. Pearce, M. A., of Jesus Colleque. New College of Durhancelianeous.
New College of Durhan.-This college is to be founded by the
Dean and Chapter, and to continue in connection with that body Dean and Chapter, and to continue in connection with that body.
The Bishop will contribute annually towards the expence of the
Establishment, and will appropriate three stalls towarda it-one to Establishment, and will appropriate three stalls towards it-one to
be filled by the liead of the college, and two by the principal pronessors. The Dean and Chapter have determined that this Inatitution
shali be placed upon the most liberal and comprehensive footing, and that instruction shall be given in the various branches of litera,
ture and science, so that the Establishment Inay be beneficial to all the learned professions. Lord Brougham has expressed his satisfaction at this munificent intention of the founders, who are under-
taking the concern entirely on their own responsibility, Ondination.-The Bishop of Bristol intendsholding an ordination at the cathedral on the 15th of January; Bench, on Saturday, Mr.
Dean of Rochester.-At the Kink's Bench,
Pearce applied for a rule to shew cause why a mandanus should mot Pesrce appped for a rue to shew cause why a mandamus should not
issue to be directed to the Dean of Rochesten. calline upon him to
swear in Mrehdeacon King as a Prebend of Rochester Cahedral. sivear in Mrehdeacon King as a Prebend of Rochenter Cahhedral.
The Learned Genteman atated that Mr. Krva had ben duly ap-
pointed to the Prebend, hut could not enter upon the oftice without pointed to the Prebend, hut could not enter upon the oftice without Rule Nisi granted.
Bronley Cherch retaing some reaces of Norman irctitecture, and may reasonably be
concluded to have been the chapel appended to the concluded to have been the chapel appended to the former nunnery. The windows are quite dissonant in character, but evince no consi-
derable antiquity. A portion of the exterior has beencovered with
the sort of plaister denominated rongh-cast. a small turret. The interior consist only, of a nave and chancel,
which are divided by an ascent of one step. At the wert end ate the remains of a large round-herded arch, with two bands of moulding on the outward curves, rudely carved in the Norman and Snxon
style. On the
merly merly used by the priest and deacons; and nearer to the spot once
occupied br the altar are two recesses, one of which probably conoccupied by the altar are two recesses, one of which probably con-
tained the Pisciar. The archat the west end in the principal vestige
of the Norman architecture now remaining in this church, but there or the Nornan arehitecture now remaining in this church, but there
are relich serms and of poined arches worked into the walls,
whit the buidding was once of much greater extent. The benefice of Brombey is a curacy. Bennet, Viar of Long
Renucroos of Tirte.-The Rev. T. L. Bent
Sution, has deducted 10 per cent. from his tithes for this year, on Sution, has deducted 10 per cent. from his tithes tor this year, on
arconnt of the ascertained deficiency of several crops, particularly
that of whe



 postponsd, his Lordship's constitution provedutterly namable to com






 In reply to Dur correapondent of lase and Jasirs.
whing has steceeded to the Stali at Bristol Cathedreting the porson

 insen from the Port to the noritheast. This building, on a neprer
the ection, hpears to be an edifice of great simplicity : the body of is an addition of a much later to the thirtenenth century, but the tower
pecoliar stylwand deservedly admired for the pectuliar styluand excellent open work of its batclements. In rarly
times there was another church belonging to this place, which stood
near to the near to the Taefle river, and war dedicated to Si. Mary: this was
ovetiowns and in a grean measure wathed away by the dreadful
inuadation which uappened on this part of the inuadations whid in a great measure washed away by the dreadful
year $160 \%$,


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Maudrell-Tournefort-Dr. Shaw Hasselquist-Lady Mary Wortley Monta.
gue-Pococke-Bell-Ledyard-Bruce-Hanway-Ulloa-Mungo Park-Pal-las-Niebub - Bell-Lecy Vorace-Hawny- loa-Mug Park-Pa Herer, \&e.
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fulls emluellished, price 6 s. each volume, exceptink Numbers 7,8 , and 9 , whitcl, Yulls emliellished, price 6s. each volume, excepting Numbers 7,8 , and 9 , which
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ber ot Partiament. ber ut Parikinent.
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Tlime. Thime.
The Foreigner in England.
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| City-Saturday Evening. |  |
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| Fice. With this exception the Consol Market, during the week, has |  |
| meen atationary, Consols are now ciosed for the dividend. In |  |
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| reguest. The former closed at 45t, and Mexican at 359 to $36 \%$. |  |
| Bank Stock .......... 1901 1911 4 per Cent. 1826 ...... 991 |  |
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| 34 per Cent. Red. .... 891/ |  |
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| LATEST NEWS |  | We have received Hamburgh papers to the 2 th ult. from which

we make the following interesting extract respecting the new Con-
otitntion about to be kiven to the K ingdom:Hanover, Nov. 20.-The Commizsion, of which the Cabinet Mi
nister Von Schulte is President, for drawing up the new Constitution gister Vut Schilte is President, (1r drawing up the new Constitution
began its Sitting on the 15 th. What has transpired of the bases ap-
groved by his Majesty, which have been laid brfore it, authorises the expectation that it will ber such as to satisfy entirely the dispassionat
enjority of the Hanverians. As for the sanguine hope majority of the Hanoverians. As for the sanguine hopes and plans
of some ultra liberals, they are of course out of the fupstion; thes
orsons would never be satisfied with any Constitution that did no persons would never be satisfied with any Constitution that did no plan are said to be publicity, of the debates of the Chambers, a mor at the laves of the German Confederation allow), appointment of And d Civil List, \&ce
in the Bombay is an extract of a letter from Rumppore of August 7 a foot than it was at any pere this year, the river being now higher by most of the indigo plantis under water ; aneceding year, never have witnessed
wne had a shock of an earthquake yesterday, which
snader made the

CHOLERA MORBUS
We have received the following report from the Council Office zumber of cases and the proportion of deaths:
nemaned a
New Cases

## Report

December

Total

## nied

 (Signed) GEORGE STEPBHENSON CONFESSION OF WILLIAMS, THE MURDERER
We copy the following from an evening paper; at the same time
premising that the Shreriffare not yet in posseasion of information of "After the remuval of the convicted murderers, Bishops, Williams,
2nd Mny, from the Old Bailey Cout, they were placed in separate
cells, as is usual in such cases, and a man appointed to sit up with each. Willians appeared firm, and rather inclined to be chatty til swo o'clock yesterday mornink his nervous agitation increased oo
mith that bis keeprr thoukht it necessary to keep a sharper watch than upon liis actions. Willianss seemed to observe this, and said to the man, 'Don't be frightened Sir I am not goink to do any
ming wronk, but wish to case my mind. Let me sce the Goverior.
Mr. Wontner was then called from his bed, and the Rev. Mr. Cotton the Ordinary, was also in attendance in afew minutes. When Cotton gentlemen came into the cell, Williams, looking at them steadfastly
for a moment or two, burst into tears, and waid, Gentlemen, I wish to nuburden my mind. I know I am guilty, and ought to suffer the
atmost punishment of the law. I am a murderer, 1 confeas it-but the witnesses were all mistaken as to its heing the Italian boy.' He and after a strong effort, during which the mental agony which he
evmecd was dreadiully apparent, he made a statement, of which the
"On Thursday, the 31 of November, he was in the neighbourhood assisting in driving cattle to the market; this boy was about 14 or E. yeary of age, and exactly corresponding with the description kiven
of the Italian boy. Ife enticd him from the catte and took him to 2he Fortune of War public-honse, and sent for Bishop, who wa Waiting in another public-houte in the neiglihourhood, for the pur-
pose of rcceivink coinmunictions from hinn (Willimms) as to anythink
he mikht do. Bishon came, and they took the boy home to Nova Scotin-karden. kiving him soine soup and potatoes by the way,
When they kot hinn there they set him to play with Bishop's children, when near dusk. when they kave him some rum, and he becane stu-
pificd. They (Williamsand Bishop) then took him into the karden phider the pretence of conducting hitm to the privy, and on the way
threw him down, and pushing his head into the water-barrel sunt into the pround (as already deacribed) held him until he was sullo-

 Here the statem"nt concluded. Williams secmed greatly re
after maling his confession. and went to bed and slept soundly.
The 13 enking Case.- The attempted suicide of John Mortimes has kiven rise to variuns rumours, and great mystery is attached to
the circumistance ; the particulars are as follow: - Finding that Briley, two oflicers were diypatclied alter him, to his residence in
3ethnal-green. Finding limat home, they remonstrated with him on the impropricty of his absence, and desired him to accompany
them without delay. Nortimer replied, that the trial lad escaped his memory; that, in the first place, by their permission, he would
shave himself, and, accordingly, set about it in the presence of the iwo officers. Instead, however, of applying the razor to his face.
be drev it across hist throat, inaking a dreadful gash. He was immediately taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, without the least
hopes of rcoovery. He was alive jesterday, and as well as could be expected. She is the largest in the world, being 189 feet in length, and width and depth in rroportion. Her engines are the most enormous ever
heard of. The cylinders are 60 inches in diameter, and the stroke of the piston in each is 8 feet, giving alout 20 strokes in a minnte. Thish is elfgat and complete, and the whole vessel
a style of first-rate mechanical skill.-Canadian lap
Ohenspic Theatre.- Throughout the week this comfortable little theatre has been fashionably and remarkably well attended. The
management here seems to be particularly fortunate in the producmanagement here secms to be particularly fortunate in the produc-
sion of new pieces; the four which are now nightly played having TVHE LONDOU ASSURANCE CORPORATIUN, Estathlished E ASSURANCER, A.D. 1720 , summit to the Pubitc A NEW PLAN for tor the whole term of life:-
Abateninents of Premiuin withont liabillty of Partnerahtp, ample Security for
the Payment of Lossec, and Vxemntion from clarges of Mar agement. The Premiuma recelved annually, are to be PLAN.
Ite Corpuration to met loseses, \&e.
At the expiration of the year 1836,
At the expiration of the year 1836, and of every subsequent year,
all Poolicies is tit le made, according to certain defined pincipes.
One.filth of the surplua of the aceumulate

follows, viz: - Two thirds to the Assured wond shatl have paid full five years
Premiums, to be allowed in abatement of their Premiums for the next year, and
the remaining t
No charge to
of managenent.
The Polciese being under the Seal of the Corporatinn, the a asured will possens
tine most perfect means of claining losnes, the payment of whlch will be secured the most perfect means of claining lognes, the payment of which will be secured
not only the the accumulatina fund, but also by the cappltal of the Corporation.
All Policies effected on or before the list of Jaruary, 1832 , will be entitled to the









EBATE in the HOCNE Of COMMONS. on Tuesday, Oct. 4

 Studenta fin the Uninerrsititeces.
 Character of Nations in the tatie of civilization. By the late Riellard Che







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 Reprnt.strert, 3rd Dec. 1831.



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 Aromiatic Shaving Sop Sill alto be
55, Cleananside. London.
BURGESS'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes having zained







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|  For the week ended Nov. 25, 1851, inade up irom the Returns of the Inspectors |
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TUESDA'S SAZETME.
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 PADAY'S GAZETTE.

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Session was opened this day, by the King in person, with the
usual formalities.
Hia Majesty entered the House about half-past
 ther Officers of state, and took his eeat on the Throne. The Mem-
errs of the House of Commons were then summoned to the Bar, when bers of the house or commons were then summoned the the Bar, when
pake. the conclusion of the Speech, His Majesty rose and retired,
Atended by several of the Miniterera and the Great Officers of State The Commons withdrew from the Bar, and their Lordships adjourned
Turing peasure. Aring pleasure.
At about a quarter past five o'clock the House resumed.
Earl $G$ REX moved the first reading of an Act for the beti Alter the ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY

## After the Lord Chancellor had read his Majesty's Speech, which

 Lordship, in commenting on the several topics of the speech, haghy
eulogized EEarl Grey for having brought forward the Reform measure, and trueted that the Bill now about to be introduced would receive he sanction of Parliament; that their Lordshipp would pause before to the people what they had a right to enjoy-the iree chuice of their
Representatives. His Lordship also remarked on the great benefits
 Unions he considered perfectly just, but it ousht to be recollected that the formation of those Unions arose out of the refusal of Parlia-
mentary Reform. The Noble Lord concluded by moving the Addreas, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech.
trongly on the state of the public mind, urging His Lordship dwelt frrat French Revoution, or of Clarlee the Firirt's reig, had not
rqualled the excitement and interest that now existed; and he conequalled the exctement and interest that now exter thet matic oninion, that nothing short of As public opinion was increasing, he asked whether it would not be better to concede the Bill than to hazard the consequencee, by further
refuasal, of popular influence, and demanda going still further?
$H e$ entrated popular Noble Lords opposite that they would consider the should take place. In that event he truated the people would con-
tinue long attached to the Constitution, and that they would resume The Earl of HARgs to wards the aristocracy or the country. reither would he at present offer any remarks on the subject of Reform, when the details of the new Bill should come beorere them, he trusted that they would be such as to warrant the support of Par-
liment. Having said thus mubb, he must remark that the Noble Lord who moved the Address had in one particular
uad practic both of thia and the other House or Parliament. The
Adress a it now stood, although he felt persuaded the Noble Lord Address as it now stood, although he felt persuaded the Noble Lord
had no such intention, would commit the House to an opinion upon he treaty relating to the aftiics of the King of the Netherlands and he King of Belgium-a treaty which was in no mannoer belore them,
He should thereore propese sight alteration of the Adress, in
order that it might be worded in a manner more conformable to the
 ropone that inatead of expressing their hopen, they should thank Hia Majesty for communicating the hopes he entertains that the o the arrangements in which the Allies have concurred.
Earl $G R E Y$ could see no objection to the amendment.
 The Earl of ABERDERN made some remarks upon Portuguese rred' resulted from the state of popular excitement. The Duke of Buccinahni, in the course of some comments, com Earl GREY, in reply observed, as to the injuries that Lad been in-
ficted in Potuga, that they had ocurred under the eye of the
Goverment vould be held responsible. With respect to the Political Union imilar associations had existed in all times of excitement; but with
 The Noble Lord concluded by expressing the gratification it anfiorded him to perceive that the Addreas was likely to receive the unanimou The Duke of Buckingham as
 Earl Grey replied in a low tonn; the answer was not audible in he Earl of Harrowiy's amendment, and the Address, 80 amended was then agreed to.

WEDNESDAY
Their Lordshing met, at half-pant one o'clock, for the purpose of were read by the Bis
the House adjourned
thursday.
Lord Elurennonoung, in muvink for retiung relative to the Charter
nd the alfairs of the East Indin Company expressed bis surprise a the total silence of the Kinn's Speech on that important subject, and he Government of India could be conducted without reliance for it expenditure on any yther quarter.
Earl Gnex said he could not object to the motion, and that h
hourd herealy to
 The Eal of SALsisurar enquired whether it was the intention of
The Government to bring foward, during the present Session, any
 Caws. Earl of Aberners intimated that he should hercafter hring
 Earl Gney was underrtood to remark, that a copy of the Conference
clative to the negociations would have been laid on the table, had
 the purpose of putting down the Politital Unions?
Earl GRy Yeriticd in the negative, olserering that the Government
was already armed with sufficient powers to stop any illegal asso

Viscount Meninouns.f. pave notice that on Thursday next he fhould
move that that part of lif Majesty's s peech which related to the tithe
 sion to move the appointment of a Select Coinmittee upon the subject.
The Earl of $H_{\wedge} \wedge$ Row oollect from whom) praying for an alteration of the laws कhich im,
peded the ntudy of anatomy. He bexged to ask if his Majesty, peted the study of anatomy. He bexger to ask if his Majesty'
Government had any measure in contemplation upon a subject with espect to which the public mind was at the present moment very
powerfully excited, and which they mast all feel to be a subject of the Teatest delicacy and importance ? that the subject was of the highes
Th Cont Chackeron ared
 legisalate while the people of this country had their minds excited
vith respect to it, that he thought some delay necessary before weasure stould be introduced and before even the subject should be
mboached in the way of discussion.

Lord Tevnham, after regrettiny arism, kave notice that after Christmas he should octave of incen-
bring in a Bill for the more effectual prevention of that

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## TUESDAY.

The Members began to arrive about one o'clock. At about a quarer to two the Speaker entered the House, and prayers were read.-
At 25 minutes aterer two oclock the Speaker took his seat. Sir Tho Tyrwhitt, the Uher of the Black Rod, then entered the House, and
aid, "Gentlemen of the House of Commong, His Majesty con the immediate attendance of this House in the House of Peers." The Speaker, accompanied by aimose every Member present, imme.
diatell ypoceded to the Bar of the House of Lords, and upon their At four ${ }^{\circ}$ clock the Speaker again took his seat. but it was hall-ppast the Addrebs, beveral notices of motions sor future days were given
among wich was one by Lord John Rusell, that on Monday vext
he should
 The Mngland and Wales,
time, he should move the introduction of those amendmente pe he had before proposed, if they did not form part of the Bill: his Lordship
chiefly alluded to the granting of votes for counties to "farming Lord CAVENDIBF then rose to move the Address. In doing so, he
rejoiced that the Reform Bill was so soon to be brought forward sain; and he trusted that it would be equal to the exigency of the
ircumstances which called for it. He epoke of the Bristo ings as commencing in political. feelings, but as being caught atb
ithe phed agee ; and without going into particulars, he thought quite sufficient had appeared to warrant the amendment of the municipal government hich avert the evil of them, was to remedy that state of grie vance elates to foreign affairs, As regards that pardship said, it was the Spertainly satisfacory, that his Majesty, regarding the state, of Europe generally, was
nspired with a hope, from the friendly assurances received from oreign powers, and the union subsisting between him and his allien, ated to create any une isiness was the refusial on the part of Hos calland
o agree to the treaty acceded to by the King of the Belgians, He could not, however, but entertain a hope that, considering the ung nimous decision of the five powers, which had been unbiassed by private interests, would lead him, the King of Holland, without much to that part of the give his assent. He could not turn without regret that country. But affairs in that country were so complicated that best manner in which they might be settled. He could not conclude is Majesty declared that he had been enabled to conclude with his uppression of slagg of the French a treaty, the object of which was the wight exast on the other parts of the Speech, that would be bailed
with magnificent approbation. The success which had attended
Ministers throughout the country entitled them to the gratitude and confidence of the House and the nation at large.-The Noble Lord Sir Francis Vincens seconded the Address, expressing his convichis Ministers were still most anxious to promote that great measure
of Reform which had already occupied so much of the attention of
Mr. Croxer did not consider the Speech to be manly and straightforward; nor did he view it as very explicit. They had yet to learn
whether the Reform Bill to be brought forward, was to be another and a more moderate Bill, or the same Bill. As to the "systematic"
opposition to the payment of tithes in Ireland, if that remedy were tion of all property, and should have his most decided opposition. To attempt that remedy, like suggesting Reform, would only increase
the evils. With respect to the Slave Trade treaty with France, Which, he underatood, concething except the United States of Ame-
tended that it would be as nothing rica agreed to a aimilar treaty. If he, and those with whom he had
the honour of acting, oflered no amendment to the Address, it wags because they did not wish to throw any slight upon the Crown, while ree constitution had invested them.
Mr. Stanley stated, in regard to Ireland, that it was intended to move for a Select Committee on the subject; and that the views o contemplated to aflect property; it was only sought, as in the case of Reform, to secure property, and atrengthen existing institutions.
Sir C. Wetherexi entered at great length into a manly and straiglt-forward explanation of his conduct as connected with and have been heaped upon him by the Radical press, the Learned Genduct of the Government towards him in omitting to insert his name and asked what would have been said of him by the Radical press, if praise betowed upon the Speech by the Nolle Mover, who said it was straightforward. It gave no direct information upon any point.
They were not told, for instance, what was to be the nature or extent tol. They were not told what was the object or nature of the altera-
tion sugested in the tithe syatem of Ireland. However, as the Adiress pledged the House to nothing specific, and left their future himself called upon to propose any amendment. His principal mo-
tive in risiag was the allusion made in the Speech to the events which of those charges which had been so long and so pertinaciously urged House, and to himself, he felt himself called upon to advert to Sir R. Peel delivered, as usual, a speech most eloquent in style
and impressive in argument, and which will be better appreciated by per
offer.
The The Chancelion of the Exçrpeuer, in the course of his reply, in-
timated that in the progress of the Session er ; that regarding the East India Charter, was not so pressing as to Mr. Hunt moved an Amendment; hut as no one seconded it, the
proposition fell to the ground ; and finally, the Address was agreed to. WEDNESDAY.
Three petitions were presented, complaining of undue electionspro forma, to be ballotted for on the 26th inst.; other days will be by the holidays
etition, took occasion to observe, that the Reforkshire Reform e the details of the Bill, it would be found that the principles of the The Bill were carefully preserved.
The of the Report of the Address on the King's Mr. Hume revived his complaint about on that interference of this Lord PaLmerston defended that interference, and contended that it proceeded on correct principles, and had preserved the peace on
Europe. His Lordship, at the same time, denied that any Government or Sovereign had been forced on the belgians. Ministers, the
Mr. G. Dawson condemned the conduct of the Mire the very Reform, the Unions, the Irish Associations-which were there was in
dreks of the renowned Catholic body-dechared that thed to
reality no responsible Government-that the Government bowed to and obeyed the press Gnd the mob-and that if Ministers would not
change all these things, he and others must defend themselves in the est way they could.
Mr. C. Fergusson admitted that the political associations were in-
ince

## 





 respect to the northe east frontier; and the other, what was the pre-
Lord Palnenssmon said, in reference to the first question, the deci-
 be eet prepared with an answer. With regpect to Greece there were
parts of the subject still luder the consideration of the Congress.
$H e$ Was unable therefore to make any communication on them, but should be ready to do so at the proper time.
After a few desultory remarks. the Address was agreed to, and order. CAMPbell brought in a General Registry Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 19th Dec.
Mr. CampBete obtained leave to bring in several other Bills connected with Law Reform, which were read a first time, and ordered
to be read a second time on Friday next.
The CHANCELLor of the Excheguer, after a few preliminary observations, moved that orders should have precedence of motions on
Mondays, Wednesdass, and Fridays, which was agreed to, after a few words from Mr. Hume.-Adiourned.
The House met at half-past one, in order to carry up the Address
to the Throne. A House having been made, a motion of adjournment
was put and carried. was
 day of March next.
Reponived- That hois House will net receive any Report of such Private Bill
after Monday the 28th day of May next. after Monday the $28 t \mathrm{th}$ day of May next.
Ordered-That the said Resolutious be printed.

## H. LEY, Cl. Dom. Com.

The Speaker read His Majesty's An.
The Speaker read His Majesty's Answer to the Address.
Mr. Alderman Vensmles enquired of the Attorney.General,
whether the prosecution for smuggling silks, which was instituted
against a certain house in the city, was to be followed up. against a certain house in the city, was to be followed up.
The ATrorver Gernal stated that the case had been compro-
mised. The parties paid a penalty of 20,0001 ., the value of the goods
being 5.0001 . mised. The parties paid a penalty of 20,000 ., the value of the goods
being 5.00001 .
The subject called forth some conversation, because the parties had been allowed to escape without the usual publicity.
The Attorney-General replied, that the pledge of last Session, that the parties should be prosecuted, had been kept; the case had
penalts:
Ont the question that the House resolve itself into a Committee of
 ture?
The























 himself well.") Fraun.-All Pencils having Steel Points, or Nonzzeles,












 an affididvit to the effect that the prosecutor, Georse Drury, owed a
debt of 5001 . to him, when in fact the prosecutor did not owe him any
money. It apeared that money. It appeared that the defendant and prosecutor reeided at
Calson, near York, and that they had been known to each other for
 secret tranaactions which had taken place betweee them. had suc-
ceeded in obtaining different sums of money from the ceeced in obtaining different sums of money from the prosecutor,
and, on his erfusing to give him a furlier sum of 5001 ., he sued out a andit on the King ring tenct, mive ham a farther sum of 5001 .. he sued out a
writ the sum of money was due to him from the prosecutor for goods eold
and delivered. The prosecutor swore that he byd had no other
deal dealings with the cefendaunt than the purctlase of 51. worth of hay
and that he had never had dealings with the efendant to the and that he had never tad dealings with the defendant to the amount
of fool, and did not owe him that sum. He further added, that the
defend defendant had obtained some thousand poundd from him under the
fear of his threats. Mr. Adolpha and Mr. C. Phillips conducted the
case case for the prosecution, to suport which several witnesses were
called, the principat of whom whas Mr. Druty, who deposed to the
sums of money obtained from lim by the prisoner, under the fear of sums of money obtained from lim by the prisyner, under the fear of
being unable to refute the calumn, for which he also swore there was notink unabie to refute the calumn, for whightest ground. Four letters from the prisoner were re-
cet ceived, in one of which he admitted receiving 30.. and requissted
thle edvance of dal inore from Mre. Drury, but did not in the least
allude to any dealing or that he liad any claim as a debt againnt
 on one occasion he asked the prisoner when he intended to pay Mrs.
Drury the sums he had borrowed of her, and that he made no reply Mrury the sums he had borrowed of her, and that he made no reply
Mr. Alley and Mr. Barry conducted the defence, and called seeveral
persons to persons o speak to the cos in a situation to have advanced mone
however, on accont of Mr Drury- The Recride, who tried the case, con-
cluded his summing up at four oclock. The Jury turned round to eactio ther, and dimmediately found the prisoner Guilty. The rouisoner
who had been admitted on bail, was then rlaced in the dock and ordered up for judgment.- The hecorder said the present was one ol
the most extraordinary cases he had ever witnessed during his experience in Courts of Justice for nearly hall a century. The Jury had
after a prisoner) suilty, and that too, in bis Lordehip's opinion, on the
elearest evidence. The sentence on the prisoner was that he be publicly pilloried for one hour, to be imprisoned for six months in
the House of Correction, and at the expiration of this imprisonment
be transurn

Thr Banvo--The seene of this story, by one of the greatest novel ists of the age, is laid at that period when "the city of the isles,
though no longer mistress of the Mediterranean, nor even of the
And Adriatic. was still rich and powerful, and a most vivid picture is
drawn of the fearful system of espionage, which rendered Venice while gaiety floated upon her canals, in heart a prisoner and a crouching
in one whe sill excites greater interest than the zentle Gelsomina-a lovely fower blooming in the ungenial slooon of prison walls. The
interview of this sweet kirl with the Doge, and her intercession for mercy to J Jacoon are fully equal to the celebrated scene in the
Heart of Mid. Lothiun An action was broight on Monday in the Court of Exchequer by
the Directors of the Provident Insurance Company against the Hope Insurance Sfifice to recover 50001 . being the amount of a policy of
Insurance which the plaintifs had effected on the ilie of J. Sepphen-
son, Esp soround that they had been imposed upon in representing Mr. Ste-
phenson to be in saund pealthat the period of his insurance, when phenson to be in sound healthat the perivod of the insurance, when
he was labouring under a langerous disorder. This being clearly
 in ourestimation. It is so beautilully, executed in the details of its engravings, it is so complete, it presents so much information of
Kind which every man revuire, and tliat information is compressed
ind into so sinall a connpass, and is presented to the public at a price so
wondrously low, that we know not how we can better express our opinion of the many claims the volume puts forth, than by asesuring
our readers that were we limited in our cluice to the purchase of one our readerst that were we limited in our chioice to the e purchate of one
Annlal out of the multitude, this should be that one $i n$ preference $t o$


 Committees of Drury-Iane and Covent Garden Theatres against
Mr. Chapman, proprietor of the City Theatre, for having caused comedies and operas to le performed at the Tottenham-court Thea-
 standard or stock pirces, and the Jury returned a verdict against the delendant upon seven counts, by which he is liable for 500. upon each
count.- Mr. J. Williams, for the defendant, severely animadverted upon the hyporciticicl pleadidng upon the front of the record,
which it was stated that this infornation was laid for the benefit on
the poor of the parist, the poor of the parish, whereas it was tor the poor proprietors on
Covent-karden and Irury-lne Theatres who had converted the
loards where Garrick and Cibber bad trod into an arena for wild beasta.
LibRy or Mopery Fiction.- The very interesting publication
so loug announced under the title of The Mudern Aovelists, in 5 so loug announced under the titte of Mhe Modern Novectsts, in to
volumes. a collection of the best recent work of fiction, from the
pens of the most eminent authors, will the ready for delivery in the ensuink week. It is to be pubished at only 6s. per volume, bound,
and will contain the clooicest works of Mr. Ward, the author of
and
 As the impression or this chieap and unique cille seta are advised to
2050 copies, those who are desirous of procuring
transeit For seeval daly past the inhabitants of Oxford-etreet, in the
neighbourlood of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, have been thrown into a state of alarm, in consequence of several leaden bullett
havink beenn fired into therir premises through the shop-windows, thereby endangering the life of any person hat happened to be in to commit the malicious and dangerous acts, and at a moment wben
the shop is full of customers. The bullets, or shot, are about the size of a pea, and care propelied with such force and velocity, that,
after passins through a pane of glass of more than ordinary thick
 and the bullets, said, hee was decidedl's of oinion,
were
 with a story of singular vicissitude, a rich display of scottish scenes,
both of the hearth and the heatiler. hills and hollows. Of these we
we
 destendan residence at the Manse amongt the turbulent and voluble houseno
of Mr. Morrison-the domestic doings of Mrs. Dobbie, the busting, karrulous post-mistress, Mrs. Macnab, the Highland hostess, and
Janet Bran, the notable liousekeeper, each an original of her respective class. -" There are, some Pictures of Life in Scotland which are scarcely to be surpassed.
PosT-OFFICE RobBERY.
Clements, an Inspector of the C. division, five persons were apprehended on Thursday night on suspice of having robbed a etter.-
The officer went into a public-house and daw the men, one of whom
 then particularly, and, he catiled one of them out, and on interrogating him very
penditure, he cal penniture, he cailed one of them out, and on in trrogatinge amount,
closely he kave the offcer to Bank Post bills for a large ame
and the whole of the parties were tahen to the station. The Inspector and the whole of the parties were ane the Solicitor to the Post-oftice
waited on Sir ranali Freiling and
wished to have the men examined immedjately; but as this was out wished to have the men examined immedjately ; but as this arough-
of form the case was adjourned by the orders of the Marlhorough of form, the case was aysurned by the antendance of the
street Maxistrates. , to kive itime for the anten
and the making of the necessary inguiries.

 premises, a large hamper, which he thought contained a dead body, Ind ase minutes a man approaclied the passane cautiously athand
In In a few minutee a man approaclied the passage cautiousiy, and, on
whistiling, was joined by four ment, all of whom the shopman recoge
nis. nised as noted resurrectionists. They were conveying orf the hampery
when he had the which one replied in the negative, otserving, that ". stilif" uns were
not to intiormation to a policeman, on seeeeing whom alle the eelloows to tok to
their heels. The hamper, on bill
 They belonged to a drysalter, named Joyce, of Essexproperty. The fellows have esceped.-The resurrectionists are now
so terrified at the appreniension of heins detected in their unhallowed
s. "in the general line." brought
 cashod. On be, a cheque for 431. with which he was entrusted to get
he had one at the bar, the Magistrate read a leter he had received rom Mr. Hume, which stated that the Prisoner
had bee in his service as clerk for $\begin{aligned} & \text { iconsiderable period, and that } \\ & \text { up to the e time heabeconded }\end{aligned}$ up to the time he absconded, the writer had respocted him much on
account ol his talents and good conduct, and shoold, if he had remained with him, have served hint the the utnost of his power. He
did not lament the loss of the inoney so much as the misery which
the the Prisoner had inficted upon his unfortunate wife and child, as well
is himself. He preferred leaving the Prisoner to be punished by is himeif. He preferred leaving the Prisine to to punished by his
own conscience, and thought the best thing he cuild do was to go to the New World, where, by his talents, and by prudence, he might
be able to retrieve his circumstaices, The Alderman feelingy ex-
pater patiated on the folly of the Prisoner's conduct, and
so much affiected, that he wept as he left the room.
The trial of the Bristol rioters in fixed for the 16th of January:
The following notice upon this eubject appeared in Friday's Gazette: The following notice upon this subject appeared in Friday's Gazette: "His Majesty has been pleased to direct that the commissioners
named in the commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, lately issued for the City of Bristol, and county of the same City,
stall deliver the exal there of he prisoners therein lueing and de-
lained, or who shall be therein detained. before the l6th day of January next."
Kin We wesday Lord Skelmersdale had a private audience of the
Kames's, and presented to his Majesty an Address on the present state of a fiairs, signed ty about 1,500 persons of respectability Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House,
when the foll when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their
respective shis, iTz.: Captain James Dalrymple, Orwell, and Capt.
Alex. Chrystie Thand Alex. Chrystie, Thomas Coutts, consigned to Bonluay and China.
Mr. Neeld atended on Tuesday monning berore Sir R. Birnie and
Mr Minghyll Mr. Minshull, to anower an information filed against him on the oath
of Dr. Dodson, in whicicthe Learned Gentleman stated that from
certain iuformation he had received, and which he believed to be trues he had reason to suspect that a brech of the peace was about to bee
committel, by aduel about to be fought between Josei N Neeld, Esq. and the Hon. William Ashley. Mr. Neeld was introduced to the
Bench, took his seat by the side of the Magistrates, and netered into the recognizances required by them for keeping the peace towards
all His Majest's subiecti, and towards the Hon. William Ashley in
particular.-Morning Herald. The collection of pictures belonging to his late Majesty, which for a becond time had been suspended aganst the walls in the new gallery
at Buckingham Palae. have been a anain removed to their odd dormi-
tory in Pall- mall, which has now been connected with the house once
 Palace is complete these paintings will be sent thither agnin, where they are to continue as heir-looms, the especial bequest of George IV.
At the Maidstone Assizes on Wednesday, Richard Dixol, aged
 upon the prisoner, and held out no hopes of a cormmutation of punish-
met The Chief Judge of the New Bankrupt Court has to pay 3001. for
stamps and fees for his new appoint Ment. the Puisne Judges 2001 ., Deputy R R sistrars 401 . pakes in the streets leading to the ordorsser for the prevention of stop-
The election of an Alderman for Portsoken Ward terminated on
When









 descriftions wiil deceire the unguarded, and for theirid detection, J. B. And Son
submit



 Fish Sauce warehnue.)




 per botie. ROwLAND'S CERELASOX, for the HEAD-ACHE,





JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, December 11.

Their Madesties left town for Brighton on Friday. The King opened the Session of Parliament on Tuesday, and at a Court on Wednesday conferred the honour of Court, excepting the Right Hon. ''homas Erskine, the Chief Judge, who was sworn of his Majestry's Most
Honourable Privy Council, with all the ceremonies observed upon similar occasions.
On Thursday, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumbe
We are happy to announce that His Grace the Duke of Wellington, although still suffering severely from cold, is
much better. much better.
We were perfectly correct in attributing to the sudden, and, we believe, unexpected arrival of Lord DURHAM in Downing-street, the abrupt termination of -we caus scarrely
call them negociations-the approacles to something like ain call theml negociations- the approaches to something like an
equitable compromise between the Ninisters and part of the Oquosilion upon the Reform Bill - We musts say, we think it would be quite as well if Lord Durham were to confine himself to his own ittle private intriguings in foreign politics whence he may derive all the satisfaction he has a right to
expect, from making and unmaking a King of Greece or a King of Belgiva.
enemy Lord GRFY has, or one who wonld gratify his worst passions at the risk of ruining his best friend, would counsel the Premier at this juncture to commit himself more deeply than he is already committed to the radicals and revolution-
ists, from whose "sweet voices" a perilous and evanescent popularity only is to be obtained, and reject the temperate and prudent propositions of men who carry with them in
opinion nine-tenths of those of our countrymen who are able opinion nine-tenths of those of our countrymen who are able
to form a fair and just estimate of the great question under to form a
discussion
The King is firm in his determination not to exercise his unquestioned prerogativein making leers to carry the present
Bill: and we have reason to know that the most earnest disposition prevails, in the highest places, to bring about such a meawure as may be acceptable to those who no longer doubt
that some Ileform is necessary; and who are ansions and that some leform is necessary; and who are ancions and
willing-admitting that necessity-to discuss, calmly and willing-admitting that necessity-to discuss, calmy and
temperately, the best mode of meeting the popular feeling on one hand, and of preserving the constitutional rights of the people on the other. We have reason to believe that the off by the abrupt and intemperate interference of Lord DURHAM, may still be rencwed ; and we would only venture the original Reform Bill may belong exclusively to his Lordship, that production has undergone such extraordinary hands-that his Lordship's further interference in the ques tion would be, if not highly imprudent, at least extremely indelicate.
With respect to the Reform question, our views and feclwhich it is, or was, proposed to bring into the llouse of Commons to-morrow, is so unequivocally calculated to produce ruin and Revolution to the Country, that we should be very much inclined to endeavour at a choice of evils, and, if possible, arrive at some definitive measure at once.
Well, iudeed, did Sir RoBERT PEFL reply on Friday to Sir FRancis Bundett, who affected to beliere that the
Peophe would rest contented with a Bill, one of the People would rest contented with a Bill, one of the
leading provisions of which, is the disfranchisement of seven out of ten free-born Englishmen ; and well, indeed,
did Lord Sandon speak when lie cautioned the Ministers not to regulate their conduct by the reported details of proceedings at Public Meetings, framed and convened for the express purpose of bolstering up the system, and where no
man dare express a contrary opinion to that of the conveners. If every Member of Parliament were to attend to public man would speak publicly the sentiments which he hesitates not to dissominate in private society, the Government would learn to form a very different estimate of the
popularity of their measure from that which they at present appear to hold.
fied shape, the conclusion, however much, even in its modified shape, the measure may be opposed to the principles and opinions which we have ever maintained and expressed,
that a very short time only will elapse before Lord GREy having, as it is bis duty to do. broken the trammels with which he has been so unnaturally encumbered, will avail himself of the support which we really believe he may re.
ceive from men of the highest principle and character in the
courtry, and rely upon the intelligence and respectability mot, of an alliance with whom he is himself heartily astamed, and whose favourable protection and patronage
he has already BEEN COMPELLED to denounce as illegal he has already BEE
and unconstitutional.
Who has-or rather who has not-read the Speech commonly known and constitutionally recognized as the King's most gracious Speech to Parliament, and whoever before saw nothing was, and out in eight parts divided too-hat which principle, " ex. nihilo, nihil fit," nothing could come.
Somebody, perhaps, may yet slumber on, in ignorance of
what has been said-or read-by the King, and therefore tion for the knife, than in the hopes that it will afford either information or amusement to the beholder.
"I have called you tokether that you may resume, without further
delay, the important duties to which the circumstances of the times require your immediate attention; and I sincumstances of the times the incon-
venience which I am well aware you must experience from so early a renewal of your labours, after the short intervalallowed you for repose rom the fatigues of last Session.
"I feel it to be my duty in the
most careful consideration the the fasure place to recommend to your
for a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament. A speed to you satisfactory settlement of this question becomes daily of more pressand welfare of my people.
" I depply lament the distress which still prevails in many parts o dominions. and for which the preservation of peace, both at home and abroad, will, under the blessing of Divinine Providence, afford the
best and most etlectual remedy. I fel assured of your disposition to adopt any practicable measures, which you will always find me me
ready and anxious to assist, both for removing the causes and mitigeating the effects of the want of employmment, which the enibarrass-
ments of commerce and the consequent interruption of the pursuit "" It is with great rearet. that I have observed the existence of disease at Sunderland, similar in its appearance and character to that
which has existed in many parts of Europe. Whether it is indimuch uncertainty, but its progress has neither been so extensive no so fatal as on the Continent. It is not, however, the less necessary to use every precaution against the further extension of this malady;
and the measures recommended by those who have had the best opportunitics
"In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of tithes, attended in some instances with aflicting results
and it will be one of your first duties to inguire whether it may no and wil be one of your first duties to inquire whether it may no
be possible to effect improvenents in the laws respecting this subject,
which may alford the necessary protection to the Established Church, and at the same time remove the present causes of complaint. Bu on this and every other question allecting Ireland it is above all
things necessary to look to the best means of securing internal peace things necessary to look to the best means of securing internal peace
and order, which alone seem wanting to raise a country blessed by
Providence with so many natural advantages to a state of the greatest prosperity
he conduct of the Portuguese Government, and the repeated injuries to which ny subjects have bren exposed, have prevented
renewal of my diplomatic relations with that kingdom. The state o
a country so long united with this by the ties of the most intimate a country so long united with this by the ties of the most intimate
allidance, must necessarily be to me an object of the deepest intercst;
nd the return to Europe of the elder branch of the lllustrious House and the return to Europe of the elder branch of the Illustrious House
of Braganza, and the dangers of a disputed succession, will require my most vikilant attention to events by which not only the safecty o
Portural, but the keneral interests of Europe, may be allected.
"The arrankement which 1 announced to ou at the close of last Session for the separation of the States of Holland and lBelkium
has been followed by a Treaty between the Five Powers and the King
of the Belkions, which I have directed to be laid before you as soon
as the ratifications liave been excen "A similar Treaty has not yet been agreed to by the King of the eikn wilisee the necessity of acceding to an arrangement in which
the Penipotentiaries of the Five Powers have unanimounly concurred,
nd which tant ention to all the interests concerned.
"I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have concluded with
he Kink of the French a Convention. which I have directed to be laid

 "Reparding the state of Europe generally, the friendly assurances
which I receive from Forefikn Powers, and the union which subsista
hetween me and my Allies, inspire me with a contident hope that
peace will will not he int errupted.
" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing sear to be prepared, Iney will in due time be laid brfore sou. with the strictest regard "My Lortls whe Gicultemen, 1 , Mentrage which have occurred in the city of Bristol, and in some other places, have caused me the deepest
allliction. The authority of the laws must be vindicated by the
punishment of offences which have produced so exteusive a destur ion of property and so melancholy a loss of life ; but I think it right
odirect youraterntion to the best means of improving the Municipal peace azainst the recurrence of similar cominnotions.
"Sincerely attached to our free Constitution, I never can sanction any interference with the lekitimate eexercise of thors rinhlits which
secure to my people the privileges of discussing and making known heir krievances; but in respecting these riphits it is also my duty to and character are incompatible with all regular Government, and are
equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions of the law; and I
now that I shall not appeal in vain to my my determined resolution to repress all illepal proceedings, by
Ans now for Reform-the giant Reform-why it is comwould double up a pocket telescope-ilhree short lines finish the wholeaffair-" a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the security of the State, and to the contentment and welfare of my people
This is something to learn; namely, that " satisfaction produces welfare : but there is another thing to learn be-sides-what does the speech mean by "satisfactory?" What ould be very satisfactory to Lord Lambton, and his two Lord Palmerstos and his select four ; and as to anything in the world that could be satisfactory to Lord GREY, noThing on earth could be so unsatisfactory to Lord Brougham.
This is merely cabinet-work-now for the ont-of-doors busiThis is merely cabinet-work-now for the ont-of-doors busi-
ness. What will satisfy HUNT? - what will satisfy O'ConNELL ? - what will satisfy the farmers? -what will satisfy the ercantile interests? - what will satisfy the country gentleCories? What whill satisfy the cords? - what will satisfy the "ories?-what will satisfy the People? Why, the word satisfactory" is a juggle-it is a quibble, a shuffle. ReTo be sure, if squeezing, and jamming, and screwing, and
ble, Lord Grey-at least hefore LAMBTON mane over from Belgium, in his Majesty's steam-packet Wasp-was as ready as any man could be to cut and carve and contrive,
as well as he could-but we have no wish to meddle, and therefore hope for better things, and hold our tongues.
The next topic is popular distress, the cure for which the King is made to think, is "the preservation of peace at home and abroad,"-but as the country has been enjoying.
sixteen years of profound and honourable peace, and the popular distress is growing greater every day, that seems a ain hope; and as to preserving peace at home, the sanguinary riots at Bristol, the plunderings and burnings at Nottingham (which the Government dare not notice, for: fagrations of property, which poor dear Lord MELBO日 conflagrations of property, which poor dear Lord Melbovene he fai mers' men by the legs, who might happen to catcir assist their masters in putting out the fires; shew us that the preservation of our present state, is about the last thing in ired.
he colliers from the north is coals in the river at a, Lord Lambton has sold all while any patient at Sunderland, in the second stage of the disease, may get into the first stage that runs to London, and. ring the infection, in his own person, into the heart of ants of the Saracen's Head, on Snowhill, the Blue Boar in Holborn, or the Green Man, in Oxford-street;-so as the man cannot bring up a cargo of coals in his waistcoat-pocket, to lower the price in the Pool, nobody cares. This is a
parallel case to that of the Right Honourable Mr. THOMsON ! when he, of himself, took off the barilla duty to oblige the gentlemen in the tallow line, of whom the Right Honourable Mr. T. himself once was one.
The next thing the King is made to say, is something about the Tithes in Ineland - the moment the ment-and then everybody knows what is to follow-and we must say, we do think it seems the oddest mode in the world of exhibiting gratitude to "Providence," which His Majesty is made to say, "has blessed Ireland with somany natural advantages," to suggest the overthrow of
that Establishment, which subjects are taught, and Kıngs ARE SWORN to believe and maintain, as part of the British Constitution.
And next comes Portugal-this is a sore subject-the King has been made to contradict himself in two Speechev much to much, to be sure, as in hord howe's case, becal there Lord Grey's possession as snug and as quiet as the ORDER Lord GREX' He UNON - IV to put down the Unions.-( We conclude somebody in the the copy of which his Lordship has got.) - But the Kivg ment, and now what is he made to say? "That the return to Europe of the elder branch of the Illustrious House of Braganza" has something to do with his decision about Portugal. WHAT! -The elder branch of he Illustrious House of Braganza has just as much to do with the Throne of Portugal as the late never-to-be-lamented Mr. Bishop, the Burker, who expiated his crimes last Monof the Illustrious House of Briganza, roluntarily urrendered all claim to the Throne of Portugal, when, in accordance with the established law of the Portuguese suco anxious was he to draw the line and mark the distinction, that he voluntanily became a Naturalizen Brazilian, and he is, in point of law, now no more a Portugucse than Mr. Jeremy benthan, or Sir farlequin Daniels, if If a successor of James the Second were.
England he would have just as much claim to to come to England, he would have just as much claim to the Throne,
as Don Penno, the exiled, kicked-out, liberal Cacique of as Don Penion, the exiled,
Brazil has to that of Portugal.
subjects have been liable in Portuinurics to which British ubjects have been hable in Portin we will shell, next Graveley, Esq., the English writing-master, at their head Graveley, Esq., Eng English writing-master, at their hear he rights and privileges granted to the English-and look at the way in which that most agreeable, gentemanlike,
clever, unstatesmanlike, semi-radical, Lord Pacmerston, treats the subject.
The English, by existing treaties-which, a week or two since, we quoted from Mr. Canning's speeches as he put
hem-have privileges, rights, and immunities ranted them in lortugal, which the people of no other nation enjoy there. fislike we insist.- We resent, withrage, the expressons we bind the King of Pontugal to the literal fillilment of all these conditions in our farour, and yet we will not acknowledge that he is the King.
Suppose that two or three hundred Portuguese were es actory; there they hoist their flag- give them the Adeppe the elebration of their religion-not ours; their vessels pass on Custom-house, while the ressels of all other nations payduty; they trade in our articles of commerce and manufactures; whatever export they onjects free of duty; and they do, in their independent state, bounded on
whate the north by the Strand, on the south by the river Thames, n the east by Salishury-street, and on the west by Bucking-ham-street. Aud this great privilege we have conceded,
the English nation has conceded to the Pornguese, beause, at some distant period, the Portuguese were of grea ise to England; and the treaty has been of long standing, and has always becn kept inviolate; and therefore the Polis, tuguese keep the Adelphi, in the heart of our metropolis,
to themselves, and their flag flies in the face of day. Don Miguel comes to the throne of Portugal, and he chooses to say, I do not like King Wiblians the founta of angland-we shall not veuture to imagine any of the reasons or such an improbable aversion--we merely put the case hip of thetically, and sincercly apologize for the bare suppositione. he possibility of such a thing.-However, for some strange: eason-perhaps because Don MigUEL is mad, or perberbecause he fancies that Mrs. Ohive of Serres Cumbias LAND has a better right to the throne than KINalise WIL--Don Miguel says, "I shall not acknowledge witers

## here, when they speak of the King of PORTUGAL, who is of the "ILLSTRIOUS House of BRAGANA," invariably call him MIGUEL, as if they should say PHIL, the King of the French or Nick, when mentioning the Autocrat of all the Russias-"I don't like William," says him-I will enemies do any thing they can to annoy him -1 shall send men who decidedly hate him to be my Consuls a London-and if be dares to meddle with any of my Portuguese in the Adelphi, I shall send for my Attorney-General to see what I can do in the way of bullying him; and as I to see what I can do in the way of bullying him; and as I happen to have a larger fleet than he has, he had better look happen <br> Now, does not this case come to the point?-What is it to a non-intervention Government whether Don MrgUEL did or did not, under false representations made to him, did or did not, under false representations made to him, accept a Constitution, the merits of which, his late relative, the Brazilian Cacique, has proved in his own personal expulsion from his imperial Wigwan in South America Don Miguel is de facto-we say de jure-but at an Portugat-born to the throne-elected to the throne, and seated on the throne-we have to treat: and we do repeat, that it is just as absurd to refuse acknowledging his Majesty as King of Por.rugal, while we are insisting upon rights which nobody but an acknowledged King of upon rights which nobody but an acknowledged King oo Portugal can secure to us. as it would be for the King of Portugal to refuse to acknowledge his Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, while he had a favoured Adelphi in London

And next comes Belgium - whence has come the Lord of Durham-hence the very litile that His Majesty is permitted to say about it. His Lordship knows what he has
seen there-the fruits of a revolution. And hence, too, the moderate tone taken with regard to the honourable and manly conduct of the King of the Netherlands. We
sincerely wish, for the sake of his Illustrious Sister, and for the sake of the memory of another Illustrious Lady, that Prince Leopold had not been made the dupe of this charlatanerié-and so does King Leopoud himself.
As for the Convention with the King of the French about the slave trade, that is capital. Will it be believed
that this Conrention, about which Ministers brag so mightily is no work of their own ?-Lord PaLMERSTON, and half a dozen others of the Cabinet and Cabinet retainers, have been working at it, with an eye to popularity, for the last six or
seren months-but not one inch did they gain: what with old seren montlis-but not one inch did they gain: what with old
Asmodeus here, and liis little imps on the other side of Asmoneus here, and his little imps on the other side of
the water, the Ministers made no hand at all of it :And what happened? - Why, the thing has been done by an amateur--Mr. Inving, a wealthy, happy, hale and hearty merchant, in the good city of London, despairing of any
effects from the efforts of IIIS MAJESTY's Ministers, tries $h i$ is effects from the eftorts of ind in a very few days, such is the hand at negociating; and, in a very few days, such is the
effect of plain straight-forward conduct, a a ailable talent, and sound sense, Mr. Irving comes back with the very Convention, signed, sealed, cut and dry, that the unfortunate Government cond never get into anything like shape during
the whole period of their oflicial labours; and this they bring the whole period of their olficial labours ; and this they bring
forward a few days after its arrival, as a work of their oun.
The Speech next proceeds to the usual twaddle about universal peace. Any nation may be at universal peace that
submits to miversal insult-and we are sorry to say, that the cordiality of the other European Powers at the present moand impunity with which they kick and spit upon poor Eng land, than any wistlom or judgment on the part of her Government.
And then comes the notice about Bristol-upon which the King tells parliament very little, except to recommend them to encrease the number of constables; a recommendation,
the value of which may he casily estimated by the fact, that the value of which may be casily estimated by the fact, hat
the prescut liberal Goverument have actually directed har-
racks for humdreds of Troops and a train of Artillery to be erected in St. James's Park, and are even now contemplating the conversion of some of the principal public offices into receptacles for soldiers of the line and marines.
And, last in the Speech, comes the gall and wormwood
with which the ancicut $($ inEx has been so recently drenched. With which the ancicent dinex has been so recently drenched.
Down wire the Uioxs-abandon the contract for Down wirh The Unioxs-abandon the contract for
musquets, Lord GREY-ccase to solicit BURDETR to the chair-refuse, if you please, to bring in a Bill to suppress
these revolutionary assembies; but recollect that you have these revolutionary assemblies; but recollect that you have
been forced to stoop, and cringe, and driven by orders(whence coming?)-to denemnce those Unions as illegal and unconstitutional, which you have encouraged and fostered, and which even now you are afraid to crush,
although you know you will not be permitted to cherish them. And youl know you will not be permittel to cherish them. Specech-which Sir Frascis Vincent was pleased to eulo-
gize as a manly, straight-forward production-Why anybooly might have written it by guess the day before--the Times newxpaper had it by anticipation-this we attribute to the genius of the writer, for Lord Grey not ouly openly
denounces the Times, as not being the organ of the Ministry, but distinctly states his opinion that more miselief arises to of the Cabinent in that paper than any anthing else in the world. And is he still so botind! Let his Lordsliip look at Frazer's sketch of "Clean-suesentinc", month-he will there see a hasty enlighten hime-but we forget, his Lordslip disregards all
such aftairs, and in the Black List, and in the IIouse of Peers has stated that the All THE RemRMERS, is a document so absurd that it ship seen a much more respectable book, called " his Lordthe Lords,", published by Ridgway in Piecadilly, a book-
seller consid seller considered high in character and credit with, the party We have to to ship at present belongs.
rambling remarks have led us; but as it is to which our Parliament has nothing to do, and that it has heen called
together only becuise that together only because that wicked Times willed it so, we most unsatisfactory, and a little upon the most flimsy, the that ever was put into the mouth of a good King by a bad
Minister.

The affairs of Ireland are positively
desperate. It will
a few days since, Sir James De Bathe, the Lord Dieut
doctrines and expressions of such a nature that we cannot even venture to characterise.
Surely Lord anglesea, the brave, high-minded Lord Anglesea, must, at times, have some misgivings as to the course he is pursuing; he must occasionally feel that he is embarked in a dangerous cause, in which his continuing may in some degree arise from the dififculty of extricating himself. Mr. O'ConNELL strange as it may appear, meets all this extraordinary and ultra-liberality of the LORD LIEUTENANT with the most unmeasured abuse; and some people go the length of saying that this course of conduct, if not sanctioned, is winked at by the Marquess of Anglesea and Mr. Stanley, who is equally the object of his vituperation. In he meanwhile, the Learned Gentleman has began to try his hand at other fermentations than political ones, and has just
set up a brewery, to the profits of which he looks as the reward of his patriotism.
We are glad, however, to find that this most extraordinary its bitterest enemis, has roent app sirit of A very large meeting of the Noblemen and influential Gentry. was held in Dublin on Thursday, when a loyal yet firm address to the Krng was determined upon; and this example will be followed by similar-addresses from most of the counties in the kingdom, expressive of the feeling entertained of the inefficiency-and worse-of the Government, and the complete overthrow of the Protestant interests in Ireland, which a continuance in the present work of destruction must nevitably produce.

## Mr. O'Connell remains in Ireland.

We have received the following from General Sir G. Cockburn, to which we readily give a place:-

United Service Club, 7th Dec. 1831.
General Sir G. Cockborn's compliments to John Bull, he read (a few days ago) some observations respecting himelf in The John Bull of the 13th Nov., and which reall
made him laugh. He is the identical Major Cockburn who lived in Dublin in 1798, but he assures John that he was not a United Irishman, though he then was, and has ever not a United Irishman, though he then was, and has ever
since been, a Reformer-and certainly would not (if he could help it) permit any Peer to meddle with the House of see the Lords deprived of any of their constitutional privileges, and always lamented eacroachments on the rights and prerogatives of the Crown.
In respect to Colonel Grey, also mentioned in the obserations, (and whom he is happy to call his friend,) he has got nothing but what entitled to-and is not the most DISTANT relation to Earl (Grey
sir G. C. does not believe that the said Earl GREY has at Ministers have done; and he happens to know, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be prevailed on to translate his brother-in-law, the honest Bishop Ponsonby, to Derry, and which gratified nine out of ten in Ireland.
In truth, the great fault of the Whig Ministry has been their old one-namely, leauing more to enemies than to ried friends.
As Sir G. Cockburn never felt hostility towards any man for his political or honest religious opinions, he hopes John
will extend the same courtesy to him, and not suppose that will extend the same courtesy to him, and not suppose that
because he is a staunch Reformer, and thinks the Church might spare some of its immense wealth to the poor, that he
is unworthy of an audience or a favour from our excellent King.
We are sick to death of the heaps of trash with which ll the Newspapers have been stufled, during the week, bout lBurking, and the BURKERS, and the conduct of the Prisoners, and the rush of the crowd, and the enormity of the Crime, and the horror of the People, and the confes-
, is disgusting and horrible, the crime beyond compare perhaps, enormous; but the ringing of the changes upon a
nick-named offence, just as if one called the Reformers RUSSELLERS, is beyond measmre disgusting-the monsters are hanged, and have been shown, and thousands of greater beasts than themselses of those who shudder at the gross idea of a Resurrection-man, and a subject, have been to see the 'stiff' uns" laid ont, secundun artem, ready for the knife
f the Lecturer.- What a perversion of feeling-what a display of delicacy and refinement!
One thing is much more striking to us than all the rest ; and that is, the determination to hang a man when the cry is against him. These wretches killed somebody, or some wo bodies, or three bodies, and therefore they deserved to be hanged; but such was the resolution of the jolly tho-rough-going witnesses to put heir fate beyond all doubt, that
nobody hesitated to swear, that the body found, was that of cvidence of the human butchers themselves, that the sufferer was a Lincolnshire cow-boy.
What should have induced these men to confess-and had killed the Italian boy, but that the boy in question was not that boy, if it were not so? Why add the certainty of another murder to their list of crime, if it were only to mystify? becatse here the body is found, is sworn to by and was so considered, and nobody knew anything of the Lincolnshire drover-nor does it appear that his affectionate family in the fens have yet missed him-but these men, without hope of mercy or expectation of favour, tole us identity of Cardo
the people who swore or declared to the idention Ferrari are, to use the mildest term, mistaken.
We mention this only to shew that when once the prejudice is receired, nothing can moderate it-when once the kettle is tied to the dog's-tail, run he must.
Now, for our parts, we do think that instead of dwelling may be the base motive that conduced to it, amounts to murder-and murder only, however foul; and considering that every year has its average run of murders, and also abhorring the miscreants who have justly paid the last great forfeit of the law, we think, we say, that we ought odiscard from the minds of the desponding Whigs and Radical -the disunited Cabinct Ministers-ladies in a delicate state of health, and young children who are forced by their crue nurses to go to sleep in the dark-all these "raw-head and bloody-bones" visions which the "Press" has been raising during the last week or ten days, upon these affairs, and en
innocently) trying to laugh off the blue dev
present haunt the best regulated societies, riding gopean with Two things, called Epigrams by their makers, tave toen sent us upon this subject. That they have point, mee trane
not-but if they raise a smile to-day, as a farce is proweed by way of contrast, at the playhouse, after a tragedg, the
only point we have in view will be gained.
No. I.
ON BISHOP'S EXECUTION.
When the Spiritual Peers are insulted with groame
And rudely ussaulted with bisses and stones ;
When Prelates in effigy burn at the stake,
That Prelates still living a warning may take:
When acts of such outrage come under our eye,
"The Church is in danger" we cannot but cry;
But worse than all this the mob is so callous
That they shout when a Bishop is brought to the gertows.
No. II. Burker was Hean, ante he
"The real name of Wiluisis the Bur.er Williams the Burker but assumed that name-
He changed his own to save his Sire from shame: And when he first disturbed the buried dead,
He raised the body, and he dropped the HEAD.
Whatever may be thought of Law in these days, Equily appears to be rather at a low ebb: we say nothing
land, but just call public attention to Ireland land, but just call public attention to Ireland, Nhember roposed Equity Bill of the Right Hon. Lord Plesiegtt Lord High Chancellor in those parts :-

The signatures are of men of all parties, from the Tisy that the opinion is doubtless!y formed upon the merits of the case alone.
THE March of Intellect has made in no science greater progress than in Chemistry. The means are now geoerally
known of burning corn and hay-stacks, \&c., with litte risk known of burning corn and hay-stacks, cc., hum that may be requisite to promote the advance of sciecor ithout alarming the object of the operation, or exposiag he operator to the inconvenience agatust the modern system of Practical Philosophy. It firr ther appears, that an Usher of the peripatetic Schoolmastee has, for the further diffusion of useful knowledge, camesuricated in a Public Lecture, that there are poisons which sifle formation that will, no doubt, lead to many ingemenes experiments.
A curious correspondence has arisen betwom Su Francis Burdett and a surgeon of the name of DeTROISIER, who, in addition to all the fatignes of his grotion of 31 . 3 s , per week, to perform the functions of Sern: 1123 to the Political Union, of which Sir Francis Bumderter nce was Chairman, but which Union we understood to hare parted his life without medical aid, and have melus, hawed, and vesolved itself into adieu," a fortnight or Hime
eeks since.
The follow
The following is the correspondence:- Wednesday nivita at
 to the Reporters present, copies of the correspondence betweas si Francla Burdert and the Union.
Reporters.
A long co A long conversation ensued. in which was discussed the propriety
 adopting as the motto of the Union's publications that part or wes
King's Spech relating to the rikht of petition, \&c., which castove
reat satiefaction in some and equal dissatisfaction in ottier mose bers, and of watching the proceedings of the Ministrg, pres-
cularly with regard to Unions. It was at length agriced that
Committce of thrce be formed for the distribution of tracts. Notioe was given of a motion to petition for the release of Mr. Carperiser-
and all others confined for similar offences, and the meeting we-
parated at a quarter to eleven oclock.
The following is the correspondence alluded to in the above te-
"The following letter, received from Sir Francis Burdetr, Haita
I.P., was red:"Brighton, Nor.
"Sin-I beg that yon will inform the Commitee or Meriur at
which you are Chairman, that I withdraw my name from the Lnio. rst ment of a Secretary at three guineas per week, contrary to the Re
termination of the Meeting which appointed it; and becanse it logen French. "I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant. To the Chairman of the Council of the
National Political Union."
"Resolved-That the Secretary be instructed to forward the firl-
 seems you have somewhat misunderstood what was done at the MeetCommittee to write you as follows:-
" As no one eligible could be found to fill the office of Honorary Secretary the Council were obliged to fix what weekly salary shonh
be given to the person to be appointed, and this they would tase been ob
fornig
"Th
"The Business Committee are besides led to understand from Mrir
E. Perry and myself, that you were pleased to express satisfaction at

 reading-room of
nentitinitiutition
display Com the lack tee wisdould further submit that the Council did not
timpute to them in adopting a vote of zudopted or proposed.

Under these circumstances the Committee will feel obliged by
communicating to them if you should still wish your letter of your communicating to them if you should still widh your letter of
the $24 t \mathrm{~h}$ inst. to be laid before the concil on Monday evening next.
"I I am, Sir, on behalf of the Council
" ROWLAND "Your obediont Servant,
" To Sir Francis Burdett-plina Detrosien, Secretary.
Sir FRANcls Burderr was received :-SSir-I am very glad to heer that no such resolutions as I had
supposed had been pased, or ha ever been proposed in. the Com.


 and digested. Objects not connected heen buen jumbled together,
and in
and way oimpede one another. The Reform question oughit to
be kept quite distinct, and to form the whole political tobject
 forrobe no objection can be made. But the uniting objecta so dif.
ferent from one another is detrimental to both; and, tou ue the fal
coner's phraee, it is neither hawk nor buzzard, and makes a fight

 or employed in any other way, I am the last person to make any ob:
jection to it.-I remain, Sir, your mostoledient very humbleservant,
"Resolved-That the following letter be sent to Sir Francis Burdett by this night's post:
"I am directed by the Buainess Committee. receipt of your letter of the 28 th ultimo. TThey were worry ge tad
Snd that your objections to the proceedings of the Councl
Sid
 withdraw your name from the Union, I am desired to apply to you
the subject. $-I$ am, Sir? your obedient Servant
HOWLAND DETROSIER, Secretary " $T_{o}$ Sir F. Burdett, M.P." Lown DETROSIER,
To the letter of the Council sent to Sir Fanscis Bundert, M.P.on
the ist of December, the following answer was received through the
 be a pernanent Polititical Union, is Itructout the word with my own
hand. Your letter aloo ways the same thing, and moreover, that no
hate hand. Your letter algo says the same thing, and moreover, that no
vote or resolution for thank 60 the King of France was ever pro-
posed. At the same time it has been stated otherwise in the Paper. Sone the impression kone abroad is otherwise. Some step shouid
and treiore lie taken to rectify this misaprehension, and until I see
the thereiore he taken to rectify this misapprehension, and until I see
what that is, it is impossible for me to answer your question, because
 2hat nei
both hap
c. I I an

Now, the plain English of all this is, that Sir Francis BURDETT, aw far as he hinself is concerned, never cared one
straw ahout the Unions, or ever, as faras we believe, intended to have troubled his head abont them one way or anotherperinanent or not permanent, paid or unpaid-he accepted
the degradation of being chairman, at the carnest solicitation of Lord Grev, to oblige an old friend, and as he thought, to support a Radical Ministry-hut the moment that Lord
GREY is ordered, against his will, and ceven GREY is ordered. against his will, and even opinion, to de-
nonnce such Unions as illegal and unconstitutional, Sir Francis Burnett feels that his remaining at the head of with his professions of constitutional obedience to the laws; and as it could be no longer of any use to Lord Grey of course, all the Political Unions in the country will set
themselves in array against the Minister who first enconthamselves in array against the Minister who first encon-
raged aud thendeserted them, and has cried them down, the Worthy Baronet natnrally is of opinion, that as he can do
his old friend no good by heading the rabble in his favour his old friend no good by heading the rable in his favour, tion to him. And therefore, upon a plea of not thanking the King of FRANCE for unconstitutionally making new Peers not without sueering, however, at the "wisdom" of the unwashed hody which he so gladly abandons.

One F , the prudence and intelligence of Political Unions in general, exhibited in his exposure of the folly and vanity of their
professed intentions-and, secondly, upon the wistom and professed intentions-and, secondly, upon the wisdom and
decency of creating new Peers to carry a Revolutionary question, by his decided refusal to be a party to the praising or applauding even the Jacobinical King of the FRENCH,
for his stretch of power in raising three dozen of Mushrooms to do his biddting
This is quite what we expected; there is not a more de-
cided Aristucrat in heart than Sir Francis Burdetr unless, indeed, we should meation Earl Grey - the Noble Earl has kicked and trampled upon the Unions, becanse he
was ordered to do so. and it would be extremely bad taste in Burdett to support them after the kick had been given; and so what with the carel.ssness displayed by the
Noble Premier for his unwashed Frieuds, and the readiness with which he threw them over, in order to kecphis place; and
the aldication of BURDETT the moment the Aristocratic countemance was gone, and the way in which he showed their
folly and his disgust at their politics, must pretty well confrice these there finally couvinced on the morning of their execution, in Horma ger-lane, hat Whig farourand Radical patronage are of a very fragile character; and that Cob-
BETT, who, if not always right, is certainly not always deluded as tolerably near the mark, when he said to the deluded Radicals-"When the hovr of discom
fiture comes, yorr Jack Straws always leave fiture comes, your
you in the lufch.

EW BIBLE SOCIETY



We subjoin the following, not by way of " note or com-
ment," but as a piece of ordinary intelligence:ment," but as a piece of ordinary intelli
HATTON GARDEN. Srancis were brought
Thursday, Mary Thompon and Thomas before the Magistrates, charysed by E. Gosing, Esq. of Highbury
park. Ielingtog, with having stolen a valuable French cloch, a gold
watch, chain, and seals, several lockets, gold rings, brooches, and other trinkets.
It appeared It appeared from the statement of Mr. Gosling, that the female
prisoner had been cook in his service for a length of time, and he had every reason to believe her to be an honest woman, especially in consequence of his having received with her an honest character
from her late
dener ituation. The male prisoner was an occasional gardener in the neighbourhood and bore the character of a very ree
lisious personagig and wous often seen e tht the servants in the kitchen
reating the Bible to them, which circumstances, coupled with his sanctified appeareacee, preceluded all poossibilityof of suspicion. About
a fortnight ago Mr. Gosling and his wife lad occasion to be absent from home for about two days, and on their return they found that the
place had been robbed of the above propertv, and upon inquiry of the temale prisoner whet ther she knew anythink about it, she she semed
much alarmed, and said, hat on discovering the rolb
 her master and mistress had left home. Mr. Gosling mate every
inquiry in the neighbourhod, and ascertained that the male pritoner was an assuming hypocite whot in the most decelt-
ful manner, would ingratiate himself into the god opinion of
unsuspecting servants, become acquainted with tho house, and seek every opportunity to take advantage of the situations into which his
art led him
abe also ascertained that the nale prisoner. during the absence of ti,e ramily, was geen walking with Mary Thompson, the
cook.on the Frida, and was in the house with her reading the Bible
and

 dreas and plenty of money, and he exhibited a handtul of soveresigns
to friend. Several trifing articles were alao traced to his possess.
on clamber and drawing orom.
where he procured all the mones? The prisoner looked steadfastly at Mr. Gosling, and would not
answer one of his questions. answer one of his questions.
Prisoner.-Will you allow
Mr. Rogers.-Certainly not. I plainly perceive that you are an
impudent impostor, and as you will not answer, you shall nat mpudent impostor, and as son will not answer, you shall not be
Rnswered.
Prisoner.-Ferily, Sir, I am not bound, as a prisoner,
your questins and Fastcon, of Aldersgate-street, gave Mary Thompson an excellent and Falcon, She lived with then for a numbler of years, and they
characte. Sto
found her to be an innocent, honest. unsuspecting rooman, who might be acsilit imposed appon. They had entrusted he
Thid found her always correct. remanded, and Messrs.
Theeler becamer Francils wail for the appearance of Thompson.
The following is the genuine production of one of the lower orders, in the North of England, whence it may be inferred, that the opinion in favour of Reform is not quite
so general as the Ministers seem to think :-gire,-It has been remarked that man
ays, he imbibes principles he forms mintable in all his sclemes, he projects enterprises, but his grand ruling principle is novelty: so that what is suid of the Athenians,
may be said of men generally-that all they have to to tell, or hear, of some new thing. Hence we find men, at least in those countries where they are allowed to speak their sentiments, ruming wild in politics-they rex themselres with what they call misrule, consequently they abuse
those in authority, -shew, or attempt to shew, that they are not competent to the work, and, in a strain of sophistical reasoning, raise themselves in the estimation of the ratble
by their violent and scurcilous language against those in

These ideas have been suggested by the unparalleled agiation that has tuken place in this and other countries; poiorder of the day. But that which has eelipsed all others, is Parliamentary Reform. This single question seems to eninformed on political subjects, and it calls forth all the viruindeed, it is difficult to opposite opinions on national aftairs. that have take ulace in public opinions but on the ground that a great reformation must take place in every depart-

Whether the Reformers really mean the permanent good of to be seen; certainly a more intoxicating and delasive sysem could not have been devised for rousing the feelings of the people-and yet it may be askec, what have the people
to do with this great question--will they be benefited should this Bill be brought into operation? No! But their passions have been appealed to for the purpose of furthering the views of their pretended friends. Few men give themselves the by the example of others, whose opinions they adopt, and as tenaciously hold, as if they had originated with themselves. Thus, designing men delude the multitude by fair pretences, nicious to the best interests of the commun, m .
With respect to that great question which has agitated the country from one end to the other, it certainly is a most langero
highty
benefitin highty revolutionary, withont the most distant prospect of
henefiting the Prople. If sone great mercantile towns were not represented, why not bring forward a measure to have
them so, willout introducing a scheme calculated to overturn the Constitution, and thus introduce anarchy into erery hranch of the State? Admitting that Reform is necessary, and that corruption exists in many departments, was it to be niddle ranks by the very dres we not daily specimens of what may be expected, should hose measures ever be carried into execution ?-is it not reedom of discussion destroyed, and would it not be the height of temerity to venture an opinion in opposition to the question now brought forward : Can any man say that life ration, and is not defamation substituted for argument? Are not the passions of the people frequently appealed to for the
purpose of irritating their minds and corroding their feelings? -by base insinnations, are they not dainy reminded of the
oppressions under which they labour, and the servile state to
that many outrages have been committed on the persons am firmly and fearlessly an honest conviction of its evil tendency and revolutionary spirit.
But such is the state of things at the present moment, that instead of meeting their objections by fair arguments, the most scurrilous abuse and defamatory language have been the most riotous acts, without an attempt on the part of the Government to prevent them; not only so, but large meet ings have taken place, nay, been encoluaged by he Govern ment, for the express purpose of awing the Lords, and thu compelling them to adop measures contrary to their judg have in the late Newcastle Meeting, where 6,000 people were bled, and where miserable orators made miserable speeches; and it would not be too much to say it was mise to lampoon so riaculous have sed athe Bill, theen of puerile exhibitions re resorted to I need but mention much abused and maltreated Nobleman, the Marquis of LoNDONDERY; and a very popular Paper the Glube in noticing the outrage committed upon the Earl of Taver in VILLE, sneeringly remarks that this Nobleman is of small stature, and was enabled to hide himself in the bottom of his carriage, and thus escaped without any serious injury; yet while he affects to sympathize, holds that worthy Earl up to the contempt of his readers, by his severe animadversions on the Bill.
Now, I would ask any unprejudiced person, what are the House of to be derived from this Reforma in the Commons is to be swept away, Church property to be cunfiscated the Crown lands to be brought to the hammer; places restrict, and sinecures to be abolished; ty thes, taxes, and good ale for less. Bravo! bra Strange as this may ap pear, it is literally true, that nine-tenths of the people ar that it may be said of them, as it was of the Jews of old They sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play. feel indignant at the hypocrisy of certain individuals, and writing the detestable character of Tom Paine, "c coolnes couse would be a crime
But to conclude:-Our agitators have created a power into office, the may fold their arms in security: but that same power will as unceremoniously liurl them from the pinnacle on which it has placed them, and they dad thei schemes will in all likelihood be as much derided as the have been applauded. Under existing laws we have strug world, and would have continued happy and contented but Having, my dear sir, imposed a heavy task upon you in reading, you will find some solace in committing this to the flames; but remember, in whatev
Valluatle, Nov. 5 hith, 1831 .
HOS. DODD.
Dear Sib,-siace writing the enclosed paper, I fiud that xtent; it certainly would be advisahle for gentlemen to tak a leading part, and appeal to the well-disposed for their supies in the yeomanry, and I am also convinced that the bulls of the agriculturists are determined to support the institutions of their country; but no one cares to put himself forward:
I sometimes smile at Ovin's fable of Phaeton driving the Chariot of the Sun; it is particularly applicable to our eaders,-they scem to want wisdom to direct, and streng.
Thos. Dodd.

$$
\text { PARISI } \overline{\overline{A N} \text { CORIRESPOND }} \text { ENCE. }
$$

Parris, 7 th D December, 1631.
Dean Bulu-The last week has been a period of statu quo. Lound Prilipre and his unhappy family have remained statu quo at the Tui taking their seats and without opening their mouths. The Deputies ave remained statu quo with their new Penal Code Law; and wult penalticy in a state of revolution, these patroots inflicted for State thierei and national plunderers. The Press has preserved ite statu quto in attacking the Minister, who has replied by seizing the journals, and Marahal fect and the the mob are all ellows well met. The Funds have maintained the stath quo of low and no ales-and the workmen their static quo of misery, want and ruin. The King of Holuand has preserved the statu quo of recusias to recognize the Befgian rebels and their reappectable, bur unlortunind commerce, of closed manufactorics, of neglected and unproductive ands, and of uncertainty as to their future prospect, in consequenoe of the deternination of the Dutch King not to submit to the 8 pow-the cholerana-the morbus is in statur of que, I am very happy to say, at Berlinhe Germanic Confederation, notwithstanding the protests of som

 his family and dominions, is his most faithful and truly ch, in the
MAJFst the ex-Emperor of Brazil, who has been presented
Rue St. Honore, Paris, with a young Princess of extraordinary capacity, wonderful beauty, and admitted charms. If we may believe all
is said abch, is said about the family of this most distinguished Liberal Mor day,
Miss Donna MarIa had very nearly lost her statu guo the other in
 controversy on this point, for the euotids been moet indignant, and
mistaken for a crow, at which her father has bey
threatens an action against Bexon Bran, who laughs in his sleve, and askelwhether the expencee are to be paid out of the ne this loan
By the bye, perhaps you can tell us whether any portion of to
has yet been received by M. PALsELLA, as my boot-maker would be
cryy plad to learn that thiere was some chance of his touching his

 diminished, in any one town or village in Europe, the price of the
quartern loaf-have not led to the extension of religious or moral feeling in any one State-have not encouraged, in the smallest degree, the fine-arts or literature-have not improved the roads or lengthened the canals of any one district-have not diminished the taxes, either general given protection to the labourer, secured the rights of property, men, given protectiogress of disease, or have relieved the necessities of human nature. This is the negative character of these revolu-
ions. But here we must not arrest our enquiries into the character of these revolutions. We must not merely judge them by what they have not done, but we must look to what they have ifected. 1st. They have rendered necessary an European arm3rd. They have encouraged the fiercest and most unnatural passions. -4th. They have destroyed in many States that bond of union which ought to subsist between those who govern and those who are
governed. -5 th. They have led to taxation of a most oppressive and o a ruinous extent, on those who can least afford to support the barthens of the State.-6th. They have destroyed public credit, and have ruined the manufacturer, the farmer and the merehant. -7 th. They have They have led to civil mar-to conspiracies of workmen againgt theis They have to disputes between fellow-citizen and to the aliation of the temples of religion and of the altars of Gon,-9th. They have led to the separation of Belgium from Holland, although those two countries were evidently designed by nature and Providence to be placed under the sceptre of the same Monarch.-10th. They have led the utter ruin of Poland-to breaches of treaties-to perjury-ssassination-to pillage and robbery, and to the destruction of property to an immense amount. -11 th. They have led to the military organization of nations which should have been occupied with the arts of peace, instend of being constantly tormented by the toils and expence of the institations of National and Civic Guards; and 2th, They have destroyed the peace and repose of society, without subatituting in their place any other principle w
man either domestic, civic, or national happiness.
This is by no means an overcharged picture of the results of the late European revolutions, and I cannot, therefore, at a moment like decided on by the three Powers of the State, refrain from directing
 the humble hope that their consideration may lead some one of our national legislators to panse before he assents to the demolition of the British Constitution-before he yields to the influence of that uch results in the rest of voided by concession, and that if the Kings of France and Belgium ad ceded, toncession, and that if the Kings of France and Belgium lst, As to France, it has been proved, nay, admitted by the revolutionista themselves, that they were 15 years conspiring against the Bourbons, and that their conspiracy was to drive Charles $X$. the necessity of making ordinances, in order to avail themselves those ordinances, as a pretext for an open revolution. This bas een proved in the highest Court in the kingdom, viz. the Chamber that conspiracy, but would only the world would never havenrrested certain and rapid. It is not true that the revolution was made against the ordinances of Charles $\mathbf{X}$., nor is it true that during the or contented. They began their conspiracy after the battle of Wa terloo, and as they were defeated by European arms, they resolved on conspicing against European peace. The Ministry of Martignac Deputistry of concession, and how was it treated in the Chamber Deputies, M. Martignac was often left without a majority; and of the press he was abused as an ultra. When the Liberals asked for departmental laws, M. Martignac advised Charles X. to present them Why they so mutilated them as to Lenderals do with these laws ? Why they so mutilated them as to render them injurious, and they I say, themselves of this opportunity to attack the Roysal prerogative Isay, then, that it is not true that the revolution of 1830 could hav of the Netherlands have prer, in the second place, could the King cessions. The prieats had conspired against the House of Nassau隹 liasm made concessions every month, and yielded all but his authority concessions? clamour and Popish plots : and what did he gain by these lion. It would have been impossible for an angel from Heaven to bave satisfied the turbulent, implacable, bigoted and superatitious rebels but they demanded another within the next 48 hours; and it is therefore most false, to state that the revolutions of France and of Now, apply this to been averted by concessions.
this m, apply this to the demands of British Whigs and Radicals a this moment. They profess only to ask for reform of Parliamentthereby enabled to thereby enabled to attack the Church-to attack property-to attack
hereditary institutions-to establish a cuncille force instead of a regular army-and to give to England those jacobinical principles and ternal prosperity. Lord Grosperity. Am I asked how I can belic ve that such men as and rank? I answer the question by another, which is-Was not M. and respectable bankers in Government, one of the most wealthy conspired to overturn the Government under which he had nade the greatest portion of his fortune-and did not the success of that con-
Bpiracy afterwards lead to the Whig, desires the triumph of $W$ his M. Lafitte? Lord Grey, as a mass ; arder, the triumph of reform. But they are only cyphers in the mass; and although they may hope to arrest the progress of revoluobtaining the adoption of this reform who have succeeded so far in will not afterwards be dictated to Ministers, whom they will from wards anti-r attack with the same ferocity as they now exhibit tomeasure now proposed should pasp, be driven away by the conspira-
tors who are now required of this fact, than the letter whin no better proof can be lished in the Standurd, written by a present supporter of Lord GREY letter little did he think desired only to serve his own party in France; intentions think that by the step he then took he was exposing the ever, proved, that although radicale in England. That letter, howbighest following up any concession, yet that the radicals have resolved on of property, by the abolition of that head, by demanding the division Which those who have most brute force are sure to be most success-
tulo-I conjure, then, the true representatives of the British nation
not to
the mob, they will avert revolution; but I entreat them to recollect that the radicals in all countries are the same, and have the same
objects in view, and that, as the radicals in France and Belgium have rebelled against their monarchs, after having first demanded conessions to their principles, so, in England, those who now affect to esire the mere improvement of the national representation, would, $f$ agitation, and argin gitation and party feuds.
And now let me terminate this letter by presenting you with a list hich which have occurred in France during the last week, and eclared it to be in the former part of this communication.
Fact 1.-It has been proved at the Court of Assizes that the police of Paris paid three francs a day to labourers, in July last, to reate ementes at Paris, in order that the Minister might have 2.-Numerous arrests have been made during the last week, of per sons accused of a conspiracy to place Napoleon II. on the throne, an 3.- persons have been detained in prison for two or three days. outside the barriere of Belleville close to Paris, and amons the ivdi viduals arrested as connected with it are M. ander formy the head of a department in the prefecture of police, M. de St. Julien ex-inspector-general of muskets, and M. Grenet, now employed in manufacturedice. It is said that eighty pounds of gunpowder were for the use of the insurgents in La Vendee.
4.-In La Vendee the Chouans continue their attacks on all who are not partizans of Henay V., and not one of them has hitherto been seized and punished. They contrive to elude the police and the army fovis Philippe, and keep the whole of the west in a state of civil
${ }_{5}$ war.-The Polish refugees at Paris have been subject to arrest and persecution during the past week, because it is said they are opposed to the Government of Lo
betrayed the Polish cause.
6.-A few days
sidence of M. Merson, editor of a journal called the Friend of of Order at Nantes, and seized a large number of medala bearing the following inscriptions:-" Grand Roi Henry V."一" La
"LL 7.-The mob continued in undisturbed possession of the city of Lyons from the 222 d of November to the 3 d of December, and it was cution. Hundreds of lives have been lost-wundreds of individuals
 and several other journals, have been seized during the last week for been commenced against the editors and proprietors of various papers. villie, was arraigned before the Court or Ansizes axciting hatred and
25 th ult. for an outrage against the King, and for contempt against the Government; but though it was proved that he
had uttered the following expressiong-" France was much happier and more glorious under Charles X. thanunder the present Govern-
inent. Lovis Priuppe is good for nothing; he does not keep his
promise; he impoverishes the people, not guilty. Court of Assizes for the Department du Nord closed its fourth quarterly sessions for the preesent year on the 23 d ult.; 45
prosecution, including 62 prisoners, were tried; 8 of which, comprising 13 individuals, were for
the accused were acquitted. 1. - It is proposed in the Chamber of Deputies to repeal the law
which consecrates as a day of national sorrow the anniversary of the
murder of Lovis XVI. It is said to be against the spirit of the charter ot 1830 to deplore that event $12 .-$ (And with this faot I 1 ill terminate iny letter)-It is proposed
in the Chamber of Deputies to repal the lave of 1814, which requires
the observance of the Lord's Day such observec being opposed to the observance of the
the charter of 1830 I
I will not I revolution of 1830 is found to be incompatible with the observance of
he Christian Sabbeth the Christian
correspondent

## TO JOHN RULL.

Sin, -In the Times of Monday, the Sth, was published, as an ad-
vertisenient, the Declaration of the principal Merchants and other inhabitants of Bristol, with regard to the late rebellion there. In
nother part of the paper, an attack is made on the decleration another part of the paper, an attack is made on the declaration and
its authors, and particularly on their chairman and representative,
Mr. Alderman DANIEL. With the usual baseness and artifice of this paper, an attempt is made, by a most inconclusive train of apparent neperences, to prove that this most important and influential body of
men have by implication charged their Monarch with unfriendliness to the interests of the country which he governs.
shall not, Sir fatise
I shall not, Sir, fatigue you or your readers by the slightest shadow
of tracing through all the intricacies of falsehood of the malicious but of tracing through all the intricacies of falgehood of the malicious but
weak writer of this article. The only thing to be said in answer to it, is, let every person who has read these remarks on the declara-
tion in the Tipess, read also that declaration ittefif. I think it may be
justly said, that its energy and vigour, in this crisis, deserve the admiration of all well-affected and loyal men.
 in the matter, or has read the calumny of the Tines, -read the declaration too. There is, however, one point on which I wish to speak
shortly. Mr. Alderman DaNEL is peraonally vilified by the Times.
the writer in which, with his usual meanness of thought introduced he writer in which, with his usual meanness of thought introduced
into the gravest subjects, has actually, in default of more cutting
atire, been compelled to a poor attempt at turning this gentleman's satire, been compelled to a poor attempt at turning this gentleman's
name into ridicule, by styling him a person who would be "halfAdderman, half-Prophet." 1 necd not of course point out the gross
absurdity of this coarse imitation of wit. But, as from the likhiness
with which the Times speaks of Mr. Daniel, it might possibly be magined by persons unacquanted with Bristol that Mr. DANIEL was
a person of little importance, or at all events, that his importance was a person of little importance, or at all events, that his importance was
adventitious and not the eflect of claracter; allow me to state, what
is well known to all connected with Bristol, that Mr. DANIEL is a man of character unimpeachable, of the staunchest principles, and of
he most determined resolution. As a merchant diring a long series the most determined resolution. As a merchant diring a ong serise
of years, his unsullied honour, his probity, and generosity, are mat-
ters of, I may say, history in Bristol. And now, as a proof of the ers of, I may say, history in Bristol. And now, as a proof of the when hundreds of younker and equally zealous men might be found,
he is still selected, as he has been tor years past, to be the ostensible
organ of one of the most respectable and influential bodies of private gentlemen in the kingdom.
And this, Sir, is the man at whom the paltry person in the Times if not trespassing too far, request a word or two from your powerful not trespassing too tar, request a word or two from your powe
en, recommending the declaration to the notice of your readers. 1 remain, Sir, very truly yourth
BRISTOLIENSIS.
, 1831

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\text { CLER } \overline{\text { PREPBRMENTS. }}
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 Patron, Bishop of Lincoln.
Tote the Vicarage of Buckden, Hants. Infirmary, Bediord. obituary.














Fasr-DPT-A -A very general desire geem. to be prevalent through-
out the country for the appointment of a day to be eet aprath
 proper to affict us. Accordingly, we find that many of the clergy, ia
he adjacent towns to Birmingham, have already recommended to their respective flocks the observance of such a day, and have opened
their churches for divine service on the occasion.
The Rev. P. D. Auprere, of Searning, with a liberality which has The Rev. P. D. Auprere, of Sarning, with a liberality which has
ndeared him to hia pariahionert, has generouly made, on an already
ow tythe, a reduction of 15 per cent. the the Beveral payers. The ow tythe a reduction of 15 per cent. to the several payers. The
Rev. J. HUMPREY has likewise make an abatement of 10 per cent. Church Paminonage.-On Thureday Mr. Breere, on behalf of
Lord Glengale, filed declarations in the Common Pleas against the Lord Glengall, filed declarations in the Common Pleas against the
Bishop of WarEnFonD, for the recovery of several Church benefices,
formerly belonging to the CABER family, in Tipperary and the adjoinormerly belonging to the CAEEr family, in Tipperary and the adjoin-
ng counties, but of which the family have been deprived ever ing counties, but of which the family bave been deprived ever since
the enactument of the penal laws. Mr. LyvcH, whose acquaintance ARDE advowsonn, is collecting the necessary proofs in this case and it is understood that the trial of the right will take place at the ext Tipperary hasizes.
The Rev. G.HUME, $\mathbf{V}$.
nhis tithes of 15 per cent.
The Rev. Mr. TIrs FTr has resigned the Vicarage of Sutton Court-
ery, and is about to build a chapel in the Abbey at Abingdon. He ons for this step.
Nationsl Sociery.-The Committee of the National Society for
the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Establibked Church, held its monthly meeting on Thureday last at the Veastry
Room of St. Martin's in the Fields. There were present, his Grace Room of St. Martin's in the Fields. There were present, his Grace
the Arhbishop of CANTEaBuny, the Bishops of London and LigIELD and Coventry, Archdeacon Canbridge, Rev. Dr. D'OyLT,
Jr. WLastex, H. H. Norris, Mr. Jutice PARK, and everal other
distinguished persons. The schools of ten placee were received into and
union, and krants were voted to thirteen others, amounting in the whole to el, 195. E. Bernard has resigned the living of Pytchley, in
Tre Rev. S. Northamptonshire.
The Rev. P. Bularn, at his tithe audit, liberally returned 15 per
 On Friday the annual meeting of this Society, established in the
Tocese of Ey and University of Cambridge, \&c. Was holden at the
Townhall, Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. GraHAm, Vice-Chancellor, in The Chair. The Chairman, in briefly opening the proceedings, said,
that he could but express his regret that the duty and honour of pre siding on that occasion had not devolved upon some individual of
more personal weight than himself. He also lamented that the
Bishop of the diocese was prevented by indisposition from being present. The Rev. Wa. Jonev, B.D., the Secretary. then reidg a
detailed report of the operations of the Incorporated Society. The Rev. Dr. Goprrey, President of Queen's, moved "that the report worthy of their attentive perusal, and one which the meeting must
be anxious that other persons should possess." In conclusion, the Rev. Doctor alluded to the recent death of the Bishop of CALCUTTA, whit event at first sight, appeared almost as a frown upon the Sotion, he called them to eternity and their reward. Men like SwAhtr-
IEDER, Mindleton, JAMES, and Turner, were not to be cosidered merely as ineteors, but as forerunners and harbingers of the Sun of
rigiteousness, who will sooner or laterarise with healing in his wings." After the meeting had beee Pembroke, proposed a vote of thanks to
Rev. Dr. Anslie, Master of Pembrestways taken great interest in the the Chairman, as one who had always taken great interest in the
affairs of the Suciety, and had unceasingly endeavoured to promote
its prosperity. The Rev. Dr. Howingsworth briefly seconded the Gothanks, the mecting separated Rev. J. C. Phan wha has for some

 being wished by many of the parislioners that some testimonial of
the regard in which he was held should be presented to him, his congregation immediately formed a subscription for that purpose.
A considerable sum having been collected, a handsome piece of
silver plate was purchased, on which tne following inscription has silver plate was purchased, on which tne following inscription has
been engraved:- PPresented to the Rev. J. C. PARR, on his quitting
the Curacy of the Parish Church of St. James, Poole, by bis conthe Curacy of the Parish Church of ecm for his, public and private
gregation, as a tribute of their estecter
claracter. 1831 ." at the present moment, because every instance of this nature affords well-informed towardis those who walk "worthy of the vocation
whereto they are called," and who perform zealously and whereto they are called,", and who perform zealously and con-
scientiously the duies which they owe to Gon and to their
neighbour. In our venerated Established Church, we know that there are many-many such; and whenever we have an opportunity
of recording their merits, and the tribute borne to their worth by their parishioners, we feel a pleasure in so doing-for such testimo-
nies of attachment to deeserving Pastors from their flock, afford to the nies of attachment to deserving pastors from their flock, afford or
young a stimulus to zeal, whilst those advanced in pears may derive
from it the consoling conviction of having worthily, done their duty. Neath Abbey.-Before this edifice fell into decay, it was esteemed,
the finest monastic pile of building in the Principality. LLLs ND, who visited this place about the time of the dissorution, calls it
"the fairest Abbey in Wales the appearance of the ruin, which still retains abundant proof of its
ther SEcond this Abbey afforded a temporary asylum when the $\mathbf{B a r o n s}$
This is the only memorable circumstance connected. with the history of the only meilding-
the shattered remnants of which. upon a near approach, do not com
pletely, acpord with the venerable aspect it assumes in the remoter pe shattered remnants of which, upon a near approach, do not com
pletely, açord. with the venerable agpect it assumes in the remoter
view; consequently it fails to excite that interest which structures

CITY-Saturday Evening
The Cessol Market within the last day or two has been firmer Arrows efosed this afternoon at 833 z,
Owipe Foreign Stocks are steady. Russian Bonds closed


## LATEST NEWS

THE Celebrated LDDNUM OR oon



" A very elegant volume."- New Monthly Magazine.
Wivertaker, Treacher, and Co., Are Maria lane, London; and G. Smith,

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WE MEDICAL GAZETTE of Saturday, Dec. IV, (with an






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are numberibers


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Arbitrio ornularilit arrmi'
James Fraser, 215 , Regent-8iteril
REPLY TO THE LORD CliANCELLORS SPEECH.
PREY ToMon Pamphle entitled sPEECH of the Rikht Hon




Peerarenions of the beauties of the court of king charles if






by Clarles Bolleau Elliott, Esqe. of the Bengal CHvil Service,

LETTERS OFEMINENTMMEN



memoirs of the nuchess or abrantes
$\because$ Also an elegant FRENCH EliITION, with two portraits now frat
 Introduction. $\mathcal{T}$, or, Plain and Simple Riles for the Preservation of Health. To whichare added



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { STANDARD NOVELS. No. X } \\
& \text { Containing Brockden Brownt poweryul Sory of }
\end{aligned}
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MEMORRS OF CELEBRATED COMMANDERS.




C APT COURTS of RUSSIA and SWEDEN


A






 to the Right Hon. Lord Prudhoe and Donestic Chaplal


 HAM JAMES, A Vicar of Cobbam, Sure and Fello Printed
place, Pall-mali.
ore G. and F. Rirington, St. Paul's Chureb-gard, and Waterloo.





 JURHAM'S NEAD Richards, 194, Fleet. treet
DURHAM respectully begs leave to inform the Ladies that. owng


Finkelen een ind inced to OPEN an ESTABCLISHMEST, situate

 the Bilish Metronolis, begule Eenera, that he continues to reftive Decayed Teeth with his mineral sucecdaz













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On the sth Inst. Wm. Lee, Esqq.to Chariotite, widuw of the late Alired Thrate




On the sth inst. at Portamonth, CDarithe Eliza Jane e eldest dangher of Capt.
Jamme Camporen










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



## FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.

In the provincial papers which have reached us wé find notices of
Gres, which are said to be the acts of incendiaries, in the following places:-

 Friday evening a fire broke out in the village of Harmondssorth, in the Colnbrook road. A large building was on fire, containing a num-
ber of beasts thereinit to fatten, belonking to Mr. Tiller, a farmer and grazier, but to which, from the timely discovery, very little damage
was done. as the fire was soon extinguished, Mr. Tiller having a fire engine of his own on the premises. IIt is supposed to be the act of incendiaries, as two men were seen running away from the premises
sbortly before the fire was diicovored. -Times.
 Thurrday niikht a wheat stack helonging to Mr. Barton, at Lever-
ton, near Boeton ; several corn stacks adj icent saved. ton, Sunday night at Milton, near Altriston, Sussex, a lar
tinings the produce of feveral actes of barleys, a a ansiderable quan-
tity of wheat, two adjacent hay -stacks, a wayson -
 tennatay night nine whent ricks and two barns full of corn were con
 land to any one who shall bring to justiee an inctand and tho acres of
operate both as a preventive and na a meane of bringing the villains to punishment. ${ }^{\text {On this }}$ shlject the Kent Herald says-"" Considerably fewer incendiary fres have occurred in this ocunty during the erpesent as com-
pared with the last rutumn. We believe there has been in many pared with the last autumn. We believe there has been in many A. man named Brown has been fully committed charged with burning
the premises of Mr. Howes, of Beathorpe. Nortolk, on Eridav fortnight. An accomplice named Rogers has been admitted crown evi-
dence. The case wis investigated and traced out by a Bow-street
oficer.
The Lady Digby, from Liverpool to Quebeec, was lost on the nor-
thernmost of the Magdalen Islands, at the alter end of October. Thirty-seven passengers were drowned. Nine seamien and eivht
settlers were pirked up by the Thames, and carried to Quebec; but the master, mate, second mate, carpenter, cook, and one seaman, tok to the long-boat, and have hot since been heard of.

At the Middresex Sessions Thoma Scott and JJomes Wood were | parcels, and the Court sentenced thein to 7 years' transportation. |
| :--- | $\bar{D}^{\text {E }}$








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## 

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NES'S PATENT PRNEW LIGHT. LiNS, for producing instant





 emit the most fragrant perfume thet cant bed apartments; they will be found to
of sphrituous perfume, such as Ean de Cologney burn with any kind
be varied ot Varied at pleasure. The expence of burning is not one peny per hour.
S. JONES'S ETNAS, for boiling half a pint of water In three muutes.
BACHELOH'S DISPATCH,

PERIPURIST CONJURORS, ang a steak, cliop, or eqge, in nine minutes.
KITCHRNS, for ships, boats,








 MEuflrs and Remains of Lady Jave grby. by Sir Harris

Peerages.
5. Me Moirs and correspondence of david garrick, now firat

 2 vole Lerd MUSTER'S and Capt. Cook E'S MEMOIRS of the late WAR o. Aeve Editon of the Naval sketch bogk, with 12 humnou





added at half elegan PRENCH EDritov, with two poitraits now Ara




or, Piain and Simple Rales for the Preservation of Heallt. Second Edition
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Fraser's Magasine, August 183I.





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APSTORAL LETTER Sor then the present ASPECT of the
 $\mathbf{B}^{\text {UR MSS'S }}$

$\frac{B^{\prime}}{10 \mathrm{HN}}$

 IL is riepared by them oxiv; and tir preventing disapponinment to families and
possible care has been resorted to, by ench botte being pealed on the cork with



THE present Christmas Vacation for Young Ladies and Gentle


 nerfit imitations; the





Stamp afixed on the Cork or eatece genulne bottle en
A. Row LAND
\& SoN.
WV HITNEY'S COUGH LOZENGES. Experience has proved






TO CORRESPONDENTS.

## B., who has arrived the last on Tuesduy.

 $\xrightarrow{05}$ A Monday Edrtion (for the Country) is published at Three
## JOHN BULL.

## LONDON, December 18.

Their Majesties remain at Brighton.
We are glad to know that his Grace the Duke of Wel. IINGTON is considerably better.
A new Reform Bill was brought into the House of Commons on Monday by the nominal contriver of the oid one, and the second reading ordered for Friday.
The constitution and arrangements of this paper having been settled before it became the fashion for the House of Commons to sit on Saturdays, we do not profess to give any Friday are admirably calculated to vindicate the Opposition from the charges which were made against them of wantonly delaping and wiltully protracting the discussions upon the last Bill (by which, on its entirety-The Bill, the whole bill, and vothing but the Bill-the present precious Ministry pledged themselves to stand or fall), inasmuch as they clearly shew that almost every blunder which the said Opposition exposed has been remedied, and every absurdity which they ridiculed has been corrected.
As a corroboration of this statement, let us take an extract from the powerful speech of Mr. Croker, in which he fluttered to rags the flimsy sophistry of the Honourable
Member for vanquished Calne, and exposed the emptiness Member for vanquished Calne, and exposed the
of that worthy Gentleman's verbose Zackmackery.

Mr. Choker said,-
"The Hon. Member had begun by accusing them, the Opposition,

- The particularly his Rikht Hon. Frient (Sir R. Peki, of proceeding and particularly his Right Hun. Frientid (Sir R. PEEL), of proceedink



 stitution. What had the do done which they (the Opposition) had
told them ouglit to be done? Chanked its principles ${ }^{\text {and }}$ No; then

 the indieidual baroukha atempted to be despoiled or lavoured, and
it is a triumph to us, a trimmph to the lionnsty, the intekrity, the











In addition to these trifling admissions. the Ministers have adopted the census of to the old Bill, Lord JonN Russenk said, it was ont of of 1 se2l, would only lead to the aloption of a new basis, while the only advantage that the fonse could possibly gain what Boroughs hati decreased in population. And Mr. Mackinnon's proposal was stigmatized as factions and But better than this, is the restoration of the full number
of Representativessuggesting which, General Giscorne was libelled and abused, and whose success in carrying the question against
them, which they have now adopled, was the canse of their dragging the Kivg out of his pallace to missolve the Parliament!
And these are prool
It should always be temombered that none of these alterations are concessions-they are the fruits of the victory of reason and justice over folly and wantomess-the concessions are jet to come.
The Bill has been pr
newspapers-we have not roum to give it catire; but it is not unworthy of remark, that in its third clause it proposes
to enact the establishment of certain prince to enact the establishment of certain principles, and the
regulation of certain representations, upon grounds and for reasons hereafter to be imparted to the Legislature in a bill or Bills to be passed at some future period of the Session. We shall pastpone any observations on the debate, until we are enabled to considcr it entire, and hear what the advo-
cates of the new measure (as many as there be) may have to cates of the new measure have to observe is. that the interest
say in its defence: all we haver with which the subject of Reform is regarded by the inhabi-
tants of London and Westminster may be pretty fairly appre-tants of London and Westminster may be pretty fairly appre-
ciated by the fact, that the new Bill has never been mentioned, or talked of,-that scarcely anybody knew, as nobody
cared, when the second reading was fixed, and that at the
period when the division was expected to take place yester-
day eveniug, there were not five individuals collected in or day eveniug, there were not fif
about the House of Commons.
It is said that the Government are serious in their intentions of blending the Navy and Victualling Offices with the Admiralty, and appropriating the houses of the present Lords to the different departments so united-Indeed we have heard that the Comptroller of the Nary is to be a Lord of
the Admiralty under the new regime, the situations and their the Admiralty under the new regime, ther them wholly incom-
duties being so anomalous as to render the patille with each other,--at least if they are meant to be patible w
efficient.
We give the following extract from the Morning Chronicle as we find it quoted in Friday's Standard. The facts it contains are curious-the arguments it puts forth still more :

 by the offer of a situation of considerable importance. Earl Gamr "Knowing the extent of that individual's ability and infuence, he
(Lord Gnex) should have been zlad, if he could have been detached from the courses in which he had haeen enkaged, and have been
attached to the support of His hajent
 undoubtrdly have entitled him to entertain consideratle expctations. But if any offer lad been nade to the individual in in question
of any such situation, and in any such manner, as mikht enable him
 him ; none such onuld liave leen sanctioned by him; nor could he
betieve that any other person had taten any step even upproaching to
 of his attaching himself to the support of Government-an event
which would have heen productive of rreat benefitto the Government,

 othe (Gvernmentand to the country (leaving Mr. O'Cowisle himself
out of consideration) is a position which few who kinow Ireland, and


















With respect to the first part of this artiele, which contains an extract from Lord cirex s spech, in praise of Mr.
OConNFLL lanenting his loss, and denying the offer of the Attorney-Gcneralship, we can only say, if Lord GREY ei sincere in his statement-and we should, not only aillegation made against his Lordship's sincerity, in a case, where, to he sincere, requines only to state the truth-It we say, hord, we must consider him the worst-used prime Minister that ever existed. "IIe made no such offer to OConskle. nor could he belicue that any other person
had taken any step even approfaching to such an offer." Now, this sounds extremely strange-oue step, which
made an approach to the offer, and, as wee firmly believe, was intended as the first step to the offer and office of Attonney-Gicneral, has heen taken, and is registered and recorded, ncknowledged and proclaimed - we mean
he siving Nr. O'ConNELL a Silk (fown and a Patent of Precedence.
But if nolody took a step approaching to the ofrer. let us
ask Lord GREX. what kept the Lond Cosecrion and of hers of the Cabinetup, and indiscussion, mntil nearly four orlock in the morning of Satturday, the 1.5 th of Octuber.
If Lord $G R E Y$ is ignorant of what happened during that Friday night and Saturday morning, he had better enquire, and he may find ont something to astonish $\lim$
The 15 Fh was the day that 0 'Convenu went to Ireland. With respect to the second part of the article, which belongs purely to the Chronicle, we have only to recall to our
readers that, which over and over again we have repeated in the columns of this paper-month after month and year after year-amidst the incessant and mqualified abuse and calumny of our open enemies, and the censure and disappro-
bation of our temporizing friends-that Catholic Emancipation had norhivg to do with Irish tranquillization, and that to save Ireland the check to concession must be made on the threshold. Unfortunateiv for England, greater and wiser people than we are, thought differently; and we, like others, who opposed concession to what were impudently calleit the claims of the Papists, (infnit ely more
warmly on political than religious grounds), were stigmar
tized as bigots and narrow-minded Clltras, whose minds
were not capable of expanding proportionably with the were not capable of expanding proportionably wit.
increase of enlightenment and the march of intellect.

We knew we were right, and it was in the consciousness of being so, that to the last lour of its being a debateable point we fought the question; but even we, with all our anticipations of the truth, did not expect to find the lamentable concession of 1829 followed so speedily as it proves to be by
the declaration of the Morning Chronicle of tie 16 th of Dethe declaration of the Morning Chronicle of tiue 16 th of December, 1831. "We are somewhat astonished," says the Chronicle of Friday, "that Lord Grey should have anticipated from the concession of the Cathonc Clains the results WI which he spoke. THE CONCESSION OF THESE CLAMI OY THE GREAT WORK OF GPPPLING IN EAREAG WITH THE EVILS BROUGHT ON BY CENTURIES MERELY OF MISGOTERNMENT, BUT OF BRUTAL MFRELY ${ }^{\text {OF }}$
TYRANNY.
During the eleven years which this paper has been established we have never once, that we can at present recollect,
foretold that which did not come to pass-but we were prepared for so rapid a fulfilment as this, of all our predictions upon the ruinous. Popery question. All we have now to ask the credulous who were the Fools of the KNaves in that instance, is, not to believe the professions and protestations of the same party, who are now equally sedulous, equally zealous, and equally plausible upon the question of Parliamentary Reform!
There are men to be found who affect to disbeliere that any re-uction has taken place, either in the country or in
the City of London, in the minds of the people with regard to the present Ministers, and the only thing that keeps them for an hour in office-the revolutionary Reform scheme-let anybody who doubts the fact, as far as he metropolis is concerned, (Dublin, Edinburgh, liverpool. WorcesTER, Norwich, Hereford, and Bristol have already declared for themselves), merely read the following extract
from the Times newspaper of Wednesday from the Times newspaper of Wednesday last :-
RE.ELECTION OF SIR JOHN KEY. BART
A dinner to eclebrate the re-election of the Lord Mayor was
kiven at the London Tuvernon Monday night. Above © M gentlemen M. W. Stevens was in the chair: on his right sat the Lord Mayor,
and Mr. . Phillips, \&c.; on his left Messer. Thurnhill, Gallowny, is. The Fanther, Friend, and Protector of his people, Wiliiam IV.
Thre times thre-(immense cheering).
"The Queen"-(cineers). In proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, the Chairman pro-
nounced a klowing panesyric unon him, for the talent. currake and
 The next toast wast." His Majesty, Mery Minipsisersive - (llere the
Chairman announced that the Reform Bill, as he was that instant Chairman announced that the Rerorin Bll, as he was that instam-
informed. lad becn lrought forward in the Commens. Tlis communication was rereiven with shouts of acclamation.) Mr. Philups returned thanks in a specch of kreat aimimation.
The next toast was-" May undescrving sinecurists and corrupt
 very complime
thr Committe.

## The Cuanand returned thanks.

,642 Liverymen who oted for the Lord May Mres," Pearson and the
Mr. CFRRLES Mr. Citaries PeAnson returned thanks, and commented with
much biterness on : the apostate Aldermen," who were next Fri-

 We make no comment upon this account, publislecd in the leading revolutionary and Ministerial newspaper, nor do we mean to enter into any discussion upon the virtnes, respect-
ability, high characters and attainments, or distinguished positions in civic society of the company wembledfor we confine ourselves to the names of Mr. W. Srevens,
the Chairman, and Messrs. the Chairman, and Messrs. Thornhlle, Galloway,
and Charles Pearson. Mr. Charlas Philelpps was present, but merely as a legal advisur in the contest-and the gentlemen we have here mentioned, and have mentioned only becanse the reporter of the fast tioned thrm, hecause, as we conclude, they were the best th e mentionen-are ality, $t$ cond infuce and italigence of the city of of the City of London, to celebrate he great wobtained by the second return of Lorn Mayor Key, suiled on by the Radical Court and Cabinet, and he-baronetted by Lord GREY. Is this re-action-or is it not?--or if it be not, what is it?-the thing speaks for itself.
We last week announced the meeting in Dublin. of which, and its proceedings and resolutions, copious accounts hare such an assembly of nobility and gentry scen in the rish metropolis; and the importance of the business transacted, and the just and dispassionate consideration wheh wase duly appotions, which were unamimonsly cascmbly met by daily adjournment from Wednesday until Friday
The following are the Resolutions:-
At a numerous mecting of noblemen and gentlemen. onn yened for
 street, on the days of Wedncsday, Thursday, and Friday, the 7 th,
8ih, and 9 th of December, 1831 , the following resolutions were und-
Resolved-That now, as upon all occasions, our inclination and Resolved-That now, as upon all occasions, our inclination and
duty equally lead us to exprese ourd devoted loyalty to lis Majesty
the King and also to asule his Maicsty of our unalterable atachment to the principles which placed his Majesty's illustrious fanily
men
and religious liberties.
Proposed by the Earl of Longrond; seconded by Sir Robert Proposed by the Earl of Longrord; seconded
B.reson, Bart. M. P.:
Resolved -That we should be wanting in our duty to his Majesty,
nil insensible of the obligations which we owe to our Protestant and insensible of the obligations which we owe to our Protestan ellow-subjects, if we failed to lay at the foot of the thirone a statemeils
of the feeling of alarm and discontent which universaliy prevals amongst the Protestants of Ireland, and of the causes which have le
to the present perilous crisis.
Proposed by Lord Farnham; seconded bs Sir Henar Brooze,
Bart.:-
Resolved-That the general sentiment of anxiety and alarm which
fully Resolved-That the general serrtiment of and
prevails among the Protestants of Ireland is in our opinion, fully
juatified by the spirit which appears to influence the councils and justified by the spirit which appears to influence the
dictate the measures of his Majesty's advisers.
Proposed by Colonel Perceval, M. P.; seconded by the Rev. Holt Proposed by Colonel Perceval, M.P.; seconded by the Rev.
Waring:-
Resolved-That although it is impogsible, within the limits of a

1st-The conduct or his Majesty's Ministers in permitting the for-
mation and continuance of unconstitutional and mischievons associations, whise effirtse are evidenstly directed to the uesurpation of
the powers of the Government, and to disturb and undernine the powers of the Government, and to disturb
civil and religious institutions of the country.
2dly-The inbecility of his Majesty's Ministers, as displayed by
2heir adontion of meastres and distritution of appointments, in compliance with the dictates of the demagogues who lead these asso
ciations.
3dly-The gross partiality exhibited in the administration of the
mowers of the Goverument by the dismissal form yeumany cor povers of the Goverument, oy he dismissal from yeomanry corps of celebration of events to which the people of these countries owe their
liberties and the Kink his tirone ; while processions of a really objeclibertiey and the Kink his tirone ; while processions of a really objec-
tionable and dankerous description have beren permitted ine
atreets of the metronolis, and the instigators of these processions frreets of the metroped.
4thly - The conduct of the Government in disregarding the com-
plaints of the Protestant Clerky during the late invasion of their property, in neglectink to afford them adequate support against the
pocts of outrage with which they have been assailed, and in remitting the sentence pro
of such outrage.
Sthly-The conduct of the Government in continuing pecuniary
support to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, while they support to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, while they
have withdrawn it rrom socicties estabilished fior the promotion of
scriptural
 the country into the hands of
of the Protestants of Ircland.
Proposed by Viscount Duxion seconded by Colonel Reacken:-
Resolved - hat while our ocal rrie vances and the deep and per-
manent injuries with which we are tireatened have led us to dwell


 that assembly, would substitute in their roonn ignorent and unprine
tipled demasoonues and adventurers-men who would impose on the
cime cipled deniak ogues and adventurers-men who would impose on the
bad pasionsor incompetent electors, and would direct their e efforts
to the overthrow of the enost valuable institutions of the country.


 land.
Proposed by Lard Viscount Mandeville; seconded by N. D.
Cronnelve, ESq. :-











## coooperation, and puited.


 Reselved-That the followine noblemen and gentlemen he ap.
ponted a Committec to prepare the same, with liverty to add to their
numbers :-
 Earl or Lodelt,
Lorl Lonktord,
Hon. Captain
Lain Tre







These Resolntions will be read with he highest gratification by every man in the British Empire, excepting always the
Kings Mhinisters and their friends and followers-of which
classes Classes the latter most powerfully predominates-The lamen-
tations of Lord GREY for the loss of O'COy NrL in the offer to himbin in Ireland Lorlship's sdenial of participating in the offer to him in Jreland, of what his Lordship thought
Would in England buy a Bnovg whispers in the wind buy a Broughas, all will sound like and priaciples-and Lurid A valessas himself-and we know
he sludders at the frightfil responsibility in iee shudders at the frightetul responsibility in which he is
involved-will find himself called upon, at no distant
period, to rolls. period, to rouse himself to duty, and put, into practice the
art of "riding over" (upou the most approved caralry art of "riding over" (upou the most approved cavalry
principles) the deluded swarms whom his extraordinary
conduct of tate and toct of late that he is equaraged in their lawless proceedings; Protestants as to veindicate the dound to protect the rights of
(as we bave elsewhere shewn) the thds of Papists ; and since
only valuable to the people as having afforded the desired opening to the overthrow of the Irish Government, his Excellency will perhaps order his Aids-du-Camp to do some duty of a more military nature than making inflammatory speeches at rebellious meetings.
Amongst the persons present at the Constitutional Meeting in Dublin were-Lords Longarord, Roden, Mandeville, farnhan, Castlemaine, Rathdowne, Valentia, Colonel Perceval, M.P., Sir Robert Bateson, M.P.,
Edward J. Cooper, M.P.: Heniy Maxwele, M.P., EdWard J. Cooper, M.P.: Heniy Maxiwele, M. M.
the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Amyrald Dancer, Bart, GERAD BD LEVINGE, BaIt., St. George, Bart., Hon Colonel Wivarield Hon W Sauren ge, bay, Hon. Colonel Wingrield, Hon. W Sauren, hon. Capt. Trench, John Young, Esq. M.P.,
Colonel Irwine, Colonel Blacker, admiral Ouybe J. C. Beresford, George Moore, Esq.. Colonel Vesey, Colonel Pratt. Colonel Palisiser, Matthew Fortescue, Esq., and numerous Gentlemen of the highest Fortescue, Esq., and num
character and respectability.
The Secretary also read letters, fully approring and coinciding in the resolutions, which had been forwarded, for their perusal, from the following-
Marquess of Ely, Marquess of Westmeath, Earl of Norbury, Earl of aldborough, Earl of Bandon, Earl
 Hou. A. Stewart, Hon. General Taylor, Hon. A. Cole, M.P. Sir Hugh Stewart, M.P. General Archdall, M.P. Lord blayney, Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., Sir
Edmund hayes, M.P., John Wyne, M.P., Anthony Edmund hayes, M.P., John WYNNE, M.P., ANTHONY Lefroy, M.P. Sir G. G. Aylmer, Bart., Theorliag
Jones, M.P., Richard Hindcock, M.P., Colonel Jackson, Colonel Lloyd, abel Ram, sir John Ribton, Bart., Sir Janes Stewan, bart, George macartney, $\&$. We regret that our space does not permit our giving even
extracts from these loyal and constitutional compositions. They breathed throughout a spirit of freedom and independThey brenthed throughout a spirit of freedom and
ence lighly creditable to the writers, and expressed a deterion of heli hberties and in defence of the Constitution. These documents were hailed with the loudest demonstrations of gatication; and approbation was that from the Marquess of Westmeath who, from having been a liberal in politics, has at length had his eyes open to the true objects of the miscreant agitators
who would subvert all law aud trample upon all authority.
The fine expedition which has beengetting up in England, nder the noses of onf himisters, and him teeth of he law in farour of the Pretender to the Throne of Portugal, and the rebel adherents of that faction, has come to a very proper
termination; to the bringing about of which, the elements rermination; to the bringing about of which, the elements In them apear o
In the Times of Tuesday last we find the following extract



 some think to the Western Istand, whire the Sovereignty of Nomna





This brilliant account we presume to be perfectly correct more especially (as it has since been corroborated) that part
of it, which represents these partisans of Don PEDRo as
 (Wildiam The Fourth's)
In the Morning In the Minning Rost of which is highly important, as applibiting the baseness and falsehood of the atherents of the Brazilian Pretemer in the conduct of the base and inamons a
are engaged, and as forming a grod ground for instituting a suderlings of our own Radical (iovernment, by whom, it will he sem, the wretched dupes of the insurgent impostors, not openly persuated to ennst in wo maged:-
been sily cherished and secretly encourager
s.
 Mimno iret asscmbijed It Selle Isle. It appears, upon an cxamina employed by the Ex. Emperor of Brazil at Liverpoo hired this body
of seanen under a pretext that they were meroly intended to navi



 filled with these wort the s,
other necesssarics to bidtider for the most trifining suma
the o morey, and immediately expere to reach saine ivpool by land it it
indiscretions. How they are
difficulto prriod of the year are by no means covered with velvet. Mean
while a numerous assemblage of individuals, our Magiertrate has taken the a
precaution to have the town of Nilford patrolled at night by stron
bodies of armed seamen. landed from the revenue cutters for the bodies of armed seamen. landed from the revedye could have been



gunization
intention
This is another exposure of the under-handed tamperin
iable. The tampering with O'ConNELL for the Attorney Generalship-the tampering with Lords Harrowby and Wharncliffe for the surrender of their Bill, are just of a piece with this. Their agents are taught slily to encourage these poor wretches, who only have been induced to
enlist because they believed that the "Sailor-King" (the friend of universal liberty all over the world and five miles beyond) was the friend of the cause of Don PEDRO and But Constitution of Portugal.
But the deceptive cheat which bas been practised upon the packet Lord Blayney, is not the only evidence we have be fore us of the real nature and character of the glorious expedition against the King of Portugal. The Police reports contain the following:-
"Thanes Police-office.-Yesterday upwards of 40 sailors, who for summonses against a gentleman named Phillips, residing in Leadenhall-strect, an agent to the expedition now fittink out at Brest,
against Don Miguel, for wages due to them under the following cir
"The spokesman of the party stated, that in the beginning of las week they were enkaped by Mr. Phillips, as able seamen, to nuvigute
the ships jitting out by Don P'edro, and on the faith of this engagement they provided themselves with proper clothing for the voyage. On Wednesday last a sailing-boat, hired for the purpose. conveyed them ired by ayents in they found four other smacks filled with seamen, Portugal. They remained in the smack, off Northfleet, near Gravesend, until that morning, when a steam vessel made its appearance at
an early hour, and took on bourd nearly 200 men, and started for
Brest. Shortly atterwards, Mr. Brest. Shortly atterwards, Mr. Phillips informed them that Don
Pedro had already sufficient inen, and their serviccs would not be
wanting; and that the eteamer had taken as many on board as it could conveniently carry. On hearing this, they demanded something for their loss of time since they had been hired; but Mr.
Phillips told them he had no funds at his disposal, and referred Phillips told them he had no funds at his disposal, and referred them
to publican named King, residing in St. Mary Axe, who had also eeen engaging men for the Portuguese expedition; but that indi-
idual had gone to Rrest in the steamer, and it was uncertain when nagistrates would grant them a summons akainst Plillips, to she the cuuse why he refused to pay them six days' wages, the time they had been detained on board the smack in the rive
aplicants certainly deserved to be paid for their loss atship, and the applicants certainly deserved to be puid for their loss of timee, but he
regretted it was out of his power to interfere, or to grant them a sum mons under the statute for the work and labour done, as upon thei own showing they had done no work, but had merely waited in the river expecting to be called upon to accompany Don Pedro expectition.
They might bring an action hkainst Phillips for a beacho of contract, Gniminon hiun or some rem
Gildhall Court of Requesth
The applicants thanked the worthy magistrate for his advice, and The advice was, no doubt, extremely amiable, and if these ellows had been hired to ship or unship coals, or any othe cargoes, the worthy Magistrate would have been particularly have sent every fellow who came before him to the first conrenient jail, there to abide the course of law, which they hat servand all, violated, by enlisting in a foresg serve ally England possesses.
If honour, loyalty, and decency have lost their effect upon Englishmen, and the men of Britain are content, for the expect at least that self-love and self-preservation will suffciently open their eyes to the fatsehood and baseness of those to whom they are to be sold, and that if English blood mnatural rehellion against his own brother, the vile wretches who are content to sell it, will have at least the prudence to
observe what has already happened. and understand that the partisans of the Pretender are just as destitute of money as of truth, that their pretences and their promises are which they have been bought, the deluded hirelings will also discover that the wages of their infamy are not forthcoming and published of the real state of Portugal, and the popuarity of her lawful King-let them judge, if they are capa are by the frmuess with which Don Miguel retains his seat upon a throne assailed by all the revolutionary bloodhounds
of Europe and South America as it is, and the fact-the glaring staring fact, that Don Peineo, who proposes to bless Portugal with freedom, has himself bcen tried as a libera Mmperor, with the very Constitution he intends to favou been deposed, degraded, and exiled by his grateful sub jects, who resolved, after nine years' endurance, to bear his tyranny no longer, and shook off the weight of that blessed and wicked enough to want to inflict upou his brother's loyal subjects.
The following extract from the latest Jishon papers might be advantageously read by such of Don Penho's friends
and adherents as have had the adrantage of sufficient educaion to enable them to accomphish its pernsal:
ersonses the people of Upper and Lower Beira, Tras-os-A1onthes, Minhown and battalions which are goink to be employed in the defence of the
kingitom akainut whoever shall dare to attack it, all ready to fikht for
Senhor Don Miguel I. our lekitimate Sovereign, obsed and loved Senhor Don Aigue o. our lepitimate Soverelgn. obryed and loved
hy the whole nation, which has preserved from the horrors of re-
volution, as he has maintained the Portuguese laws and the Ruyal
dignity.
We are informed, that as the torrents rush from the mountains to of the ocean and the points assizned them.
"A decree of His Majesty orders some further measures for accele-
rating and increasing the receipt of the Royal Treasury. torious under the present circumstances that it is absolutely neces-
sary that there should be funds ready for the indispensable disburse-ments."-Lislon Guzette, to Dec. 3 .
Since writing the above, we see Lorl Aberdifen has got some sort of explanation on the subject ont of Lord Grey,
with which his Lordship said he was satisfied-we are not.

## THE PRESS.

The Morning Herald of Tuesday has the following:-
"A revolution broke out at Madrid ou December 6, during a re-
iew, where the troops were ordered to march to the frontiers of view, where the troops were ordered to march to the frontiers of
Portugal. A conspiracy having been discovered a few days before amongst several militia regiments, they were, in consequence, dis-
banded-the Marquis of SAMBnANo has been shot-King FERDNAND
has been made a prisoner in his onn palace, and is not expected to has been made a prisoner in his own palace, and ionotedpected to
survive another day, having been previoull poisoned. The pa-
laces of the ministers have been destroyed-the fury of the populace laces of the mords the King, his ministers, and the clergy-the con-
is directed toward
vents have been pillaged, and the priests driven from the capital. vents have been pil aged, and Guard have been entirely cut to pieces.
Two regiments of the Body Gue
The general cry is "Down with the Church and King!" and Long

The following day. On our inlormant leaving Midrid, it was reporte,
that the King was dead; but if not, he has ceased to govern Spain."
Here is a positive statement, just as if the whole affair had happened opposite the end of Catherine-street, in the Strand, as if the gentleman who published the account, had actually put his head out of window and seen it all.
put his head out of window and seen it all. because MADRID, like LisBon, is at this moment one of the few cities where faction is at rest, and where we firmly believe
genuine loyalty exists;-and if it did not, we should wonder genuine loyalty exists; -and if it did not, we should wonder. conflicts in which it has been engaged, and of which Spain agriculture, are thriving, and everything seems to cheer and encourage a country more favoured by nature perhops than any other in Europe. However, the details were all so circumstantial, and the account so positive, th
it must be so, and only wondered the more
The next day, the Herald publishes a confession of the ntter falsehood of the report; and we think it only just, having said so much, to give that confession entire, because to advise" upon such points, and who, it should seem, had left the office for the west end of the town long before the event occurred. The Herald says:-
"We hasten to retract a paragraph which appeared in the Morning
Herald of yeaterday, purportins to be an expressed communication Heratd of yesterday, purporting to be an expressed communication
from Madrid, and affecting to dotail some pretended occurrences
such as the death of the King and the success of a recent revolutionary movement in that city. The whole, we have now reason to believe,
was an impudent and deliberate fraud, very plausibly and artfully contrived, and, we regret to say, but too eunceessfully practised augainst
us. It will be seen, from the date of the insertion of the spurious
paragraph, that it was tendered just at the moment when the bustle parapraph, that it was tendered just at the moment when the bustle
of going to press might be supposed to rellax the ordinary vigilance
of the printer, and when it was known that those whose province it of going to press mikht be supposed to relax the ordinary vigilance
of the printer, and when it was known that those whose province it
properly it onadvise upon euch matwers had ceased their laboure for
the night. A simple relation of the circumstances under which the followink letter was brought will. perhaps, be the best excuse for the
inadvertency thronkh which it found its way to publication. About five o'clock yeaterday morning the printer wan informed that a mes.
senger who bad just arrived by expresf rom Dover was the bearer of
important intelligence from Madrid, which he had been renuested by senger who had just arrived by express from Dover was the bearer of
important intelligence from Madrid. which he had been renuested by
our regular corregpondent at Paris to deliver at this office. This our rekular correepondent at Paris to deliver at this office. This
pretended messen*er had all the appearance of having come off a
journey ; he was coated to the chin, and successfully assumed the air journey; he was coated to the chin. and successfully assumed the air
of impatience and importance of a man who had something of areat consequence to compunicate He is described as being of gentleman-
like preepence and kood address. Ie was a foreikner, but spoke
English with fluency. As a voucher for his resprctability he placed English with fluency. As a voucher for his respectability he placed
bis card in the printer, hands, and again asauring him that he was
well known to our Parisian correspondent, he left the following letter
which which, upn the faith of the aspearances and facts which we have
whove stated found its way unfo tunately into our columns:"Dover, Monday, 9 o'clock evening,
" Courier by express from Madid. Won Carlos da Silva's compliments to the Editor, and informs
him that, acording to a promise which he has kiven to a gentleman
in Paris, a correspondent. of the Morning Herald, to acguint them
that that he is the bearer of the important news that a revolution hat
broken out in Madrid on the fhe December. during a review, where
the troops were ordered to math broken ont in Madrid on the 6th December. during a revicw, where
the tronops were ordered to march to the frontiers of Portugal; a
conpiricy having bendiscovered a few days before amonkst several






6th: Left Paris five o'clock Sunday evening, 1lth Dec.

## "(Superscribed) Don Carlos da Silva. "TV the Editor of the Morning I Ierald. "6th Dec. I 

"Goes by post to Brighton. Changes horses Hanover square.'
Don Carlos Da Silva is evidently the nom de guerre
of Mr. Charles Wood, whoever he is, who writes word in pencil, that after just shaking Tallefynand by the leg,
and giving him the news, he is going off full speed himself to and giving him the nows. he is going off full speed himself to
knock up the King of England. The postscript should, we think, have opened the eyes even of the printer, although
it were five o'clock in the morning, if Don CAR Los da Silva it were fiveo'clock in the morning, if Don Carlos da Silva
had not been in the habit of furnishing occasional intelligence for the IVerald before-we think perhaps that the Don
times writes the private correspondence from Lisbon. times writes the private correspondence from Lisbon.
If it be not so, the imposition is a shameful one, and meant to affect the funds, the most audacious and successful that has been tried since that, in which the Right Hon. the
Earl of Dundonald was concerned, and which cost his Lordship the Order of the Bath, his rank as Captain, and his spurs as a Knight. In the present
caused in the City is not worth noticing.

The subjoined are from the Standard of Friday:
We find the following in the Parisian correspondence of the Times of this morning:-
si At the risk in losing the post, I have delayed closing my letter
until the result of the ballot should be announced from the chair.
The number of D.puties, who have voted, amounts to 336 ; of these until the result of the ballot should be announced from the chair.
The number of Joputies, who have voted, amounts to 336 ; of these
there are 255 white balls, and 81 black."
This division which the correapondent of the Times sent at "
 THE LEEDS MERCURY AND TIIE STANDARD.




of this note.-I remain, your faithful servant. $"$ GEORGE STRICKLAND.'
Upon this the Intelligencer very properly addresses its challenge
to the Stundard:-
" The Intellikencer is coupled with the 'pure fiction' of publishing "The Intelligencer is coupled with the 'pure fiction' of publishing
a speech never made' for' an electioneering purpose." Our ana epeech - never made' for 'an electioneering purpose, Our an-
swer is plain and conclusive. The speech did not originate in the
hitelligencer. We copied it from the Standard; and we dare assert swer is plain and conclusive. The the Standard; and we dare assert
hitelligencer. We copied it from the .
that the editor of that able journal is quite ready to vindicate his
own character. Personally, we can know nothing; we therefore call that character. Personally, we can know nothing; we therefore call
own
upon the Standard to defend himself, for to him the accuation of
pious fraud' applies. We Wre quite sure that Mr. Mencury will
receive ample satisfaction,", and
receive ample satisfaction
We have no difficulty
ments, whether made by the Ansercury or others, which ching stateto us "fiction," "fi aud," or "forgery," are utterly false. We
are prepared to prove, are prepared to prove, under the most solemn sanctions, that the
speech on the Factory Bill, which we ascribed to Mr. Sander, is as
faithful a report of what fell from the Honourable and eloquent faithful a report of what' fell from the Honourable and eloquent
Grntleman as any report of a Parliamentary speech can be. The substance can be sworn to-as to the words, no reporter can go so
far ta to promise that they can be attested with equal certainty.
We can easity believe that We can easity believe that Mr. STrickLaND did not hear this speech,
because, from all the enquiries we have been able to make upon the
subject, we do not believe that be was in the House duing the whole because, fro
subject, we
evening.

We really are quite ashamed ot not fulfilling sundry promises which we have made of giving reviews of books, and notices of plays, and notices of what is called society in general-but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any or the picture galleries, or exhibitions generally, can fix or or the picture galleries, or exhibitions generally, can fix or of a Radical Ministry, whose whole career has been marked by blanders and defects, and whose only prop in office has been, and continues to be, the bug-bear question of Reform which has paralyzed trade, ruined manufactures, and filled the minds of the respectable portion of the people, who enjoy and encourage the labours of professional men, with thoughts and alarms not likely
Some of the Annuals-which are, for the most part, the prominent works recently put before the public-are beauti-
ful. "Heatr's Picturesque Annual" unrivalled; the illustrations Annual" seems to us to be able; a periodical work, called "Views in India, by Capt Elliott," gradually increases in splendour-fine as we have considered the previous engravings, we think that of "Ruins in the neighbourhood of the Tajh at Agra," in the present
number, exceeds them all. The fair authoress of the ": Impravisatrice," L. E. L., has published-one can scarcely call it a novel-but a work in three volumes, called "R Ro-
mance and Reality," which is full of genius and fancy-some of her portraits entitle her to the character of a literary Lawnence. Mr. Roby has also given the public two ex-
tremely elegant and well-written volumes on the Traditions ofmely elegant and well-written volumes on the Traditions
of Lancashire, which do him very great credit; and a trans Iation has been printed of a book of Travels, by Prince Puckler Muskaw, which is quite worth reading

But what are all these to divert the mind from the state of ruin to which the Government has brought the country,-
to the degradation in which she is plunged? Yet, some of to the degradation in which she is plunged? Yet, some of
the Thentres fill-The Olympic, we are told, is crowded, and gaiety and mirth rule the night; the Adelphi is thronged,Victorine, overflows the house, although more than half a Vitorine, overflows the house, although more than half a
hundred nights have witnessed the performance; it surpasses, what we thought perfection, we mean her acting
in the Wreck Ashore, which was played upwards of $1(0)$ rights during last season. Who upon earth would engage an elephant to carry lamp-lighters about a stage, dressed in
turbans and trousers, when a "weak woman," so talented and fuscinating, can " draw'" houses six nights in the week without being fatigued.
Drury-lane has its beasts of prey,-Covent-Garden its xcellent performances and exquisite muse all of which may be enjoyed to perfection at the latter house) the "run""
is for the minor Theatres, even of Finshury and Whitechapel. is for the minor Theatres, even of Finshury and Whitechapel.
There is no accounting for this feeling, except that the prices There is no accounting for this feeling, except that the prices
of admission are lower; this difference has made theontsides of stage coaches fastionable to men, even fashionable themselves; and a casnal observer of the road will see a tipped and tufted dandy, wrapped up in a seedy cloak in a pouring
wet day, swearing that he prefers the roof or the box to the wet day, swearing that he prefers the roof or the box to the
"filthy inside," merely becanse he saves half the fare by travelling on the top, even allowing himself sixpence extra for the bestial enjoyment of that forrign filthiness which
every barber's apprentice can successfully emulate-smoking

The Pantomimes are now coming-at which we rejoicewe like to see the respectable and renerable Mr. Simpinss,
who plays Pantaloon with a long nose and broad buttons, kicked about the stage by the amiable Mr. Tominiss, who acts Clown,-we like, at Christmas, to find the worthy father
of a family sufficiently gay in these days to wear a blue wig of a famity sumcient y gay in these days to wear a blue wig
and white trowsers spotted with red wafers, and a pink tail and white trowsers spotted with red wafers, and a pink tail
curved at the end with a carroty nob; -and then the dear spangled petticoat-and the lovely Miss Baggs, as a fairy, with gauze wings, and little red arms, and little red shoes, and a yoice like a penny-trumpet, singing as she gives Harreen beard, and we love the grunts of the bassoon, and green beard, -and we love the grunts of the bassoon, and
the fizzle of the tar-and-turpentine lightning, and the bumps and thumps, and rumbles and tumbles, of all the parties shop to Elysium, with pillars of clouns like apple-dumplings.
and wreaths of llowers like anything else; and six old and wreaths of fowers like anything else; and six old
ladies all of a row on one side the stage, dressed with curls and wings, with short petticoats trimmed with silver; and six elderly gentlemen on the other side of the stage oured legs, with pink ribbands tied round their shint slecves to look like Zephyrs. - Oh! how we long for Monday night. We know nothing of what the Pantomimes are to be, but if we might have written one, would not we
have had "GAFFER GREY," or "Ilad and no Head", for the subject? -it would have been capital; but then the Licenser : - "A aye, there's the rub," - and the rub, out, too; and very proper it is that it should be so, for even if, cence and no licenser, we reply-aye, if you please; but there is a licenser, and that licenser is snorn to do his duty-so,-not another word-
We shall, next Sunday, if we live, wish our numerous
weaders a merry Christmas, for the twelfth time-so that, in
fact, Christmas-day to them, will be this Twelftr-day to uss
Parliament will have adjourned, and we will discuss no bills $\Rightarrow$ public ones, we mean-during the holiday week, unless they be play-bills. We will endeavour not to think of Lord
GREY, and, above all, not to dream of Lord DURHAM; we GREY, and, above all, not to dream of Lord Durtane week
will cry, Pax with all parties, and have at least one week free from plagues and politics; and, as we have just said wish all our worthy friends, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Am
and Bloomsbury, the best compliments of the season. TO JOHN BULL.
United Service Club, Pall Mall, Dec. 16, 1831.
Sir-A most false and calumnious letter having appeared in the
Morning C'hronicle of Wednesday the 14th instant, anonymousi Morning Chroniele of Wednesday the 14th instant, anonymously
signed "Mres," and dated from the United Service Club, Pall Mall,--in which the honour and character of my brother, Lieut General Darling, is most foully and slanderously attacked :-
The undersigned, Lieut. Colonel Darling, waited last evening on
the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, accompanied by his Solicitor, Mr. Forbes, and Lieut.-Colonel Woodroff, and required him te produce the original of the letter, demanding, at the same time, the author's name and address. This was, in the first instance, positively refuaed by $M r$. Black, who declared himself ready to take the
responsibility, and abide by the consequences. He appeared to responsibility, and abide by the consequences. He appeared to rely
on the official absence of Lieut.-General Darling from this country as securing himself and his dastardly correspondent from the country, quences of this literary assassination; and that one or the conse might spit forth their venom, and poison the public punity, prejudging (as "Muses" asserts) grave and most serious punity, prejudging (as "Miles" asserts) grave and most serious:
charges pending, and assuming that simple accusation amounted to proof; well knowing that the traduced could not, from a distance of half the slobe-immediately contradict their base and most wicked slander.-Such conduct carries with it its own comment-I shall make none. But I think it right to apprise the public, that my brother is expected to arrive in this country some time in May next, ready to meet any and every charge that has been, or can be made against him, either officially or individually; and will then deal with the authors of this scandalous and audacious letter in such manner as his frienda may advise, and his injured honour and calumniated character demand. It is gratifying to me to have received such docuinents, by a late arrival, as satisfies my friends that he will be able triumphantly to prove that his honour and character are equally pure pend its opinion, and not, by prejudging the case, do irreparable pend its opinion, and not, by prejudging the case,
injury to an honourable and persecuted individual.
I simply add-Audi ulteram partem.-I am, Sir, your obedient, PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 14th December, 1831.
My dear Bull,-There is an Italian proverb which say,, "That an cagle does not feed upon flies," which, if translated, a la Revolu-
tion, means that liberalism is not content with sous. The French revolution has been most expensive to France on the score of principle, of peace, of civil war, of destruction of property, and of the
annihilation of those bonds of good fellowship which bind man to man-but the revolution has also fed on the vitals of French existence, and has, like the eagle, demanded something more than hard What do you think the revolution has cost to France in good upwards of twelve hundred millions of francs ! which you know, i you divide by $2 \tilde{y}$, will pive you the sum of forty-eight millions of
pounds sterling!! Thus more than one year of the ordinary expounds sterling!! Thus more than one year of the ordinary ex-
penditure of France will have been thrown away for the purpose of making and supporting a revolution of which, at this moment, every one is heartily sick. In this calculation 1 have not. of course, comprised the sums lost by merchants, tradesmen, and others, in conse-
quence of the falling off of trade and commerce, but I have confined quself to the mere expenditure of the state and the departments in maintaining the throne of the barricades and the external peace of the kingdom. Nor have I included the cost of clothing five hundred thousand National Guards, which, if taken at ten pounds each, will give another five millions sterling. This expenditure was not nehas been indispensable for a Citizen King and a mob constitution. Thus, you perceive, that the Italian proverb) is true-"Aquila non Th
The French, who are by no means a rich or a generous people, but least close in their expenditure, are now very properly looking to the pounds, shillings, and pence side of their revolution, and are drawing up a sort of debtor and creditor account between a new
order of things and the country, and are somewhat astonished to order of things and the country, and are somewhat astonished to
find that for the twenty-four millions of pounds sterling they have spent, they have obtained nothing for the past, a debt for the present and a jail and bankruptcy for the future. One of my ingenious Royalist friends has just shewn me the debtor and creditor account of France with the revolution, which he has prepared; and as some
of your readers are mercantile men, I have felt no hesitation in supplying you with a copy. Hinve the goodness to publish the figures
correctly, and make no mistake in the addition. The balance due to France it is no use drawing, for since the revolution is bankrupt. and will remain so until the canuille are once more sovereign, and
then they will take care to rob the bank aud plunder the palace.
the account is as follows -
the revolution of july, 1830, in account with france.


#### Abstract

   Received of France a bona-fide Clinmber of Peers-a Chamber of Deputles, hanf Royalnat and half Liberal, which the Revolution consents to value at the sum of



To a New Charter, including the various anditional Articleg,
and the breakng of the same, toperthe with the Oath of the
King the whole lot, including parchments and seals, rather

wards-rather cheap at
To the death or not lesa than one e thousand troublesome citizens,
by death at the Revolution, and since by emeutes-valued at
ly death at the Revorch citizen, or
five hundref francs each Press, with was found
The suparessinn of the Liberty of the Press, whlch was found
incompatibe with the Revolution of July
To the abolition of Sunday, which was found to be extremely an:

murdered, and which abolition ought to be charged at not les:
than the eum of
To the impoaitlon onditional taẍes, which have serred to try the
patience and pockets of France- actually cheap at

in millon.

10 millitons
20 mallions.
 Thus, you perceive, my dear BuLL, that after charging somewhat
dearly for king, barricades, queens, dukes, princes, and princesses, bastard peers, mobs, rebellions, pillage, blasphemy, \&c. \&c. the revolution owes to France a sum of money which it will never be
able to pay, unless, indeed, we get back to the good old times of able to pay, unless, indeed, we get back to the good old times of assignats, when a man paid in those glorious periods of credit and confideuce the small sum of ten thousand francs in assignats for a
single brealfast. I hope that-such paper money is not likely again to single breakfast. In France, thousth the fear of it is so great that merchant after merchant, and manufacturer after manufacturer, are closing their establishments, and shutting up their ohops, and realzing their little property in hard silver and gold, determined on eating beef and potatoes in the provinces until the return of a legitimate Goverument of order and peace. I confess that I think these brave gens will wait a few months before they witness the change they so much desire; but, in the mean time, it is quite as well that they should retire from trade and hoard up their wealth.
In the debtor and creditor account, with which I have supplied you, of the revolution, on account with France, my royalist friend
has alluded to some of the striking events of the past weelh-particularly to the determination of the Chamber of Deputies, to abolish the observance of the Christian Sabbath and the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. But there is another event which has taken place during the last few days, which I cannot consent to include in to supply you. I mean the decision of the Chamber of Deputies, to supply you. I mean the decision of the Chamber of Deputies, any order of any cross, or any easle, or of any dynasty he may preler, and may call himself duke, marquis, count, or baron, as to him may seem best. In order, as much as possible, to degrade the kingly may seem best. In order, as much as possible, to make dukes, \&cc. as usual, but those created by the Citizen King are to be just as good and no more than those created by Tom, the tinker, in favour of his son Ned, or his daughter Mary. This is equality with a vengeance! And I expect, in the course of a few months, to write to my hairdresser, who is a thorough out and out Liberal, some such a note the following, when I want my hair dressed or my beard shaved:
"Citizen Hogs requests the Duke of Brien, Grand Chancellor the Order of Perruquiers to have the goodness to call on the Citizen his day, at 12 o'clock, to cut his hair
And to this note I expect I shall receive the following reply:-
" The Duke ol Brien, Grand Chancellor of the order of Perruquie "The Duke ol Brien, Grand Chancellor of the order of Perruquiers, has the honour to inform Citizen Hoge that, in consequence of the
Marquis of Delanne (the valet of Citizen Hogs) having previously Marquis of Delanne (the valet of Citizen Hogi) having previously engaged the Duke's attendance on him at the same
Thus poor Citizen Hocti will have to cut his own hair and shave his own beard, himself, whilst the Duke of Brien lathers and scrubs away at the beard of his most faithful servant "the Marquis of Dearne."
To be grave-the progress of democratic principles in France ought to supply a solemn warning to the British Parlianent and the British public. Two jears ago the French Liberals pretended that they onls he departments-and a little extension of the elective franchise, and with which they were to have been quite content. When we
told these scoundrels that they wanted a revolution, they cantingly and told these scoundrels that they wanted a revolution, they cantingly and
cunningly replied, like the Whigs in these days, "Oh no, we want reform to avert revolution, and not to produce it." We then told
them that we were not deceived as to their ohjects by their assurthem that we were not deceived as to their ohjects by their assur-
ances; and that their names werr, in themselves, sullicient kuaranances; and that their names werr, in themselves, sunk, royalty, and Monarchical institutions. Then they went to the Tuileries and tried to persuade Chanles X. that they loved the Throne, and were its
best friends, lut his Ma.sesty graciously condescended to order them out of his presence, without doing as he oukht to have done, sent out of his prerence, without doing as he ought to have done, sent
them all for trial, hy the Police Correctionelle, as notorious swindlere, and men who lived upon the weakness and credulity of others. So it is with the Whigs in these days; they assure the King of
Great Britain that tley nierely wish for a lityle Reform, interest of the Crown than of their own, and really for the aake of avoiding that collision which might otherwise take place between the Monareh and the people. Let them now be listened to, and let
their demand now be complied with, and I will stake my head for the their demand now be complied with, and I will stake my head for the
correctness of my declaration, that in less than eikhteen months they correctness of iny declaration, that in less than eighteen months they
will be the first toattack the royal prerokatives. Under the pretence of beautifying the superstructure, thes design to undermine the build leave ; and when their arrangements shall all be completed, they will lea
him.
But I must now not forget my list of facts, as I am desirous that the readers of , John Bull should know what France is doing after the triumph of the nob.
Fact 1. - The Court of Assizes at Calvados, and the Judges of Loers eonment and a fine of $3(x)$ ) francs, for having regretted the good old times when workinen were employed and the poor man had bread to eat.
2.-The workmen at Lyons have refused to disarm; and sas, that unless the pric's they demand shall be paid to them by the masters
from the Joth inst. that on the l6th, or later, they will make another rebellion. What allmirable security for property, and what great encouragement, does this fact offer to commercial enterprizes. examine the new Peerage Law, is unable to of Peers appointed to the measure. as the votes are equal on both sides; and, actually, at power of the after nearly eighteen months of revolution, the third
forsate is not constituted. This is the natural result of 4.-The Studmate and hereditary institutions.
brought up for trial, at the Military-school at Saumur have lately been entered into an agreat at the Assizes of the Maine et Loire, for having rather into an agreement to proclaim Henry V. King of France, thought the decisit to a Republic. I am happy to add, that the Jury 5.-At Bastia, in Corsica, there very wise one, and acquitted them. this has been followed by threats, firing, and so forth. When will 6. - At Marseilles, the Royalists have been arder?
Perriol by a seat

Perriol by a set of blood-thirsty mults, in wharles X." This attack was followed by drank the toast mults, in which persons were wounded by sabres and knives. We
never heard of the never heard of these things under the Restoration.
7.-At Bar le Duc
7.-At Bar le Duc the weavers have demanded a general Tariff to instead of arresting the ringlealeaders for tor theirs, and insolenc poor Prefect,
that the mastergued
received by the shall be subject to pay the same prices as those







 Slapkeereres
commerce.
10. The workmen at Rouen are in a state of extreme agitation, o defend them against an anticipated insurrection. Faubour Monday night last. a disturbance took place in the Faubnurk St Artoine, Paris, in consequence of the master paper-
stainers having been obliged, owing to the bad state of trade stainers having been obliged, owing to the bad state of trade, to
ower the wages of the workmen. As usual, the National Guards were called out, and for the moment order was restored; but the
masters are without workmen, and the workmen without employnasters are
ment.
12.-Yesterday M. Viennet and M. Mauguin, two co-conspirators, darink the Revolution, but now two deadly opponents, and both
fivals for power and office, went out to the Bois de Bouloge, to rivals for power and office, went out to the Bois, de Boulogne, to
fight a duel for their respective political opinions: These opinions
were expressed in the Chent
 world, and whilst the speculators at the Bourse are delishting
themselves with the trash of annppraching European peace, each
family, family, house, shop, and establishment, in France, is the seat of
disorder, bankruptcy, misery and ruin. Beware then of Revolutions.
And w
And with this caution I conclude, assuring you that I am, as ever,
P. H.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,-I am quite sure you will agree with me, as to the extreme impropriety of those addresses, which are now so
repeatedly made to the Bench of Bishops. The odium they repeatedly made to the Bench of Bishops. The odium they
have incurred, and the outrages that have been carried on agave incurred, and the outrages that have been carried on
against them, particularly against the Bishop of BRISTOL palpably arose from the speech of Lord GREY, on the first reading of the Revolutionary Reform Bill; and, as the same language about them was adopted, on the first day of to

## proceedings.

Infinitely, indeed, it is to be lamented, that the Bishops hat tho little upon themselves. It may not be desirable hat they should enter into al political matters, or that they should shew any decidedly party spirit, upon the
ordinary measures of Government. But, upon such occasious as those, on which they were spoken to, in such an indecorous, unconstitutional, and unmanly style, by the King's Prime Minister, and by a very young Lord, surely have remonstrated against all such expressions about them Some one of the Bisliops ought, in my opinion, to have told the King's Prime Minister, and the very young Lord, that the Bishops were as much Lords of Parliament as any other Peers whatever ; that, as such, they were bound to oppose any measure that they conscientiously felt would violate the Constitution in Church and State; that it would be most base and disgraceful for them to lend themselves blindly to he support of any Administration whatever, and that whilst they were well assured of the integrity of their political conduct, no theeatenings-no intimidations-no personal
insults-should deter them from the fulfilment of their duty. That-

##  <br> Non civium ardor prava jubentiam, Non Vultus inst:ntis Tyranni, Mentequalit solida.

Surely, my good Sir, if any declarations of this sor had been made in the Honse of Lords, by one of the Bishops, on the occasions to which I have alluded, thei
vituation would have been better understood by the formers, and by their Coadjutors, the Radicals, and the King's Prime Minister, and a very young Lord, would be more cautions in their attempts to hold the Bishops up to
most unworthy contempt, and most iniquitons acts of violence.

Lord Gney mast be too old, and too wise a politician not to know, and acknowledge the necessity, and the it had been well if he had tau of hit his Seconder this; and had been well if he it taugh his seconder this most Prime Minister is rutlessly lendiug himself to measures that must dissolve that Union, and bring on the destraction of both; and his Seconder may, perhaps, have been led to doubt the necessity and benefit of such Union, from having perceived that the King's Prime Minister has not scrupled to place upon the Bench of Bishops, and in the Highest
Prebendal Preferment, such men as have notoriously promulgated the baneful tenets of Socinianism. It is to be hoped, however, that the very young Lord will learn that the doctrine of future Retribution, so essential for the support of all good Government, depends upon the reatruth and effectually set forth, and kept up, by the co-operation of the Church. as it is now established, in these dominions And, as to Reform of Parliament, how much wiser would Lord Grey have been, if he had given his first attention to such desirable measures, as might have improved the condition of the labouring classes, as to their wages, and as to the mode of their being paid-had confined his declarations about Reform, to the disfranchising every Borongh, in which corruption might be proved, and to the transferring its right of election to some town of large population. If, indeed, the new Bill of Reform is to be as efficient as the last, Lord Grey must be avare, that, whilst the Tories cannot support it, the Radicals will be totally dissatisfied with it ; and that, if it be not as efficient, be will give a final blow to all the little remaining principle of political principle that now exists, hy retaining his office. To the former Bill, I conscientiously attribute all the disturbances, and mischiefs that have taken place; and, as any other similar Bill, will, as I trust, be thrown out by a large majority of the Temporal Lords, increased, as it ought to be, by the Votes of all the Spiritual Lords of Pariament, with the exceptions of a Dotard, and an Unitarian, the same and still greater evils will arse. For such, the King's Prime Minister alone will be answerable, and let him, therefore, ere it be too late, become anare, of the Revolution, which, by introducing such other Bing infallibly bring upon this our onc
I am Your's,

CLLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.
 Thonr, B.D., to the Archdeaconry of Durbain, vacant by the re-
fiknation of the Rev. RIcHARD Pansser. The
game Gentlenam signation of the Rev. Rychand Passsin. The Rame Gentieman
hasa 1 ano been appointed Warden of he Nurthern University about

 Perpetual Curacy of St. Grebory, Norwich. Patrons, Dean and The Rev. Gopoge Jon Dupurs, M.A., late Fellow of King's
College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Hemingby, Lincolu. Patrons



 Cliediston, Sulfiolk. Patron, Robert
Cheato Hall The Rev. James Thomas Bexnet, M.A., of Baliol Colligge, to
the

 Rectoro of Aston-le-Wall, near Banbur
by the resignation of the Rev. T. T. RuByss. Patron, Dean and
Chapter of Exeter.
The Rev. Rererand Bryan, M.A., to the Rectory of Cheldon.
Patron, Hon. Newton Fellowes. Patron, Hon. Newton Fellowes. 0 ,

## E. The Reve Edward huohes, Rector or Hardwicke, Northants (patron, Rev,


 of Chaseriet Rev. FRANCIB ANNE SLEY, B.D., formerly Fel
MISCELANEOUS.
Tre Late Brsiop or Calcurta.- On Tuessay last, a very nume-
ous and distinguished Meeting of Members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was holden at their house in Lin Lin-

 bishop of Canterbury, the Bistiop of London passed an eloquent
pancyric on the late Dr. Turner, and lanented tbat the ereat expancgryic on the late Dr. Turner, and laanented that the great ex-
ention required by those who were sent out to preside over the
Anslo Anglo-Indian Church had caused the (leath of four Bishops in ten
yeare. His Lordahip concluded by moving a resolution to the effiect that the Meeting viewed with sentiments uf sincere regret the death
of the above-mentioned amiable prelate. Sir Robert Inglis, in moving a reaolution, observed that the various periods, transpiring
between the deaths of the four Bishops of India and the appointment and arrival out of their successors, amounted to six years out of the
ten, during which time the British residents in India had been deprived of the benefits of episcopal instruction. In pursuing his resoGovernment of this country to the spiritual wants of the natives of government of this country to the spiritual wants of the natives of
India; and instanced Holland and Portugal as being more alive to that innortant question than ourselves. He was of opinion that
there oupht to be, at least, one resident Archbishnp, tope ther with
three Bishops, in the extensive regions of British Thdia addresses from various individuals, thanks were given to his After ThibuTe of Esteem.-The Under Graduates of Queen's College, Cambridge, in order to testify the high regned and attachment they
entertain for Joshu King. M. A., Fellow and Tutor of that College,
have unanimously have unanimously subscribed a very considerable sum for that pur-
pose ; they have, accordinkly, had a handsome full lenkth yortrait of Painter to their Majestes, which, wid and Fellows, has since bern placed in the Hall of their College. A
correct and highly finished engraving from it has also been completed correct and highly finished engraving from it has also been completed
by Lupton. It is sid that these leantiful specimens of the arts have
not cont less than 500 guineas. This transaction, reflecting so much credit orr both parties, requires no conunent.
The Rev. Mr. Trprafr s letter to the Bishop of Salrsbuny, to
which we adverted in our last Number, has appeared in a Stamwhich we adverted in our last Number, has appeared in a Stam-
ford Paper. jut published, and contains bis various reasons for
resipning his living, and continuing no longer a Minister of the resikning his living,
Church of England.
EpIscorar
Episcopal Palace at Lantphey.-In former times, this building
was one of seven magnificent Palaces attached to was one of eeven magnificent Palaces attached to the See of ST.
D) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dinn. Its ruins are extensive, and indicate that it was, indeed }\end{aligned}$ worthy of being a principal residence of the first Ecclesiastical Esta-
Whishment in Wales. At this period there is no record extant to entighten the obscurity of its early thistory; even its lounder is
unknown. From its style of architecture, it is supposied to be the
 costly yrandleur of the other, either in point of size or decorations, hat it has eeen still a noble and extensive building, and is particulary remarkable for exhibiting that peculiar sort of open Gothic
parapet, observable in its more splendid form in the Palace at ST.
David's.


Gateshend
Scrappule (E).
laces sharing in the Election of Members with Shire Towns or Principal



Narberth, Fishouard, with Haverfirdwest.
Tenty, Wiston, own of hilford, with Pembroke
Knigbton, R Lasder, Ke erinleece, K nucklas,


##     Wo have received the Paris lapers of Thurday. The Bill for r


The funds in Paris on Thursday were raised to a very high pitch,
and then suddenly fell. Duth papers to the thell intant have been reecived, by which
we learn that, on Monday last, the Minister for Forecign Affairs




 sate the canala hat rivert
ments communicated hhould not be ininited.
 trates of Union-hial police office, ing, between one and dwo aclock, and robbed of notee, caah, and
copper, to a considerable amount. and Tyrwhitt, are about to proceced to A Arica, , at their own expense Bith ihe view or endityouring to penetrate to Funda from the Bay of


 square, and intended to retiun home a wealthy wanderer to his father, a small farmerin in Sndinian in the present monthi a deadrul of Capt. Pratt de Montmorency, where a party of police went went

 are nayy more bully woundel- allt the arms of the police were
 said to thave been bililcd.
We regrect to tetate that ther C have also been serious disturbances
 clothes out of a ditch in Horsemonker. Iane-fields ; they appeared to Le made tora man 5 feet II inchies in hei ight; andit it was supposed some porson had to ten nurdered who wore them. They lie at the stationThe Collowing is monis the olticial return received at the Coun






 appointed.







 House was left stiting.







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 orders forthwith to their respective bookseilers ; and in order te accommodate
those persons who already possess sonne of the works contained in this Collection it has heen deermined to issue tiem also in separate sets at the ame price.
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 NIAN BROLHERS RIAN BROTHERS, by Miss A. M. Porter, revised by the A nthor.
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 moat delightitu? work-jurcions in seiection, inteligent in arrangemen

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tored by RIGEE BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Pertuuers to tie Royal Favily,



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honse, granary, \&e. thkether with a large and productive garifen, immediately




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# JOHN <br>  <br> BULL. 

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

## Vol. XI.-No. 576. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, $1831 . \quad$ Price 7d.




The Dormant Peerage.-Mr. Burke, the able author of the wellKhe Dormant Peerace. Micer.
which is now in the of the Press). hasare just Baronetage ared an assential service to our annals by the completion of anther work of grent labour and
research, entitled "A Gieneral and Heralddic Dictionary of the Extinct, Dormant, and Suspended Peerages." History, it has heen
justly observed, takes but a transitory view of the great men who
jlustren tired from the scenes, whether of military adventure, or political contest, we hear no more of them nor of the families they founded.This defect was long since felt by lovers of historical research-a William Dugdale, powerfully attempted to remedy. After a labour of 30 years, he published his Baronage of England, which, though replete with deep and larned investikgion, since pursued the same track and committed the. same fauls. Mr
Burke alone merits the praise of having attained the desired object, by producing a popular work in the compass of a single volume.
The Malta Gazettes state that Licutenant Walker, of the $A l$ steamer, has surveyed the new volcanic island off Sicily; that it had diminished from $x$ mile and a quarter to little more than a quarter o
a mile in circumference; that the steam and bubbling waters conti a mile in circumference ; that the steam and bubbling waters conti-
nue, and that a new eruption is in consequence expected. Lieut.
Walker is of opinion that in a short time the island will entirely disappear, that it is daily crumbimg down, and toat the first gale will
wah it away. O2titis others, to the bill filed by Sir Luunley Skr Chington, Flower, Bart. and
be argued, when the Lord Chief Baron Ly ond to demurrer; and in the course of a highly Juminous judgment, $\rho x$ pressed himself favourably on the subject of sir Lumley's cese. W able marnitude.
Twelve out of the 13 poachers who formed the gang that last week shot the Duke oitted for trial at the next Berks Aesize, charked on hnve be en committrd for trial at the next Berks A Assize, charged on
the verdict of the Coroner's Jury with the "Willul Murder" of the
deceased. There will be no adjournment tor the holidays in the Vice-Chan-
cellor's Court. His Hunor intends sitting every day uutil the comneericement of term for the purnose of diaposing of bankrupt petition preve into operation. come into operation. Mrs. Gore, was produced at Irury -lane Theatre
A new Comedy by Mre
on Tursday, under the title of Lorrls amil Cumnons. It is not so




















## 


 public dancing, music, or other public entertainments of the like kind,
pursuant to the Act of Priliament of the 25th of Geo. I. cap. 36.
And we are further directed to give you notice, that if you continue either to act, represent or perform, or, as a manager, proprietor, or
otherwe cause others to act, repreaent, or perform, ior hire, gain,
or reward, any Interlude, Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, Farce, Play, or other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, at or contrary to the provisions of the said Act of Parliament of the loth of Geo. II. cap. 28 , we are directed by the Committee of Proprietors of
Drury-lane Theatre and the acting Proprietors of COvent-Garden penatties you may incur by reason of your infringement on the lastmentioned statute, as in the cause of the Tottenhim-street Theatre.
"Dated 19 th December, 1831 . "Dated 19th December, 1831 .
To the Proprietor, Lewsee, or
"To the Proprietor, Leessee,, or
Manager of Theatre."
LOWDHHAM, YARRK E. \& Co.,
63, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Mr. Bull, Holles-street, Cavendish-square :-1. The ow, a nove,
3 vols. "This is unquestionably a very extraordinary production." Athencoum. "A work of high and rare merit." Court Journul.,
Cameron, 3 vols. "Its dialozues and scenes very strongly remind us
of 'self-Cuntroul, and of "Marriage and Iheritance. There ase pictures of life in Scotland scarcely to be surpasaed,"," Spertator ." ${ }^{3}$ abounds with lively sketchesol society, and sparkling nnecdote." Lh
Belle Assemblee.-4. The Fulse Step, 3 vols. "A tale of deep interest powertuldescription, touching pathos, and inculcatesa usefullesson."
Metropolitan Mag.- ${ }^{\text {S. }}$ The King's Secret, by the author of "The
Lost Heir," 3 vols. Third Edition. "One of the very best of our Lost Heir,"' 3 voos. Third Edition. "One of the very best of our
historic fic ions." Literary $^{\text {Gazette. } 6 \text {. The Rober, by the author }}$ of "Cliartley the Fatalist,' 3 vols.
The costume of the new Bankruptcy Judges is to be the same as
that worn by the other Judges when sitting at Nisi Prius. Tuesday's Gazette annunceses His Majesty's Commision for the
trial of the Nottingham Rioters, to be held by certain Judges; but the time is not yet tnaned.
Then the a following of Captrains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.:-Captain Robert Lindsay, Alucyueen; and
Captain CCharles S Timins, Reliance, consigned to Bengal and China, The New Monthly Magazine for January, we understand, will con-
tain some eminent Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand, accompanied with a Portrait after the painting by Gerard, and among others the
following articles of interest:-The New Year-The Temper of the House of Lords-The Anti- Reformers; a Tale-Asmodeus in
Enyland-Percy Bysshe Shelly at Oxford-English Nutions of Morality-Italian humorous Poctry-The Univershat Education of account of the Spanish Armada, tranalated from the Journal pre-
served in the Archives of Simancas-and, The Monthly Conmentary on Men and Things.
The crew of the F week by the Coast Guard, St. Ives, have been convicted by the
magistrates of that borongh in the sum of lool. each, and for nonpayment conmitted to Bodmin Gaol.
William Barrett, the Post-ofice letter-sorter, and William Kayg his brother-in-law, charked with plundering money-letters to to
amount or upwardo of. 5,0001, underwent a final examination at Marl.
borough-street Police-ofice on Tuegday, and were fully commited for trial.
By a late order from the Admiralty, no Midshipmen are in future the names of those who may be ound deficient in this essential branch are to be reported to their Lordmips. Dreanful exilorron.-A dreadful exploaion took place in the
colliery of Messrs. Haliburton and Woodcock, at Kit Green, near Wikan. on Thursday se'nnight, with great sacrifice of human life, no
less than 28 persons having perished. As regards the cause of the accident, nothing can be said with certainty.
Eugene Aram, the individual chosen by Mr. Bulwer for the hero
of his new Romance, was a student who lived in the middle of the last century. He was deeply enkaged in the acquirement of the
Eastern languages, nnd in the formation of a Lexicon, when, imp was tempted to commit a robbery hnd murder, which, after an in-
terval ol fourtecn years, brought this unfortunate scholar, but guilty man, to an ignominious end. The details of his carrer. subsequent
to the perpetration of the crime, are of so extraordinary a nature as to lave induced the Novelist to weave them into a Romance. mechanics employed near the barracke at Burnley, in Lancashire, and a party of the sure
sons were very much injured.
Last week a boat was upsct upon the Clyde, by which melancholy A Anbouring man, named Webt, wan killed a few nights since in an
affray with a sang of poachers, who attucked the preterves of $W$. No winan, Eaparg of Thornbur, Park. The por ferlow has left a wife
and cight children. The two keepers narrowly escaped.- Bath Her. A remarkable case of sleep-walking occurred at Linlithgow a iew
days ako A young inan, dreaming that his mother had allen into
the canal basil, kot up in his sleep, opened his door, and walked the canal basilp kot up in his sleep, opened his doon, and wask in-
about half a nike to the basin, into which he plumed, and was
mediately awakened hy the cold water. He scrambled out with some Thes surey Thicatre hame. chanked hands; for the sum of three
thousand guineas Mr. C. Eiliston has transerred his interest to Mr. Oshaldeston, who lias long been the stake manaker. The interior
has undergone extensive repairs and enubellishments, and will red
©, pen to morrow evering with new
 poor boy about ten years of ake appeared before the makistrates on 8
smimmon, charkink him with wilfully whippink a horse (having a boy
named John Stults upon his back) into a coal pit. The ci cumstances. involved our of the most singular and providential escapes we erer
recollect. It appeared from the evidnce of Stubs
taking thr horse to pasture in the evening across a field near Bistond

 and he was taken out of the continued shouting nearly the whote other boy, on beink asked why
he did not make the sitnation of Stubbs known, replied that he "was
had atraid of being lanked." The defendant was ultimately disclater to
it being the otjiect of the planifif (the owner of the horse) rather
obtain compensation for his loss than to punish the boy, whose reprehensible conduct had occasioned it.
serious consequences mixht have resulted.

## Last week, as some work men were levelling some ground belongings, o C. B. Woollaston, Eisq., of Dorchester, they found four skeletong,

 in a state of hikh, preservation. Tlis discovery was made on the summ being undoubtedly thrown up by the Romans. In all probabi spottown,
they are the remains of some Anglo-Saxon soldiers, killed on the Thes in a skirmish, and buried, after being plundered of their armas anall diso
appeared to have been hastily thrown into a pit dug but a s,
tance below the surface, one of the bodies being coiled up, and the appeared to have been hastily thrown into a ping coiled up,
tance below the surface, one of the bodies being
others lying in different positions. No metal or other

IIIGII COURT OF JUSTICIARY, EdNiburah, DEc. 19.

 raised as containing the word "felonious," which it was contended
made the elharge amount to a felon, nad therefore his Lord hip could
 case was certined the the High Court of Justiciary. but the Public
Pnosecutor deserted that indictment and served his. Lordidhip with

another, in which the word "felonious" was omitted. He pleaded | another, |
| :---: |
| Not Gui |
| John | Jot Guilty

Joonn Olddam resides in Perthaliire, and had a shooting on the
round of Cochrake, through Mr. Baird, of Porneth. Went on the proth of Alusust to take posseesion, accompanied by tivo persons, he
hat a double-barrelled lowling-piece. Andrew Micliie pointed out
hat the boundary, and about onse-piechie. called out, "There are three


 very nuch surprised at this address. and, looking at the manners and
appearance of the man befrre me, I concluded that he mas, Irunk. I therefore merely said, "What is the name of your moor?", He eaid
it was Blackeraig., 1 answered, "This is not Blackeraig ; this is Mr.

 of Mar.", Lord Mar immediately added, "Do you know who I am?",
I was a good deal irritated at this, that he should suppose I should care more for him than Douglay, and I answered that I knew not. nor
cared who hee was. I hat never seen him before. I told him he was
off his own ground, and I was not. I said I was and that he was a liar and scoundrel. Am certain these words were, There was some repetition of these words; and he also said 1 hiad

 is well acquainted with the emor ; I should like to have the
limith or thie moor defined." Lord Mar would not histen to
limis, and said be would have no more about it. Lord Mar seemed Mine furious at the propowal to have the limits of the moor defined. six yards. When he let go the bridie, he said he would fire at us if
we did not leave the moor immediately, and began to wave alout the
 that it would have been more by accecident than intention. I told
Michie to take hold of the gun. and he did take hold of it for sonie time, but did not take it out or his hand. A short parley took place
betwen Lord Mar and his own men, who earnestly begged ollimm
not to fire









 the view of scaring the party away. $H$ His Lordtlip then pot a charncter for kindness, mildness, and humanity froin Mr. Mruce, of Kennett, and Major Jameson, who
Berved with his Mr. Cunninitor ham fien for Loraddrd Mased the Jury for the prosecution, and The Lord Justice Clerk paid it must be a painful consideration to
see at that bar a noljeman charked with the crime of assault. A sreat

 yat condd be no xcuse whatever for his discharging a loaded gun,
and if there was nothink more in the case than the admission of the prisoner in was deel laration that lie fired with a view of scaring theen
awas, it anounted to that degree of assault which the law declared to
be ilf The Jury after a few minutes consultation unanimously found the
assault proven.




 to keep the peace for five years, or to be confined for a farther period
of six mount

 of perions, the oljijetor the the theing to prevent crimes from being
conmited liy the hiklicest as well as the lowest in life. The sentence






 which gives asuurance of arriving at a very high rank in her pro-
fession.



 Ledger, Bouafield, Burra, and seven or eight others.

 descroyed by fire yester fay se'night. An attempt was made to
gacks of too te moveable property from the flames, consistiny of
 was deposited in the mill. but proved rruitless, and all tell a prey to
the devoring elemcnt. The fire is supposed to have been the act
of incendiaries broken out in one particular place in the inill, but seemed to have
been



 for the purpose, authorised the churchwarden to offer a revard ot
$2001:$ to his sevird others will be added. Paunceloot Farm is the Seven persons are, in custody, charred as the incendiaries who set
fire, last Sunday se'nnizht to

Literany Pnesexps. The followink very
works. pecul and interesting
 own Daughters, 3 vols. 2 sts. bund -2 . Practical Wisdom, or the
Councils of Eminent Men






 sighe Aberdeen Conservative Address contains upwards of 10,000
signo gignatures. In Kincardineshire we are happy to learn that a similar Address is in progress.
 grievous lodily hirm. At the earnest entreaty of the provecutrix
lhe Jury stononly recommented him to mercy, and it is expected the
sentence will be commuted to impise parties had kept company for three years, and an expressed wish of The prosecutrix to postpone their marriage eel to the rayh act.
The case of $\$$ mall
. Atwood still occult and bo
Biriningham. It itis expectect that the dincovopped at a coach office in
lead to the detection onf antents will lead to the detection Mf a pank of rexurrectionists in that town.
The Birmingham Union has kiven the new Bill
It its imprimatur.
It, says Mr. Altwood, better than the old one-so Ministers may Ever since the apprehended approach of the cholera, the Metropo-
fitan Police has been called upon to make a weekly report of each Parolial Boards of Health, are likely


 Pach sentenced to four months' imprisonment and hard labour in the
Housr of Correction Perhaps more prevericating gitatements were never produced from
the brain of man than the confresions of Holloway. At times there
 thoredaiwe
more olvious., Thus, it will b be recolling cted, he spoke of there bering
two Ann Kennetts whom Kennetss; for his sceomplice in kuilt had a child, by another man,
whom she called Ann Kenet, and this is the second Ann Kennett
whe L tters from Spain state that ail the prrsons concerned in the late incursion from Alpesiras, conniating of Torreios, and 57 others, have
been shot: the body of one of them, being an Englishman, was The Irish paperss state that every grave-yard in the north of Ireland at all with thin the range of steam boats, is beset nighty by a set or
savane and determined resurrectionists. A very extensive trade in


 rekular course of his duty, went to the demonstrator of anatomy, Mr Partridge, to inspect the bidy, and to rective his orders respecting
it. Mi. Partridke conceived that the appearances presented Wy the tid a recent death oy
 feswor of anatony, then arrived, and viewed the boty with Mr Pr Par
trixk and it was decided that the rewurrection-men thould be im
The tround of suspicion were the follow meddately arrented. The krounds of suspicion were the follow-
ink: The bord was fres, and seemed not to have been buriel-
nevertheless, it was possible that it night have been obtained after
 of common violence, as is the boy had ben killed by any ordinary
ccident; there was not that emaciation which attends death by slow disease; and there were no mark of the remedies, such as blecding
bisterinz, cuppink, or leeches, which are commonly ress.rted to in
blistering, cupping, or leeches, which are commonly resirted to in
acute disease. M. Mayo having sent orders that the police should
 and looked maxdin and stapid, and under the infuence of iquor. May, made not a single remark, expressed no surprise, and oftr red the indefatigable activity of Mr. Thomas.
Daing Outndiz. -Tuesdny morning, about ten o'clock, a young
 erved with a pennyweight of tine gold. Mrs. Carnegy was in the eat
of weiglin it, when the fellow threw a bandful of Scotch snuff in her eyes, and blinded her for the moment. He was about leaving the
shop with a bowl containing fine gold to the amountof 501. , when Mrs. Carnegie contrived to lay hind on his coat, and he was compeniled to
drop the bowl and its contents on the floor. Mrs. Canney continued, although unable to see the fellow, to keep hold of him, and attempted to make an alarm, but was prevented by the fillow, who held his
hand against her mouth until he had almost ". Burked, her. Some persons coming up, two of the vilain' saccomphices, whio had been
watching about the premises, rushed into the shop, aud succeded in resuing their companion and effecting their own escape. The police
 favourable terms the Sauces invented by Mr. Loprrati, many years
chief Cook to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. The whole are excellent; ; but those we would particulary "focomend no
family to be without are, that designated by him, family, to be without are, that designated by bim, for general pur
posee,", and the one bearing the name the Duke of Gloucester,











##  <br>  <br> 




 uturie paymeng.
 Persenis removing to unheallihy climates, or subject to bodily inarrmities, mas
insure.



 Meneral








THE present Christmas Vacation for Young Ladies and Gentle-



















${ }_{\text {make }}^{0}$








## JOHN BULL.

LONDON, December 25.
Their Majesties continue at Brighton-the King takes carriage drives, attended genetally by one of his daughters. Th
in public

## LAST ACT OF THE MINISTERS.

The attention of the public is requested to the following case:- His Grace the Duke of BUCCLEvGH, a few days
since, wrote to the Marquess of QUEENSBURY, who was in since, wrote to the Marquess of QUeEnsbury, who was in waiting at the Pavilion, to know if he could have an audience
of the King. The Duke was then in London, but informed of the King. The Duke was then in London, but informed immediately proceed to Brighton; the audience was granted, and his Grace went to Brighton.
The Duke of Bucclevgh was the bearer of the constitutional anti-Reform petition from the great Edinburgh meet-ing-the petition was most graciously received-and a Duke and his MAJEsTY, in which, we are informed, that the King was pleased to speak highly of the ability of some of the speeches delivered at the meeting-especially that of Professor Wilson.
The Duke having fulfilled the object of his risit, and presented this anti-Reform petition, dined with the King, as
the Court Circular tells us, and next day took his dethe Cour
In the next London Gazette, "published by Authnrity," namely, the Gazette of Tuesday last, December 20,1831 page $\mathbf{6} 693$-appeared the following official announceMENT, under the date "Whitehill, Dec. 20, $1831:$ "" Address to the King from
" The Inhabitants of Edinburgh and its vicinity-IN " Fayour of parl
"Presented at Brighton, on Friday the 16 th of December, " by his Grace the duke of Buccleuch, K.T. \&c."
Concluding that this falsehood could not have been deliberate, and that the official promulgation of a liE must have been accidental, we waited till the appearance of Fri-
day's Gazette for a correction of the clerical error-not a bit day's Gazette for a correction of the clerical crror-not a bit
of it-there appears no correction, and not only is the King of it-there appears no correction, and not only is the King
represented as having graciously received a Petition in favour of Reform, which was never presented, because never transmitted, but the Duke of Bucclevgh is libelled ": by authority," as having been the medium through which such a petition was transinitted to the Soverfign.
When the Ministers of a country use the official Gazette, military, and legal functionaries of the country, and for the military, and legal functionaries of the country, and for the gracious dispensation of His Majestr's honours and favours,
as the channel for political misrepresentations and groundas the chanuel for political misrepresentations and groundthey must find the game they are playing desperate indeed.
The very great length to which our review of the affair of the Prince de Bounion extends, prevents onr devoting the space which we had proposed, for the analysis of the Reform Debate-this we regret the less, since really and truly, and without any of the exaggeration in which it is admitted violent partizanship may occasionally lead men, we see and are conscious of an indifference on the subject, which is
conseruent upon the re-action which has taken place in the public mind.
The people see, even if Ministers were sincere in their adherence to this Niw Bill, (after having abandoned the Old one, by which they had sworn to stand or fall,) that it would be productive of no advantage commensurate with the evils of destroying the Constitution, for the purpose of trying to make up another. Common sense has, as we were quite
sure it would, come to the aid of the country, and the effect sure it would, come to the aid of the country, and the effect
produced upon the popular mind, by the adoption on the produced upon the popular mind, by the adoption on the
part of the Ministry of cvery suggestion which they had previously characterized as factions and litigious, has been that of placing the Govermment in a light in which they never
wished or expected to be placed, and of proving to the nation wished or expected to be placed, and of proving to the nation
that althongh the Whigs may officially and ministerially possess a majority in the Howse of Commons, it is to the Tories alone that they are to look for the prudence and knowledge by which the miseliefs dependent upon ministerthe sperch of Sir Robert Peem, spleudid as
The speceh of Sir Robert Peki, splendid as it was, and
mortal as was its power orer the glib impertinence and mortal as was its power over the glib impertinence and
"s sweltering venom" of the Momber for damaged Calne, had, for us, more interest in those parts which referred to other
days, than ia those which merely tonched the top:es of the days, than ia those which merely tonethed the toptes of the
time. The vindication of Sir Ronser from all unworthy Views or motives, in the alteration of his publice conduct on
the Popery Guestion, was complete, and fully justifies a the Iopery Question, was eomplete, and filly justifies a
course of proceeding which will be duly appeciated ly every
man wha does not belong to a Ministry who have no respect
 like the persecutor of the minfortumate Prince whose case
ocempes so much of this day's paper, never cease their
alternation of threats and conciliations until he has-if not alternation of threats and conciliations until he has-if not
like the In:he of Bocreon-made his own will-at least,
done theirs.

 through, chararements volated, ? mad comforts destroyed. by so beprofamed by a delate and a division on the day of rest
whelt if heral, which we beliere they ave, are at least most The distebod state of iremad, fom answering ghestion about which the vinisters wanted to shirk?--No. The ex

## pectation of an explosion at Manchester, which the patriotic Cabinet anticipated ?-No. The affairs of Spain and Portu- <br>  and the was such a sight-the Chanceilor of the Exchequer,

 beasts, without premiums, and about a hundred and fifty graziers, sat down to congratulate each other, and give cups and money to others for combining to load the useful ani-mals which God has given us, and which are rendered numals which God has given us, and which are rendered nutritious and serviceable to man by the food which, with
equal bounteousness, the same gracious Power has been equal bounteousness, the same gracious Power has been
pleased to furnish for them, with fat six inches thick, usepleased to furnish for them, with fat six inches thick, use-
less in the first instance for any purpose but to weigh down the scales of radical butchers, and interesting only in the men in the tallow line-and upon their success in cramming these beasts-we mean the bullocks and sheep - not the tallow-chandlers- they meet and congratulate each other, and try the fattening system upon themselves, Royal Family, and the "Smithfield Club!" all lumped together. And it was for this exhibition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, his eloquence and bis three-year old muttons, that Parliament was as abruptly adjourned as it need lessly met.

## A VISION OF THE "CHOLERA.

" All that I gew returne upon my inem,

## A vision crossed me as I slept,-

'Twas a vision allied to pain;
And in my day-dreams it has kept
Possession of my heart and brain.
Possession of my heart an
It is a portion of my soul,-
And, if the soul may never die
That vision now is past controu
I was slumbering peacefully in bed, Alongside of my virtuous wife ;-
I had eaten for supper a herring red I had eaten for supper a herring
For the first time in my life. Oh ! would to Heav'n I had never known Ansolt-roe's taste that night, And perhape I had never undergone It took a form,-time cannot estrange The figure I then did view; A monkey in measles-a mastiff in mangeA scorbutic kangaroo-
'Twere like, -But no !-I Twere like,--But no !-I have never seen, The like to the form that sat between, My dexter and sinister ears.
It sat as quiet as Ocean's calm, That the wind hath not moved to atrife; Or-a Dutchman smoking his pipe. Or-a Dutchman smoking his pipe.
Oh! my atomach, it felt as tight as a drum And I fell in a cold collapse; And in horror I muttered, " The Cholera's come; And the Vision replied,-" Perhaps."
As I heard it spenk-I felt its tone In the cramp o'er my body steal;
And I felt it much colder than ever I'd known, Or I ever, I hope, shall feel. Or I ever, I hope, shall reel.
And its land to mine with chill grasp clungAnd I shrunk from its icicle press; And I hadn't the power to wag my tongue, To tell my unhappiness.
When, methought, to my aide our Doctor came; And my weeping relatives cried,
What's the matter with him, dear Doctor, name; "Tis the Cholera,' he replied. And then, methought, ny dear friends, of course,
Did toddle off; every one : Did toddle off, every one
And I silently prayed, as my last resource,
For the quich apmooach of Daus.
For the quick "pproach of Daus.
And thus I lay thro' the silent night,
In hopes that the morn would break
In hopes that the morn would break;
And I dreamily pictured the bliss of a bite When, meaktast and hot rump-steak When, methought, our Doctor said, "' That 'ere,
Poor fellow! you'l never lower Oh: my tree of hope seemed withered and bare, Oh! the torments of my soul to tell So power to words are given:
I slept-and felt all the panks of hell ;As I lay, with the cramp quite doubled up, My Juwy hallooed,-" I say, pert up,
Why, But, 'tis half-p

The Times of yesterday nutices a report, whel it says is that this is not the case, (and the only interest angbody takes in the fact is, as a proof of the decline of the Reform
nania.) the Times publishes an account of its sale in $180 \%$ to which it trimmphantly refers.-What odd things clever The state of Ireland is most trrific. The Lord Licute-
nant, it will be recollected, retumed hastily to Dublin from nant, it will be recollected, retumed hastily to Dublin from
a visit he was making to Sir Ricuand Levinge, on account a visit he was making to Sir Richard LeviNGE, on account
of an attack of tic dmemereer. The night of his retmrn forty additional men were placed on guard at the Pigen Honseprecantionary measures were taken at the Bank-and the
next day, the $20 t h$, the public deparments comsected with the army were in active preparation for military morements. This is quite right: for althongh Diblin is, at this moment,
perfectly quiet the Lord Licutenaiat feels compelled to make trangetionts for defence against the party by which his Lordship and his colleagues are kept in office. That party
leting them know, with the anthority of hard aat - masters that the instant they liesitate aboul going the fuil extent of
their revolutionary demands, that instant the
is to be thrown off and spurned with contempt. At present there is scarcely any Government in Ireland,
The administration of Irish affairs is a series of experiments.
-no real business is doing in the public offices-everything
like system is paralyzed hy the unnatural alliance between the Lord Lieutenant and the Agitators. Since O'Connemis
 first began.
Let it not be forgotten that the bells of the Popishi Chapels rang, sounding the tocsin for mustering the peasantrywhen Captain Gibson and his party were massacred for not delivering up a tythe-proctor to the fury of the mob.

We know that up to the $22 d$ arrangements were still in. progress to prevent surprise in Dublin; the information wehave received of the nature of the conspiracy in agitation we. are hindered from giving our readers, but detachments of troops are moving in all directions in Kilkenny, Carlow, and the adjacent counties.
What alarms the well disposed population is the fact that
there is no civil or military functionary near the there is no civil or military functionary near the Lord Liéntenant in whose ability they have confidence. In Mr. StanLey's absence Ireland appears to be governed by Lord
Cloncurry, the popish Bishop Doyle, and Mr. Biate but wher reach us from that ill-fated country during the week, he will reproach himself for being absent at such a dangerous crisis, when he knows as well us we do that there is nobody in authority in Dublin capable of meeting the difficulties which are impending.

We have to-day to call public attention to a crime soterrific, a murder so base and damnable, and a series of atrocities and degradations dependent upon that murder, 80 revolting to the feelings of human nature, that we could not, legally establis, trust ourselves beyond the exp the subject, to exhibit in its true colours a transears upon the sulated to makea fearful addition to the "Causes Celebres" of the French tribunals, and which seems to us even more terrific than the horrible case of FUALDEs, who was forced to sign drafts for money with a knife at his throat, with which knife, when the murderers had obtained their object, the trembling victim was deprived of his existence, and (as recorded in the proces). his life-blood streamed hot from his veins into a bucket, whence it was given as food to the swine.
We have just seen two miscreants perish ignominiously on
he scaftold for murder committed on innocence for the sake the scaffold for murder committed on innocence for the sake of gain. by selling the body of an unconscious, unoffending
boy. In the case to which we are about to allude a boy. In the case to which we are about to allude, a murder, precisely the same in character, has been achieved-the same principle has been resorted to; the same mode of destruction adopted. And when we recollect how much in importance the atrocity is encreased by the superior rank of " the parties implicated, it is not loo much to nay, that we us that we hare ever yet had to fulfil since the hour in which we established this paper.
Everybody knows of the cause in progress in the Tribunals of Paris to set aside the will of his late Royal Highness the
Prince de Bourbon; everybody knows the enormous sums Prince de Bourbon; everybody knows the enormons sums
which have been bequeathed to Madame la Baronne de. Which have been bequeathed to Madaine la Baronne de
Fevcheres, and to the Duc D'AUMale, the son of the Fitizen King of the FRENCB. All the civil part of these proceedings have been already published in the Times newspaper. To those we slall presently recur, becanse they
are indicative of conduct so extraordinary-so degrading, so unprincipled, so indecent, and so venal, that it is absolutely necessary to explain the facts in detail, to shew what a Patriot King! a Citizen-Monarch-a friend and father of his people-really is: but to this ne shall come presently; in the first instauce, let us look at the circum-. stances of the death of the amiable, excellent, noble-minded, illustrious Priuce of Conde, or, as he modestly called him-
self, the Duc de Bourbon. self, the Duc de Bourbon.
We must first premise for
We must first premise, for the information of those who
may yet be ignorant of the fact, that amongst the mos int may yet be ignorant of the fact, that amongst the most inti-
mate associates of IIis Royal Ilighness, there was oue indimate associates of IIis Royal Ilighness, there was one indi-
vidual, a Miss, or Mistress Sophia vidual, a Miss, or Mistress Sophia Da wes, of whom we
shall presume to say nothing at present, but that she found shall presume to say nothing at present, but that she found
some difliculty, notwithstanding the anxiety of the kindsome difliculty, motwithstanding the anxiety of the kindhearted Prince, in being receired at the Court of Lodss
XVIII.- that she became the wife of a Baron Fercheres, XVIII.- that she became the wife of a Baron Fevereres,
a Major of the Roval Guards, and under the sanction of lis a Major of the Royal Guards, and under the sanction of his
name, and the protection which a husband afforded her, she name, and the protection which a husband afforded her, she
was presented at the Tuileries. By the terms of her marriage setflement she was in pos-
session of 0 oon session of $7,(0) 0$ lives, and afterwards received 9,000 francs
a jear: for it appears that upon some circumstances cona year; for it appears that upon some circmastances con-
nected with the carly life of the Banoness, who had been pretty generally lonown in London as Sophy Dawes, a separation took pace between her and her hushand, after
which she was forbidden to appenr at the French Court. It may here be necessary to ohserve, that in the year 1055 the fortune of the Baroness de Feucheres was encreased
 Ne Boun Bos, while her income alone arising from the forrst
of Montmorency, derived from the same souce, raised her income to 100 , (0no franes.
Having premised thins much, and having stated that Having premised thas much, and haring stated
Madane la Baronne de Fecchenes occupicd a suite of apartments in the palace of the Duc de loounbos, who, at
the period of his deall was seventy-four years of age, we The period of his death was seventy-four years of age
shall as bricfly as possible detail the circomstances comed shall as bricfly as possible detail the circomstances comecte set
with that dreadful catastrophr, observing only, that we set down nothing that is not to be fomblin the evidener and
witnesses examiaed hefore the competent antoride, that we do nothing but present facts, upon which our readers The statement made upon the death of the Duc de Boernbon, was, that he committe!! suicide. When his valet wrom Oo call inim, on the morning of the 2 gth of August, the apon Which, the valet de chambre in waiting, and M. Bowise, the surgeon, who was in daily attendance, haremes. whe, having in rain called upon the Prince, suggested that the and the body of the lifuless Prince presented itself to riew, rod of one of the window- outains. This was evidently a
The nisht before tie death of the Prince, he receired and
eritertained a party. He had been, for some days, much affected by the events of the three days, and continued dejected
until he was assured of the safe arrival of King CHARLEs the Tenth at the place of his destination; he then recovered his spirits, and, on the evening of the 26th of August, played whist with more than usual energy and interest, and having lost eleven fish was preparing to pay, when Madame de Sir !" He did not resist her advice, he attended his guests to the anti-chamber door, and gave the invitation for the next day by bidding them adieu " till to-morrow."
At twelve o'clock on that night his Royal Highness went to bed ; his surgeon, M. Bonnie, who constantly attended him to dress some wounds in his leg, caused by blisters which he thad used for the gout, quitted him, and his valet in waitof things. The Prince's habit was, always, himself to put out two candles which burned, during his undressing, on the chimney-piece: and one candle was left burning in a flat candlestick, placed within the fender in the fire-place
The Prince had some other peculiarities, which it is necesnary here most particularly to attend to. In hunting, many yajured himself so seriously that he could never raise his left hand so high as his head, and if ever he liad occasion to touch his head, he brought his head down to the level of his hand; his right hand had been disabled by a severe sabre-wound,
which had destroyed the use of two or three of his fingers, so that he never could raise his hands together, and never could tie a knot in a rope or line; and as it was proved, that although he was able to make a knot in his handkerchief,
which was his custom when he desired to remind himself of any engagement for the following day, he was incapable of making a knot for service, insomuch that he was always
compelled to require assistance in tying his shoe-strings, and was so helpless in his hands that he could not play and was so helpless in his hands that he could not play
billiards, and found very great difficulty in shooting, of which he was remarkably fond.
His legs were so infirm that when he went up stairs he
was obliged to hold by the rail of the balusters with his most was obliged to hold by the rail of the balusters with his most
serviceable liand, and lean upon a cane with the other, going only step by step, either in ascending or descending, and not only step by step, either in
from one step to the other.
His Royal Highness slept in an alcove in his bed-room, and his particular order was, and indeed he would not have gone bed should touch the wall at the end of the alcove. Another habit he had was that of sleeping always on his left side, and on the left side of the bed, close to the edge of it. His slippers were always placed under the chair in which his wounds sat upon the side of the bed, and then lifted his feet into the bed, but never put on the slippers in moving from the chai to the bedside.
His habit was to put his keys and money on the chimney-piece-he had two watches, one of which, from the facility of opening it, he himself wound up, and placed also on the chimney-piece-the other wateh, on account of a difficulty
in opening it, the valet in waiting wound up in the morning. These were the peculiarities, with one or two others, which we pass over as not material, of the bed-chamber © the Due de Bourbon. As we have stated, he goes to bed as usual on the night of the 26 th of August, and in the morn ing answers not the call of his valet-the door of his coom broken open, and he is fomid-t
to one of the curtain-rods-dlead.
On the chimney-piece the two candles had been put out as usual, by the Prince, haring, from their length, burnt about three witnesses, was in the morning placed according to his Royal Ilighness"s commands, as close to the wall as the ser
vants cond put it withont injuring the mahogany, was a foo vants could put it without injuring the mahogany, was a foot
and a half from it-the bed, which had been evidently remade by somebody not in the habit of making it, was pressed down as if by a hand, in the middle, and the left side, upon
which the Prince always slept, was not even rufled- the Which the Prince always slept, was not even ruffled-the
slippers, which he never used were placed at the bed-side,
and the with hat hat and the watch that he never wound up, was wound up as
well as the other well as the other one, which he always did wind up: and
the bottom of the flat candlestick in which the night-
candle was candle was placed, was rery much sprinkled with wax, as if it had been moved about the room.
So much for the apartment-now for the body. The
body was found attached hy two handkerchiefs, one alove
the the nther, to the rod of the window-curtain-the first hatadkerchief, which was round the Prince's neck, was loose, and
held np the jaw, and served as a son t of chin-cloth (mentomirire) -it went twice romnd the chin, was fied in a bow
behind the head, just at the bottom of the scull, to anothe of the curtain, so that the nape of the neok was visible
The handkerehief which was passed round the princes nec was so hoose that if man's hand was easily passed bewe
it at the back- the knot by which the upper handkerchief wa
fastened to the curtuin wo untie, and as for that which was a mosed diffecult knot to tie or The cornice-rod, at the point where the knot was tied, wa
six feet fonr or five inchess from the floor; it is, therefore
 togeth
high
high as his head. A <br> \section*{} <br> \section*{}

Dras hand mader the sole of the foot and roont
death, Daned himself to be, on the day after the Prince, with the
chiefs,
the Prince te devesnay deposes, that from the wound
Baron S'e had received he cond! not te any knots to hold.
Inghness a heruded depose, that he has heard his Royal
hishs toft hand.
Sut, beyond all these coneurrent circums
the countenance was - The head had smak a
tongue did not protrude from the mouth, which was half were hanging down-the hands were not closed, and the thumbs lay lightly upon the fingers.
To shew that these are not the appearances after hanging, we have not only the evidence of all the French surgeons who were examined, but the common experience of every man Tho has seen the corpse of a person who has been hanged. would have exhibited if the Prince had been hanged alive the tongue would have protruded from the mouth; which would have been entirely open; the eyes would have been open, and starting from their sockets; the face would have been black, and the tongue itself swollen. Not one of these distinctive marks presented themselves; but other marks did present themseives, which furnished fresh proofs that the Prince did not destroy himself:-The fronts of both legs exhibited two long and recent excoriations,- that on the right leg was very slight, and tinted with blood, about six inches in length and about two in width, in its midde part ; scratches, irregular in form, but about two inches wide, along the inside of the leg, more than half way down the bone.

Now of these excoriations, M. Bonnie. the surgeon wh was no appearance whatever on the night before the Prince's death. and in this deposition he is corroborated by the valets de chambre who were in the room when he performed the operation. In his deposition M. Bonnie roes on to say, that if these excoriations had been made after death, their appear ance would have been totally different
We cannot give the clear exposition of the fact that these wounds could not have arisen from the struggles of the Prince, on account of its length, but the testimony of M. Gendrin will amply satisfy anybody upon whose mind a doubt remains of the real fate of the unhappy Prince, und, in combination with others, proves to demonstration that the Prince wa
M. Dubois explains two modes by which this assassina tion might have been effected; and the reader is requested to pay particular attention to the description, which cannot fail to call to his recollection the circumstances of atrocity by which the wretches who have so recently expiated their crimes in London, obtained their mercenary objects.
M. Dubois supposes that two murderers gain access to the bed-room in which their victim is sleeping-they smother him-and, to effect that object two modes present themselves in one-one of the murderers throws a pillow over the face of the sufferer, and places himself upon it, the accompice at the saine instant places himself upon the body, and holds down the limbs, by this means asphyxia, or more properly suffocation, (asphyxia, meaning, literally, absence of pulse, would be rapidy produced, and if any hurt or impossible but that the marks of struggling would be found on the outsides of the legs.
on the outsides of the legs.
The victim once dead, or deprived of consciousness, is then to be removed for the purpose of being hanged, so that if death, in the first instance, was not complete, the Thic murlerers theu would tie, a neckcloth round the neck The mo loosely as to so loosely as to permit one of them to pass his hand betwecn place of suspeusion.
In doing this no injury need, or indeed well could be done to the body; but if the hand by which the neekcloth was to be grasped, was volently introduced into the loop, it would, from the weight of the body to be moved, make a wound on the neck. Such a wound did appear on the neck
of the Prince, which could have no reference to the supposed act of sticide, for it appeared on a part of the neck below the mark occasioned by the suspension
This description of Burking, odions, horrid, and detestable as the crime is when committed by ignorant, when connected in the mind with persous moving in the sation which the murderers of the Duc de Bourbon may e supposed to fill.
The other mode by which the death of the Prince might have been effected, is precisely on the same principle, with
his difference only, that the suffocation in that case might his difference only, that the suffocation in that case might have been produced by tying a neckeloth romond his neek,
and passing it under the bolster-the rest of the bloody proand passing it under the bolster-the rest of the bloody pro-
cess would have been the same as in the other. In opposition to all these facts, one only is offered,
hut that, if it could be supported, would of itself secure the refutation of all the others-the only door by which any person could enter the bed-room, or leave it, was bolle:t on he inside, the windows and the shutters were fastened inside, and there was no appearance of any danage done to any of
the favteninss, so as to permit the ingress or egress of
strangers.
It appears that it was sometimes the custom of the Prince It appears that it was sometimes
to bolt his door-there were several doors opening into the bed-room, but they were ahays kept locked,
were on the inside but the one door by which hoyal
wighes cutered his room, he sometimes bolted, but not Highness entered his room, he sometupearly in the morn-
ahays, and nerer when he was to get up
intr for shooting. This door. like the others, was boted on inf or shootng.
the inside, and when the alam was given, the pannel of the
door was broken to give admission to the persons present. This is indeed a staggering circumstance-but it will lose
some of its efect, when we read the following question put (Q.-Do you think it possible to draw the bolt of a door Q.-Do you himk beng on the ontside of the room?
into the staple, yon be Jotsvine has tried it many times at his maner b! means of a ecry namber says, that M. De
Lacomre, another of the ralrts, Tonvilus, who was one of the Aids-de-camp, had
DAsochs, that he had found a stay-lace upon the back swom, but Manocry does not recollect the circumstance but it is clearly prored that the main-indeed the only evi-
dince-in farour of the story of the suicide, is worth nothing, dence-in larour of the which the bult might be re-drawn has
since the facility with when
It is, therefore, no longer a matter of doubt that the Prince was MURDERED-BURKED-by whom, we shall not presime to surmise: but, learing ond facts which are sworn to in he evidence on this extraordinary case.
vidence on this extramilinary case.

Duke should make a new will; she was anxious that he
should make the Duc d'A UMALe, one of the younger sons should make the Duc d'AuMale, one of the younger sons
of Charles Philippe. heir to his vast property as ral legatee, with certain exceptions. Upon this point she never ceased to importune the Duke.

In 1824 the Duke had made a will, bequeathing her Saint Leu, and the Wouds of Boissy; in the year 1827 she became anxious on the subject of a new.will, which should encrease
 that the Duke should the Duke of should leave a vast inheritance to the Son on good terms, with whom with whom he had never been on we should say, that she considered it principles and por best policy to engage the interests of the Orleans family in support of the will, which was to give her millions, by making its validity the source of unbounded wealth to one of the Princes of that House.
Be this as it may, the Baroness de Feucaeres was so intent upon her project, that having over and over again in to him on the 1st of May, 1829 , entreating him to a letter Prince D'Aumale his heir, and implores him to ": do it for Pris poor Sopula", as it will make But Sophia Dawes, the Baroness de FEDCHERES But SOPHIA DaWes, the Baroness de FeUcheres, does de Bourbon, writes to the Duke of Orleans, and encloses a copy of the letter which she had addressed to his illustrious uncle in behalf of his son. The Duke of Orleans answered her letter, enclosed her one for the Duke of Bourbon, and informed her that he was to set out the next day for Engand, but that he would call upon her before he went-upon Madame Sophy Dawes, the Baroness de Feucheresexcluded from court, and living with the Duc de Bourbon on the terms we have just described.
Now let us see the letter which the illustrious patriot, at present filling the throne of France, writes to the Duc de Bourbon:-
" Neuilly, May 2, 1829.-I cannot, Sir, resist the desire of declaring to you myself, how much I am touched by the step so honourable to her which Madame de Feucheres has taken, and of which she has thought proper to inform me. It would not, doubtless, become me, in a case where it depends on your will alone, whether so great will be so before you have made me acquainted with it; but I con will be so beived an duty and that I was bound by the but I conwhich flows in both our veins, to express to you how happy I should which fows in both our veins, to express to you how happy I shoula
be to see fresh bonds attach those who are already united in so many ways, and how proud 1 should be were one of my children destined to bear a name which is so precious to all our family, and with which so many glorious recollections are connected."
Here is the high-minded, liberal Prince-the noble, disinterested Citizen King, snatching with greediness the money and property which is to be conceded to him through the intercession of a concubine
To this letter the Prince
To this letter the Prince replied, having taken the resolution of throwing himself upon the generosity of the Duketelling him that it was heart-breaking to him to be teazed on flence.th Baroness de FEUCHEREs to induce her to fease her importunities touching that matter
To this appeal the Duc de Opueans answ
3 thus:
N Eulluv, August 20, 1829-I am greatly grieved, Monsieur, that the intention full of friendelip and kindness which you were pleased
to evince towards me in a conversation, the recoliection of which is so dear to me, should have become a ccause of distress and annoynce
to you. I am sincerely grateful for that of which you are pleased to to you. I am sincerely grateful for that of which you are pleased to
re-assure me in this respect in the letter which I have just received
from ynu, and yon liave every reason to reckon that in this, as in every may best prove, the sincerity of my attachment and a affection for you
personally. I should regret extremely that your kind intentions personally. I should regret extremely that your kind intentions
towards iny children should be the cause of any embarrassment io you, whatever may have been their nature; and I should ahove all
be anxious to remove every thing which might tend to renew your be anxious to remnove every thing which might tend to renew your
too well founded griefs, or to wound ieelings already as much lacerated. I shall proceed immediately to Madame de Fiveneats, to
comply with your wish in conmunicating with her, and yon may rest
ussured in showing to

 cause of fresh uneasiness to you, or of disturbing your domestic
quiet. Your Jetter, Monsicur, imphses on me the duty of requiring of her to wait for that which your hourt anul your uffections shall dic-
tute, in respect or those who are of the same blood with yoursch, and
I shall exccute this duty to the full extent; too happy, if you shall perceive in it a fresh proof of the sentiments 1 entertain towards you, and of my entire confidence in those you have evinced towards, me,
and of the lively and sincere affection I have ever held for your," Still "harping upon Sorny Da wes"-conceive the patriot King of the French, being "sensible-grateful He and his SopHY DAWEs, for the efforts she had made to secure hima

We are prevented by want of space from concluding today the important facts connected with the murder-we may ony observe, that the Prince expressed to M. DE SURVAL
his appreheusion that if he once consentel to matie the will his life would no longer be safe-that having made the will, ralet, should sleep at his bed-room door-that Manovis represented it wonld have an odd appearance, as hecomete
(the protege of Mad. de Frechenes) was the valet in aiting, but that he might sleep there; and that the Prince Prince was most anxious, after the three slorious days, to quit France-that he had provided funds for the purpose, of
which he desired Mad. de Fevchieres might knownothing which he desired Nad. de
that he frequently expressed his anxicty to get to Chan
illy, where his valet de chambre did sleep close to him-and hhat affer a sharp discussion on the morning of the $\because 6 \mathrm{ch}$ of in the secret of his intention to quit France and the thraldom in which he lived; that his message to Choulot was to
beg to see him early in the moming of the 27 th-the object of lis message was not doubtful-but in THE NIGHT OF THE OSTH HE WAS MURDERED!
We shall next week give some extraordinary evidelice, To-day we take our leave of the sulject, only observing agaile,
that her Majesry the (Bueen of the French, and Mademoiselle ADELADE, her amiable daughter, have considered it their duty to make their acknowledgments to Sofny Dawns, the Baroness de Feucheres, for having gotso much money for
保 receive sixpence. This is quite natural, considering the part which the patriot Kixg of the French had previously acted with this woman, who expected, by purchasing the friendship of the LIBERAL ORLEANS family, to enjoy, undis-
$\mathbf{9 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ francs.
The Castle and Domain of Boissy, aid of St. Len. The Castle and Domain of Boissy, and all their dependen-cies.-The Fovest of Montmorency, and all its dependencies: The Domain of Morfontaine.
The Pavilion which she occ
The Pavilion which she occupied in the Palace Bourbon, firniture belonging to the apartments, carriages, \&c. \&c.-
an the charges, expences, \&c. of the will to be defrayed out An the charges, expence

The horror and mystery in which the whole affair is inoblved; first attract attention and make the blood run coldhant after that, the meanness, the degradation, which exhibit duemselves in the conduct of the survivors, demand especial the favour and affection of our Ministers, and a prospect bas
the farliculy as the favour and af an alliance between the Princess ADELAide, opened of an alliance between the Princess ADELAIDE,
obliged humble servant of SOPHY DAwEs) and the or of our future Sovereign, a consummation which, in cannot consider "devoutly to be wished;" althongh the atendance of the King of BELGIUM in state at high mass ight lead one to suppose that His Majesty was in training ther with his son, we think it will turn out, are under their friend Sophy DA wes, to a Roman Catholic Priest,
then alled Briant, whose zeal and activity in the cause, although perhaps differentiy directed, appear to

We only ask, putting all the criminality out of the case, oney as much as any gentleman could, would submit to marsue the course udopted by the King of the French, his rife, and family, to secure even a sum which should place God-No.

THE following plain and chear statement of the case, as metween the Farmer and the Clergyman, is quite worthy or
yeading and circulation-it professes to be written by a Teading and circulation-it professes to "I was lately at a County Meeting, which a good many farmers
atiended. The meeting was held for the purpose of talking about
Whnt was brst to be done to relieve agricultural distress. All of then What was brst to be done to relieve agricultural distress. All of thein
complained bo the burthens that broke their bicks. Amonst other
tminse, they spid that tithes were a great weight on them. Now, I'm
a farmer myself; but not much of a speaker; so I did'nt want to

 it is so: At least, I know I gain by tithes myself. Now, it isn t be-
eape Ilike payins more rent tway than Ineed, that I Want to shew
tinhes to be no loss to the farmer; but because I think every body
should have fair play; and I'm sure a great deal more is said about athe manner in which the parson gets his tithes than need be said,
and the worst is made of it. I think I can shew that tithes don't
infore the farmpr-as thus, -when a man take a fater mogre the farmer-as thus,- when a man takes a farm, he agrees to
pay his landlord so much rent, and the parson so much tithe ; if the
mizn make a bad bargain, why, more fool he; but people don'tusually mon make a bad bargain, why, more fool har; but people don't 'usually
make bad bargains; and when a man takes arm, he calculates how
mash corn, \&c. he can raise; how much siock he can rear, and what







## 



 sellers, that is to esi more corn wanted than there is to be solid.


 $\substack{\text { mo fill } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { anff }}$







 Which is a great deal more than my landlord will do with my rent
snd he kives ns something in relurn for tithes; for he has a grea
deal of duty to perform in the parish, and a good many sick to visit deal of duty to perform in the parish, and a kood many sick to visit
tis daukhters louk to the parish school, and are ready to do any little service we may want, so that I think it main u
sons, when, after all, I don't think they deserve PARISAN CORRESPONDENCE.
Dear Bule,-The shortest day in the year, when the longest would 218 l . ot be long enough to recount the events and facts of the past week. Thanks to M. Casmirr Perifn, we are alive on the ehortest day, in jable that he will be able to make head against these public and pri-
pate plunderers for six months longer, and therefore by the longest pate plunderers for six malate in this country upon having a new government, day we may calculate in this country upon having a new government,
and perhaps a new revolution. Whether, however, I write on the
 can reasonably
reasonable age
In order that I may not omit to put you in possession of the leading events of the prat week, I propose to deriate to-day from my usual
plan, and to give the news, facts, and opinions, from this day week; plan, and to give the news, facts, and opinions, from this
when I last wrote, to the hour at which I am now writing when I last wrote, to the hour at which I am now writing.
Thurspay, Dec. 15.-The Chamber of Deputies has received a report of the Committee charged with the examination of the propobition of M. Portalis for the abolition of the celebration of the anniversury of the 21st of January. The Reporter recommended the
adoption of the law, and this amounts to the same as passing it.-Only note the importance of this circumstance. You will recollect that the great boast of the last revolution was, tbat it was so unlike the revo-
lution of 1793 ; and yet, one of the early measures of this last revolution has been to to stigmatize the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI. with a national and legislative condemnation. Thus the patriots of 1830 have adopted the patriots of 1793, and the murder of Lours XVI. is not to be longer held in national abhorrence. But how leeble are the fforts of men, when they are directed agaiust the sense and the celings of a people. M. Ponct may succed in prevensing the losing of the Exchange and of fom the remembrance of every honest Frenchman the aniversary from the remembrance of every honest Frenchman the anniversary will be offered up to heaven for its forgiveness of France, and fur its blessing on the descendants of St. Lours.
A bill for facilitating divorce, and rendering less sacred and binding be marriage contract, has been passed by an immense majority of the Radical Deputies. Seventy respectable men were only found who the unprincipled of all classes a short and cheap method fordispensing with the marriage vow. Is not this the progress of democracy? Is not this even an attack on the basis of social life
Algiers is to be made a colony, and the commander in chief and other officers are named.-A man has been arrested, charged with having criminal intentions against the life of Lovis Philippe.Generale Romarino and Lanfermann have arrived from Poland at the Hotel Bergere. They have come to make distarbances, and they will probably saceed.-From Cassel we have received the in telligence that the Prince Co. Kegent, exasperated by the continued the royal box at the thearre, which had always been used by the Electress, to be closed against her, and allotted her another ver an address to the prince on inhebitants of Cassel immediately sent On the same evening the Electrcss made her appearance at the heatre, and was received with applause. The Co-Regent then ordered palace. The populace forced the cordon and a contest ensued, which many persons were wounded. The inhabitants have since ignitied to the Prince that he must either change his conduct or his residence. This is very sad. It is allowed to the mob to quarrel about pre-eminence, but princes and gentlemen should certainly se now be most happy to marry her uncle Don Mrguel, and that negothem. There is an old saying which is applicable to this case, an
which, though somewhat vulgar, I shall therefore cite: "You may play with the mouse till you lose its tail."-The Spanish Goverument the cause of Don Miguel; but a corps of observation has been sent o the frontiers of Portugal, anounting to 22,000 good fighting, honest
Spaniards. - The French papers do more than hint that Don PEDn and Donna blanis are to do the liberals out of a constitution. know not how this may be, bortugal.
Friday, Dec. 16.-Bad news from the departments--the peopl had things for commerce and manufactures. At the Theatre des Varieles a held plece has bern brought out with a scene in it ex of Police, who bought guns very cheap in England, and aold them in
France to the Government, very dear. The Minister of Publi Works hate Government, very dear. The Mut last night th populace threatened to destroy the theatre if the piece was not per-
formed; so the Government order was unattended to, and the popuace prevailed. Surely no one can pretend, with a thousand such
facts before him, that we have a Governnent in France. New prosecutiona against the press have bren commenced, and others broukht to trial to-day. The more prosecutions are persisted in, the more
insolent is the press, and the Minister is playing a game which he in ure to lose. A rumour is afloat that the Emperor of Russia will not consent to the treaty for sitablishing the kingdom of confirned, King Leopoln will sonn be back at Claremont, and the King of Holland at Brussels. Prince Leopoln ha
done very right to keep his pension, but very wrong to accept the crown. As he was a good husband to Princess Chaslotte, let adopt thr cause of the canaille against the
Satuiday, Dec. 17.-The funds have been falling. A proposition e invested with the rights of French citizend, has been rejected And it begins to be suspected that, afterall, we are not to have a general disarming. This we have told all parties, my dear BuLL, for some they might disturb the peace of Europe when they pleased, and then not in this way that foreign Governments are to be treated. The peace of Europe has been practically disturbed by the French revol
tion, and it is too much to expect that foreign Governments shall have confidence in France, simply because the Minister for the time being is a worthy and respectable man, belonging to an unworthy and dis-
reputable party. Casimir Perien has lad health, is averse to office, and is often tempted to resign. One of these days, in a moment of
irritation, he will do so, and from that hour the monarchy in France, which is at best only a Republican Monarchy, will be lost. How then, tirely dependent for its stability, even for the time being, on the life
of one man, and that man having bad health? When M. Cassmir Perifr shall go out of office, the war party will come into power, and that party will immediately involve Europe in convulsion. It there-
fore is an idle dream to think of a general disarming. Pozzo Borgos has been to Lovis Philipre to tell the Citizen King that the
Emperor Nicholas will not permit the King of Holland to pelled to accept the treaty provisionally signed in London. It is said, that when the Ambassador made this communication to Louis Philippe, the poor inan was seized with violent spasms, which lasted timely arrival of M. Perien, who sugkested the idea of acquiescing in part in the claims of the King of HoLland, and if that would not
do, in marrying one of Lous P'PHLIrpe'sdaughters to King Leoroco, and thus making Belgium a sort of French province. The Emperor
of Ressia, in coming to this decision, has partly atoned for his severe
and uncepected treatment of the Poles ; but how disgraceful is it to
the British Government taxt the King of Hollodex has been abliged not to look to his old ally England, but to Russia, for support anid
protection. The Chamber of Peers has voted, at one sitting, three protection. The Chamber of Peers has'voted, at one sitting, three
hundred and forty millions of franca, for the prabable expences of the next three months. Thus, before the budgets of 1830 and of 1831 hayes been even proposed or discussed, these revolutionary Ministers have been forced to apply for three months in advance for 1832 . If, during the reign of Chanles $X$. such a proposal had been made, even the
Royalists would have opposed it, and the Liberals would have beconie Royalists would have opposed it, and the Liberals would have becone
frantic with rage; but now, "after this most just revolution," the Rrantic with rage; but now, "after this most just revolution," the
King of the Barricades and his democratical Government, obtain votes King of the Barricades and hisdemocratical Government, obtain votes
of the public money for nearly two years on account. Bad news has arrived from Neufchatel, and the mercy shewn to Bounguns by the Royal Commissary is repaid by preparations for a new insurrection. When was it otherwise with Liberals? Bad news from the masters and the canaille are at daggers drawn. The Editor of the Gazette de Langueduc has been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for a clever article in his paper, whilst M. Bascans, publisher of the Tribune, has been acquitted, though he attacked the authority of Louis Prilippe and his rizht to the throie. The news from Italy is there is great insubordination in his atates. The Frot yield, and ment fears lest the Italion States should throw themselves into hands of Austria who would eagerly embrace the opportunits extending her Italian dominions.
Sunday, Dec. 18th.-The Quotidienne is seized at the post office, The English authorities, embarked on the night of the 30th ult., with between 50 and 60 of his followers; being chased by a Spanish cruizer, he was forced to make the land, and endeavoured to raise the people in his favour, but on the 5th inst. he was surrounded by the troops on. It is stated that all the rebels have since been shot. I would rather that they should have been tried in a legal form, and then
sentenced for execution; but it would matter very little as to the result, for a rebel taken in open rebellion must be convicted. In the
Chamber of Deputies lavt night M. Canmir Perier made a long Lyons; but as he endeavoured to throw all the blamie on CharLes $\mathbf{X}$. no one believed him, and the speech produed little effect. If,
instead of adopting this course he had said, "Gentlemen, we haye made a foolish revolution, and have all deep cause for regretting it,
and we are all now just suffering for our folly, and suffer we must nntil there is a radical change in the basis of the French Govern.
neut," every one of sense would have approved his confession, and foolish revolution." M. Euesbe SALvERTE announced that on Monday he should put some questions to the Minister as to the affairs of
Lyons, and hid interior and exterior policy. This announcement was received with great applause by the extreme party, and with
considerable dissatinfaction by the centres. An insurrection has An interesting trial is going on between the heirs of the late Duke An interesting trial is going on between the heirs of the late Duke
of Bourbon and the fanily of the present Citizen King, in which
the validity of the will which leaves the property to a son of Lours Phe validity of the will which jeaves the property to a son of tosted, and even a charge has been made of assassina-
tion. The cause is a very grave one, and interests deeply the throne tion. The cause is a very grave one, and interestk deeply the throne
of the barricades. A journal which has published some severe re-
marks on the conduct ou Louis PHILIrpe and his family in this transmarks on the conduct of Lovis Philirpe and his family in this trans-
action, bas been seized, as have been also two other journals, for
repeating them. Various mobs, or what are called deputations, have proceeded to the Hotel of Romanino and Lasgenmans, and if the two
latter are to be believed, the Polish affairs are very far from being Monday, Dec. 19.-Mobs in the atreets-the municipal guards are
forced to eabre the lads of the Law and Medicine Schools, who are disturbing the capital with processions to Romarino and Langer-
mans. When these mobs took place in the time of Charles X. the gens d'armes did then what the municipal kuards are obliged to to
now Then the present Ministers called it oppression-now they
call lit putting In force wise and necessary laws. I cannot nuderstand
nyself the distinction between the riors of frmer nysell the distinction between the riots of former times and the riots
now, except that in former times the Ministers were the offendery
and now they are the offended. The students of the schools have assembled together in great numbers-thes pretend that their object
is peaceable and legal, but it docs not require a Solon to undersand Gerrmann, they might send a deputation in a hackney-coach, who
could kiss and be kissed with inuch more ease than fifteen hundred young upstarts. The object is dleorder, and the object is accom-
plished, or the soldiers are obliged to sabre these obetinate young
scoundrels, who will not move without first receiving a cut on their hats or their elouldiers. This is a specimen of the peace and
security offered by the French revolution. Thie funds have fallen.
Crade is worse and worse. New shops are she Trade cris worse appears to be be hew hand.
ind a
The Chamber of Deputiet it quarrelling with the Minister, whilst the Chamber of Peers is listening to a report on the proposed
dentruction of French aristocracy. The diacussions in the Chamber of Deputies are as fiery as oil of vitriol, and the report to the Peers
is came as milk and water. Huw some menn lose by years The
Duke Decazes, the reporter, was a Minister of Lours XVIII. and
could then speak for the Crown and the Monarchy; but now the Duke Decazes, the reporter, was a Mininter of Louls XVIII. an
could thinen speak for the Crown and the Monarchy ; but now the
Duke Jecazes is a timid and fearful supporter of a system he know to be right, but which he scarcely dares to avow. The rioto in the
streets have attracted the aticntion of the Chamber, and to-morrow we are to have a renewed debatc. These quarrels are cudless. The
Liberats are divided into 20 factions, each having its leader, and
each leader wishing to cot the throats of all the others. Bhd news from Neuichatel, and nad news from Warsaw, and warlike ine Germany-and peace and ,lenty seem further off than ever;
from
we shall have but a sad Christmas, and as yet we have no prospect of a happy new year.
Tuespaty, Dec. $20 .-$ Proprietors and capitalists begin to he alarmed by the late decision of the Emperor of Russil.. They forget that his
Miajesty, in adopting the canse of the Kink of Hot.LasN, is most
effectually gerving that of peace and order all over the woid. The funds have fallen-war appears nore probable-bets have been made
that Leopold will not heon the throne of Brlgium on the 1st of
March, and the French iberals actually tremble lest the Emperos
Viche Narch, and the French iberals actually tremble lest the Emperor
Nachovas should march in the spring at the head of 5000 , owo trops
araint France. Aews from Holland of a satisfactory nature. The Emperor of Russia's refusal is olficially known, and King Wibiny
may yet hope once more to see himseli King of the Pays Bus. The financial dilliculties of France liourly become more apparent. and No second-rate paper can be discountrd, nor even first-rate paper at a nued, and the Minister is put on his defrnce. The Report made ex
the Chamber of Peers by the Duke de Dreazes is to liediscussed next
Thur Thursday, and by this day week we ehall most probably know whether
a pure or rather a non-hereditary Peerake shall be adopted by the Uper House, at
the eflorts fit all the N. Periens in Europe to stop the prorgess, not
merely of democracy, but of Jacolinism, will be useless, and before merely of democracy, but of Jacobinism, will be useless, , and
we arrive at another shilf shortest day, the form of the Monarch will
be changed, and either France will be at war with all Europe, or all
Europe will, by some sor Europe will, by some sort of miracle, have consented
ples of Republicanism. Bad news from Italy, from Swizerland
from the smaller Sips appear to be rapidly gaining ground. The news we liave rccell, in
from England is by no mrans satisfactory, and the Reform 1 Iill , revolutionary measure.
Wenversay, Ilec. $1 .-$ The Prefect of Lyons has had a personal
altercation with the Minister of the Interior in the Chamber of Dealtercation with the Minister of the Interior in the Chat the Moniteltr
puties. The former is destituted by an Ordinance in to
of this morning. He has written to the journals, and promised to
disclose "the secrets of the prison house. When rogues fall out, disclose "the secrets of the prison house. When rogues allow any
honest men profit by it. The King of pain has refused to allo
print or engraving of Lours Philippe to enter that country. The Emy


 Mininery,
Interiror
noter
Thus closes the week, with agitation-violence-poverty-bank ruptcy-party feuds, and national ruin!!-It was not so on the
shortest day of 1829 ! Adieu, my dear Bull, and believe me to be
your's, very affectionately,
P. H.

## TO JOHN BULL.

Sin-Having seen, in your columns of last week's paper that the Royal Engineers are to be reduced by one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, six Captains, and four Subalterns, officers are restored to fall pay, I wish, through the medium of your excellent paper, to lay before the public the ingratitude with which this corps is about to be rewarded for the extra duties which its officers have performed since th Peace of 1815:-viz., the duties of the Royal Military Drafts men and Surveyors, of the Sub-Lieutenants of Royal Sappers and Miners, of the Army Barrack Department, and of the Blockade and Coast Guard Sers.Surely Ministers cannot receive no additional rate of pay. Surely Ministers cannot have come to an arrangemen solit and fficieney which has of four Ped Departments, in addition to that of their own, during the last sixteen years.
I cannot, Mr. Editor, believe it; especially when I recollect that the Ministers have, at this precious moment, a few of the Subalterns of the corps employed in extricating them from some of the glaring absurdities of the late Reform Bill(by finding, for the new Bill. something like a scale for the disfranchising and enfranchising of boroughs.)
At the Coronation, a Brevet and general Promotion was expected by the Nary. Army, and Ordnance Corps; all were disappointed, and none more so (I presume) than the junior ranks of the Engineers, as the then expected Brevet would have given about twelve steps. The Government, it is true, has made a Baronet, two or three Knights, and well bestowed a few C.B.'s on the seniors, in lieu of the Brevet promotion, but these personal honours have not made the senior Captains and Lieutenauts one step higher. My opi-
nion is, that Goverument has acknowledged the right that nion is, that Government has acknowledged the right that the Navy, Army, and Ordnance Corps had to a general promotion, by the very act of conferring honours on the seniors in the respective services. And who is there who will be
bold enough to deny it, or to say, that the Lieutenant of bold enough to deny it, or to say, that the Lieutenant of
seventeen years standing (with a large family perLaps,) lias, as yet, been at all rewarded.
Had I been at the head of any Corps, and had been offered I wonours, in liel of promotion to myself and brother officers, I would have cast the honours to perdition-and exclaimed, whole of my brother officers, who have as much right to promution as I have to honours.
Sir-The alacrity evinced by you on all occasions, where the injured and the innocent are in need of your powerful advocacy, particularly in the defence of our West India colonies, and in repelling the saintly slanders of a faction, Who, under the guise of piety, are "workers of iniquity," excites in me a lively hope that you will find space in your
columns for the following specimen of their humane labours: In the last number (90) of the Anti-Slavery Reporter.
 "The Moryvians and Methodists had long laboured successfully
in the conversion and instruction of slaves in this island, before the in the conversion and instruction of slaves in this is ind and, before the missionary was, aiter a time, sent thither by Bisliop purteus, thell
President of the Conversion Suciety. Ile was a quiet, inotfensive, and somewhat timid man, anxious mainly to gain the good will of the
planters, and to avoid all collision with them. He married a lady of whish cond, and not thail to became an owner of slaves-a circumstanc ject ol slavery and its adjuncts, Sunday profatation, concubinage,
\&ec. \&. ." It is to me a little paradoxical why a virtuous man when single, and selected by a Bishop because he was virtuons, married, become the promoter of conculinage, and the profanation of the Sabbath; but $I$ will not dwell on the Christianty opinions here expressed by the "well-known" poous writer in the Reporter, who, it is also well nown,
keeps in his own house a hlack classic ear of Mr. Pringle, by giving utterance to a word of undonbted import.
All persons acquainted with the Island of Antigua, know James Curtin, a most in the Reporter, to be the Rev. passed thirty of the best years of his life in the above-named racter, and in corroboration of any own knowledge of his chatracter, I will add the testimony of the Auti-slavery Society, as it appears in their Reporter, No. 47 , published in $\Lambda_{\text {pril }}$,
1829 ; it is there stated"The thire latest extracts are all, ton, from one islanch, Antikua,

negro population of that islandl."
Most truly, Sir, this is a rerification of the trite saying,
that persons having a cerluin propensiin require a good that persons having a cerlain propensiiy require a good
memory. I am, sir, your very obedient servant,
London, $2 d$,

ECCLESIASTHL NIGLLIGENCE.

## 



 The Rev. Edward Brath of the Rev. John Macquen.
licensed, by the Archbishop of Trinity Colloge, Dublin, has been
and Swingtield An The Rev. Edivarin Wilian Cont.
to the Rectory Beaumaris Rush of of Wimble Yeldhane, Efsex. Patrone, Cambridge, College, Cambridge, has been appoin. A. J)ixie Fellow of Emmanue
 The cum Cupella de Orfond, Suftolk. M. Pato the Rectory or Sud-
The Kink. Rev, Invina CAnLyLe, Curate of Chewkirk, to the Ministry of
St George's, New Millo, Derbyshire.

 Nind







 Rliow of New Coll. ditto; Sir F. J. Stapleton, Bart. M.A. Fellow of
Hemming, Camb. By Let. Dim. from Bishop of Rochester Ben. Poll. Camb.; T. Whittaker, B.A. Worcester; J. W. Campben, B.
Wadham, Cy Ox.; G. F. Fessey, B.A. Lincoln; C. Vaughan. B.A.
Wet. Dim. from Bishop of Sr. David's; Jolin Rolles, Badham, by Let. Dim. from of New College. Miscellaneous.
The Bishop of Durhas hat proposed to give $£ 1000$ annually to the Enlish Northern University, about to be establisiled in the city of
Drham, in addition to $£ 1000$ towards the first expenses, and a house
British Chunch in In
British ChURCH IN India.-At a meeting of East India proprie-
cors on Wednesday, Mr: Poynder brought this subject belore the cours and, anlluding to the statement before given, that four Bishops
had died in the exercise of their arduous duties in Indis in the of ten years, regretted that the natives of that country had been de: rived of a head to their Ecclesiastical Establiohment during more ciating the importance of the subject, had pronerly decided that neasures should be taken with a view to the conversion and religious
instruction of the Hindous, and it was accordinuly resolved to send nit one Bishop and three Archdeacons, the first with a salary of
3, 0001 ., and the latter that of 2,0001 . each, with a proviso that after ifreen years service, the former should have a retiring pension ol
5001 ., and the latter that of sool. cach, on their return to Europe leferring to the magnitude of the duties imposed upon the repre sentatives of the Head of the Church, Mr. P. observed that soon after the first appointment was made, the visitation of Ceylon was
added to the duties of the Bishop; a country having a surface of two thousand seven hundred square miles, with a population o
$00,0(1)$; and that Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales also had een subsequently affixed to the diocese. He then alluded to the ex rtions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign
Parts, to obtain an augmentation of the number of Bishops in Hio Parts, to obtain an augmentation of the number of Bishops in Hinfrom pecuniary considerations. Some extracts from letters were
read by Mr. P., received from Enslish residents there, detailing the Incatia. and shewing that they do not view with jealousy the wide diffusion of the doctrines of the English Episcoral Churche established hiere, but look up with great respect to its nembers; and that a
rreater degree of success had attended the labours of the emissaries rocerding from the mother Church, than could possibly liave been anticipated, which circumstance appears to afford awwell-grounded
videace that the hand of Divine Providence has been concerned in bringing ubout such gratifying results. The attachment of the
 he pria was the instruction of our own countrymen, who were a hat time without the means of attending divine worship, but as the company were rustees for nctia in gemeral, they ought to include the improvement. At considerable length he then dwelt on the necesimprovement. At considerable length he then dwelt on the neces-
sity of adding to the number of the Bishops in that place, and pointed
ut the strong claims its inhabitant had on the paternal out the stronk claims its inhabitants had on the paternal care of this country, confirming his sentiments by quotations from the writings
and sperches of eminent inen. He then moved a resolution to the elliect that it be recommended to the Court of Directorn to con-
ider the promiety of appointing a Prelate to the three Presidencies
 fter the meptink had been addressed by a few other kentlennen, the
Chairman (Mr. CaspnenLis) said. that as the whole of the concerns of the Company were soon to cone before the Likislature, he was glad he motion had been withdrawn. The Court then adjourned.
A SIGN or The Times--Le Honiteur Ottumun, a new Turkish paper,
just published, informe us that the Sultan has recently distributed

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 People! In general Politics, it is the design of the Editors to bring before the
Pullie whatever scems to require reiorm, or to need protection. The treat
questions- "Lich opin question greater than all at present couceals-shall all and
each
 Thiy is a time when, if no expense, no exertion be made to secure contributory
of equal emmenenee and equal abilly, the porititeal part of te Munthly ought to
rise into
 is now passed away, or sometimes to dilate orer whal was important, and is iof
forgoten? In w word, are not these rare and grave appartions of Literateres suited to the old tardiness and monotony of affairs; ani what a Quarteriy Re-
view once wasto the A nual R Register, may not a Montluy Miseellauy shortif
becone becone to a Quarterly Review?
But Pollices do not make the principal, though they make the guiding portion
of this Journal. Perhals of direct and grave Politics, leas will be kiren tuant hitierto and as the eeason advances, or as publics affairs subsplde inito a munce
calm and legitimate channel, the $B$ ditors will increase their atention to the Thiugs shat. oceur daily, the common records of the month, in times like the
present, have an ulterior and deep interest, which the lishlt observer does ent
 the Editors will redouble the ir vigilance and care: hoping, perhaps, to breathe.
into them, and into the general spirit of their ? Peitodical, a more sleady and uni. form purpose -a more complete tinglen
the fortune of the Magazine to effect.

## WIth Llese inten




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 In lias already passell throungh two editions, and a third,

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CITY-Satuanay Evening.
Duriag the last day or two Consola have been on the advance, and the closing quotation this afternoon was 84 l buyers.
A Loan for Belgium has been contracted for by the Mesurs. Rothschild, at 75 per cent. It is for $2,000,000$ l. and bears 5 per cent. interest. The taking of this Loan by the above capitalists is regarded as
a proof that the peace of Europe will not be endangered, and to this a proof that the peace of Europe will not be e
may be ascribed the improvement in Consols.
Little has been doing in any other Stock-Russian Bonds closed at

We last night received by express the Fr
and Friday. The subjoined are extracte.
"The aftairs of Holland and Belgium
caused false circulations, which afficcted the public credit. We We think
the following is the true state of things:-It is not true that the Emperor of Russia has refused the ratification of the trenty between
Holland and Belgium. The Emperor, being absent at Moscow for Holland and Belgium. The Emperor, beink absent at Moscow for
gome time, received the copy of the treaty there, and the frat step some time, received the copy of the treaty there, and the frsiltep
the Rusian Government took was to present it to King Wiliam,
counselling him to accept it, and Rusia has notified to the other counselling him to accept it, and Rusei
Powers of Europe that she does not wish
measures against the King of Holland.
o. We think to-day that the news so promptly received from St.
Petersburgh, has been fabricated to counteract the Belgian loan, by
Pome banking- house."
Rio daneiro Papers, to the 13 th October, arrived yesterday. city, which arose out of a quarrel between two officers at the Theatre. The mob took part, and it was found necessary to call out the mili-
tary, who killed three of the rioters, and wounded another. On the zilian ship of war and the British frigate Samarang. One of the officers of the Samarang, and the boat's crew, were taken prisoners to Rio, and severe reprisals were threatened; but, on their being
released, and every apology made, no further unpleasant consequences ensued.
Dutch Papers to the 20th inst. state that accounts had been received from Russia confirmatory of the report which had been current of
the reluctance of the Emperor of Russia to ratify the proposed Treaty between Belgium and Holland. has just arrived from Maita, after a passage of 21 days. It apperrs that Napolidi Romania is still in a state of great excitement. The ince the death of the President, but were daily closed at sunset.
A few days after his death, a commissioner arrived there, bearing an address to the Government from the deputies of Maina and the Greek tion. It was drawn up in a very conciliatory epirit, but was not well tion. It was drawn up in a very conciliatory spirit, but was not well
received by the Government. It is raid that the new Government
are following up the measures are following up the measures adopted by the late President.

It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state, that the Suffol Conservative Address has received near 1,600 signatures, e
Meeting of the Minons.-A meecing was held yeaterday at the
Abion Tavern (formerly known as the Shalkspeare) in Great RussellAtreet, Covent-garden, at which resolutions were passed, to petition Parliament to place those places of entertainment, with respect to Yicence, on the same footing as the provincial theatres, and to raise
subscriptions to carry the object of the meeting into effect. Thuradar afternoon a
been devourd by birds and other animale, was found in an obscure part of Lord Mansfield's park, at Highigate, was a gentleman who was
shooting. The reminants of the clothes were upon the limbs, and in hooting. The reminants of the clothes were upon the limbs, and in the pocketa were found a silver watch and other articles, which on
inquiry turned out to he the property of Mr. Evans, aged 32 , of the
firm of Berridge and Evane, oil-merchants, in Great Tower-street, Who had a residence in High-street, Hampstead. In the month of uly latst he disappeared, and was not hat been offered for information respecting him. The
reward of 501 . park of Lord Mansield was searched at the time, but without suc-
cess. A ruaty razor was found near the body, which leaves no doubt eess. A rusty razor was found near the bo
of the deceased having coinmitted suicide.
che mob of an annatomical theatre in St. Andrew's-street. in that city on Monday last. On the morning in question, a dok in the back ground belonking to it, having duk up the remains of a dead body, ${ }^{\text {a }}$
mob gradually collected till the number amounted to nearly 20.000 , A cry, was raised of "Burn the house ; down with the Burking
 and two students, narrowly evcaped with their lives. The building was completely destroyed. caterers for Christmas yun at hiles, and those of the serious whotion this merry scason can relax into humour, not unmindful of their Younger days. At Drury Lane, amonk the drollerips will be an exwho will give нeveral of their native airs. The great attraction from the pencil of Stanfield will be-all thic most striking features of
Venice, the beautiful "city of chats." At Covent Garden we are to have the opening of london bridge by their Najestias, the launcl
of the Thunderer, the Clarence vase, the skeleton of the whale, and a splendid cosmorama, by Messre. Grieves, consisting of variou
views from "Westaninater to London. bride, "as they appeared o
年 Bat August," and rope.dancing by Herr Cline. At the Adelphi we
are to have Harlequin and Little Bo-P'eep. At the Olympic they
have announced $/$ /lympic Derils, as a set off to the gods in the piece called Olympic Revels. At the: Surres the pantomime is founded on
the story of "Old King Cole." And at Sadler's Wells report speakis highly , of the "Ocean Queen; or, Hurlequin and the Enchanted
Aloe." We extract the following from the Standurel of last nikht:-" We
Stated three days ago that an English ship, belonking to Don Pedro,
was wrecked on the coost of France. That intelligencee is now conFirmed. The vessel is the Congress, and the wreck took place off
Belleisle. The Captain, Jientenant, and about 60 men were drowned:
I8 of the seamen, all British, have arrived at Guernses. This is an ominnus commencement."
ExTRARDINABY Cas. - find the following extraordinary case
in a Medical Jourual of yesterday, where it is published on the autho in a Medical Journal of yesterday, where it is published on the nutho
rity of Mr. Hoare, M. R.C.S., of Warminster:-The wife of a Mr
Higgins, a frmer of Bationsborough, near Glastonhury, Somerset
having brought hing three daukhters in succession, and no son having brought hin should his next child be a duphter, he would never speak to her
On the approach of his wifes fourth confinement, he repeated thi vow. To his great ios, his wife gave birth to a son, and nothing oc
curred to lessen hit satisaction, until the child beran to speak. To
his astonishment and distress he then found, that while the boy would readily address his mother ind sisters, and, indeed, any frmale, no
thing could induce him to utter a word to his father, or any mal person. This singularity continurd during the whole of his father
fife (thirty years) ; entreaties, threats. or promises, were of no avai
and the unhappy man frequently bewailed, with tears, the distressin
 nse females. althoush ior thirty years prevously he had never been
leard to utter a word to any one of the former sex. Mr. Higgins had no other son; hir is in wod healih, and is ready, as are his mother
and sisters, and many uther respectable persons, to attest the truth
of this narrative.
 Beaconstield, Bucks, on Tuesday. in the 76 th yeur of her age.










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of Tuscany, Reformer of Catholicism, Ne. \&. By M. Me Potter. Ediced by

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Premises, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1832, at four occlock in the
A LL that excellent and much. Frequented INN, with spacious larke and productive garden, and other appurtenan cee thereto belonging. called
or known ty the name of the HOPPOLER INN, intuate in the townof $B R O M$
YAR Leiminter, Kington, and Aberystwith. - The House consistis of a marcket-ronm

 store. room over; in the havement arr gond ale and wine cellars. The out. offices
which are enumerous and complete, and only separnted from the huse by a road
at the at the baek, comprise a double conch-houre and ranke of excellent stables;
planned to accounmodate 12 horses, with lof: ovet, situate in a capacious yard
 yiln
yenrly tennant. The Premileses are spacious, and linver recently been put into
coinplete repair ; and to any person wishlng to embark in the line of business,















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     LIFE ANNUITIES. - The Table of the Royal Union Insurance
    
    

    TEETHH-Mr. A. JONESS Sirgen-Dentist to their Royal
     leace to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that he continusf upon hish hivh
    
    
    
    
    

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    M R.ASTON KEY will
    
    
    
    
    
    
    

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     Chris. hodgson, N, Treasurer
    en Anne's Bounty

    ## Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Great Dean's Yard, Westminster. October Iot, Iz31.

    CiENTLEMEN,CHE
    poll, demanands my warmest thanks. to my call, and not allow ine, after having faithfully and zealously ferved you,to
    be set aside by a party, who ty a long and insidious canvas, and by the moit culpable misrepresenations of my political feelinks, have endeavoured to delude
    my brethren of the Lirery into a belief that I could be so base as to desert the
    principles I have sdencated Gentlemen, my leart it too full to eexpress my gratitude to you as I could wish.
    My highest ambition is to serve you ; have no interented nintives. Judge me My highest ambition is to serve you; i have no interented notives. Judge me
    by mig past actions rikidy, but jusuly, I farar not the result; my cause is your
    own, tlie free and independent voice of the Livery, unintuenced by interest, un-
    
     The charge of having sold a presentation to Cariat's Hospital he has proved to be an atrucious falsehoud, fabricaled solely for eleectioneering purposes.
    Liverrmer, who value your own reputations, prove ly your votes that you
    respect the character of others. Slander bas basely asoniled the advocate of Reform in the verson of the Man of the People--Sir John Key, Bart.
    VOTR for the LORD MAYOR and Alderman THORP.-"Let those who dig a pit tur anather, be taten therein theingelves."
    Rush to the Poll-Vote for Thorp and the Lord Mayor, and the election of
    Reformer is eafe. September 30, 1831.
    
    
    It was renolved that the following PETITION be presented to the HOUSE o To the Right Honourahle ihe LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL of the The Humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and
    others, of the City of London, Sheweeth-That your Petitioners riew with a apprethension and dismay the Bill
    for the Reform of the Comulous House of Partianent, which is now before your Lor the Reform of the Comulins House of Parliament, which ho now before your
    Lordship for your comsideration
    That your गet itioneis consuler the Bill to be n , peculative measure, the effect
    
     ruln of all exinting Institutions must be the consequence.
    That it is the peculiar province of jour Loranhps
    
    Uized as the voice of faction.
    Your Peltioners sherfore bumbly pray that your Lorddhilps by rising above
    all intimidation, will exercise your undoubted constltutional right, and by refusing your concurrence to the Bili in question remue our Glorious Conathatio
    And your Petitioners, ns in duty bound, will e eer pray,
    The Petition lies for Signatur at the City of London Ta
    ADERNEY DAIRY, No. 9, Percival-street. Northampton-
     lurday next, 4d per quart only will lee clarged.
    
     ments which have hithrinto etfectually recured the delivery or pure and whole.
    some Milk will sall be adhered to, an advantage essential to the liealth and com-
    fort of every family.
    
    PFICEMS' COATEES, WATERJROOF GREAT COATS,
    SHOOTING JACKETS' SCARLET HUNTING COATS, \&C. \&.,
    made to measure, by FLETCHER, 33, New Bond.streft, now so celebrated for
    WENCINGuch Noble natronare. ROLAND, late Fencing Master of the Royal Genty that he Ahademy, Woolwich, has the honour to inform the Nobility and
    GENCING ACADEMY, at No. No. 16, Charlotte-.street, Portland place, when 'THE GENERAL PTEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
     Fork OSTEND, every Tuesday and Saturday Morning.
    For CALAIS, every Wednesday. Saturday, and Sunday Morning.
    Por BOULOGNE, every Thursdin Mornhing.
    For RAMSGATE, daily (Sundnys excepted), at Half.past Nine, and MAR
    GATE, daily, at Nine. Farea on nnd iffer the 3 d October:-Chief Cabin, 4s.
     Prowerful Veasela alwaye ready for Towing.
    Offices. 69 , Lombard,

    - BENTLEY, jun. respectfully begh leave to inform the Nobilit mises nceupied by liis Pather, whom he has pacceeded in the husineas o
    DEALER in CURIOSITIES, PICTURES, CHINA, \&c., NO. 5, WIGMORE SEALEET, CAVENDISH-SQUUARE, opposite Thompon's, the Haberdasher.
    S. Bentley truats that by asiduity and allention he will merit a continuance of the patronnage betowed hitherto upon himself, and experienced by bis father fo
    thie last forty years. DRAWING.ROOM and DINING.ROOM, Mahogany, Ross
    
    

    SQUIRRELL, BOASS, 5s. Gd. Each. EROTHERHAM and
    
    

[^4]:    $\square$

[^5]:    TO JOHN BULL. Dumfries, $10 t h$ Nov. 1831 .
    The "Enfmy to Humbug" who addresses Earl Grey in mue
    last journal, is well aware that the Noble Lord hentions ment
    navor have been shewn yood and suffici
    the defunct humbug Reform Bill
    General Srappe
    General Sharpe, to whom reference is made, gave such clear an
    dispassionate evidence in favour of Mr. ST. Johs LoNG, and amuse dispassionate evidence in favour ol with Sir AnThony Cariuste,
    the pubtic eo much by his quarrel
    defence of that quack, that he is no doubt a qualified authority in an defence of hat quack, that
    HUMBUG case ; more especially, as in opposing the present firm in in
    consistent member for this district of borough, he strenuousiy sisted upon the perfectibility of the original genume nit reader,
    I am, dear JoHN, your constant NO HUMBU
    NO

[^6]:    TURKEY CARPETS for peremptory SALE, on account of the Importers.,
    WRR. G. BROOKS begs respectilly to inform the Public, that
    Change alley, SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY, NNvrmber 30, at Twelve for One
    precisely, a Parcel of about ONE HUNDRED TURKE CARPETS o
    
     Rizes various. Also, about FIM
    RUGS
    For the convenience of Families they will be Sold singly, and will be on thew
    

[^7]:    
    
    
    
    
    

[^8]:    

