

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We think the letter of Amicus Justitiae likely to do more harm than good; it does not, because it is not, deny the fact. We are convinced our correspondent is right; but the thing is entirely innocuous as it is. We thank our legal friend for his able discussion upon the nature of the limitation. It is a subject so entirely personal that we must decline touching it; if it be illegal and unconstitutional, let those who advised or drew it be responsible.

We cannot agree with Sir, that Lord and Lady Brougham's receiving Lord and Lady Jersey, Sir CHARLES WETTERL, and half-a-dozen other Anti-Reformers, at dinner, has any thing to do with his Lordship's public conduct, besides, we dislike the title under which the man writes.

The answer to MINIATURE is—Yes—BEL!

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

THEIR MAJESTIES have been in town during the week. On Monday the QUEEN 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 WELLINGTON; His MAJESTY was accompanied by the reigning Duke of BRUNSWICK.

Yesterday being the anniversary of WATERLOO, the bells of the different Churches rang merry peals commemorative of that glorious Battle.

THERE has been a considerable quantity of nonsense written about what the Duke of WELLINGTON would feel in going yesterday to present the flag to the KING at Windsor, by which tenure his Grace holds Stratfieldsay, as the Duke of MARLBOROUGH holds Blenheim by a similar delivery of a white flag on the anniversary of the battle whence his princely mansion derives its name; and some of the papers went so far as to caution their readers against any misrepresentation of ours, by which it might be made to appear that 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 annually 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 no occasion to misrepresent the feeling which exists between His MAJESTY and our illustrious hero, because the KING, so 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 WATERLOO.—It is droll enough that on the very day which was to have excited, according to the ignorant, yet mischievous, factionists of the press, the most embarrassing feelings in the 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 individual whom they considered it part of their 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 BRUNSWICK; and that His MAJESTY was pleased to present the Duke of WELLINGTON with a magnificent sword before all his Grace's assembled guests and followers, as a mark of his Royal esteem and regard.

These are facts which want no misrepresentation.

THE Marquis of DOUVO, 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 their trade of Peer-making; and, as the TIMES properly enough says—what are five Peers in so large an assembly, that there should be any cry about them?—besides, Mr. AGAR ELLIS only anticipates a Peerage. Lord KINNAIRD 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 is on all hands allowed to be a most honourable, respectable, 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 uncommonly crusty if they are not speedily drawn therefrom.

THE TIMES, however, to shew something—what the point is, we confess we are quite silly enough not to understand—published yesterday, long lists of Peers who are favourable to the Bill—hostile to the Bill—absent—minors—and whose sentiments are unknown; upon which lists it makes some pithy remarks, and concludes with a summary decidedly in favour of the revolutionary measure.

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 HARTFORD and the Marquess of BUTE, both Anti-Reformers,—that having in one column recorded Lords FARNBOROUGH, LYNCHURST, and SKELMERSDALE, as against the Bill, and in another column registered their Lordships as uncertain,—and, above all, that, in order to make a case, it omits, in all its lists, all the following Peers altogether:—

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| DUKES. | CARNARVON, |
| CUMBERLAND, | LIVERPOOL, |
| CAMBRIDGE, | CADOGAN, |
| GLOUCESTER, | ABERDEEN, |
| MARQUESSSES. | MALMESBURY. |
| HARTFORD, | LORDS. |
| BUTE, | GRANATHAM, |
| EARLS. | SOUTHAMPTON, |
| DELAWARE, | MONTAGUE, |
| ARINGTON, | TYRONE (M. of WATERFORD), |
| CHATHAM, | DORCHESTER, |
| BATHURST, | HAGOT, |
| CLARENCEUX, | RODNEY, |
| ABERGAVENNY, | BORLASE, |
| NORWICH (D. of GORDON), | BRAYBROOKE, |
| TALBOT, | WALSINGHAM, |
| STRANGE (D. of ATHOL), | KENYON, |
| MOUNT EDGECOMBE, | DOUGLAS, |
| DIGBY, | DOWNE, |
| BEVERLEY, | MIDDLETON, |
| MANSFIELD, | |

of whom we believe, if not all, at least nine in ten are Anti-Reformers.

After this exposure, it will not, perhaps, be necessary to

proceed in picking this most ridiculous statement to pieces; but we must just observe, that besides the entire omission of all these Noble Lords, the appropriation of the terms "for," "against," and "uncertain," is most lamentably (for them) erroneous. This, however, may arise from excess of zeal or want of information: the management of the list and calculation afford incontrovertible evidence of trickery and deception.

The Bill, however, has not got to the Lords; when it will get 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 are already altered; and we confess we expect to find the good sense of Lord GREY prevailing over idle vanity and love of mob popularity, and yielding up the objectionable parts of a measure, which he knows to be impracticable in the shape in which it first appeared.

At all events, we conclude the Bill will not be discussed until all the election petitions are decided—how can it be?—it is a question not to be slurred over, and all our representatives 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 opinion can be formed, or any details gone into. In all probability, 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 arrears, 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 impossible for the most eager Cabinet to push a measure through an 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 what 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 the state of affairs there, as a correspondent of the TIMES. 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 OF A 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 Member 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 that borough, I found a gentleman, at least a man calling himself a gentleman, of Essex, condescending to go down from the Treasury, and to be so servile as to be under its domination.' Mr. D. replied, that he thought the words not correctly reported; what he thought he said was, 'that a man calling himself an independent gentleman of Essex, condescending to go down there with a Treasury mandate in his hand.' If the reporters had given his words, Mr. DAWSON added, they had not placed them in such a manner as to convey his meaning; and, he continued, I never doubted the independence of your political character. This Mr. TOWER considered a full and fair apology, and he immediately made a communication to that effect to Mr. DAWSON.—What will the belligerent JOHN BULL say to this on Sunday?"

The belligerent JOHN BULL 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. DAWSON's letter speak for itself, and without throwing away a single comment upon the marvellous alteration of the paragraph respecting Mr. DAWSON's opinion of his antagonist's political independence, JOHN BULL can only say that he would rather have been satisfied with the original report complained of by Mr. TOWER, than with the very unsatisfactory explanation afforded in Mr. DAWSON's letter.

We now submit the correspondence which took place:—
Crawley's Hotel, Albemarle-street, June 11, 1831.
SIR—Finding in the *Chelmsford Chronicle* of yesterday, the following passage, purported to have been delivered by you at Colonel TYRRELL's late dinner, I shall be obliged to you to inform me if it is correctly stated—
"I found a gentleman, at least a man calling himself a gentleman, of Essex."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

C. L. TOWER.

To the Right Honourable G. R. Dawson.

16, Upper Grosvenor-street, June 11, 1831.

SIR—I have received your note requesting to be informed whether the following passage in the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, reported as part of my speech at Colonel TYRRELL's dinner, be correctly stated:—

"I found a gentleman, at least a man calling himself a gentleman, of Essex."

In reply, I beg to inform you that I do not think those were the expressions which I used. To the best of my recollection, what I intended to say was—"To my surprise, I found a gentleman, at least one calling himself an independent gentleman, certainly one independent in rank, fortune and station, a gentleman of Essex, condescending to go 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,

C. L. Tower, Esq.

GEO. R. DAWSON.

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 species of taxation, and we know by experience that it is an extremely popular system with some of the present ministers—for the Marquess of LANSDOWNE stands recorded in history for only two very great political measures—one, that of doubling, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Tory Income Tax, which he had, when in opposition, denounced as the most oppressive and inquisitorial imposition ever attempted; and, as Secretary for the Home Department, having disbanded the Yeomanry, the re-embodiment of which he has been since obliged to sanction by his approbation.

It is evident that some desperate measure must be taken

to carry on the affairs of the State, and perhaps an Income Tax may be better, generally speaking, than a reduction of the interest on the national debt; and yet it should seem that those who have extensive funded property could better spare half their income than the tolling shopkeeper or professional man could yield up perhaps a quarter of his—we shall see.

It is proverbially said that when two men ride on a horse, one man must ride behind. By the same rule we suppose, that when two men get into a Cabinet already full, two men must come out of it to make way for them. The ministerial papers announce the admission into the Cabinet of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. STANLEY, and it is moreover hinted, that Lord DURHAM is to succeed Lord PALMERSTON as Foreign Secretary.

That Lord GODERICH will retire we think pretty certain—we wish we could say that it was purely upon public grounds; but truth must be told; and a powerful influence calls him away from his associates—a voice, like that of FRIAR LAWRENCE, seems to cry—

"Too familiar is my dear son with such sour company;"

and, in spite of all the fascinations of the CHANCELLOR, and all the explanations of the COLONIAL SECRETARY himself, the amiable Viscount must quit his high functions. As for Lord PALMERSTON, it seems as if he had been treated somewhat cavalierly, and that Lord DURHAM, Lord BROUGHAM, and Lord GREY, had forgotten that his Lordship really held the Seals of the Foreign Department—or rather perhaps that 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 of 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 for; to amuse themselves as they chose.

The report of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'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's fall still wants confirmation—not so, O'CONNELL's release from all further proceedings. Can Mr. STANLEY bear this—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. STANLEY—and he pledged himself.—As for the Government, to be sure, he pledged that too—but that is of no consequence. Mr. STANLEY pledged himself in words that no legal quibble about the "expiration of the Act of Parliament upon which the prosecution was founded" can possibly getrid of—the Act of Parliament was in force at the time the prosecution was commenced, Mr. O'CONNELL was tried under that Act of Parliament, and found guilty by a Jury; the case was then complete, so far 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 been managed—no matter what the conditions or considerations connected with it. To none of these should Mr. STANLEY consent to be a party, nor should he for an instant remain connected with the Government who have arranged and negotiated the business. Let him emulate the magnanimity of his great ancestor, and when he receives his first summons to the Cabinet, let him "burn the letter and hang the messenger."

Since writing the above, we have seen in the *Standard*, the following report of the conclusion of the case of the "KING v. O'CONNELL," and we beg earnestly to call the attention of the reader to the speech of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL upon that occasion:

"My Lords—I beg your attention for a few minutes, for I wish to inform your Lordships, that in the case of the KING v. O'CONNELL and others, it is not my intention to proceed any further. This is now a matter of public notoriety; it is publicly known, but nevertheless, I should reckon myself wanting in respect to this honourable Court did I not acquit them officially 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, and by that proceeding entitled me to call for judgment, but as I WAS NOT PREPARED FOR SUCH A PROCEEDING, and had no previous notice of it, I had not the affidavits ready which would be required in order to have judgment obtained of that term. I could not, therefore, obtain judgment; but before the next Easter Term following, I had those affidavits ready and moved for judgment. Defendants then moved (as they certainly had a right) in arrest of judgment, upon which your Lordships fixed a day for hearing it; but before that day had arrived, many occurrences had taken place which affected those proceedings. Parliament had been dissolved, and the Act of Parliament under which I sought judgment had become void. A question then arose as to whether the Court could give judgment at all; this occasioned further delay, and the Court thought proper to postpone the hearing of the case. I availed myself of the time afforded by that postponement to confer with my learned friends the other King's Counsel, and to avail myself of their research. I am therefore quite satisfied, and I am sure we have consulted every authority that has ever been printed, and which could in any way bear upon the case, and we are of opinion that it is not in the power of the Court to pronounce judgment. I beg to observe, my Lords, that as I should consider it a gross and violent abuse to institute a proceeding without sufficient grounds, so I would think it equally wrong to continue a prosecution when I knew it would be abortive. These are the facts of the case, and I hope they will remove any erroneous impression, and prevent any misrepresentation that might otherwise occur. These are my reasons for giving up those proceedings. I therefore declare that I give up the proceedings in the case of the KING v. O'CONNELL and others."

From this it should appear, whatever may be the state of the case now, that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL was to blame for not being prepared to call for judgment when he might have done so; and that, in addition to every other agreeable part of the affair, Mr. O'CONNELL was perfectly justified in declaring to his followers that he would beat the Government with his own laws. But this has nothing to do with Mr. STANLEY.

PARLIAMENT has begun to assemble, and the House of Commons has already exercised one of its most important functions, that of electing its Speaker.

The singular marks of honour and respect which have been bestowed upon Mr. MANNERS SUTTON, on his re-election to the Chair, render this event more than usually striking; and when the evidence of that honour and that respect is coupled with the fact that Ministers left no scheme untried—no stone unturned—to secure the election of another candidate to that high and distinguished office, which

§ 11. Slaves shall be furnished with adequate provision-grounds, which the master shall, once a month, under a penalty of 10l. ascertain and declare upon oath to be properly cultivated; or, in default of ground, or during drought, a weekly allowance of 3s. 4d. to each slave, under penalty of 50l.—§ 12. All slaves shall, at the end of every year, be supplied with proper and sufficient clothing, to be approved of by the justices and vestry of the parish, under penalty of 5l. for each omission: and the owner, or overseer, shall annually declare

upon oath, that these several regulations have been faithfully observed: under penalty of 100l.—§ 18. Sick and infirm slaves are to be maintained by their owners; and if they are permitted to wander about, such owner or his agent is subject to a penalty of 20l. and the expense of maintaining such slaves; who, as well as all diseased or destitute manumitted persons, and slaves without owners, shall be properly maintained in the parish workhouse.—§ 21. Owners shall settle on old, infirm, or disabled slaves manumitted by them 10l. a year, under penalty of 100l. to be paid to the churchwardens, who are to be supported them.—See also § 32: under "Punishments."

Labour and Holidays.
§ 26. Slaves shall have half an hour for breakfast, and two hours for dinner; and shall not be compelled to field-labour before 5 in the morning or after 7 at night, except during crop, under penalty of 50l.—§ 8. Slaves shall have one day in every fortnight, except in crop time, but at least twenty-six days in the year, called Negro days, exclusive of Sundays, to cultivate their own provision grounds, under penalty of 20l.—§ 17. All mothers having six of their own or adopted children are exempted from any species of laborious work.—§ 27. Holidays at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide to be allowed; but not more than three days in succession.

Punishment.
§ 36. No slave shall receive more than 10 lashes, except in presence of owner or overseer, &c., nor in such presence more than 39 in any one day, nor more than 100 in any one year.—§ 37. No person shall send a slave into any workhouse for a longer period than ten days, nor order him to receive more than 20 lashes, without a justice's warrant: penalty 5l.—§ 52. Slaves confined in gaol or workhouse to have a sufficient supply of food (3 pints of meal or wheat flour, or 8lbs. of yams, and 1 herring daily); and also good and sufficient clothing: No collar, or chain, or to be put on slaves, by order of the magistrate: on penalty of 50l.—Justice of Peace to cause such collar, &c. to be removed, under a penalty of 100l.—§ 120. Convicts sentenced to hard labour for life, behaving well, governor, on representation of commissioners of workhouse, may, with convict's consent, order him to be released.—§ 109. Execution of death to be solemn and public. Rector or curate to attend criminal in the morning sentence, and at execution. Execution, under penalty, to keep prisoner sober. Execution, as in England.

Separation of Families; and Sale of Slaves detached from Estates.

Manumission.
§ 5. In all cases where a levy shall be made of a family or families, each family shall be sold together and in one lot.—§ 66-74. Manumission-bonds securing to each slave an annuity of 10l. dispensed with, in devises of freed persons, and in cases of sale, or conveyance 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 of earning his own maintenance. Although for the devise of slaves, three witnesses are required, yet, to facilitate manumission, a devise of freedom by any paper which would be sufficient to create a real estate, shall be valid.—§ 67. Removes impediments to manumission in consequence of the limited estate of the owner; facilities for the manumission afforded.—§ 70. Orders of manumission to be duly recorded, a certified copy of which shall be evidence in any court.

Evidence. Trial, and Defence.
§ 128. The evidence of slaves shall be admitted in all criminal cases, against all persons. Proviso, that certificate of baptism be produced, and that slave declare an obligation on oath to tell the truth. Free person be convicted on slave testimony, unless complaint be made within twelve months.—§ 97. Slaves committing offences subjecting to death, transportation, or hard labour for more than one year, to be tried before grand and petit jurors, as white persons are tried. Sentence of death or transportation not to be effected without warrant from Governor, who is to see indictment, evidence, sentence, or certificate of pardon, cases of religion, &c. when execution immediate, but reference may be made to Governor.—§ 100. Barrister or attorney to defend slaves capitally indicted. To be paid salary or fees out of parochial funds. Free witnesses not attending slave court to be fined.—§ 102. Jurors, &c.; and slaves in attendance on slave courts, exempt from civil process.

Right of Property and Right of Action.
§ 15. Establishes the right of slaves to personal property, and gives them a further protection in the recovery of freehold, or real estate, under penalty of 10l. on any persons trespassing on it, in addition to the penalty to be summarily recovered.—§ 16. Secures to slaves the right to receive bequests of personal property.

Legal Protection.
§ 30. Murder of a slave shall be punished with death.—§ 32. Rape on female slave, or carnal knowledge under puberty, felony without benefit of clergy.—§ 33. Rape on female slave, or carnal knowledge, or with his knowledge, suzerainty, privacy, or consent, mutilate or dismember, or wantonly or cruelly whip, maltreat, beat, bruise, wound, or imprison, or brand, any slaves he shall be indictable in any court of the island, and on conviction suffer fine (100l.) or imprisonment (12 months) or both. In atrocious cases of maltreatment by owner, slave to be made free from and receive the same as white persons in the parish; to which shall be added the fine of 100l. on owner is to be paid. Justices on receiving information of any offence against this clause, to issue warrant to bring the slave before them; to have him taken care of in the workhouse, but not worked or confined with slaves under punishment, until judicial investigation can be had. Justices and vestry to be a council of protection to prosecute offender: under penalty of 10l. for non-compliance.—N.B. By an Act of the Legislature of Jamaica, passed in the year 1830, the free persons of colour are placed, in all respects, on the same footing, and enjoy all civil rights and privileges, as the white inhabitants.

BARBADOS.

(This Act received the Royal Assent the 18th October, 1827.)
Religious Instruction, and Observance of the Sabbath. Baptism and Marriage.

§ 1-3. Owners and their agents shall instruct their slaves in the Christian religion; and cause all hereafter born to be baptised, as well as all now living who can be made sensible of religious duties. Clergy shall solemnise matrimony between slaves, with the owner's consent; and registers of all baptisms, marriages, and burials of slaves shall be duly kept.—§ 4. No market or shop shall be open, excepting, as in England, for the sale of medicines, or of perishable food, on Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday: under a penalty of 5l. or forfeiture of goods exposed.—§ 6. No slave shall be set or allowed to labour on Sundays, under penalty of 5l. to 10l.

Food—Clothing—Lodging: General Treatment.
§ 32. Should it appear that an owner cannot afford necessary food to his slave, the acting protector shall take temporary possession of the slave, and hire him out until the owner's circumstances are bettered; but if it appear that the owner had the means and withheld the same, the justices shall indict him at the Grand Sessions, and on conviction he is to be punished by fine of 100l. and 6 months' imprisonment. Owners of diseased slaves suffering them to go at large, or infect the highways, &c., shall forfeit 10l.—§ 5. Owners of slaves shall, under penalty of 20l. furnish them annually with decent and sufficient clothing, suitable to sex, age, and condition.

Punishment.
§ 46. Slaves shall be whipped with the like instruments, and in like manner, as practised in His Majesty's army and navy, except where a milder instrument may be preferred. Female slaves to be punished in a private and decent manner, and when pregnant to be punished by confinement only: by no means by stripes, nor persons who wantonly commit cruelty towards a slave by whipping, branding, or beating, &c., shall be fined by two justices not less than 25l. and not exceeding 100l.—§ 47. Any person fixing a collar, chains, or irons, on a slave, shall suffer fine and imprisonment, at court's discretion.—§ 14. Males and females in prison, to be confined in separate apartments, and not more than 11 persons in each.—§ 16. Magistrates shall visit slave prisons, and see that they are clean and healthy, and that sufficient food is allowed.

Evidence. Trial, and Defence.
§ 3. Admits the evidence of slaves in actions of trespass, assault, and in cases of misdemeanour, murder, felony, or other offences, except forgery, against any person whatever: requiring only a certificate of baptism and religious instruction, and that such testimony, against free persons, be corroborated by circumstantial evidence, unless when such free person be an owner, or a person who has produced a slave witness, to forfeit 10l.—§ 38. Slaves charged with capital offences, shall be tried at the Grand Sessions, in like manner as white and free coloured persons.

Right of Property and Right of Action.
§ 7. Secures to slaves the absolute right of personal property, and subjects owners of slaves, or other persons, depriving them of their

personal property, to forfeit double the value of such property to the use of said slaves. The acting protector to prosecute offender.

§ 2. The Governor and four chief officers of Government are a council of protection; with power to appoint an acting protector, at 400l. per annum.—§ 45. Any white or free person, maiming or dismembering a slave, shall be imprisoned not less than six months, and fined not less than 100l.; the interest of which shall be an annuity for the slave for life, and the slave be transferred by the protector to some master of humane repute.—§ 40. The wilful murder of a slave, by any person, shall be punished with death, without benefit of clergy. 9th of April, 1805.—§ 20. Coroner to return copies of depositions, &c. on inquests, to the Governor within five days, penalty 10l.—§ 14. If person committed as slave, claim to be free, though unable to prove it, provost marshal shall advertise for proof; in default of which, after three months, such person shall be set at liberty as free.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, June 15, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL.—This week, which is now terminated, may be called "Grippe week," the which I 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 GALENANT and Co. call "Cholérine," and which every body has, from CASIMIR PERIER, Minister of War, the Interior, and the Marine, down to ROSABELLA, the fair waiting-woman of thy faithful correspondent PETER HOGG. This word "Grippe" you must pronounce "Grepé" if you wish to give it an accurate sound pleasant and soothing to the ear, and the complaint, which is epidemic, but by no means dangerous, consists of the following agreeable sensations, which last from four to six days:—First of all head-ache, violent and distracting; second, running of the eyes and nose; third, a little fever; fourth, an oppression on the chest; fifth, a bad sore throat; sixth, a slight colic; and seventh, general soreness all over the body, and complete incapacity for work and occupation of any description. I know nine persons in one family who are ill in bed with this "Cholérine," a complaint at the present moment; and the first question you ask on meeting any one you know, is, "Well, have you had the Grippe?" We all laugh at it, though we all suffer in our turns, because it is annoying but not dangerous, and the remedies are simple and effectual. First, lie in bed; second, eat no food; third, put your feet in hot water, and encourage perspirations; and fourth, take water-gruel, and have patience.

But this "Grippe week" has not been confined to Paris. In the Eastern Departments our Citizen King has had the moral and political "Grippe"—commerce the pinching and decaying "Grippe"—the Catholics their religious 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 moral and political maladies 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 every day, and this "moral Grippe" will either end in madness or consumption. I know not which, but in one or the other is certain.

Poor LOUIS PHILIP has had a wretched "Grippe week" at Bar-le-Duc and Metz. He went into the Departments to receive the "homage" of an "adoring people," but he finds himself exposed to the dictation and insults of a low and dissatisfied *canaille*. The Mayor of Metz told the Citizen King that he must "march with the Revolution." The Municipal Council told him that he must cause the Hereditary Peerage to be abolished as unsuited to the enlightened period in which we all live! 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 call this an enlightened age! But not only did the Mayor and Municipal Council of Metz thus dictate to their "comrade," but the National Guards adopted with unanimity an Address, which requested LOUIS PHILIP to go to war with Europe on behalf of the Belgians and the Poles. His MAJESTY was exceedingly angry at these Addresses, and huffed some, scolded others, and looked black at all. The National Guards' Address he would not hear to the close, and so next day the officers met to know whether they should make any alterations in it, when it was decided in the negative by 86 against 43. So when LOUIS PHILIP saw that his "comrades" were not frightened by his frowns he tried what smiles would do, and said he would receive the Address and hear it to the close; but the National Guards then resolved that they would not present it at all, and poor LOUIS PHILIP 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. 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, "What a condition, Sir, we must be in, when the impertinence of a few National Guards at Metz can send down our Funds one per cent." I could not help agreeing with him, but I asked him for his remedy! Here we could not agree, for he said "a Republic," and I said "Legitimacy." This voyage of the Citizen King is the most imprudent and foolish measure ever resolved on by any dynasty in France, from that of old Clovis down to that of virtuous ROBESPIERRE 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. LOUIS PHILIP's professed object was to know the "opinions and wants" of his subjects, but the moment his "comrades," the National Guards, begin to speak out, he cuts short the thread of the discourse 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, from that moment the measure becomes popular, and Royalty is insulted. Now we shall see whether this "throne of barricades" is more lucky than the throne of legitimacy. I do not believe that it 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 PHILIP, King of the French. For His Most Republican Majesty, this week, this has indeed been a "grippe week."

During the last week commerce has had a "grippe week," and has suffered most bitterly. The Funds have had a "grippe week," and fallen 6 per cent. The workmen have had a "grippe week," and have been turned off by their masters by thousands, having nothing for them to do. Every day the state of trade becomes worse, and very soon half Paris will be "let." Persons who have just enough to live upon for the rest of their lives are disposing by auction of their little property at a quarter of its cost price, in order to realize something and retire into the departments, absurdly 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 places little short of civil war.

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 symbols of the Catholic worship, on the priests, and even on the children who were present at the ceremony. In some places the Catholics have insulted the Protestants, and in others the Protestants have retaliated on the Catholics. In several places the soldiers of the line, the National Guards, and even the gendarmes, have been obliged to interfere, and where the processions have not been allowed to take place, the Catholics have risen in indignation against the local authorities, and in some villages, and even large districts, they have vowed to be

revenge, sooner or later, on such an Atheistical Government as this. Upon the whole, it has been a "grippe week" for the Catholics.

Every where, in fact, from Marseilles to Metz, and from Cherbourg to Nancy, has this last week been a "grippe week" to this miserable and distracted France. Not an hour passes but we hear of troubles in one place, or mobs in another, and riots in a third. Sometimes the army has refused to obey the orders of Government. Sometimes the troops of the Line have joined the cause of the people. Sometimes the Chouans have attacked villages, disarmed guards, and pillaged mairies, leaving the Mayors without force or authority. Sometimes 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 Justice have become the scenes of popular tumult, and trials of political offenders have been unable to proceed. Sometimes, as also at Paris, the private dwellings of citizens are attacked, because they are Royalists, and their furniture burnt in a heap in front of their abode. This was done only yesterday in the Faubourg St. Denis, and the Royalist sent to prison for no other offence than that of firing pistols on the *canaille* who came to attack his residence. Sometimes we hear as at Montpellier, Nismes, Montauban, Besancon, &c., of attacks on the clergy by the young Atheists, who are said to be the hope of France. And sometimes we hear of the acquittal every where and on every occasion, by the Juries, of all persons proud to be guilty of political offences, simply because it is dangerous to oppose public opinion, and dangerous to trifle with the people. I need say no more on this head to convince you that France is afflicted with a "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 BULL, with a few of the facts of the last week, and then you will be able to judge whether we have made the slightest advance in the arrangement of our political affairs since last I addressed you.

Fact 1.—One of the last orders issued by the Minister of War before his departure with the King, was for the second regiment of Chasseurs and the 15th of the Line in garrison at Tarascon, to proceed without delay to Algiers. This measure was resolved on in consequence of these troops having refused to obey the orders of their officers in the late disturbances as Tarascon, it being thought much too dangerous a measure to leave such refractory troops in this country. You will now know how little value to attach to the statements in the *Moniteur*, that the troops are loyal and devoted to the present order of things in France. Just the reverse is the case.

Fact 2.—The artillerymen of the 12th company of National Guards recently met at Paris and pledged their honour that in the event of the Duke of ORLEANS becoming a candidate for the rank of Colonel of the Legion of Artillery, the officers of the Company, as well as the sub-officers and artillerymen, chosen to take part in the designation of the colonel, shall oppose him! This is the loyalty of the Liberals to their Citizen King, and to his son, their mutual comrade!

Fact 3.—During the celebration of the Fete Dieu, at Fecamp, a white flag, in honour of the ex-royal family, appeared in the procession. In the evening a crowd assembled and broke the windows of an ecclesiastic, shouting, "Vive la Liberté!" and "Down with the Priests." This is liberal, according to the liberal version of the new charter.

Fact 4.—At Aniane, in Hérault, a serious disturbance took place some days since, whilst some of the *canaille* were practicing the dance called *chevalet*, preparatory to the fete of the "little week" of July. Whilst these fellows were dancing, others of opposite opinions appeared, and advised them to disperse. They refused to do so, and a conflict ensued, when upwards of twelve of the dancers were seriously wounded, and the whole neighbourhood thrown into a state of the greatest agitation and alarm.

Fact 5.—A few days since, some sixty young men, wearing a red ribbon on their hats, and being all republicans, went to the celebrated 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 had arrested the red ribbons.

Fact 6.—The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* gives an account of a disturbance that occurred at Scherweiler, on Whit Sunday, in consequence of the bishop having removed the curate of the church, whose political opinions were too liberal, and whose departure was opposed with so much violence that the mayor was compelled to employ the gendarmes. A contest ensued, in which wounds were inflicted and property destroyed. Since the revolution of July, a father may not command his son, nor a bishop give orders to his curate, for they are all "comrades," and have all the right to do as they please. Vive la Liberté!

Fact 7.—At Havre, on the 6th inst. a riotous mob of workmen went to the house of M. BRUNET, a merchant, who was having a large saloon erected, the wood work of which had been executed by machinery! where they not only destroyed the work, but broke the whole of the furniture, and threw the fragments into the streets. The National Guards were soon under arms, and 60 rioters were taken into custody. It appears that, since the revolution of July no one has the liberty of having his wood cut at sawing mills, though more expeditious and economical. Yet these rascals are always crying aloud for freedom in matters of opinion.

Fact 8.—Four prosecutions, instituted by the Government against the press, have been brought to trial during the past week, and in every case the Government has been defeated.

Fact 9.—You will doubtless remember, that on the 15th February, last, after the destruction of the Archbishop's palace by the *canaille*, a considerable mob proceeded to Confians, where they attacked the country-house of that respectable individual, destroyed the furniture, and committed great devastation. You will also remember, that as the Government did not send sufficient force to protect the Archbishop's country mansion, the mob returned the next day, and renewed the devastation, as well there as at a Catholic seminary of priests adjoining. These horrible proceedings continued till the 19th February, when a detachment of troops put the thieves to flight, and seized some, who have just been brought to trial. At the trial it was clearly proved that they were guilty, and even part of the stolen property was found on their persons. Yet, I am sorry to add, they were all acquitted, by a jury of republicans, who thus decided that since "the glorious days of July" it is not unlawful to plunder a private dwelling!

Fact 10.—At Montpellier, a few days since, a party of recruits wearing tri-coloured ribbons, having arrived in that town from Clermont Ferrand, was received by the inhabitants with hootings and insults, as the white flag of the Bourbons is alone popular at Montpellier. A detachment of men was sent to their assistance, but being too weak for the assailants, was soon dispersed. The remainder of the regiment was then ordered out, and the crowd were charged with the bayonet. A terrible struggle ensued, in which 40 of the assailants were wounded, and some very seriously. Two of the soldiers and a sergeant were wounded with knives, and several others received contusions from stones. Yet we are told that the drapeau tricolore is the national flag!

Fact 11.—On Saturday last, some Republicans, named MARIN, &c. having been brought before the assizes to be tried for riots in March last, their friends and partisans contrived to gain admittance to the court, and so insult and abuse the judges, that the trial could not proceed. This is called liberty! Fact 12.—At Rouen, the late distribution, by LOUIS PHILIP, of crosses of the Legion of honour, has given rise to so much dissatis-

faction among the officers of the National Guards, that some have resigned—others declare themselves for a republic, where all can help themselves—and the whole do not give Louis PHILIP above six months longer 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 God in July 1830 by the canaille, should in June 1831 be called a "coward," a "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 room to speak of His Most Catholic Ex-Majesty Don PÉDRO of Brazil. So, my dear BULL, it is come to this age! Don PÉDRO at Caen, and Miss GLORIA at Brest. Driven from Brazil, they have come to France; but, we are informed with much emphasis, "not without several millions, and most valuable diamonds and jewels." Of course Don PÉDRO has taken care of this. We never suspected 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 all his secrets; so much so, say the liberal journals, that he told him his wife was *en route*. This is imperial dignity and liberal condescension. In the second place he is a good fellow, because he has been chattering to innkeepers 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, because he has been drinking the health of Louis PHILIP, and swears he will take up the cause of his daughter, the Queen of Portugal. Already his Ex-Majesty is surrounded with counsellors and comforters, who eat his fish 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 soon hear of the party of Don PÉDRO; and if a certain throne of a certain country should happen to be vacant in a few months, we shall be sure to hear some cries of "Vive Don PÉDRO." The Portuguese rebels at Paris will have it that Don PÉDRO has come to Europe to place his daughter on the throne; I do not know of what Kingdom or Quendom, though there are several just now going a-begging. Greece and Belgium are ready, and some say that France will soon be obliged to advertise in the newspapers for a republican monarch. One thing is, however, quite certain; that if Don PÉDRO has any idea of making a successful effort in Portugal, he labours under a very erroneous, and to him it 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 moment that the Conference of London will allow itself to be bullied by the Congress of Brussels.

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.

WEST INDIES.

TO JOHN BULL.

London, 14th June, 1831.

SIR—The zeal and promptitude evinced by you on all occasions in advocating the cause of justice and of truth, induces me to request your attention to an advertisement in the morning papers of the past week, under the authority of the Anti-Slavery Society, setting forth their intention to appoint "Agents to deliver Lectures explanatory of the Nature and Effects of Colonial Slavery, in all the principal Towns."

As I have not the honour to be a member of the Committee acting for that unholy compact, I am not favoured with the privilege of *entré* to their nestling place of calumny and falsehood in Aldermanbury. I therefore solicit of you, permission to allow your valuable journal to be the means of conveying to their intended Agents, some trifling suggestions on this important and comprehensive subject. If, Sir, I could persuade myself the object 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 at this alarming crisis, to the western shores of St. George's Channel, they will find here, as we are assured upon undoubted 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 philanthropy, by appropriating, in a pure spirit of benevolence, those funds which they must unavoidably provide for the purposes mentioned in their advertisement, and would be far more creditable to them 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 expectation of exciting sympathy in their obdurate hearts in the cause of increasing and aggravated distress, I will now return to the immediate object of this address.

I venture to recommend the lecturers to commence their proceedings in the manufacturing districts, where they will find innumerable listeners to their doctrines, and who are deeply interested in the success of their measures of spoliation and ruin; it is therefore desirable those paid disseminators of the opinions of blind enthusiasts and perversers of our national welfare, should be instructed to expatiate largely on the "effects" that will follow the loss of that immense demand for the products of the labouring artisans in this country (amounting to millions per annum), which loss will most assuredly follow in one or other of two different ways; I cannot, however, on this occasion, encroach so much on your columns as would be necessary to explain my views on this part of the subject; I 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 of the Society's machinery, the conductors should make rigid inquiries into the moral characters of their Agents, for they may rest 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 selection.

I have now before me No. 74 of the Anti-Slavery Reporter, which gives an account of the proceedings at a Meeting of the Friends of the Society, held at Bury St. Edmunds, in the month of November last: on that occasion, Sir, the Meeting was enlightened by the brilliant eloquence of Mr. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, who depicted in vivid colours the *Horrors of Slavery*, as it exists in the Island of Antigua; he rivetted the attention of the Meeting from the circumstance of his having been a resident in that Island upwards of twenty years; he was, therefore, considered an authority; and I can truly add, he is a man of undoubted character. This *veracious gentleman* asserted, among other things,—"He had been four years Secretary to a Society established in England, for relieving the *deserted* and *diseased* Slaves in Antigua,—that the Rev. R. HOLMSTADT had established a Society for the purpose of giving a daily meal to those

"poor creatures, and when he (Mr. P.) left the Island, there were about one hundred and ten of them on the list, sixty of whom were 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. PHILLIPS 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 colour* who did not receive parochial relief, but since that period it has been extended to destitute whites. As Mr. PHILLIPS was resident in St. John's, Antigua, when the Society was founded, it must be presumed he had not the means of knowing slaves were *expressly prohibited* all participation in the bounty of the Society; and they, in fact, are at this moment 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 11th 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 providing for slaves who have no owners who can be compelled to provide for them. Mr. PHILLIPS alluded to this salutary enactment by stating—

"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 Magistrates acting in conformity with the said 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.

(CONT.)

"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 WILSON, and find him to be an infirm and aged slave, incapable of maintaining himself; that he was the property of a Mr. WILSON, of this island, now deceased, but that at present no owner can be discovered who may be compelled to provide for him;—all which I certify, in order that he may be supported according to the 11th clause of the Amelioration Act.

"Dec. 24, 1829." (Signed) "JAMES SCOTLAND, Jun. Justice of the Peace."

"To Thomas H. Nibbs and Samuel L. Danell, Esqs., Churchwardens, and the rest of the Gentlemen composing the said Vestry."

Sir,—I repeat I have several similar certificates which I can produce, if requisite, but at present I will only further trouble you with an extract of a letter from the treasurer of the Island, dated St. John's, 23d April, 1831.

"A reference to the treasury books will shew that expences incurred by the vestry under the clause alluded to, have been repeatedly paid in my office, and it is consequently clear that, if destitute slaves have received relief from the Daily Meal Society, such relief has been afforded either through ignorance or misapprehension, not only of the spirit, but of the very letter of the law. (Signed) "A. MUSGRAVE."

I hope, Sir, these facts will deter Mr. PHILLIPS from attempting in future to

"Blind the Government and people of this country"—that he will abstain from publishing his foul calumnies against the authorities, and the white inhabitants generally, in the island of Antigua; or if not, I can tell him, he will hear of it in more intelligible terms, and through another channel. I trust he will receive this intimation 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 sentiments of so *pious a labourer* in the cause of anarchy and confusion, the subversion of established order in our Colonies, and the total destruction of private property.

I 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 Wilson), 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 gentlemen in Antigua I am enabled to answer unequivocally *yes*; and I challenge contradiction.

I will now, Sir, conclude by submitting 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 destitute, diseased, and deserted slaves" spoken of by Mr. PHILLIPS?

I remain, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

BUCKRA.

On Friday se'night the town of Pembroke displayed a scene of gaiety and joyfulness exceeding any thing of the kind that has occurred for many years. The inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood having been apprised that Sir JOHN OWEN would arrive from Haverfordwest about one o'clock, a large body of the freeholders and others went to meet him about half a mile out of town. The moment he appeared in view, the band struck up the tune of "See the conquering Hero come," and Sir JOHN was taken from his horse and placed in a superb chair, which had been provided for the occasion. The procession then moved on in the following order:—About 100 gentlemen on horseback in front, after which was an immense number on foot; then the band and standard-bearers; the chair with 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 town, and the worthy Baronet was greeted and cheered from every house (with the exception of three or four). He was at last 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 spent with the utmost conviviality, and as night came on, the town illuminated, which, with the discharge of fire-arms, and a display of fire-works, exhibited a very lively scene, and every countenance bespoke the joy they felt at the triumph of the house of Orleton.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SIDONS.—The mortal remains of this great actress were consigned to the grave on Wednesday. At nine o'clock there was a large assemblage 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 containing the body was of a rich purple velvet, and was placed in a hearse, drawn by four horses, followed by two mourning coaches and four, containing the relatives of the deceased. Afterwards fourteen mourning coaches, drawn by two horses, each containing four gentlemen mourners belonging to the theatres; two gentlemen's carriages brought up the procession. The cavalcade proceeded along the Park-road, Regent's Park, up the Alpha-road, through Prince-street to Paddington Church, where the body was deposited in a vault at a quarter before twelve o'clock.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFRIMENTS.

The Rev. ANDREW CARRS, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of the New Church, Monks, Yorkshire. Patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

The Rev. W. JAMES, to the Rectory of Rammarsh, Yorkshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. E. Townsend, Patron, Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. JOHN NOAH DAVIDSON, M.A. to the Vicarage of East Harptree. Patron, Rev. Henry Parsons, Prebendary thereof.

The Rev. E. FLEMING, to the Rectory of St. Lawrence, Winchester. Patron, Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. PHILIP JACON, to the Rectory of Crawley, near Winchester. Patron, Bishop of Winton.

The Rev. GEORGE PEARSE, to a Minor Canonry in Norwich Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. P. Whittingham, resigned.

The Rev. ROBERT ROBERTS, to the Rectory of Wadenhoe, Northants.

The Rev. HENRY CORRIE, to the Perpetual Curacy of Kettering, Northants.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. RANDOLPH, Prebend of the Cathedral Church of Bristol (Patron, Lord Chancellor), Vice of Banwell, Somerset (Patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol), and Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden (Patron, Duke of Bedford).

The Rev. HENRY ST. GEORGE, Incumbent of the Union of Ahghado, county of Carlow.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, June 16.—This day the following degrees were conferred:—

MASTERS OF ARTS.—J. Armistead, R. Morris, and H. Lewis, Wadham; G. Gaskell, Mag. Hall; W. Nicholson, W. B. Mills, and T. Lewin, Trinity; J. Boulton, J. Meredith, Christ Church; D. Dobree, Pemb.; H. T. Parker, Balliol; E. Ester, New College; J. Elvins, Merton; J. Christie, Oriel; H. Le Mesurier, N. College.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—Sir W. B. Riddell, Bart. Christ Church; R. Leigh, Brasenose; H. Moncreiff, New.—Admissions ad eundem: Rev. E. Lockwood, M.A. Jesus; J. H. Hawkins, M.A. Trinity.

On Tuesday last the following degrees were conferred:—BACHELORS IN DIVINITY.—Rev. C. Porter, Caius; Rev. W. H. Walker, Ed. of Queen's; Rev. A. Vessey, Fel. of Peter's; Rev. Thos. Tytton, Fel. of St. John's; Rev. H. Rose, ditto; Rev. H. Andrews, Fel. of Emmanuel.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.—A. Nicholson, Trin. (Comp.). C. D. Grassville, Trin.

On Tuesday last the Rev. Dr. Tournay resigned the Wardenship of Wadham College, and on Thursday the Rev. B. P. Symonds was unanimously elected Warden in his room.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISITATION.—The Annual Visitation of the Venerable ROBERT MARKHAM, Archdeacon of the West Riding of York, took place on Wednesday in the Parish Church of Leeds. Divine service was read by the Vicar, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. W. C. WOLLASTON from Romans x. 2. "I bear them record that they have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge." At the conclusion of the service the Archdeacon delivered an able charge to the Clergy assembled.

In the admirable charge of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, his Lordship recommends to his Clergy as a means of parochial usefulness, the propriety of a third, or evening service, wherever it is practicable; and in several places in which this suggestion has been acted upon beneficial effects have been found to result.

NEW CHURCH.—On Monday last, the first stone of Atworth new Church was laid, the old building being in an unsafe condition, and too small to accommodate the increasing population of the Chapelry. An appropriate exhortation and prayer were delivered on the solemn occasion by the Rev. W. R. BORTON, Curate of the Chapelry. Most of the respectable families of the neighbourhood attended, and there were many of the Clergy of the vicinity.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The Plymouth Anniversary Meeting of this excellent Institution was held on Wednesday last. An eloquent sermon was delivered at St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. R. LAMPEN, the subject of which was well adapted to the occasion. A Meeting afterwards took place for the purpose of transacting the annual business of the Society, and for reporting the progress of the Institution during the last year.

The competition for an open Scholarship at Exeter College terminated on Monday last in the election of Mr. SPRANGER, of Charter House. There were twenty-two candidates.

CONVOCAATION.—On Wednesday last a convocation of the Clergy was held at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Bangor, and Llandaff, the Canons of the Cathedral, and a numerous body of the Clergy. After the Bishop of Llandaff had read the Litany in Latin, the Minor Canons and Vicars sang, "O pray for the peace of Jerusalem." The sermon, in Latin, was preached by the Rev. Dr. WILSON, Master of Trin. College, from Colossians i. 12.

"Gloria in Excelsis" was then sung by the choir, when the Archbishop, Prebendaries, and Clergy went in procession to the Chapter house, and elected the Dean of Christ Church as their Protocurator.

The Rev. MATTHEW BARTON, of Clisham, Rutland, returned at his late tithe audit 10 per cent. to all the farmers, in consequence of the loss of sheep that they had sustained from the late sheep. He has also divided two acres of glebe land into sixteen gardens, being half a rood to each poor family of his parish.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD NARES and the Rev. WILLIAM FREDERICK BAYLY, M.A. have been re-elected to represent the Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury in convocation.

THE LONDON NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The anniversary dinner of this Institution was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday last, the LORD MAYOR in the chair. The Lord Bishop of London announced to the company the gratifying intelligence that Her Majesty had graciously signified her intention to become Patroness of the City of London National Schools, and that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of KENT had been pleased to give her illustrious name as Vice-Patroness. Her Royal Highness sent a handsome donation to the Society.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The Crewkerne Branch Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday last. An eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. E. LANCE, Rector of Buckland, St. Mary. After the service was closed the meeting adjourned to the George Inn, where a Report was read by the Rev. J. H. MULLS, Vicar of Ilminster, and District Secretary, and Treasurer, which accurately detailed the district proceedings for the past year, from which it appeared that the income of the society, and the issue of books, had considerably exceeded that of any former year. Several excellent resolutions were adopted which we should be glad to see transferred to other associations. The following is one of the most useful: That the present meeting strongly recommend parochial clergymen to form committees in their respective parishes for the objects following:—

1. To invite, by personal application, subscriptions or contributions from their more respectable parishioners.
2. By personally visiting the houses of the more indigent, to circulate the Scriptures and other publications of the Society, wherever they may be required.

Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock are appointed booksellers to the Commissioners for the Preservation of the Public Records, and we understand it is the intention of the Commissioners to allow their publishers to offer their works already printed on such favourable terms as may be useful: That the present meeting strongly recommend parochial clergymen to form committees in their respective parishes for the objects following:—

STRUGGLES BETWEEN THE NOBILITY AND THE PEOPLE.—In reviewing the National Novel of *The King's Secret*, the *Courier* observes, that "the descriptions of the struggles between the Nobility and the People possess a powerful interest." It appears also that the same Editor's estimate of the general character of this work is higher even than that given of it by the *Literary Gazette*, since he pronounces *The King's Secret* to be "one of the best, if not the very best, Novels of the present century."

LITERATURE.—Mr. Grattan's new Romance, *Jacqueline of Hainault*, is at length before the public. The story of the heroine, which is one of intense interest, strongly resembles, in many respects, that of Mary Queen of Scots.—*The Life and Adventures of Nathaniel Pearce*, whose events are well known in connection with those of the present Earl of Mountmorris (Lord Valentia), and Mr. Salt, have likewise just appeared. The work is printed from the journal kept by this celebrated traveller for many years during his residence in Abyssinia, and so often alluded to in the public journals. A new, much cheaper, and improved edition of that admired production, *Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest*, now publicly avowed by Dr. Paris, was also published during the last few days of the month of June. The Standard Novels, containing Miss Jane Porter's very popular romance *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, has, we hear, met with prodigious success. This may, perhaps, be ascribed partly to the pure and exalted morality of the tale, which renders it so admirable a present for young persons, and partly to the sympathy so generally excited by the existing state of Polish affairs. This new edition is enriched by the author, who has added many illustrative notes and an introduction.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the Consol Market has been depressed, chiefly in consequence of the unsettled state of France. Consols for Account have been done as low as 82½, but closed this afternoon at 83. Brazilian Stock has continued to decline, and the price this afternoon is 49½. Our Northern Bonds are heavy, Russia Stock is steady, and Danish 6½ to 7. Little is doing in any other security. Mexican Bonds are quoted at 94; Greek at 18 to 20; and Spanish at 15½. Bank Stock..... 198½ 94
3 per Cent. Consols, shut.
3 per Cent. Reduced 82½
2½ per Cent. Red. 89½
3 per Cent. 1830.... shut.

LATEST NEWS.

We received last night, by an extraordinary express, from Paris, the following short but important letter:—
"Paris, Friday, June 17.—I hasten to inform you that the disorders which were anticipated for the 18th, commenced on Wednesday last, and continued yesterday, but they have been checked by the unanimous loyalty of the National Guard and the troops of the line, amid cries of *Vive le Roi*. I have not time to communicate the particulars of these events, but I have the satisfaction of informing you that at this moment Paris has been restored, and that perfect tranquillity reigns on every point."

German Papers to the 10th inst. reached us yesterday. They do not give a word of news respecting Poland, and their contents are otherwise of little interest. The accounts from Semlin state that the insurrection of the Albanians had been subdued, but that the Grand Vizier continued to exercise great caution and vigilance with a view to frustrate any ulterior designs which might be entertained by the disaffected. In the interior, there are not so settled a state, and it was thought the Grand Vizier would be ordered from Constantinople with a large body of troops for the preservation of tranquillity. We regret to perceive from other statements in these papers, that the general condition of Greece is not very satisfactory, and some of them express fears of disturbances. Letters from Nuremberg add, that the whole of Bosnia is in a complete state of insurrection against the Sultan.

The accounts from Ancona mention that several French men of war had entered the Adriatic, with the intention of cruising along the coast of Italy, with the presumed object of adding weight to the negotiations of the French Government with the Court of Rome.

Yesterday being the sixteenth anniversary of the memorable battle of Waterloo, the 1st regiment of Grenadier Guards had a bunch of laurel on their colours when they marched on parade, as also the standards of the various guard of the Life Guards. Of all the Chiefs who were at that battle, the Duke of Wellington is the only one now living. There are at present in the British army, on full pay, 236 staff officers who partook of the laurels with his Grace, viz:—three Generals (the Prince of Orange, the Marquis of Anglessey, and Lord Hill, the present Commander of the Forces), 12 Lieutenants-General, 29 Major-Generals, 49 Colonels, 190 Lieutenant-Colonels, 17 Majors; the number of officers under that of Major is comparatively small. All those soldiers who were at the engagement are exempted from doing duty, and receive one day's extra pay, on this anniversary.

The Marquis of Lansdowne met with an accident some days ago, which, we rejoice to find, has been unattended with serious consequences. While taking his morning ride, his Lordship's horse reared and fell with him to the ground. Lord Lansdowne has suffered no material injury.

We understand that the Lords of the Admiralty proceed to-morrow to Portsmouth to review the fleet previous to its departure on a cruise for six weeks, after which the fleet returns into port to take in water, and again proceeds to sea for another six weeks.

On Friday, several persons were charged at the Court of Sessions, applied at the Thames Police, for summons against Capt. Lawrence, the commander, to compel him to allow them a compensation for what they had suffered by being kept on short allowance and bad food at sea. They had been kept for twenty-four days on half a pound of salt junk, a pint of grog, and rotten bread filled with maggots, and when paid off that morning, compensation, which was always allowed in the naval service, was refused. The Magistrate advised the prisoner's application to be made, and if they did not succeed, to apply to him, and he would grant a summons.

New Wars.—New writs will be issued for the following places on Wednesday night:—Reigate, Newport (Cornwall), Higham Ferrars, Tavistock, Malton, Liverpool, Milbourn Port, Weymouth, and we believe, for Bandonbridge. By the deaths of the Members returned at the late general election, of the remainder, except the last by double returns; and of the last by Lord Bernard's expected acceptance of the Children Hundreds.

We are requested by the proprietor of the *Stanford News* and *Stanford Champion* to positively contradict a paragraph which was copied from one of those papers, and which stated that the Rev. Mr. Shield of Preston, with another clergyman, had been aiding and abetting in a cockfight, and to state, so far as regarded the Rev. Mr. Shield, that that gentleman is in no way favourable to such cruel and unclerical amusement. The paragraph was inserted on authority which turns out to be utterly worthless.

On Friday Jos. Brown and Joseph Hughes were charged at Lambeth-street, with committing a robbery the same morning in the house of a gentleman named Brown, at the Rectory, in the parish of St. Andrew's, in the Strand. The prisoners were charged with robbing the house of Mr. Moore, the landlord of the Eagle and Child public-house, which is contiguous, and he concealed himself and watched them. He saw Hughes walk up the lawn and enter the house by a window, and after the lapse of a few minutes he rushed from his hiding-place, for the purpose of seizing Hughes in the house; the other prisoner, however, gave a signal, and Hughes came out with a basket, and first observing that he was detected, he threw the basket away. Both prisoners were pursued and taken. The basket contained silver plate, which Hughes had hastily collected together during the short period he was in the house. They were both remanded.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—We are happy to find that the quarantine laws are gradually being more and more strictly observed, for the purpose of preventing as much as possible the spreading of that dreadful malady the cholera morbus, which has been so destructive to our City in the last year. On the arrival of a large quantity of skins from Russia until yesterday, when he was apprized that the ship in which they were, on reaching the English coast, was ordered back to the Baltic, strong suspicions arising that she was not free from disease. Likewise, a few days ago, a foreign ship arrived at the mouth of the Elbe, where she was stopped by the proper officers stationed there and informed that she must put about and submit to quarantine regulations; the master said she was free from disease, and that she should certainly proceed on to Hamburg. He actually refused to obey, and the officers, without further ceremony, fired upon him and killed him instantly on the spot where he stood. It is utterly impossible that too much vigilance can be adopted.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.—A long enquiry took place yesterday at the Thames Police-office, respecting the death of Thomas Elliott, a seaman, who was alleged to have been murdered on board the ship of the Honourable Company's ship, the *Janet*, in 1825. The prisoner was confined in a small spirit room on the orlop deck, where he was suffocated for want of air, the third and fourth officers, who ordered him in irons, forbidding any one to assist him. Mr. Russell, the keeper of the Pavilion theatre saloon, with whom the inquiry originated, still adhered to his statement, that the deceased had died from exhaustion, by being confined. A number of witnesses were examined, who hardly recollected the circumstances, and the jury were not of the opinion. The surgeon thought the deceased had died from apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking. The Magistrates not, however, being satisfied, the investigation was adjourned.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—A certain Remedy for preventing this dangerous disorder, and a certain Cure when taken before the complaint has assumed its malignancy, will be found in *ANTIBILLIOUS ANTIDOTAL PILLS*.—Although Cholera Morbus is a disease peculiar to the eastern nations, it is one that exists in a less degree throughout the world, particularly in England, during the months of July, August, and September.—The late John Abernethy, Esq., surgeon, was the only man who distinctly understood the diseases to which the liver, stomach, and bowels are liable, and assuredly the only individual who adopted a scientific and just mode of treatment; his discoveries in medicine are a blessing to the world, and his *Antibillious Pills* will immortalize his name.—The Pills are prepared only by Dr. Udon, formerly a physician of the late King, who has appointed Dr. Philip Chemist, at 8, Holborn Bars, his sole wholesale agent for London, and Barclay and Sons, for the country; they may likewise be procured retail, with full instructions for their use, at 13½d. and 2½d. per box, at all respectable Chemists.—N.B. Ask for Abernethy's *Antibillious Pills* as prepared by Dr. Udon.

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| PREMIER QUALITY. | | | |
|--|---------|------|---------|
| Wheat | 60s 10d | Oats | 27s 2d |
| Barley | 36s 6d | Rye | 39s 10d |
| AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATE THE AVERAGE. | | | |
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PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

| STOCKS. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Friday | Sat. |
|---------------------|------|-------|------|--------|--------|------|
| Bank Stock | 199 | 200 | 199½ | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 81½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 3 per Cent. Reduced | 89 | 89½ | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 3 per Cent. 1818 | 89 | 89½ | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 3 per Cent. 1820 | 89 | 89½ | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| Bank of England | 168 | 168½ | 168 | 168 | 168 | 168 |
| India Bonds | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Exchange Bills | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Consols for Account | 81½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |

BIRTHS.

At Hammersmith, on the 10th inst. the lady of Captain Battie, of a daughter. On the 15th inst. at Woodstock, the lady of Henry Peck, Esq. of a still-born daughter.—At Colton Hill, Hampshire, on the 14th inst. the lady of a son.—At the house of her father, in Chelney-walk, Chelsea, the lady of Lieut. Charles Campbell, Butler, R.N. of a daughter.—On the 14th inst. in Cornwall-terrace, Regent-street, the lady of Wm. Paynter, Esq. of a son.—On the 15th inst. at Chelney-walk, the lady of a daughter.—On the 15th inst. at the house of her father, the lady of John Drummond, Esq. jun. of a daughter.—Mrs. Ortel, of Alford, place, Bedford-square, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Weyhill Church, the Rev. Francis John Conton, Rector of North Boff, Devon, to Emma Camilla, only daughter of the Rev. William Kiler, Rector of Weyhill, Hants.—On Thursday morning, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Read, Esq. to Eliza, relict of the late John Smith, Esq. of Upland, Berkeley, the 16th inst. at St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone, Henry Edward Berkeley, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of George Nesbitt Thompson, Esq. of Chapel-amble, Grosvenor-place.—On the 14th inst. at Holt, the Rev. H. Foster, M.A. of College, Cambridge, to Fanny, youngest daughter of William M. Carr, Esq. of Eolt Lodge, Norfolk.—On the 16th inst. at St. Mark's Church, Chelsea, the Rev. J. B. Briggs, of Exbury, in Essex, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Field, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—On the 14th inst. at Clapham, Mr. William Owen, of Haverfordwest, to Martha Hall Stevenson, third daughter, and Mr. Robert Woodhouse, of Clapham, to Jane Stevenson, youngest daughter, of the late John Stevenson, Esq. of Clapham.—On the 15th inst. at Trinity Church, St. George's, to the daughter of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, to Emily, daughter of the late John Douglas, Esq. one of His Majesty's Secretaries in the West Indies.—On the 14th inst. at Chelney-walk, the Rev. J. B. Briggs, of Exbury, in Essex, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Field, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—On the 14th inst. at Clapham, Mr. William Owen, of Haverfordwest, to Martha Hall Stevenson, third daughter, and Mr. Robert Woodhouse, of Clapham, to Jane Stevenson, youngest daughter, of the late John Stevenson, Esq. of Clapham.—On the 15th inst. at Trinity Church, St. George's, to the daughter of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, to Emily, daughter of the late John Douglas, Esq. one of His Majesty's Secretaries in the West Indies.—On the 14th inst. at Chelney-walk, the Rev. J. B. Briggs, of Exbury, in Essex, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Field, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—On the 14th inst. at Clapham, Mr. William Owen, of Haverfordwest, to Martha Hall Stevenson, third daughter, and Mr. Robert Woodhouse, of Clapham, to Jane Stevenson, youngest daughter, of the late John Stevenson, Esq. of Clapham.—On the 15th inst. at Trinity Church, St. George's, to the daughter of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, to Emily, daughter of the late John Douglas, Esq. one of His Majesty's Secretaries in the West Indies.—On the 14th inst. at Chelney-walk, the Rev. J. B. Briggs, of Exbury, in Essex, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Field, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—On the 14th inst. at Clapham, Mr. William Owen, of Haverfordwest, to Martha Hall Stevenson, third daughter, and Mr. Robert Woodhouse, of Clapham, to Jane Stevenson, youngest daughter, of the late John Stevenson, Esq. of Clapham.—On the 15th inst. at Trinity Church, St. George's, to the daughter of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, to Emily, daughter of the late John Douglas, Esq. one of His Majesty's Secretaries in the West Indies.—On the 14th inst. at Chelney-walk, the Rev. J. B. Briggs, of Exbury, in Essex, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Field, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—On the 14th inst. at Clapham, Mr. William Owen, of Haverfordwest, to Martha Hall Stevenson, third daughter, and Mr. Robert Woodhouse, of Clapham, to Jane Stevenson, youngest daughter, of the late John Stevenson, Esq. of Clapham.—On the 15th inst. at Trinity Church, St. George's, to the daughter of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, to Emily, daughter of the late John Douglas, Esq. one of His Majesty's Secretaries in the West Indies.—On the 14th inst. at Chelney-walk, the Rev. J. B. Briggs, of Exbury, in Essex, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Field, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—On the 14th inst. at Clapham, Mr. William Owen, of Haverfordwest, to Martha Hall Stevenson, third daughter, and Mr. Robert Woodhouse, of Clapham, to Jane Stevenson, youngest daughter, of the late John Stevenson, Esq. of Clapham.—On the 15th inst. at Trinity Church, St. George's, to the daughter of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, to Emily, daughter of the late John Douglas, Esq. one of His Majesty's Secretaries in the West Indies.—On the 14th inst. at Chelney-walk, the Rev. J. B. Briggs, of Exbury, in Essex, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Field, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—On the 14th inst. at Clapham, Mr. William Owen, of Haverfordwest, to Martha Hall Stevenson, third daughter, and Mr. Robert Woodhouse, of Clapham, to Jane Stevenson, youngest daughter, of the late John Stevenson, Esq. of Clapham.—On the 15th inst. at Trinity Church

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

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enamel and will not decompose with the heat of the stomach, resists completely the effects of atmospheric air, &c.—At home from 10 till 5.

House, and especially by the Public Press, and to prevent any wrong impression from going abroad that he rose to state these few facts, of the correctness of which he was perfectly confident.

Mr. LEEBROOK then moved to the statement just given by the Hon. Member (Mr. Maxwell), and the result of the conversation which took place was an assurance on the part of Mr. O'Connell that an inquiry upon the subject had been instituted by Government.

The SPEAKER communicated the Gracious Answer of His Majesty to the Address, upon which

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, and it was carried, that a suitable Answer should be returned to His Majesty.

FRIDAY.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL introduced the new Reform Bill, which differs from the last only in a slight extension of the sweeping disfranchisement previously contemplated; its details, his Lordship said, he should postpone until the Bill should be placed before a Committee of the House. In London the Bill was placed before a Committee of the House of Commons, and it was now, and what it would be under the measure proposed by Ministers. The departure from the former Bill (said his Lordship) scarcely amounts to a change. They had in one instance extended the suffrage in consequence of suggestions which, upon examination, were thought to be good ones. It would be remembered that in the former Bill copyholders 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 leases should be included, and to alter the unexpired term of leases entitling their holders to vote from 14 years to 7 years. Such was the substance of representation which they proposed to establish for the counties, and to 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 annual value of 10l. There was also a provision in the Bill for taking the poll into days, in order to prevent riot and drunkenness, as also bribery and corruption. The only other alterations they proposed were slight ones. They had found upon inquiry that there were two places to which they could not apply the principle of population for the purpose of disfranchisement, so as to create a constituency, in consequence 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 Downton. And in justice to the Noble Lord who was supposed to have the influence in the Government, he desired to state that from that Noble Lord the Government had received the first suggestion 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 was entirely occupied by the cottages of poor fishermen—it was the borough of St. Germain's. The Noble Lord said, in regard to the principle of population, that Sir R. Peel confined himself to pointing out the course of proceeding in the consideration of this important measure best adapted 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 Right Hon. Baronet then suggested a course for the adoption of the Bill, with regard to the time and order of bringing in the three Bills, supposing that the Government had not yet decided, as to whether the three Bills for the separate portions of the United Kingdom were to proceed together or consecutively. His suggestion therefore was, to postpone the second reading from Thursday next to Monday week, which period he conceived only a reasonable time to enable him to give the printing of a Bill which introduced such change into the Constitution of England. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by stating that he would take his stand upon the second reading of the Bill, when nothing should prevent him from taking the sense of the House upon it.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to. With the exception of the reception of a Petition from the University of Oxford against the Bill, the other business of the evening possessed little public interest.

The LITERARY GAZETTE, No. 753, for Saturday June 25th, contains a paper of extraordinary novelty and value, being an Account of Burleigh Manuscript at Hatfield House, hitherto unconsulted, and containing the most important and interesting facts, 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 three preceding Nos. of the Gazette, which, with the No. now announced, form the publication for June, and conclude the first Half Year of 1851. Mr. A. COOKE, of Leamington, has published a work of a full exposition of the doctrines maintained by the celebrated Ram-molun Roy, the earliest and most ample details of the Landers' Voyage down the Niger; the Voice of Humanity enforcing the claims of Animals to Human Mercy, and shewing the Evils attendant upon the Administration of our Criminal Laws; a Review, with copious Extracts, from the most important and interesting works of Persia, &c. (a work for private distribution only); the Progress and Pathology of the Cholera Morbus, from eminent foreign authorities. So much original information, on subjects of great popular concernment, within four weeks only, besides ample notices of all New Works published within the time, of the Drama, of Exhibitions, of Learned Bodies, and of improvements in Discoveries in Science, as well as amusing Varieties, Sketches, Poetry, &c. &c. serve to evince the unremitting activity with which this Journal continues to fulfil its pledge to the Public.—London: published every Saturday Morning, by W. A. Scripps, 7, Wellington-street, Strand, and 7, South Molton-street, price 8d.; or stamped, for country circulation by post, 1s.

The ANSWER, EXAMINATION of the pupils of Goodenough-house, Little Ealing, which finished on Friday, was conducted as last year, not on the plan of the Charter-house and other schools, where the pupils are examined in those parts of the classics which they have previously read, daily, for five or six weeks, but as at the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, where the men are examined in whole books, previously named, it is true, but in parts of the books, selected at the moment by the examiners, and on a paper which may be as bad as the various Print-sellers. Thus the graphic parts of the New Monthly, in future, vie with its Literary merits.

DR. LINGARD'S ENGLAND.—The public will learn with pleasure that Dr. Lingard has, at length, finished his labours, and his great work may now be considered complete. This History of England is certainly one of the most beautiful and original works of the present age, and must, no doubt, take its place as the standard history of the country. It will be conspicuous in our literature when the great mass of the books published of late years are forgotten.

ON PLANTING.—The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, having completed the publication of that excellent work on "Planting Forest Trees," the Metropolis has very rarely exhibited so brilliant and gay an appearance as at present. The public promenades and places of fashionable amusement are crowded to excess by a splendid assembly of beautiful females; and to protect those native charms from the effects of sultry weather renders it a subject of high consideration. ROWLAND'S KALYDON, on the skin and complexion, in hot weather, need no eulogium.

We suppose the Cockney who said at Vauxhall that the hairs on through one of the Magical Telescopes which are fixed in the Gardens, ampton, that passengers have not only been taken gratis to South but have had a dinner and bottle of champagne into the bargain!

Michael Bosc's chin were very wonderful, had been looking at them. So great a compingler exists between the steam-packets at Southampton, that passengers have not only been taken gratis to South but have had a dinner and bottle of champagne into the bargain!

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THE ENGLISHMAN'S MAGAZINE, No. IV. for JULY, 1851. Price 2s. 6d., is embellished with an Engraving, after Pinelli, of the Contents:—1. The Eventful Session—2. Case of "The Royal Associates"—3. Three Meetings on the King's Highway, by the Author of "Scenes in Poland"—4. Codrington's Tippling Philosopher, Part II.—5. Physics and Physics in 1831—6. The Magdalen—7. The Magdalen—8. The Magdalen—9. The Magdalen—10. The Magdalen—11. The Magdalen—12. The Magdalen—13. The Magdalen—14. The Magdalen—15. The Magdalen—16. The Magdalen—17. The Magdalen—18. The Magdalen—19. The Magdalen—20. The Magdalen—21. The Magdalen—22. The Magdalen—23. The Magdalen—24. The Magdalen—25. The Magdalen—26. The Magdalen—27. The Magdalen—28. The Magdalen—29. The Magdalen—30. The Magdalen—31. The Magdalen—32. The Magdalen—33. The Magdalen—34. The Magdalen—35. The Magdalen—36. The Magdalen—37. The Magdalen—38. The Magdalen—39. The Magdalen—40. The Magdalen—41. The Magdalen—42. The Magdalen—43. The Magdalen—44. 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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOSEBAG is wrong in every particular he narrates—wrong about ABERCROMBIE and wrong about the lady of whom he speaks—the person to whom he refers was the father of a baronet's wife of the same name.

We should feel much obliged by WYCHERLY's kindness—every care shall be taken of the book, and it shall be safely returned.

We are much obliged to you, we think the subject past rhyming, and we very rarely insert serious poetry.

Although the principles advocated by X. are the same as ours, he indulges himself in an attack upon an individual whom we have always upon principle supported; we, therefore, did not insert his letter, and we have neither time nor space, except the case is urgent, to reply to the friends who favour us with communications. We may probably avail ourselves of his views.

We are called upon to criticise the merits of a lady who made her second appearance at the Haymarket on Friday—this we cannot do, because we did not see her; but if she be half what the gentleman who asks for our opinion, says she is, we shall lose no time in witnessing her performance.

The report of Lord HOTHAM's marriage to one of the Ladies HARLEY has been already contradicted fifty times.

JOHN BULL.

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 numerously attended.

Her MAJESTY has during the week visited the Zoological Gardens and several of the charitable bazaars.

Their MAJESTIES left town on Friday.

The Duke of WELLINGTON has recovered from his late 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 Parliament. It is evident, by the cautious mode in which this usually important document has been prepared, and the labour that has been expended in taking care to say nothing, that the Ministers are perfectly aware of the delicacy and precariousness of their position. Upon no question but REFORM, 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, indeed, 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 in the Speech—nothing whereon to move an amendment to the Address, 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 he could not deny it), that in his election address, published 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 debate 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 Mr. 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 on the previous afternoon."

This little discrepancy has been frequently noticed, on account of certain curious proceedings connected with the Northamptonshire election, but it never before came in a Parliamentary shape, nor have any of the Honourable and Right Hon. Gentlemen who held such language as was contained in Sir JAMES GRAHAM's address, had an opportunity of contradicting—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 address to the electors of Cumberland, in the Right Honourable Baronet's interest—so there an end.

Not so in the House of Lords—Lord BROUGHAM having been charged by a Noble Lord, with having used similar language, and having attributed the Dissolution to the proceedings of the House 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 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 for which they are retained—but we conclude the Peers and reporters were all wrong, and that Lord BROUGHAM never did say any thing of the kind.

But, the most cruel and candid thing the Lord CHANCELLOR said upon the occasion, yet remains to be told, for when his Lordship, in his eagerness to repel the charge, condescended to reason upon the case, he is reported to have said this:—

"The Noble Lord has charged me with stating to their Lordships that his MAJESTY had been advised to dissolve Parliament in consequence of the vote of the House of Commons on the Thursday evening." "If," said the LORD CHANCELLOR, "I had used the words attributed to me, I must have been worse than THE VERIEST IDIOT—I must have forgotten what had taken place within the twelve hours preceding—the debate bearing avowedly on the dissolution, had been going on for five hours the preceding evening. The Commission for the dissolution had been prepared the day before, 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 circumstances, would any man, with a head upon his shoulders, make the statement now attributed to me?"

This is Lord BROUGHAM'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

not expect Lord BROUGHAM to favour us with so explicit a public opinion of his Lordship'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 the hurry and excitement of a stormy discussion.

How Sir JAMES GRAHAM relishes the opinion of his reasoning faculties and his political wisdom, so distinctly delivered by the first lay subject of the realm, from the highest place, save one, in the land, we do not pretend to understand; but it seems to us, as we said when they squabbled in the House 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 a war for us; a rumoured addition of 15,000 men to the army, corroborates the report; but who are we to fight with? Is there another Justice of the Peace to be deposed, or are we going to take Moscow and blockade the Baltic?

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 cannot presume to surmise. Sir ROBERT PEEL, anxious to prevent any premature discussion, abstained from chopping into minced-meat the contradictions and absurdities of Lord JOHN; but it must have been a great trial of forbearance, for although some parts of his Lordship's speech were extremely good, other parts so entirely contradicted those which had 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 round about him, but there was none of that excessive delight 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 uninteresting 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 Thursday, and then in a fortnight it was all to be settled—and that with an incomplete House of Commons, and even some of the Cabinet Ministers without seats. But Sir ROBERT PEEL deprecated hurry—claimed a fair and temperate discussion—avowed his determined opposition—and fixed his own time for that discussion. As Sir ROBERT PEEL suggested, so it was; and while we are upon this point we may as well set the *Times*, or rather its readers, right, upon an observation which appears in its columns yesterday; it says that Sir ROBERT PEEL intimated that he should only oppose the Reform Bill as far as the second reading was concerned. Sir ROBERT PEEL intimated no such thing—The sentence in which the *Times* conveys this intimation of Sir ROBERT PEEL is not English, but we can just discover what it does intend to say—and that is not true.

The second reading is fixed for to-morrow week.

ALL the London newspapers have stated, and all the country newspapers have repeated, that on Wednesday 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, until after the expiration of fourteen days from the opening of Parliament.

It must be very agreeable to Lord PALMERSTON to have these fourteen days' respite from "badgering," as Lord GODERICH call it. But the pleasure derivable from this temporary repose must in some degree be weakened by the recollection, that being one of a Cabinet which advocates the spoliation of *close boroughs*, his Lordship is obliged to appear, when he does enter the House, as the representative of one of that particular class of constituency the destruction of which he is bound to promote, and by the consciousness that if it were not for the kindness of a select body whose rights and privileges he is pledged to destroy, his Lordship would not have an opportunity 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 PALMERSTON, it is probable, will not share in the debates on the Reform Bill; the letter to Lord PONSONBY seems still an insurmountable obstacle to his remaining in office; surely he has too much dignity and delicacy of feeling to bear such a marked, pointed, and purposely pointed, official 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 called the KING'S Speech some observations upon the "injuries and insults" which have been inflicted by the Portuguese Government upon English subjects, it becomes necessary, in common justice, to enquire what has occurred which should induce the present Cabinet to make His MAJESTY 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 England and Portugal, and the rapid approach of the time when the Sovereign of the latter Kingdom should be acknowledged?

We ask—and we ask for information, what insult, what injury has England received at the hands of the King of 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 him to maintain his right against his enemies. An English subject certainly was apprehended at night by order of a Portuguese Magistrate, as five hundred aliens in this country have at different times been apprehended by Bow-street warrants. Some little irregularity, however, occurred in the manner of serving the process, and the consequence was, a complaint from the Englishman, whence resulted the fitting out of a formidable expedition against our ancient ally, and the eventual removal of the offending

Justice of the Peace. And this affair has been magnified, not only into the infliction of insults and injuries upon England, 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 honourable atonement for the misconduct of one of his subordinate officers. Surely it is not always fear that induces a man to apologize, or explain, or atone, when called upon. However, to Don MIGUEL no praise is to be given for his anxiety to prove his feelings towards our countrymen—no merit is to be allowed for agreeing to our wishes; but we are informed that a squadron of our fleet has enforced our demands. A fresh-water captain, with a thirty ton yacht from Cores mpond, would have been just as much attended to as the "squadron" so exultingly alluded to as having vindicated the rights of Great Britain.

But if the case of England and Portugal is merely ridiculous, that of France and Portugal is infamous—nobody knows the grounds of the arrest and trial of the two Frenchmen, BONHOMME and the other (whose name at this moment we forget)—the latter of these two men, who for a great number of years has been a naturalized Portuguese subject, opened his brewery as the place of meeting for all traitors and conspirators against the Government—and not only did this, but as was proved upon the trial, furnished them with 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 machinations and plottings of rebels and factionists, without the power of suppressing their treason or punishing their ringleaders? Do we, or does any nation scruple to carry even capital punishment into effect upon foreigners, when the governments of whose countries we or they happen to be at peace? Besides, over and above all this, this reforming brewer was, as we have already said, and had been for many years, a naturalized Portuguese subject.

The case, however, of M. BONHOMME (*mal-nomme*) is even more flagrant than this; it has nothing to do with politics; Sacrilege, and blasphemy the most revolting, are the crimes for which this man was tried and convicted. 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; indeed, one of the heaviest charges against Don MIGUEL himself is his "addiction" to the Church and his devotion to his God. Be this as it may, the crime proved against this M. BONHOMME was that of desecrating the sacred House of God, wilfully and wantonly; of having passed the night upon the altar of a church, with two prostitutes; and of having left it in the morning polluted with every species of filth which the most depraved imagination could fancy.

And it is for the reversal of the sentence of this man, and the dismissal of the Judge who condemned him, that France—revolutionized wretched France, commences hostilities against Portugal? To those who believe this to be the cause of the present proceedings of the French against Portugal this must seem rather surprising, and if possible more ridiculous than our display of "a squadron of our fleet" in the Tagus, in order to get a sort of Marybone Magistrate removed from his office; nobody, however, excepting perhaps His MAJESTY'S Ministers, believe that the French care one sou about their amiable countryman. The French want to gain by force, all those rights and privileges which England has so long enjoyed upon the score of friendship; and therefore take the opportunity of attacking Portugal at the only period she could possibly have done so with impunity since the signing of that treaty which binds Great Britain to support her ally against the aggressions of her enemies.

When Portugal is lost to us, either by our own folly or the knavery of France, we shall have the gratification of finding our commercial interests, both as regards our exports and imports, agreeably damaged; we shall find the whole Portuguese coast, as well as the Tagus itself (where we have at present a right to have a fleet and every accommodation for them) not only shut against us, but open to our enemies. Portugal once possessed, the safety of Spain will be again jeopardized, and England will in all probability have to fight another Peninsular war, when she may not have a WELLINGTON to command her armies. And all these consequences 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 man impartial and competent to give the information, Why is this the policy of England, and what are the insults and injuries which we are told in the KING'S SPEECH Portugal has inflicted upon GREAT BRITAIN?

We had written these observations when the daily papers of yesterday brought us the report of Friday night's debate in the House of Lords. It will be seen that the view we had taken of the policy to be observed with regard to Portugal is not very dissimilar to that which was adopted by the best qualified judge of Peninsular matters in that illustrious assembly.

We have seen what professes to be an abstract of the Bill, which Lord JOHN RUSSELL is to produce to-morrow evening, which is neither "the Bill, nor the whole Bill, nor anything like the Bill" which was attempted before. The principle, we are told, is the same; so it is—for it proposes REFORM; but the details are different, and reminds us of Mr. JOSEPH MILLER's recipe for mending an old knife to make it as good as new, by putting a new blade to it, and adding a new handle to the blade.

From the aspect of the House of Commons on Friday—from the general feeling which has arisen throughout the country—from the avowed and evident incapacity of Ministers on every other point, by which all thinking people begin to judge their management of the Reform question itself, and by a great variety of other circumstances, occurring on all hands, and in all quarters, we suspect the measure will fail in its first stage—we mean in the House of Commons. Through the Lords its progress is IMPOSSIBLE.

ACCORDING to the request of a highly-valued correspondent, we beg to call the attention of the Bishop of BRISTOL to a circumstance which, even in these liberal days, has excited a strong feeling in the town of Poole, in Dorsetshire, and in his Lordship's diocese.

A Concert of sacred music is announced to be performed in the parish church of St. James on Tuesday, in that place, for the relief of the distressed Irish, and the following gen-

men have benevolently consented to act as a Committee—

J. P. GARLAND, Esq. the Mayor... A Churchman.
The Rev. W. P. JOLLIFFE..... The Incumbent.
The Rev. J. C. PARR..... Curate.
The Reverend T. DURANT..... A Presbyterian Minister.
The Reverend H. ROGERS..... Ditto.
The Reverend J. MITCHELSON..... Unitarian Minister.
The Reverend S. BALGLEN..... Baptist Minister.
The Churchwardens.

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 of men of all creeds in what is, we presume, a well-meant display of carefulness for a country, for which the Government either can or will do nothing;—but to congregate this most incongruous mass of persons in a Protestant parish 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 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 SOUTHELD. It tells us that "this delightful watering-place is thriving in popular opinion," and to corroborate this fact and "back that opinion," it informs us that amongst the recent arrivals are—Mr. and Mrs. ALLCARD and family, Mr. and Mrs. SHETTELS and family, Mr. and Mrs. JONES and family, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. MOSER, Mr. LITTLE, Mr. PARROTT, Mr. HONES, Captain SMITH, Mr. ACORN, Mr. and Mrs. LINKINS and family, Mr. and Mrs. GUY, Mr. and Mrs. HANNINGTON, Mr. and Mrs. STRETTALL and family, Mr. and Mrs. BRIDGES, Mrs. BOWERBANK, and Mr. and Mrs. FREEMAN and family.

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 the SHETTELS and the STRETTALLS, and the HONES and the ACORNS, and the LINKINS and the BOWERBANKS, are all most excellent and amiable people, the idea of adorning their names as proofs of the prosperity of a fashionable watering-place is perhaps unparalleled.—"Non tali," &c.

SIR MURRAY MAXWELL, who had been recently appointed to a Colonial Government, died on Sunday last, after a very short illness.

SIR MURRAY MAXWELL, 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 unsuccessful, and the Chinese opened their batteries upon the *Alceste*—this, Sir MURRAY could not brook, and accordingly inflicted an immediate and terrible chastisement upon the offenders—upon this occasion, in order to accumulate the whole responsibility of the measure on himself, he fired the first gun with his own hand—so that if the Chinese, according to their custom, should demand the life of the offender, 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 patriotic spirit of the Reformers exhibited itself in a series of the coarsest and most cowardly personal attacks upon a single, unarmed, and exposed individual, that ever disgraced 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 Alderman WOOD and the subscription, of which he was treasurer, which was raised in the time of a great excitement, to purchase some plate for Queen CAROLINE. Alderman WOOD has published a letter in the *Times*, 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 WILLIAM AUSTIN—once Sir WILLIAM—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 several authenticated contradictions of a coarse and calumnious attack upon this exemplary and venerable Prelate, which had appeared in the *Times* newspaper in the form of an account of a reforming election dinner; but we declined noticing them, because the affair seemed wholly unworthy of refutation.

Mr. HODGETTS FOLEY, 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 utter groundlessness of the 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.
Sir,—I received the following paragraph on the evening of the 18th, which I am informed has lately appeared in your newspaper, and I trust that you will do me the favour to publish my explanation of it:—
"POPULARITY OF THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.—At a dinner given week, to the electors, gentry, and clergy of the town and neighbourhood, the health of the Bishop of Worcester being proposed by the President, Hodgetts Foley, Esq., M.P., was received with so much the V.P. President, the toast was withdrawn. Droitwich is six miles from his Lordship's residence, Hartbury Castle."

The Droitwich election dinner took place at a time of great excitement, when there was a severe contest going on for the county.

The health of the Bishop and clergy of the diocese being proposed by me, somebody remarked, "The Bishop is for Colonel Lygon." This determination prevailing, I said no more on the subject; but excepting this political opinion, no allusion was made disrespectful in any way to the public or private character of the Bishop of Worcester, and I do not believe that any human being is more universally beloved and respected by all who are acquainted with him than the Bishop of Worcester.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
J. H. HODGETTS FOLEY.

Prestwood, Stourbridge, June 19.

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, they see its futility, its fallacy, 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 real state of the conservative force in the House of Lords:—

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, LYNHURST, and SKELMERSDALE, as against the Bill, and in another column registered their Lordships as *uncertain*,—and above all, that, in order to make a case, it omits, in all its lists, all the following Peers altogether:—

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| DUKES. | MANSFIELD. |
| CUMBERLAND, | CARNARVON, |
| CAMBRIDGE, | LIVERPOOL, |
| GLOUCESTER. | CADOGAN, |
| MARQUESSSES. | MALMESBURY. |
| HERTFORD, | LORDS. |
| BUTE. | GRANTHAM, |
| EARLS. | SOUTHAMPTON, |
| DELAWARE, | MONTAGUE, |
| ABINGDON, | BAGOT, |
| CHATHAM, | RODNEY, |
| BATHURST, | BOSTON, |
| CLARENDO, | WALSINGHAM, |
| NORWICH (D. of Gordon), | KENYON, |
| TALBOT, | DOUGLAS, |
| MOUNT ENCOMBE, | DOWNE, |
| DIGBY, | MIDDLETON. |
| BEVERLEY, | |

Here, we concluded our list of names omitted; but upon closer examination we found, in addition to these, the following also left out:—

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lords SCARSDALE, | Lords STUART, of CASTLE STUART |
| BOSTON, | (E. of MORAY), |
| HAWKE, | VERNON, |
| DYSSON, | SAITERSFORD (E. of COURT-TOUN). |
| WALSINGHAM, | CALTHORPE, |
| BAGOT, | DE DUNSTONVILLE, |
| SOUTHAMPTON, | ROLLE, |
| RODNEY, | WODEHOUSE, |
| CARTERET, | BAYNING, |
| MONTAGUE, | CARRINGTON, |
| KENYON, | BOLTON. |
| DOUGLAS, | Visc. MAYNARD, |
| GAGE, | Lords NORTHWICK, |
| GRENVILLE, | ROBESON, |
| SELKIRK, | ROBESON. |

The whole of whom, amounting to no fewer than SIXTY-TWO, being DECIDEDLY HOSTILE to the Bill.

In addition to these SIXTY-TWO, the following SCOTTISH Peers are also omitted by the *Times*:—

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Marquess of QUEENSBURY, | Viscount ARBUTHNOT, |
| TWEEDALE, | STRAATHALLAN. |
| Earl of MORETON, | LORD FORBES, |
| — HOME, | — SALTOUN, |
| — ELGIN, | — GRAY, |
| — LEVEN and MELVILLE, | — COLVILLE. |
| — SELKIRK. | |

All of whom are DECIDEDLY HOSTILE to the Bill, making an amount of SEVENTY-FIVE Anti-Reformers omitted by the *Times*:—

To these we beg to add the following IRISH Representative Peers, also omitted by the *Times*:—

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Earl of CARRICK, | Viscount DONAIRE, |
| — MOUNTCASHEL, | — LONDON, |
| — MAY, | — GORT, |
| — WICKLOW, | — LORD CARRIBERRY, |
| — CALEDON, | — FARNHAM, |
| — CHARLEVILLE. | — DUFFRIN. |

All hostile to the Bill, encreasing, thereby, the number of anti-reforming Peers, OMITTED BY THE *Times*, to EIGHTY-SEVEN.

But this is not all; the *Times* has published lists of Peers who will vote for and against the Bill, and enumerates the following Lords as favourable to the measure:—

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Duke of ST. ALBANS. | Earl of PLYMOUTH. |
| Earl of DENBIGH, | LORD SEAFOURD, |
| — AMHERST, | — GLENLYON. |
| — TANKERVILLE. | Marquess of ORMONDE, |
| Duke of MARLBOROUGH. | — THOMOND, |
| Earl of GLASGOW, | LORD HUTCHINSON. |
| — EGREMONT, | |

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 whom will VOTE AGAINST THE BILL:—

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Marquess of CHOLMONDELEY, | LORD RAVENSWORTH, |
| — CUNNINGHAME, | — DELAMERE, |
| Earl of LINCOLN, | — FARNBOROUGH, |
| — CATCAIRN, | — LYNHURST, |
| — ORFORD. | — SKELMERSDALE. |
| LORD LAKE, | Viscount HEREFORD. |
| — WENYER, | |

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 away—

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Duke of ATROL, | LORD HILL, |
| Earl of GRANARD, | — HARBOROUGH, |
| — KINSHAW, | — DE ROOS. |
| — CARYFORT. | |

Making another difference of seven—and so increasing the error to one hundred and twenty.

But again, besides this, the *Times* omits all the BISHOPS!

—upon what ground or principle, it would be indeed most difficult to comprehend. The Church and her interests are wholly unrepresented in the HOUSE OF COMMONS—the only place in which her voice can be politically heard, or her just claims constitutionally advocated, is the House of Lords; and we are happy to know that our Prelates will not suffer the occasion to pass, without shewing a paternal feeling for 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 they may securely count upon a decided opposition to the Bill, by

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, | Bishops of LINCOLN, |
| — TUAM, | — ST. ASAPH, |
| Bishops of LONDON, | — CHICHESTER, |
| — DUNHAM, | — ST. DAVID'S, |
| — WORCESTER, | — BRISTOL, |
| — HEREFORD, | — OXFORD, |
| — SALISBURY, | — GLOUCESTER, |
| — BATH and WELLS, | — EXETER, |
| — ROCHESTER, | — CARLISLE, |
| — LICHFIELD and COVENTRY, | — BANGOR, |
| — PETERBOROUGH, | — FERNS, |
| | — CORK. |

Making an additional number of TWENTY-THREE to be placed at the foot of the already swollen account of mis-statements in the *Times*, and encreasing the amount to no less than ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE.

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 THIRTY-EIGHT; to which we must add (having accidentally overlooked 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 TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE PEERS opposed to the Bill; which, allowing for absentees from different causes where proxies are unavailable, will give something like a majority of ONE 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 DID NOT reckon amongst those hostile to the Bill—we mean that of the Earl of WINCHILSEA, who, fully aware of all the mischiefs consequent 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 from Lord BACON's Essay on Judicature—our Learned Friend begs to disclaim, most distinctly, anything like an application 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 might 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 our feelings about the present scheme of Reform, or revolution, (for they are essentially and will be eventually the same things,) appear overcharged, and drawn by the hand of one under the influence 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 ready to discuss its results. Public distress is making an alarming progress, and the discontent of all classes of society seems incapable of increase.

"The King has few partisans, and the small number of his supporters is daily decreasing. M. DE LAFAYETTE has within these few days published a sort of manifesto of his opinions, in which the King certainly will not participate. Our King is a worthy man, and though he is rather too lavish of his public bounty, his speeches bear 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 bringing back the exiled family, but the greater number for the irrevocable abolition of monarchy. They therefore inveigh strongly against the peerage, and insist on the candidates for the new Chamber obeying the instructions of the electors for the abrogation of hereditary legislators. The 321 formerly so extolled have, with the exception of a few, lost their popularity, and are now held up to public reprobation. The Ministers, and in particular M. Casimir Perier, are daily labelled. The Juries are terrified, and uniformly acquit all persons brought before them for political offences. Juries are even exposed to acts of violence if they do not acquit political offenders with sufficient promptitude. The National Guard alone is respected, but it has lately had much disagreeable service, and the men begin to be tired of constantly playing a part which leads to no result.

"A singular example of the distress of the times is afforded by the hackney-coachmen, the greater part of whom have, of their own accord, reduced the fares from 1s. 50c. to 1s. The cabriolet drivers have lowered their prices in the same proportion.

"If this be not encouraging to the lovers of change we 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 Thursday, in which the participants were of the Liberal school of politics:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

MR. HUNT presented a petition from Somersetshire, 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 exercise of their rights. For expressing similar opinions he had been told that he should be kicked out of Preston. But when he went there he found himself received with open arms, although the

Parliamentary Candidate Committee (Colossal and many-headed Broughmonger) sent down a Candidate to turn him out. That Candidate, Mr. Member for Rye, soon left the town, with a *Heu* in his ear. (Laughter.)

Alderman WATMAN deprecated the practice of Hon. Members *déclining* the House with matters relating to their own personal history. (Hear, hear.) The Member for Preston was the last man who ought to complain of the treatment he had experienced in that House, for no Member had been so completely allowed to have his own way. The House had upon all occasions given the Hon. Member *rope enough*. (Laughter.)—and he must not complain of the consequences. He trusted an end would be put to these personal discussions. In one speech of twelve minutes the Hon. Member had introduced seventy-five *Y's*. (Laughter.)—He could answer for the fact, for he had counted them.

Colonel EVANS said, if he had remained in Preston he believed he should have turned out *himself*, and in so doing, he was sure he should have performed a great public service. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. HUNT said he should discharge his duty according to his own views, and not regulate himself by the operation of the Hon. Alderman's mind. But in whatever way he troubled the House, the Hon. Alderman might depend upon it, it should not be with making speeches that put them all asleep. (Laughter.)

We perceive by the *Gazette* that the nephews and nieces of the late Lord GRANTLEY have been honoured with the same place and precedence as if their father had actually succeeded to the title. Now, indeed, is the accomplished Mrs. NORTON—the Honourable Mrs. NORTON; and the very announcement of this fact officially, only serves to shew the synecdochy and ignorance of those who gave her, in right of her husband, a "preheminence," to use a correct bit of bad orthography, which she did not, until the night before last, in fact possess.

HALF A DOZEN WORDS TO THE KING.

May it please your MAJESTY to pardon the address of a dutiful and loyal subject, who is deeply apprehensive that the Reform Bill now in progress, will, if permitted to pass into a law, place your MAJESTY in a position of extreme difficulty as respects the Coronation Oath, in which your MAJESTY has solemnly engaged "to preserve unto the 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, Sir, from any misgiving of your MAJESTY's determination to keep this pledge inviolate, 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 councils. But it is with a view to avoid that state of things, in which your MAJESTY will infallibly be brought into collision with such a proposal from a different quarter. Had we no better ground for entertaining this apprehension, than what the analogy of history affords, that were enough to justify it. National distress has ever raised up State-reformers, who have resorted to remedial expedients, without regard to the equity of them; and the Church is generally the first victim 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!" "Give place to honest men—to those who will more faithfully discharge their trust!" And will your MAJESTY also deign to observe how the new Parliament which succeeded that, immediately employed itself?—HUME says, "they took into consideration the abolition of the clerical function, as savouring of Popery; and the taking away of tythes, as a relic of Judaism. Learning also, and the Universities, were deemed heathenish and unnecessary."

GOD grant, this may be only the history of what is past, and not prophetic! But your MAJESTY ought to be apprised, that the signs of the times at present are very similar. Sectarians are the most active promoters of a change in the representation; 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 Reform (they say) and we will soon relieve ourselves from ecclesiastical extortion—grant us Reform, and we shall be 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 this, with a knowledge that many of the petitions for it, on 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 spoliation 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 KING has been industriously coupled with the Reform Bill, in order to give it a sanction, which it would otherwise never have obtained.

But, Sir, the sober-minded portion of your subjects believe they can distinguish between the permission given to Ministers to take the sense of Parliament on any plan, and that full concurrence of the Crown in the same, which ultimately gives it the force of law. They are well assured, that your MAJESTY will not mistake the joyful excitement of the people, so natural on the receipt of any boon, for an expression of feeling founded on a conviction that the said boon will be of real advantage to the country. They are persuaded, that the anomalies which characterise 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 people makes it necessary 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 styled 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 excision—must the whole legislative body 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 qualification for a county voter left what it always was, and that of a borough voter fixed no higher than ten pounds, a rental which, in London and great towns, is tantamount to the grant of universal suffrage?

If some boroughs are corrupt and guilty, ought the innocent to suffer 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 hustings?

If there has grown up amongst them an improper influence of the

nobility, will the country benefit at all by exchanging that for the overbearing dictation of demagogues?

In short, are there no means available to save us from a prescription 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 MATTHEW HALE once observed, "Parliament being the highest and the greatest Court, over which none other can have jurisdiction, 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 passed,

Your MAJESTY will surely exercise a sound discretion respecting your MAJESTY's Advisers and their experiments, and thus be spared the more painful dilemma of being obliged, through conscientious motives, to resist the demands of a levelling Parliament.

S. P.

The following appears in Friday's *Cambridge Chronicle*—

MISREPRESENTATIONS AND LIES.

"The Times has given a long article on the Irish Church, in the course of last week, founded on parliamentary documents. The first allegation against these monstrous claims is, that there have been twenty-six promotions among them since 1812. What men those Bishops are! never easy in one bishoprick, but trying for another better! Twenty-six changes in as many bishopricks! Monstrous!

"How could the wicked and corrupt Government manage such infamous jobbing? Let us count up names in the Almanack! Why! no less than twenty-six of these vile Bishops in Ireland have had the impudence to since 1812. Did any one ever hear of such corrupt wretches! To die, that the Government 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 aristocracy or parliamentary interest did not influence the election, is that of Dr. Brinkley, who was elevated to the see' (our good friend, Slipslop, means the bench) 'on account of his great talents.'

"Why this is worse than the last piece of infamy! What only one Irish Bishop made for his talents! and the other names 'principally those of aristocratical families or such as possess parliamentary interest'! No doubt, as the *Times*, which always tells the truth, says so, it must be true. But still we cannot find the names of the noble or the gentry or the families or the peerage, or baronetage, or in the lists of the House of Commons—

Archbishop Magee.

Archbishop Lawrence.

Bishop Mant.

Bishop Jebb.

Bishop Kyle.

Bishop Brinkington.

Bishop Brinkley.

Bishop Bisset.

Bishop Leslie.

Bishop Saurin.

Bishop Fowler.

Bishop Verschoyle.

Bishop Batson.

And yet these are more than half the whole number of Irish Bishops, being thirteen out of twenty-two. We wish the *Times* would make 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 next week.

SINCE we first submitted the outline of the affair between Lord THOMAS CECIL and Mr. TENNYSON, the whole of the correspondence between that Nobleman and Gentleman has been published. A still farther proceeding 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 and Mr. TENNYSON met at Wormwood Scrubs on Saturday afternoon, the 15th, at six o'clock. Lord THOMAS CECIL was attended by Lord JAMES FITZROY, and Mr. TENNYSON by Sir WILLIAM INGLIS, Bart. M.P. for Lincolnshire. After exchanging shots, Sir W. INGLIS expressed himself satisfied on the part of Mr. TENNYSON.

Lord JAMES FITZROY said that Lord THOMAS CECIL was satisfied. A conversation ensued, in which Mr. TENNYSON having repeated his regret that any expressions of his should have been painful to Lord T. CECIL's feelings, and expressed his hope that he would have no farther cause of difference, he and Lord T. CECIL shook hands, and the parties left the ground with the full understanding that all points of dispute were finally disposed of.

This rencontre took place in consequence of some expressions in a speech made at a public dinner at Stamford, on Tuesday last, by Lord T. CECIL, with reference to the late quarrel between him and Mr. TENNYSON, detailed in the Newspapers of last week.

On Friday, upon Mr. TENNYSON and Colonel MABERLY reading this speech in the *Stamford Bee*, each of them considered the observations of Lord T. CECIL with respect to the former affair as reflecting upon himself, and separately addressed his Lordship on Friday for an explanation.

Lord T. CECIL was not in town when the letters were delivered at his residence; but arrived in the night.

The following is the correspondence which took place:—

No. 1.

MR. TENNYSON TO LORD THOMAS CECIL.

"My LORD,—In the *Stamford Bee*, of this day, I find a report of your Lordship's dinner on Tuesday last.

"Your Lordship may have a right to contend that your call upon me to withdraw the expressions you objected to, or send my friend to make other arrangements with Colonel STANDEN, ought, in your opinion, when I adopted the latter alternative, to have been followed by a meeting between us. But in thus maintaining what must have been your original impression, it appears to me that your speech conveyed no reflections and imputations upon my conduct and character as a man of honour.

"I trust, therefore, your Lordship will assure me that such was not your intention.

"I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servant,

"The Lord Thos. Cecil," &c. "CHARLES TENNYSON."

No. 2.

COLONEL MABERLY TO LORD THOMAS CECIL.

"My LORD,—Having read some passages in a speech made by you at Stamford, as reported in the *Bee* newspaper, advertising to the conduct of Mr. TENNYSON in the late affair, and of course, as that gentleman acted wholly by my advice, reflecting indirectly upon me, I am compelled, very reluctantly, to call upon your Lordship for an explanation of them. I have no desire to be so quarrelsome, nor am I 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 ought 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 your Lordship's motives, my decision; and that in using those expressions, which seem to bear the construction I have put upon them, you did not intend any thing offensive to my feelings, or that could in the least reflect upon my character as a gentleman.—I remain, my Lord, your most obedient servant,

"My address is 4, Cumberland-place, Portman-square."

No. 3.

LORD THOMAS CECIL TO COLONEL MABERLY.

"178, Piccadilly, Friday night, half-past 12.

"Sir—I have this moment arrived at my lodgings, where I found your note.

"I have not the least hesitation in saying that no imputation was meant in my speech at Stamford, on Tuesday 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

offensive to your feelings, or that could in the least reflect on your character as a gentleman, and am sorry that anything I said could be construed by you to have a contrary tendency.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Lieut.-Col. Maberly." "THOMAS CECIL."

No. 4.

LORD THOMAS CECIL TO MR. TENNYSON.

"178, Piccadilly, June 18, one o'clock, a.m.

"Sir—Your letter has this instant reached me, and I am sorry I cannot give you the assurance you require, but until the former is dispatched between us is sealed, it is totally out of my power to give you any further explanation.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Charles Tennyson, Esq." "THOMAS CECIL."

No. 5.

MR. TENNYSON TO LORD THOMAS CECIL.

"Ordinance-office, June 18.

"My LORD,—As your Lordship withholds the explanation I desired, I am under the necessity of requesting you to say with whom my friend shall communicate under the circumstances in which I am now placed. Many reasons render it desirable—indeed necessary—that our unpleasant difference should be settled to-day, and in this desire, your Lordship's obedient servant, I have the honour to be,

"The Lord Thomas Cecil." "CHARLES TENNYSON."

No. 6.

LORD THOMAS CECIL TO MR. TENNYSON.

"178, Piccadilly, June 18.

"Sir—I find Colonel STANDEN has left town for Ireland, I will, therefore, without delay, endeavour to procure some other friend with whom Colonel MABERLY can communicate on the subject.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"C. Tennyson, Esq." "THOMAS CECIL."

To explain the substitution of Sir Wm. INGLIS for Col. MABERLY as Mr. TENNYSON's friend, it is necessary to state, that on Saturday morning Mr. TENNYSON wrote to Colonel MABERLY, in Cumberland-place, requesting him to officiate as his second; but Col. MABERLY felt himself bound by the advice of Colonel LINDSAY, in whose hands he had placed himself, to decline acting on this occasion after the correspondence which had taken place between Lord THOMAS CECIL and himself as principals, lest it should be inferred that he retained any vindictive feeling towards Lord THOMAS CECIL, after the satisfactory explanation he had received from his Lordship in the letter No. 3.

As the parties were leaving the ground they were all taken into custody by a body of police, who conveyed them to the Paddington Station-house, and thence to the public office, Marylebone, where, as it appeared that the duel had already taken place, and that the parties were reconciled, they were not bound over to keep the peace, but the matter was dismissed.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir—In the month of August, 1810, a sermon was preached at a meeting-house in Birmingham, by a dissenting teacher of the name of LITTLE, on Rev. ch. xviii. 1, 5, compared with ch. xvi. 5, 6, &c. in expounding which the meaning of the term Babylon was largely entered into, and the gist of the discussion was, that beyond its obvious application to the Church of Rome, it applied further to all churches, especially established churches, and among the rest to our own. In making out his point, the preacher enlarged very much on the character of mystery, under which attribute he brought in the sacraments, both of baptism and the Lord's Supper—all creeds, confessions, and articles of faith—all church authority, and every thing that related either to an establishment of religion, or to the clerical profession—illustrating all the way his observations by appeals to our own Established Church.

Babylon, however, he said was to fall, and with it all that belonged to it according to the above enumeration, to be cast away; and here I come to the part of the discourse which renders what I have already cited important, for in reply to the question how this was to be effected, he proceeded, "You have heard much of late of the Bible Society. Here, and in all parts of the kingdom, you will have taken part in its proceedings, through our recommendation and our patronage; and we have done well—for it is the Society through the circulation of the pure word of God, that is the cause of Babylon and her mysteries, and the Lord's Supper—all creeds, confessions, and articles of faith—all church authority, and every thing that related either to an establishment of religion, or to the clerical profession—illustrating all the way his observations by appeals to our own Established Church.

Such is the prediction delivered twenty-one years ago, and taken down at the time by one of the congregation, from whose notes I transcribe it. The anniversary meeting of the Bible Society, held last month, is the harbinger of its accomplishment; and when our readers have read in the newspapers all that passed on that day, they will be enabled to see together with the observations of certain editors on the victory obtained by the Socinians, in combination with the other denominations of Independents and Baptists, with whom they are consolidated, and over whom, as he shews, they now preside, I think you will equally admire the sagacity of Mr. LITTLE, and the blindness of those at whom he so sarcastically laughs in his allusion; and I think you will further agree with me that the Vice-Chancellor never had occasion better employed than in proving that the Socinians were not Mahometans, or at least that before he undertook that argument he would have discovered the authenticity of their address to ANETH BEN AMETH, the Ambassador of the Emperor of Morocco to CHARLES II., which LESLIE has prefixed to his Socinian controversy, and the original of which is still preserved in the Lambeth Library.—Yours, &c.,

May 5th.

A RETIRED OBSERVER."

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, June 22, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL,—Our good old friend HORACE has been so obliging as to tell us not to pry into futurity. Just now, I assure you, I am disposed to follow his advice—for the future history of this country is so little inviting, and our prospects here are so frightful, that I merely think for the moment, and let to-morrow take care of itself. The Revolutionists in France are more active than ever. They are united and strong, whilst their enemies are divided, and necessarily weak. Instead of rallying round the standard the Royalists allow themselves to be split into various parties, each one having its leaders, Journals, and parliament. If the French Royalists would be true to themselves they could even yet beat the Liberals hollow, but if they keep aloof from each other, or omit to avail themselves of the present favourable moment, years may elapse ere they may find themselves in their present precarious position. The *Gazette de France* advises the Royalist electors not to vote; to hold themselves aloof from the elections; and to leave the family of the Liberals to manage it all their own way. I confess I do not see the logic of this counsel, for I am convinced, nay certain, that if the Royalist electors were to unite and act with vigour and prudence they might have a large number of Deputies in the new Chamber who would represent the interests of the landed proprietors, rentiers, and aristocracy, and oppose by their patriotism and eloquence the progress of revolutionary principles. Whereas, if the Royalist electors abstain from voting, the same and respectable portion of the community will be unrepresented, and the necessary consequence will be, that France will be deprived of Hereditary Peerage by the votes of the *canaille*, and a crusade will afterwards be commenced against the Church and all religion. Until religion shall be persecuted in France the Revolutionists will not be satisfied. It is the *butt* of all their efforts, and unless opposed they will accomplish it.

The week, which has now again closed, has been a week of conspiracy and tumult. During a portion of it Paris has been the scene of riots and murder. I call it murder, because two National Guards, who were endeavouring to quell the disturbances, were killed by "the people" and a Dragon, who was doing his duty, was attacked by the mob, thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

It has also been a week of pillage. A gunsmith's shop has been ransacked and all the arms stolen. A jeweller's shop robbed and the goods which were in the shop burnt in the Rue St. Denis. And a hosier's shop entered by force 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 this pillage, have been committed, in consequence solely of a Jeweller in the Rue St. Denis, who was known to be a 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 Louis PHILIP to obtain a crown; and by the lower orders, because they were humbugged by unprincipled Empirics, who told them that they would "save France," and that for the future bread should always be cheap and the people free! The lower orders have now discovered their delusion. They frankly admit this. They openly avow that their regret 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 their most sincere and lively regret at having made the Revolution, and declare that they view their present calamities as the just, 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 things in France? I hope some of the Liberal correspondents of the London Papers will take the trouble 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 REICHSTADT as Emperor! Are the Republicans for LOUIS PHILIP? No; for General LAFAYETTE, who said that this Monarchical system of July was the best of Republics, has, during the last week, published a letter in the *Courrier Français*, in which he accuses LOUIS PHILIP of not having kept his engagements with the Revolution of July, and in which he sketches out a plan of Laws and Constitution for a real French Republic. And are the patriots a new 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 priests of the Catholic or ministers of the Protestant religion are not for the present order of things. They all openly preach against 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. DE RIGNY as Minister of the Marine, he having been named Minister by CHARLES X. with the POLIGNAC Administration, shews at once that LOUIS PHILIP was compelled to make this sacrifice in order to secure the loyalty of the marine service, or at least to prevent mutiny. The Royalists and Ultra-royalists are necessarily opposed to the present usurpation. And again therefore I ask, Who are the partisans of the ORLEANS dynasty? First of all, the personal friends of the Prince. Second, those raised to office since July last, and who still receive their quarterly salaries. Third, a few editors and sub-editors of two or at most three journals in the capital. And fourth, some thousands 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 out of all the 32 millions of population. We are therefore actually obliged to have another revolution, the very "*force des choses*" will compel it. Some think LOUIS PHILIP 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 young man, dances admirably, chatters soft nonsense by the hour together to the milliners of St. Germain's, eats mutton chops and drinks *vin ordinaire* with his "comrades of the National Guards, who, however, he it remembered, entered into a solemn engagement not to elect him their Colonel! Some think we shall have a Republic 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 HENRY the Fifth, Duke of BOURBON. 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 intelligent mother has only to continue to devote her time to the instruction and improvement of her son, and she may rest assured, that without any effort in his favour, he will sooner or later be called by the French themselves to reign over them.

Next month, as you cannot fail to remember, is the anniversary of the revolution of July, 1830. The Government is engaged in making preparations for its popular celebration, and the people are in the most moral days." But this will not satisfy the disorderly spirits of the day. They say that a whole month is not too long to devote to such a purpose, and I am told they have concerted schemes for every day in the month for disturbing the public peace, and, if possible, overturning the Government. The Government itself relies on the National Guard. But for them we should have anarchy immediately. In Paris, the National Guards are now without sword, sword, the buckle, and the rampart. A Mayor of a village near Paris observed to me only yesterday, "Without the National Guard, Sir, we should be in a state of anarchy in 24 hours. The troops of my line are so demoralised that they would not dare even to arrest the unruly. We have no police. Every one does as he chooses. It is no use issuing orders, for they are not obeyed; and this brings me to the point of my complaint, I dare not even issue an order commanding the inhabitants to muzzle their dogs in this hot weather, for I should not be obeyed; and if I attempted to shoot the dogs we should have riots in the village. We have a vast deal too much liberty in France now, and we want such a man as Napoleon to fire on the *canaille*." And yet this man was formerly an enemy of the fallen dynasty, and was one of the first in August last to worship the rising sun, and call the revolution glorious. However, he has, after, called for honesty about him, and only a few months have elapsed when he is compelled to exclaim, "We have a great deal too much liberty in France."

I must not, however, go on any longer with these general observations. Facts are always fifty times better than phrases, and therefore I will now supply you with a few facts. Remember, my Liberals, promised us order, peace, liberty, economy, equality, and happiness. Let us see how they have kept their words.

Fact 1.—A M. GALLOIS has been tried and acquitted, though proved guilty of having, at a public dinner at the Vendanges de Bourgogne, proposed, with a poisoned glass in his hand, a toast, "To LOUIS PHILIP, if he betray us; and if he do not, to the King." LOUIS PHILIP meant to betray the people, he fearlessly said, "Yes, the acts of the King are calculated to create doubts of his bad faith." Upon hearing this the court did not dare to continue the trial, it pressed, give a very curious detail of facts of what passed which would prove that King, LOUIS PHILIP, to the throne, and prepared for it. You know, my dear BULL, I told you this many months ago, and I assured you that the then Duke of ORLEANS was right, and I shall endeavour to obtain this curious detail of facts.

Fact 2.—General LAFAYETTE, who was kissed about a hundred times on the Champ de Mars by LOUIS PHILIP, and called his "dear General," his "beloved comrade," &c. has published a letter, in which he thus explains the "programme of the Hotel de Ville":—

"After the visit of the new Lieutenant-General, accompanied by the 'Deputies, to the Hotel de Ville, I considered that the popular authority and confidence invested me with the right and imposed on me the duty of going and entering into a frank explanation with the intended King in the name of the people. You know, said I, 'to be a Republican, what the French way is, is a popular Republic, of the United States as the most perfect that has ever existed.' 'I think so too,' replied the Duke of ORLEANS, 'and it is impossible to have spent two years in America and not be of that opinion; but do you think that in the situation of France, and after the general opinion, it is proper for us to adopt it?' 'No,' I replied, 'what the French way is, is a popular Republic, and it is rounded by institutions completely republican.' 'I understand it,' in this sense, replied the Prince, and so the interview closed. 'I really think old LAFAYETTE has the right to complain of LOUIS PHILIP not having kept his engagement with him, although it is not a very likely step to ensure peace or order, when a subject of a King accuses him before his people, as LAFAYETTE has done, of a breach of faith. This comes of 'the best of republics,' and 'the best of generals and dearest of comrades.'"

Fact 3.—The police of Paris have, during the last week, renewed the system of domiciliary visits. They have entered the houses of several marked persons, and made very strict search and examination of papers. Their proceedings are said to have been particularly early with regard to the Chief of Secret Service LENOIX. Mention is also made of a Corsican officer, in whose house those species of military trophies so common in the apartments of military men, appeared to form a small arsenal. Yesterday, at the Museum of the Louvre, the police entered suddenly, and seized all the sticks in which were swords, and which had been deposited by the persons visiting the Museum with regard to the Corsican officer. It appears that in this reign of liberty and age of freedom, a citizen may not carry a sword-stick. The Liberals are most indignant at this act, and threaten the doorkeeper with actions for the value of their sticks.

Fact 4.—The *Ami de la Charité* gives the following extract of a letter from Vitry, which I select as a specimen of the state of things in the west. Six refractory conscripts arrested near St. Domain and Tallis, have arrived at Vitry. One of them had his hand pierced by a ball. The brothers LA HOUSSEAU re-appeared on the 7th inst. in the Village of Mont Neuf near Guer. At 9 o'clock in the evening they knocked at the door of the mayor, announcing themselves as national Guards from a neighbouring village. Some others, who were with them, rushed upon and dreadfully mutilated the mayor, but when he was upon the point of killing him he was stopped by his brother! This is the reign of the laws and order, which we have been so often promised by all the Liberals.

Fact 5.—In a seizure which has been made by the police at the dwelling of a revolutionist in Paris, to whom I have already alluded, (viz. LENOIX) there have been found a letter, written to the young Prince LOUIS BONAAPARTE, who is in London. A note relative to a provisional Ministry or Government, in which were the names of General LAFAYETTE, as Dictator, MANGUIN, the Republican Minister of Justice, LAMARQUE, Minister of War, ODILON BARROT, Minister of the Interior, and a fellow called CAVAIGNAC, lately prosecuted for high treason, Minister of Commerce and Public Works. The note speaks of primary assemblies and a National Congress, and supposes the nation will have to choose between a Republican and a Monarchical Government. In the latter case, NAPOLEON II., HENRY V., and LOUIS PHILIP, are represented as candidates. This M. LENOIX is a thorough conspirator, and some of the plans of his party are thus divulged.

Fact 6.—M. MADET, who was appointed by the "*Société des Amis du Peuple*," which is a Republican Club, to distribute relief to persons condemned for political offences, has been arrested. Police officers, placed at every avenue to the house, likewise arrested all the persons who presented themselves at his residence. Saturday was the day fixed for distributing the weekly allowance. Thus, you perceive, persons receive weekly pay to do nothing against the Government, and those who pay them are the revolutionists of July.

Fact 7.—A few days since the receiver of the taxes of Bignon was proceeding to Grand Champ to collect the duties, when he was assaulted by a band of individuals resolved upon not paying all contributions, and was fired at and ill-treated. His gun was of course taken from him, and he sought General Champ on the following day. It appears that the revolutionists are averse to paying taxes; and yet taxes are necessary, as well in the United States as at St. Petersburg.

Fact 8.—The *Journal de Corse* of the 11th inst., states that on the 7th a serious disturbance took place at Peri. The Assessors of Taxes ordered the thieves to take care of their property, and the thieves, when a number of armed men appeared and summoned them to retire, saying that they already paid too heavy taxes. Every remonstrance proved useless. The crowd kept increasing, and the Assessors, as well as the Mayor, were compelled to renounce their project and withdraw.

Fact 9.—The editor of the *Courrier Français* has been condemned to one month's imprisonment, and to a fine of 2000 francs, for having given an account, the accuracy of which he was prepared to prove by thirty witnesses, of the recent disgraceful scenes at the Assizes of the Seine, where the Jury threatened the accused, and the public cried, "Vive la République." This is what is called the liberty of the press.

Fact 10.—As a proof of the peaceable state of the West of France, General BONNET has ordered moveable barracks to be made at Nantes and Rennes, which are to be placed at intermediate points, at the distance of one league between the towns and villages occupied by the troops. The garrisons are to scour the country! protect travellers against refractory conscripts! and ensure communications from one town to another.

OF FOREIGN NEWS I have not much to communicate. The Austrians remain in Italy, as the patriots are troublesome! General CHASSE has been obliged to fire on the Belgians, as the *canaille* at Antwerp are troublesome. The Emperor of Russia has named GEN. PASKIEWITZ Governor of the Crimea, and the Army against the Poles; and Marshal DIERBACH is dead, aged 64. The Emperor of Brazil is sick, and gets—sober of course at Cherbourg; and in Paris we are all dreading either war, revolution, or cholera morbus. Adieu till next week. Your affectionate Correspondent, P. H.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. JOHN GOSNALL PARR to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Michael's, Lichfield. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

The Rev. WILLIAM MILNERN, Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral, to the Rectory of St. Augustine's, in that city, on the resignation of the Rev. H. G. WARD, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of Hope Bagot, Salop., has been appointed Chaplain to the East India Company on the Bengal Establishment.

The Rev. C. H. LUTWIDGE, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Paul, Huddersfield. Patron, the Vicar.

The Rev. WILLIAM KNIGHT, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's, Mythen. Patron, Viscountess of Devonport.

The Rev. CHARLES FREEMAN MILLAR, B.A., to the Vicarage of Sedgford, Norfolk. Patron, Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. PROFESSOR LEE, to the vacant Prebendal Stall in Bristol Cathedral. Patron, Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. F. G. LEACH to the Rectory of Stackport, Elidore, Pembroke. Patron, Earl of Caewdor.

The Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN to the Vicarage of Bosherton, Pembroke. Same Patron.

The Rev. Mr. HARRIES, to a Prebendal Stall in St. David's Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Jones.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. JOHN CLARKE, Minor Canon of Durham Cathedral and Vicar of Bilingham. Patron, Dean and Chapter of Durham.

The Rev. W. W. WILSON, B.A., Curate of Priors Marston, and Lower Stockburg, Warwickshire.

The Rev. WILLIAM FAWCETT, D.D., Minister of Brunswick Chapel, Upper Berkeley-street, and formerly Rector of Castle Rising.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, June 25.—On Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. Benjamin P. Symons, Warden of Wadsworth, Grand Convent.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. E. Riddle, St. Edmund's Hall; Rev. E. Power, Magdalen; Rev. W. Johnson, Brasenose; Rev. J. B. Bateman, Balliol; Rev. C. B. Pearson, Oriel.

Bachelor of Arts.—J. F. S. Gabb, Jesus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of Ossory held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, in Kilkenny, when

the following Gentlemen were ordained:—*Deacons*, J. L. Irwin and William Carpenter. *Priests*, William Cosby, Edmund Cronyn, and William Green, the latter gentleman on *let. dim.* from the Lord Bishop of Kilmone.

Church of New Green.—This is a very neat and elegant structure. It stands in the centre of the burial ground, the site of which is about an acre and a quarter. This edifice is built in the Gothic style, and is faced with Bath stone dressing. It is 67 feet in length and 45 feet wide; the height from the floor to the ceiling is 26 feet. The tower at the western end terminates with a lofty and particularly light stone spire, which is faced with Bath stone. The spire alone is about 41 feet high. The whole is of the highest possible position, the architect, in the application of the timbers, having rendered it as secure as it is light in its formation. The windows on the north and south sides are four in number. Judging from the exterior, it might be imagined from the narrowness of the windows that the interior of the edifice is rather dark; but it is simply lighted in every part. The reading desk is on the north side of the aisle, and the pulpit on the other. The galleries run round the north, west, and south sides, and are supported by light iron columns. The expense of building was something less than £4,000. It is called St. Mary's. The nomination of the curate at present is vested in the Incumbent of Barking, who has appointed to that office the Rev. STEPHEN CRAIG, M.A. of St. Mary Magdalen Hall.

On Sunday last, the church of Taghadee, in the county of Kildare and diocese of Dublin, was opened by Archbishoplicopall licence. After a lapse of one hundred and twenty years, a church has been erected on the site of the old ruins, by a free grant from the Board of First Fruits. The morning service was read by the Rev. EDWARD STRACK, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. GEORGE BLACKER.

At the Annual Meeting of the Ingleton and Newton District Committee in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a few days since, a most eloquent sermon was preached in Newton Burchell chapel to a respectable congregation, by the Rev. R. GEE, Perpetual Curate of Tormoham, &c. after which a collection was made for the Parish Institution.

The Lord Bishop of Bathurst, at his late Visitation in that City, referred in his charge to the subject of tithes, and gave an abstract of the Bill before Parliament for facilitating composition for tithes and other payments to incumbents in ecclesiastical benefices in England and Wales, and which, he observes, authorises a composition for twenty-one years, on fair and general principles. His Lordship also intimated that he should be observing some other subjects respecting the Church which were likely to give general satisfaction. The Charge was particularly directed to the necessity of establishing residences for the Clergy, and his Lordship pointed out instances of several that had been built through the exercise of great liberality in different parts of his diocese. The Bishop also adverted to the fact that the Church should be observed in the superintendence of parochial schools, and concluded a highly judicious and useful Charge, with some general remarks as to the conduct of the Clergy, adapted to the present times.

There are at present in Scotland no fewer than fourteen parish churches vacant, and two professorships. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch inherits at least thirty patronages in that part of the United Kingdom.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 3.

THE gaieties of the Court are kept up with incessant splendour: concerts, balls and dinners, levees and drawing-rooms, 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 have been beautifully embroidered with Cantharides—the effect must have been very gay, but if the fair wearer had sat down incautiously, the consequences might have been very disagreeable—however novelty is such a desideratum, in fashion, that the *artistes* are hard driven to satisfy the demand upon their taste and ingenuity.

It will be seen that on Friday evening Sir HENRY HARDINGE forced Mr. HUME into an explanation of an assertion which that Honourable Gentleman chose to make, that some of the most treasonable and blasphemous publications which are undermining the loyalty and morality of the lower classes 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 runs thus:—

“Respected Fellow Citizen,—Perceiving by the *Morning Chronicle* that in the assembly of which you are a member, you yesterday noticed the publication called the *Republican*, and pretended 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 *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 despotie anti-reforming Tories, nor with the hypocritical double-dealing Whigs.”

—This letter was signed “J. H. B. LORRIMER.”

So complete an exposure of either the credulity or the misrepresentation of any Honourable Gentleman as this, we never saw—or so decided a refutation of what really appears to have been a most gratuitous 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 misrepresentations, that we here allude to the subject; it seems quite time to check the efforts which the Ministry and their hangers-on, are making to charge upon Tory agency and Tory 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 have over and over again attributed the appearance of that clause to a *wilful manœuvre* of some gentleman appointed to draw the Bill, or of some other gentleman employed 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 reasonable people begin to believe it true, and wonder at the “iniquity” which prevails in what Mr. HUME calls the “enemy's camp.”

In what we have elsewhere said upon this matter, it will be seen that we have vaguely remarked upon the designs of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his colleagues, of which this clause *inadvertently* inserted in the Bill, is the striking evidence—we 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 honourable Gentleman who has been employed to draw the Bill—we mean Mr. GREGSON—that gentleman called the attention of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to its operation and consequences. His Lordship, so far from being surprised, seemed aware of that operation and those consequences, 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. GREGSON differed in opinion with his Lordship, and the question was referred to Lord ALTHORP, and, after much consideration, Lord JOHN RUSSELL agreed to abandon it; and so the conference upon it ended. At a Cabinet, however, 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 the result of Tory manœuvre, did not hesitate to call upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and request a vindication of his character upon this point—but Lord JOHN RUSSELL turned a deaf ear to the appeal, and adopted the system recommended 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 higher-minded gentleman, and in order to wash his hands of all farther connexion with persons who denied him common justice, he tendered his resignation of the office which he holds under government.

To this Lord ALTHORP demurred. He begged him to retain his office, and promised him that on Friday he would explain the whole of the circumstances in the House of Commons; which accordingly his Lordship omitted to do.

This is the plain statement; and a prettier picture of *inadvertence*, *accident*, *mistake*, and *oversight*, we think never was exhibited; to say nothing of the personal conduct of the Ministers to Mr. GREGSON, or the insinuations cast by their direction upon the party, to which Mr. GREGSON politically belongs.

THE measures which Government is adopting towards Ireland are curious enough, and a Bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. STANLEY to prevent an illicit importation 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 country. What a sad compliment to the soothing policy of the

present Ministry; what a flat contradiction to the exulting statement of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, made a few short weeks ago in Parliament.

There is, however, another Bill in progress through the House of Lords, which, if not quite so inquisitorial in its provisions as Mr. STANLEY's Bill, is calculated, as we conceive, 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 Magistracy of Ireland at the disposition and in the nomination of the Whig LORD LIEUTENANT; 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 LORD LIEUTENANT.

By way of a gentle hint, we beg to observe that this salutary Bill is to be read a second time to-morrow.

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 opposition to effect a reduction in the salaries of public officers. Nothing could be more decided or triumphant than the success of the Government over the foolish cry about retrenchment, which, like that about REFORM, might have been very useful during the elections, but is now most disagreeable, and even offensive to Lord GREY'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 Constitution 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; their blunders about Cape wine and their mistakes about tobacco; if, in short, all their weaknesses exhibited upon all occasions were not sufficient to outweigh the *magnificence* of their scheme of Reform, what will those who were foolish enough 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 mutilated Bill, which follows? Read it, gentle readers—read it, and judge for yourselves; recollecting, that this particular clause is that, which confers the special grace and favour of voting upon *ten pound householders*—

“Provided always, That no tenant occupying such premises as aforesaid at a yearly rental of not less than Ten Pounds shall by reason thereof acquire a vote in the Election for any City or Borough, if such rental shall be payable more frequently than once in every half-year, or if by any agreement or contrivance, 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 premises: Provided, nevertheless, that where by virtue of any local Act of Parliament the landlord shall be liable to the payment of such rates, it shall be lawful for any such tenant to claim to pay such rates, and upon his actually paying the same to acquire the right of voting as if his landlord had not been so liable for such rates.”

Would it be believed that so much cunning, under the innocent guise of dense stupidity, could have been brought into operation in such a measure as that which the Ministers have had the effrontery to represent as a benefit to the country? Would anybody believe that the merest pettifoggish legislators in the universe could have contrived, by half-a-dozen words, to convert a measure, romantically revolutionary in all its bearings, into a complete surrender of the elective franchise to the hands of the *proprietors* of houses all over the kingdom? Would anybody believe that men could be found at once so wicked and so weak as to slip in a clause into their *unalterable* 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, by taking his rent half-yearly, give a vote, *under his influence*, to his tenant for a borough? The contrivers of this ingenious surrender of the elective franchise to the proprietors, and not the tenants, of houses, are pleased to call the appearance of this clause in their Bill “an inadvertence,” and Lord JOHN RUSSELL has written a letter to Mr. WASON, to assure him that the “inadvertence” shall be remedied; but, in the mean time, the clause stands part of the Bill, and is one of the many alterations of the principle of the Bill, upon the *immutability of every part of which* the Ministers are pledged to stand or fall.

The Bill, besides this, contains half a score incongruities—The impossibility of making up, from distant parts of counties, a sufficient number of resident voters in towns; the absurdity of sending about Commissioners (in the new altered Bill, they are not to be Privy Counsellors,) to fix limits and select voters, and various other impossibilities and absurdities; but some of these are attributable only to folly and oversight. The opinion entertained of the clause to which we are now alluding, may be pretty fairly gathered from the following observations, which we find collated in the *Morning Post*, from the different newspapers in the interest of the present Ministry:—

The *Morning Herald* says—

“The proposition for making a man's right to freedom depend upon the agreement with his landlord, as to paying his rent, appears to us to be the most preposterous that ever entered the head of a Legislator.”

The *Morning Chronicle* says—

“If we thought for a moment that this restriction had its origin in any other cause than ignorance, we should of course charge Ministers with a complete deviation from the principle of the Bill. The error betrays such gross ignorance, that if drawn up by a man of business we should suspect treachery.”

The *Morning Advertiser* is more severe yet—for it is ironical:—

“This clause is altogether so different in spirit from that of the Reform Bill, that we cannot for a moment imagine that it ever emanated from His Majesty's Ministers. There must be a mistake in the printing!”

The *Globe* says—

“The amendment in the Reform Bill, &c. has naturally attracted much attention, and created some alarm—more a alarm indeed than is called for. It is a mistake growing out of the ignorance of the person who inserted it of the frequency of quarterly reservations of rent. Still it will be objected by inconsiderate (?) people that a person who took on himself to amend a qualification for voting, founded upon the property and the terms of the tenancy of houses and lands in England, ought to have had some idea, however vague and general, of the manner in which houses and lands are commonly owned and occupied. The error is one to justify some jealousy.”

The *Star* asks—

“What perverseness or whose ignorance could therefore have intro-

duced such a clause? Some one so ill-informed of all the usages of the country as to be utterly unqualified for its legislation; or one who holds the judgment of the people in such contempt as that he supposed they would not discriminate his perverse design.”

The *Courier* offers a suggestion—

“The clause complained of was inadvertently worded. The inadvertence will be immediately obviated.”

But the *Times*, as it is the most intimately connected with the Government, is the most to be attended to. The mode of proceeding it recommends is perfect.

“The most 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 “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 praise, and above all the scantiness of their attendance, are vain as the whistling of the wind. The Ministers have virtually signed their abdication; 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 used it as an electioneering cry, and have carried many places upon the strength of it; but of what avail will this fact be to them now? The men who have been returned to 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 honour—pledged to the measure which those Ministers have abandoned, to combine against the substitution which is now attempted to be made.

DON PEDRO has arrived in London, the air of Paris being considered unfavourable to his imperial case—he is staying at the Clarendon, the first floor at GRILLIONS being retained, it is said, for Mr. LOUIS PHILIPPE, who is expected from France very shortly.

IT is not yet known whether Prince LEOPOLD will accept the Belgic Throne;—we should think he would be wise to decline it. Considering his position in this country, and the 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 Royal 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 upon the rights, and, as it seems to us, the unquestionable and unalienable property of the Established Church.

We have the highest veneration for, and the strongest reliance upon, the character and ability of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY; but we tremble to find his Grace coming forward *pari passu* with Lord GREY upon any question relating to the Protestant religion of the country as by law established. Lord GREY's views of the necessity of a Church 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 should have such a church establishment.” To this, as we are credibly informed, it was answered by one of the two Noble Lords to whom the observation was addressed, that “the truth which characterized the Protestant 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 Lords, is a theological question which remains undetermined.”

In the spirit of this answer is, we apprehend, the reply of the Prime Minister to Lord WINCHILSEA's question in the House of Lords, as to whether the Government meant to dissolve the connexion which yet exists between the Church and the State? Lord GREY's reply was, that “he was as great a friend as Lord WINCHILSEA 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 its 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 of the Church of England supported and extended by the purity of its doctrines and by the excellence of its own exemplary conduct—for this purpose he deprecated ALL RELIGIOUS 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 delightfully well when read on paper, or argued theoretically, but which in practice, must be subversive of all the venerated institutions of the country, in the possession of which she has flourished for ages.

We have upon the Bench, more men of distinguished talent than have often been seen there at the same time, and we do trust, considering that the Church of which they are 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 interests of Church and State compatible with the existence of the country, the government of which it is his Lordship's good fortune for the present to direct.

THE *Times* yesterday falls foul of Mr. HUNT, and gives it as its opinion that the Reform Bill, if passed, will not have the effect of seating men of that Honourable Gentleman's stamp and character. If it have not, what is the use of the measure? Why need there be any change if it is not to produce some new effect upon the representation? Mr. HUNT is a true consistent Radical Reformer, and has been before the country in that character for many years. His return twice for Preston shows that the *Times* must be mistaken when it says that his constituents are ashamed of him. Why should they be ashamed of him? “He is no more their Representative than the fictitious ragamuffin, Mayor of Garratt, is their Representative,” says the *Times*. If this be the case how comes he to sit in Parliament sent there by them, having beaten the Right Hon. Secretary for Ireland, a Whig Cabinet Minister, out of the field? What was the election at Preston but a signal triumph over the Lordly influence of the Earl of DERBY? What was it but the triumph of extension of franchise? What was it but the unshackled voice of men like the 10l. householders that returned

this are particularly evidenced in the generality of pensioners admitted within the last two or three years, who are so much more

helpless and worn out than formerly, that it has become necessary largely to increase the number of helpless wards, and the hospital is fast changing its character of an asylum to that of an infirmary.

But although the merchant seamen have no claim to Greenwich Hospital in return for the sixpences, yet it is evident that every merchant-seaman has an indirect interest in the institution, for he must look forward to the possibility of his serving the King, either voluntarily or by compulsion, and thus become eligible to the benefits of the Hospital. At this moment there are nearly 300 seamen who have served from 20 to more than 50 years in the merchants' employ; and more than one hundred seamen in the hospital have been in merchant ships, and average 13 years each man in that service, while the average service of each man in the King's ships is only 16 years!

It is not unimportant to observe, that this average of 13 years passed in the merchant service, will be generally found to have been the best years of their lives; for every one acquainted with the habits of seamen, well knows that their career generally commences in the merchants' employ, and is not until they become less thoughtful, and less capable of discharging the severe duties of that service, that they quit the merchant for the easier employment of the King's service, keeping Greenwich Hospital in view as a final retreat and resting-place.

The proportion of expences which the pensioners' merchant service time might lay claim to, is an ample compensation for the revenue derived from the seamen who are educated, and although a hundred years in the merchant service, may be presumed to have paid to the Hospital the average sum of 4l. 6s. 6d. each, being less than two months of the expences of maintenance to be borne by the institution for the remainder of their lives.

But other important advantages, both to the merchant and merchant-seaman, are to be found in the schools of the institution. In the upper school, where the children of Britain and its Colonies are exclusively the sons of naval officers, admission to the other 300 is equally open to the sons of officers and seamen of the King's and of the merchant service, and there are at this time considerably more than a hundred of the latter in the school. These boys receive a superior education in navigation and nautical astronomy; and when that education is completed, they are bound out to the merchant service; thus procuring a ready supply of boys, who are rearing their own officers in navigation, to be apprenticed to merchant ships, and eventually to navigate them.

It is scarcely possible to appreciate the value of this. It has been recently observed, and with great truth, that the Greenwich school is fast rescuing the merchant service from the imputation of having so many ill-navigated and unscientifically-conducted ships employed; and there are now several seamen in the school who are rearing their own officers from boys selected from the school.

It is true that the children in the lower school are selected on account of the father's services in the navy, but although admitted on this claim only, it not unfrequently happens that the children so introduced into the school were born at the time their fathers were employed in the merchant service.

From these observations it may be seen that notwithstanding the principle upon which the sixpences were originally levied, it is both unjust and untrue to say that the merchant seaman has no benefit in return.

The 20th Geo. II. cap. 38, provides a fund for the support of worn-out and disabled merchant seamen; if the monies thus raised be insufficient, the powers of that Act may surely be extended; and if every merchant seaman who served in the King's Colonies, and who was made to contribute 6d. per month, I apprehend there would be no more difficulty from want of funds. At all events, it would seem an act of great injustice to the naval seaman to transfer his legitimate claim to Greenwich Hospital to a merchant seaman upon the trifling consideration of the latter having paid 6d. a month only during the time he has been actually employed.

It may be said we must ask a transfer of the naval seaman's right; but only that the merchant seaman shall have a concurrent claim; but as the hospital establishment cannot be enlarged, it is clear that every merchant seaman admitted must exclude a King's seaman, and therefore the right of the latter would be transferred.

It must not be forgotten that the King's seamen have to endure many privations, and to serve for considerably less wages than merchant seamen; and that merchant seamen, who are generally very superior to what is received by naval seamen; so that as a tax it can never be individually felt or complained of by the merchant-sailor, who is so likely to derive real and substantial benefit from the hospital.

Such an infringement on the right of the King's seamen as this cannot fail to operate in various ways to the prejudice of the naval service, and, I should think, would also tend to diminish the reluctance which seamen have felt to enter the navy. But there are so many very important objections to the admission of merchant-seamen to Greenwich Hospital, that I would fain hope the idea of it cannot be long entertained, and I therefore only feel anxious to urge upon your grave consideration whether it be just or politic to embarrass the funds of Greenwich Hospital, and render a reduction in the number of pensioners necessary, by the introduction of a trifling and inequitable assessment upon merchant seamen—trifling, whether considered according to the intrinsic value of money now, or the comparative value with what it really was when the tax was originally levied; and equitable, as I have endeavoured, I hope satisfactorily, to show, whether the contributor be the merchant or the merchant-seaman.

It is contended that the tax falls upon the merchant, then I would say it is doing injustice to the liberality of the British merchant, and an impeachment of national character, to suppose him capable of offering an objection to this trifling boon to the defenders of his country's wealth and commerce; and let, on the other hand, it be argued that the seaman has to pay it, then let it be remembered that the amount is but the fractional part of a fortnight's pay, and that while he is in the actual receipt of wages generally very superior to what is received by naval seamen; so that as a tax it can never be individually felt or complained of by the merchant-sailor, who is so likely to derive real and substantial benefit from the hospital.

I am, Sir, your very faithful servant,

R. G. KEATS.

"We beg to call attention to the following extract from a St. Vincent newspaper, in order to exhibit the mischief which is in progress in our West India Colonies:—

"On Monday last, by direction of His Excellency, an investigation was held at the Court House, before the Hon. CHRISTOPHER PUNNETT, the Hon. RICHARD ROBERTSON, the Hon. JAMES W. BROWN, the Hon. JOSEPH BILLINGHURST, and RICHARD RESS, Esquire, to enquire into the circumstances connected with some malpractices which have been discovered to exist among certain slaves. It appears from the statement of Mr. MELVILLE, His Excellency's Secretary, that about a month past an anonymous letter was delivered to His Excellency in the evening by a black boy, who stated that he got it from a man in the street, the purport of which was a complaint from all the slaves in the Island of grievances, and an expectation of freedom. The letter was shown to several persons by His Excellency's directions, in the hope of discovering the writer from the writing, which is not in a feigning character. All efforts however proved unavailing until Saturday last, when the writing, although the signature of Mr. Bedford was found to be that of a white man named JAMES FRANCIS DAVIS, who being taxed with it, readily admitted that the letter was written by him at the house of JOHN GEORGE, a servant of Mr. P. HOSKIN, by direction of Bedford, a cooper belonging to Mr. FRENCH, and who dictated it to him. Upon this information JOHN GEORGE and BEDFORD were taken up, and on Monday they appeared before the Magistrates. Bedford, who is a free man, will recollect with some degree of accuracy, that two years back he was sent to the Island of St. Vincent, and was then sentenced to punishment admitted his having employed DAVIS to write the letter, but stated that he had nothing to complain of as far as related to himself. His chief grievance was that the fish allowed him (three pounds a week) was insufficient for himself, his wife and children. [The woman and her children do not belong to Mr. FRENCH, and are permitted to remain on the estate on sufferance.] JOHN GEORGE, who is a free man, and who has been employed by DAVIS in the letter, although written at his house. From the admission however of both it clearly appears that other slaves were implicated, whose names were given in, which we shall not for the present mention. DAVIS—a man—

"So weary with DAVIS, I told him, with fortune,

"That he would let his life on any chance

To mend it, or he did not."

stated that he had been employed by BEDFORD to write the letter, and only wrote what he dictated. BEDFORD and JOHN GEORGE were remanded to prison for further examination, and DAVIS bound over to appear when called upon.

"The investigation before the Hon. ROBERTSON and JOHN GEORGE is scarcely to be paralleled. Some idea may be formed of the indulgence granted to BEDFORD when it is known that since the crop he has made at his

leisure eighty puncheons, for each of which he receives 15s. Besides this he receives for Guinea grass, planted on land belonging to the estate, from 10 to 12 dollars a month; and having clothes, house, and salt provisions furnished him, his expenditures all go to furnish him with luxuries, or to be hoarded up. But what can be said of JOHN GEORGE, who has the kindest of masters, and whose situation is preferable to that of a large majority of the free inhabitants? His wife, in her examination, stated, that seeing him lately associating with persons whom she thought unfit company for him, she remonstrated with him, but did not know to what extent he had committed himself, as he told her he was writing to his mother. Thus it is with conspiracies of every degree, whether against the State or against an individual. Those who are weak enough to join in them are compelled to form unnatural connexions, and to lower themselves to the level of their wicked companions in mischief. Of all low characters, none tends more effectually to degrade man in the eyes of the community and in his own estimation than the conspirator."

"To-day ten women came from the Bostock Park Estate (a distance of 18 miles) with a complaint to His Excellency against the manager. They stated that having been refused hot liquor by the manager they cut some canes to suck, and in consequence he threatened to stop their allowance of fish for the week, of which they came up to complain. The fact is they destroyed a great many of the canes by their own confession. Perhaps ten finer young women in appearance could not be found. They admitted that they had plenty of provisions, and that the manager (much to his credit) never forged them. It is now very evident that wicked persons are inciting these deluded creatures to acts of insubordination, 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 time allowed to the slave for his own advantage; and in the second, explain the indulgence which they are habitually granted.

One slave, it appears, during the leisure hours which he 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; he complains that three pounds of fish per week is insufficient for the use of his wife and children—his wife and children not belonging to Mr. FRENCH, but allowed as an indulgence to live rent-free 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 does it turn out to be? Why, because they destroyed the sugar-canes in spite, because they were refused hot liquor, 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 complaint be examined, and it will be found in ninety-nine cases out 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 free people of the same colony.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, June 29, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL.—The "Optimists" are thoroughly defeated and France now sees clearly that war, anarchy, and ruin await her.—In vain does M. PERIER appeal to his conduct during his past Parliamentary 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 LOUIS PHILIP preach peace till his tongue aches. In vain are all the efforts of capitalists and bankers to keep up the price of the Funds. The French public can be deceived no longer by all these tricks for ruin has arrived—commerce is at a stand—the manufactories are closed or closing—bread has risen in price—and the year is fast drawing to a close which was to have secured us honour, happiness, prosperity, glory, and plenty; instead of which we have disgrace, 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 employment—and make Paris and France what they were in 1829. That word is "HENRY 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 would inevitably conduct to these results. The return of HENRY THE FIFTH to France would prevent foreign war—would lead to the prompt and effectual 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 Government—and to Germany repose and order. It would make the Emperor 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 provinces, which he has no desire to avoid, if it be a free measure on his part, but which no intimidation 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 longer would the merchant and the capitalist act as they are now doing in hiding their sacks of gold and 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 incomes as they were wont to do before the terrible events of last July. The return of peace and confidence would lead to the emigration of the inhabitants 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 food and raiment, but in vain. Of course, this returning prosperity would lead to a rise in the Funds. Three per Cents. would soon be at par, and the rich men of all countries would invest their surplus in French Funds. This state of prosperity and ease would at once be favourable to the progress of the arts, sciences, literature, and 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 uncertain as to where they shall find the means of subsistence for the day 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 humane and generous sentiments. Those who freely received would freely give, and the poor would be educated, the immoral reclaimed, the hospitals and charitable institutions of France would once more become prosperous

and increase, and the moral and religious as well as the intellectual character of the people would be improved, while their animating existence would be well provided for and assured. This is no ideal picture, no work of imagination, or vain supposition. The Liberals themselves admit that all this would result from the return of "HENRY THE FIFTH!" and yet no one dare pronounce his name. All sigh for a change. All declare that a change must take place. All feel sensible that France cannot remain in her present state any longer, and that she must have civil or foreign war. But the Liberals are ashamed to declare their own incompetency, too proud to admit that they cannot govern France, and so this country is to be ruined, and Europe embroiled in a long continental war, because no one has the courage to cry, "Vive HENRY V.," and raise his 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 numerous evils, and exposed to civil war, anarchy, and invasion.

It appears now to be generally admitted and understood 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 Portugal—others about Spain—and others about a certain debt due from France to the United States, which the Yankees have been lately applying for, but which LOUIS PHILIP wishes to avoid paying. M. RIVES, the ambassador, has become very troublesome to M. SEBASTIANI, and the latter is so annoyed at being asked for money, "in momeen s like these," that he vows it is all LAFAYETTE's doing, who has set Jonathan to plaguing HORNER, because LOUIS PHILIP has behaved bad to LAFAYETTE, and above all to his white horse. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, we are to have war. SOULT has persuaded LOUIS PHILIP to adopt this opinion. The young Duke of ORLEANS is well known to be for war. The poor Citizen Queen is the only one in the family 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 explain the position of foreign affairs. But though war has been determined on, France is without an army. Cavalry she has none. I yesterday conversed with a general officer, who admitted that nothing could be worse than the state of the cavalry regiments. As to the troops of the line, France has not more than 60,000 to rely upon. All the rest are mere headless boys, who would lay down their arms and run away at the first charge from a Prussian or Austrian army. They never smell gunpowder in all their lives; and they are undisciplined, of diminutive stature, unhealthy, ill-fed, and decidedly opposed to the present order of things in this country. The artillery service is in tolerable order. No thanks to the revolution—or to LOUIS PHILIP—or SOULT—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 Spanish army on the south. This would be too much for them, and should such a campaign be commenced, France must submit to any terms imposed upon her. You have, 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 proclaim him King. Remember also that the clergy are all royalists, and that the clergy would preach and exhort against any resistance to the return of the ex-dynasty; and in the provinces the clergy still exercise a vast influence on the lower orders. Remember, also, that 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 LOUIS PHILIP and that of the Duke de BOURBON, since the republicans state that if they must have a king, they would certainly prefer HENRY V. to him who was called, eleven months ago, "the best of republics."

As war, then, is certain, the next question of importance is, will England interfere? Why, she has done so through the Whig faction, which now rules her, already. She has interfered, by declaring through Lord GREY, that the British Government meant to act in concert with France, and meant to act in opposition to the treaty of Vienna and to the plan adopted for the settlement of Europe in 1814. If the British Government had refused to take any part in the discussion it would have done well; but it would have acted still better had it declared its intention of maintaining its alliances with Turkey, Portugal, Spain, Naples, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Holland, and have required France and Belgium to submit to the treaties by which in 1814 peace was re-established, after 20 years war, and by which peace and treaties, as the Duke of WELLINGTON has so truly said, "the situation of the countries which had lately revolted had been 'the best for the people themselves, as well as the fittest to preserve their internal tranquillity, and to maintain the peace of Europe.'"

Sooner or later, then, England must be involved in this Continental war. She may shuffle off the affair for one, two, or three months, but 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 predict. To my English friends on the Continent, and prepare for war, taxes, and loans." To my friends in England I write, "Stay at home; in such times as these you should not be wandering up and down Europe, but should be preparing to meet the day of war and the hour of conflict which are at hand." To those who have sent their sons and daughters to France to receive liberal educations, I say, "Send them home—they have no business to remain here in the midst of a revolution. English parents and guardians do very wrong in allowing their offspring or wards to remain on the Continent any longer. A war with Prussia will necessarily bring us the cholera, morbus, and although that malady may by possibility reach England, it is almost certain to reach France." On the whole, a crisis is at hand, and Englishmen and their families should be found at home, ready to meet the evil, and should no longer resemble gipsy camps, roving all over Europe, though the plague, war, anarchy, and revolution are actually ravaging or threatening Poland, Austria, Prussia, Russia, France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy.

Let me now call your attention to the following facts: they are worth remembering, and though I could add a thousand to their number, even from the occurrences of the past week, yet this sample will I should think suffice.

FACT 1.—The present liberal Government of PERIER has refused to a celebrated engraver the permission of striking a medal to commemorate the taking of Algiers by Marshal BOURMONT, although the engraver had ten thousand subscribers. It has been suggested to him to have the medal struck at Birmingham, and to introduce the medals into France by a dozen at a time, or concealed in merchandise.

FACT 2.—Since the revolution of July the Marshal BOURMONT has not been paid his pay as a General Officer, although to his valour and talents France is indebted for the taking of Algiers. This is a most scandalous and outrageous proceeding. The Marshal did not sign the Ordinances of July—has no crime or even charge laid at his door—is nearly wholly dependent on his pay for support—has faithfully served his country for thirty years—and yet, because he is

According to the census of 1821, (

John Hirtzel, George Wenham Lewis, the Junior Lieutenant.

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A new Writ was ordered for the borough of Milbourne For...

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 10.

THEIR MAJESTIES left Town at five o'clock yesterday for Windsor.

THEIR MAJESTIES honoured Lord and Lady FARNBOROUGH with their presence at a splendid fete on Friday, at Bromley.

THE Reform Bill, as every body anticipated, has gone to the second reading; and the debate during the week has been, with a few exceptions, the dulllest and most uninteresting imaginable. Some Gentlemen sent their speeches to the Newspapers, and did not take the trouble to speak them at all; but Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, the independent Member for Knaresborough, 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 while to say anything in Parliament, or are incompetent to do so—judging by the disconnected murmuring of Lord ALTHORP, we believe the latter to be the case. At all events, there really and truly was nobody who seemed even to attempt to "shew fight" on the Ministerial side.

Lord ALTHORP has given the coup de grace to his unfortunate Budget—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 CLERK moved for the delay, in opposition to the Government, which was carried by 117 to 99, leaving, as we have already said, His MAJESTY'S 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 besides, 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, however, 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 *manœuvre* 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, 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 DUNCANNO and Sir HENRY PARNELL, who begged 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 first of a series of defeats to which they are doomed, and however active Lord DUNCANNO might have been in stopping General O'NEILL on Friday—we can tell Mr. STANLEY this, that if he had persisted in pressing his Arms Registration Bill to a division, even Lord DUNCANNO himself would have required more stopping than his Lordship used towards the gallant General, to get him to vote with his 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 FRANKENSTEIN must not be angered—and so the Bill is neutralized, in fact, annihilated.

THE ball for the distressed Irish was well attended. The KING honoured it with his presence for an hour. Her MAJESTY, 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 to express—we are therefore silent.

It is, as we have often observed, one of the great disadvantages of a Weekly Journal, that it is doomed to bear in silence for five or six days, the attacks of its diurnal contemporaries. In consequence of this inevitable difficulty, we have been obliged to sit down under a load of invective, which the *Times* has been pleased to put upon us, on account of what it is pleased to call the mixture of falsehood and truth in our brief but disagreeable statement made last Sunday, "in re GREGSON,"—we beg the patience of the reader for two minutes.

We are not conscious from the hour at which this Paper was first established to the present moment of having willfully misrepresented or mis-stated any one fact—we may have been in error—we may have been deceived—but so must the *Times* much more frequently than ourselves; 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 of that Paper wilful designs or desires to propagate falsehood, because that which is not strictly true sometimes appears in its columns. We think we may claim a similar indulgence, and when we distinctly declare, and we fearlessly challenge any human being to deny it, that this Paper is under no extraneous control or influence, but conducted as purely upon feeling and principle—whether 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.

Having said thus much, we must beg to observe, in the first place, that we never had any communication whatever with Mr. GREGSON on the subject of the statement which we submitted last Sunday—that he was neither directly nor indirectly concerned in its publication—and that he did not even know that it would be published. So much in justice to Mr. GREGSON. With respect to ourselves, the part of our statement which is not strictly correct, is that, in which we state Mr. GREGSON to have tendered his resignation—it appears that he had not actually done so, although he had consulted his friends upon the necessity of resigning unless Lord ALTHORP, according to his promise, set him right

with the country, in opposition to the TRUE charges which the ministerial press had brought forward against his honour 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 at all bear upon the point of the case which we were putting?

But, we were wrong in another part of our statement, it seems; and all the history of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S discussion, and Lord ALTHORP'S arbitration, was incorrect. We are ready to admit that, if it betters the cause of the Ministers; but we must beg to state a new fact which is incontrovertible. The objectionable clause which got into the Bill INADVERTENTLY, was sent from the Cabinet to Mr. GREGSON, in the hand-writing of Lord ALTHORP; and the note which his Lordship sent to the Learned Gentleman states, that after considering his way of putting the effect of the clause, the CABINET HAD DETERMINED TO INSERT IT AS IT STOOD.

We are anxious to be correct, and we therefore amend our statement of last Sunday; having done which, we beg to subjoin Lord GREY'S letter to Mr. ATTWOOD and his political friends at Birmingham; and then bid adieu to the subject.

"Downing-street, June 30.
"Sir—I have had the honour of receiving your letter, enclosing a memorial of the council of the Birmingham Political Union, in which objections are stated to limiting the 10l. franchise to persons paying their rents half-yearly.

"It is with great satisfaction I have to inform you, that the words so limiting the franchise were inadvertently inserted, and will be altered in committee, the only object in contemplation being that of insuring a *bona fide* holding of 10l. per annum.

"The memorial also refers to another supposed alteration as to the division of counties. You will find, by referring to the Bill of last Session, that on this point no alteration whatever has been made.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.
"Thomas Attwood, Esq."

"GREY."
It appears that Mr. CONST has given notice of his intention to resign the important and responsible situations of chairman of the Middlesex and Westminster Sessions, which he has so long and so honourably filled. His retirement is much to be deplored—a more able or more conscientious magistrate never existed. We trust that in the quiet enjoyment of the society of his numerous friends, his valuable life may yet be extended for many years.

THE Jury who tried Mr. COBBETT for libel on Thursday were discharged without coming to a verdict. The defendant was honoured by the presence (on the bench) during the trial, of Lord DURHAM, who was attended by Earl GREY, and who, together with his noble father-in-law, must have been highly gratified by the observations made during the defence upon the Whigs and Whig Governments generally.

Lord BROUGHAM was subpoenaed, and this, we suspect, together with the vituperation lavished upon the Ministers by Mr. COBBETT, saved that gentleman from conviction; because it appeared that within two months of the period at which Mr. COBBETT was prosecuted as a *dangerous incendiary*, the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR had written a letter to his son, beginning "Dear Sir," and requesting permission, on behalf of the USEFUL KNOWLEDGE Society, to print one of Mr. COBBETT'S letters to the Ludites.

It is quite true that Mr. COBBETT is capable of writing on different sides of a question, and of taking that part which at the time seemeth meet—or rather *meat*—to him, to do; but it certainly is a staggering fact for a Jury, to find the Attorney-General prosecuting a man as an inflammatory libeller, one of whose productions 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 the country being told that the Cabinet were quite united, and that there was a good understanding between Lord GREY, Lord ALTHORP, Lord DURHAM, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, said, that he was glad to hear even that—but that in these times he thought it would be better if they had a good understanding *a-piece*!

THE Duke of WELLINGTON, on Monday, enquired of Lord GREY if it were likely that the Coronation would soon take place—and Lord GREY'S answer was that he had heard nothing of it.

It is quite true that there are precedents for the delay of the Coronation—one may be found in the last reign—where political circumstances rarely paralleled, combined to render the postponement of the ceremony necessary; but at present no such circumstances exist, and the KING 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 his people.

BLACKSTONE says:—

"As to the terms of the original contract between the KING and PEOPLE, these I apprehend to be now couched 'in the Coronation Oath, which, by the statute 1 W. & M. s. 1. c. 6, is to be administered 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 RECIPROCALLY take the Oath of Allegiance to the Crown.'

As yet this has not been done.

The Coronation Oath can never be too often repeated—hear it—

"The Archbishop or Bishop shall say to the KING—'Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern 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 KING or QUEEN shall say—'I solemnly promise so to do.'

"Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God—the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion, established by law?—And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them or any of them?'—KING or QUEEN—'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 the allegiance of the subject becomes his duty so soon as the Crown has descended to the MONARCH. Yet, we confess, we think the country would feel better satisfied if the great and sacred compact between the KING and the PEOPLE were solemnly ratified, before such changes were offered to His MAJESTY'S constitution, as are contemplated in the State by Lord JOHN

RUSSELL'S Reform Bill, and in the Church by Lord GREY'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 21st, 22d, or 23d of September.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes us to ask Lord MELBOURNE whether he did not receive a communication from a body of men belonging to the Somersetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to the effect, that if they were called upon to act against Reformers, or at any riot arising from the collection of Tythes, they would decline serving; and whether, when speaking of this 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 a gentleman whose name is before us, who resides near his Lordship in Hertfordshire, and professes himself to be on terms of intimacy with him.

THE *Times* of Wednesday, after informing us that "a grand political experiment is just now in progress among our neighbours (in France) little short in importance to (of) THE REVOLUTION of last July—and the fate of the popular Monarchy is about to be drawn from the electoral urn"—

Having premised this—let us hear how the *Times* describes this political experiment.

It tells us that the Chamber of Deputies, by this time chosen, has been returned—"Chiefly 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 200l. or 300l. a year, the merchants and wealthier shopkeepers, who pay licence duties and personal taxes; professional persons in better practice, judges, advocates, and smaller 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; or possessed a fortune not amounting to two hundred pounds."

This is a description of the French electors under an experimental system equally important in its probable results with a REVOLUTION! Now let us see the account given by the *Times* of the Members likely to be returned by such a 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 freedom, who last year resisted the arbitrary proceedings of CHARLES the TENTH, 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 of ANY KIND, is sure to obtain the suffrages of the electors."

Here we have, then, the announcement of a grand political experiment founded precisely upon the same principles as those of our own Reform Bill—that experiment being one step more forward in its process than ours, but which, as we noticed some weeks since, France has been kind enough to exhibit to our eyes a little in advance, for our edification and guidance.

"The old friends of Constitutional freedom"—who were Ultra Liberals last year, now "knock in vain at the doors of the electoral colleges." Is not this a full and perfect verification of every thing that Mr. HUNT has told us here—"his constituents oppose the Bill because it does not yet go far enough." Now the French having gained the Reform Bill which passed last April, are proceeding exactly in the same course as the English Revolutionists will proceed next April; for the French Bill and the English Bill, with very few modifications, are the same things.

With this before our eyes—and purposely put before our eyes by the *Times*—is there any man who truly loves his Country and its Constitution who will support a measure which must infallibly produce the consequences here described—it is no theory—no speculative hypothesis—here we have facts—the regular natural working of the system now, this moment, in progress before our eyes.

"Those only are favourite candidates with the reformed electors from the middle classes, who engage to vote against the hereditary privileges of the peers, and against inequality of any kind."

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 afforded us—let us watch the progress of this great experiment before we launch ourselves upon the turbulent waves which present themselves—let us at least pause for the next act of the drama which they are performing for our benefit; and let us, before we sanction proceedings exactly corresponding with those which have already taken place in France—be quite sure that the results in that country do not renew the events of forty years ago—a monarch dethroned, perhaps murdered—a civil war, and a military despotism.

Never, surely, did an opportunity such as this, occur of profiting by the example of others—that it may not be lost is our anxious prayer.

THE KING honoured Lord HILL with his Royal presence at a *dejeuner a la fourchette* on Tuesday, at Westbourne-green.

The entertainment was splendid. The Duke of WELLINGTON was a considerable time in conversation with his MAJESTY, as was, subsequently, Earl GREY. The subject of those conversations we cannot venture to surmise, but we know that his MAJESTY was particularly struck by the exhibition of a large tri-coloured flag, displayed near the bridge which crosses the Paddington Canal.

The revolutionary colours were placed horizontally—as in the Dutch ensign—not vertically—but the effect and intention were the same; and we must confess, that although the general disposition of the crowd about the neighbourhood was English and loyal, there were evidently not a few real Reformers amongst them.

THERE was a discussion on Monday in the House of Lords respecting the insertion of the name of a Mr. STOCKS, or STORKS, in the Commission of the Peace for one of the Ridings of Yorkshire, without the consent, or advice, or concurrence of Lord HAREWOOD, the Lord Lieutenant; and the LORD CHANCELLOR, after having been rather roughly handled by Lord LYNCHURST and some other Noble Lords, made a very mild and amiable explanation of his conduct, disclaiming any intention of hurting the feelings of Lord HAREWOOD (whom it had been intended, no doubt, to force into a resignation of his office). This game, however, did not succeed; and the CHANCELLOR was certainly a good deal damaged in the discussion, although the Duke of Wellington bore testimony to the general urbanity and com-

placency of his Lordship towards all Lords Lieutenants of Counties who had occasion to communicate with his Lordship officially.

The result is all we care about. Lord HAREWOOD retains his office, has received the explanation, and the Commission of the Peace has gone down to Yorkshire without the insertion of Mr. STOKES' name!

THE FOLLOWING are the leading features of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY'S Bill, intitled "An Act to restrain and regulate the holding of Plurality of Dignities and Benefices by Spiritual Persons."

The preamble says, "Whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the laws now in force for the restraint and regulation of the holding of plurality of dignities and benefices by spiritual persons, and to make new and further provisions for the restraint and regulation thereof: be it further enacted, &c. That so much of an Act of Parliament King HENRY VIII., whereby spiritual persons were abridged from having pluralities of livings, and from taking of farms, &c., as declares and enacts, that if any person having one benefice with cure of souls, being of the yearly value of 50. or above, accept and take any other with cure of souls, and be instituted and inducted in possession of the same, then and immediately after such possession thereof, the first benefice shall be adjudged in law to be void; and so much of the said Act as enables spiritual persons, being of His Majesty's Council, to purchase licence or dispensation, and take, receive, and keep three parsonages or benefices with cure of souls, and enables other spiritual persons, being respectively the chaplains of the King, Queen, Prince, or Princess, or any of the King's children, brethren, sisters, uncles, or aunts, or of any Archbishop, Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Bishop, or of the Chancellor of England for the time being, or of any Baron, or Knight of the Garter, or of the Duchesses, Marchionesses, Countesses, and Baronesses, being a widow, or of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the King's House, the King's Secretary and Dean of his Chapel, the King's Almoner, or of the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Warden of the Five Ports, or being the brethren or sons of any temporal Lords born in wedlock, or the brethren or sons born in wedlock of any Knight, and all Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity, Doctors of Law, and Bachelors of the Canon Law, to purchase licence or dispensation, and receive, take, and keep two parsonages or benefices with cure of souls, be, and the same is, hereby repealed."

It then enacts that no person shall hold two deaneries, prebends, canonries, or other dignities, &c.

That no person shall hold two benefices with cure of souls.

Spiritual persons having obtained licence or dispensation, may hold two benefices, if the distance between them do not exceed thirty miles, with power for the Archbishop of Canterbury to grant licence or dispensation.

Proviso in case of refusal by the Archbishop to grant licence or dispensation.

Proviso for confirmation or dispensation by His Majesty.

Power to Archbishop to revoke licences.

Proviso in case of benefice being void by the revocation of licence or dispensation, or by dispensation not being confirmed by His Majesty.

How annual value of benefices to be estimated.

The form and contents of the application for licence or dispensation. Archbishop may order distance between benefices to be measured. Precarious and donatives to belong to diocese in which they are situated.

Act to extend to England and Wales.

TAYLOR, the blasphemer, has been convicted, and sentenced to two years imprisonment—in consequence of this dreadful oppression, that *Reverend* person has become a *protégé* of the *Times*, in which paper yesterday we find the following letter strikingly indicative of the feeling towards the Clergy, inculcated by the advocates of the Reform Bill:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—A few of us were just congratulating ourselves and the country on the overwhelming majority in favour of the Reform Bill, when we were joined by one of the churchwardens (a hearty friend to the cause), who informed us he had seen the curate, Mr. Sissonar, who left with his peremptory commands that the bells should not be rung on the occasion if the inhabitants required it. This communication was received, as you may suppose, with great indignation, and several pounds were at once subscribed, to enable the people to testify their joy by a bonfire, and provide those who could not provide themselves with some strong beer to do the health of our worthy King and his Ministers, and success to the Bill. I have just left an assemblage of several hundreds of the inhabitants round an immense bonfire, on the top of which is seated an effigy, clothed in a surplice, with white bands, &c. while with the voice of thunder the air resounds with *Azusa from the multitude*, which is fast increasing. This uncalled-for interference on the part of the vicar has caused a stir; with his peremptory commands, a few peals would have been rung, and the matter passed over. In haste, yours, &c.

Andover, July 7.

A SUBSCRIBER.

LORD 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 reason that there will exist a derivative interest from some other quarter which may influence the vote of such an elector—this may be, and unless Lord MILTON will undertake to reform human nature altogether, he will find that no measure calculable by human intellect will destroy the influence which he so much affects to dread—All men are, more or less, dependent upon others—frequently with a perfect unconsciousness 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 leaseholder in a county, the £10 householder in a borough is five to 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 us the following account of one of the anniversary hospital dinners. For its correctness we will by 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 society armed with her Siamese bottles of brandy and laudanum.

The feast is described to us as having taken place at the Freemasons' Tavern, and is remarkable for the appropriateness 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 dinners—the farmers have bean feasts, and the gardeners cucumber feasts—but a medical feast seems to us to be nearly as new as it must have been nasty.

The dinner was announced at half-past six, and the various subjects were placed upon the table about that time. After a short consultation the different "bleeding pieces of earth" who were present took their stations by prescriptive right.

The banquet, purely professional, was in its way excellent—the mixtures—the decoctions—the solids, and the were on a very extensive scale.

The vermicelli and macaroni were from the skilful hand of GARDNER, of Long-acre. The hams were well cured—looking a yard and the bread sauce for the turkey-pouls was prepared under the immediate superintendence of one of the

assistants in the poultrie department at the London Hospital. Three courses of medicated food were successively exhibited—in the third, rhubarb tarts were plentifully thrown in; but the professional gentlemen were so accustomed to remove that the change created no sensation.

The *Phisique* was admirable—Vin de *Grave* was the wine 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: As a Middlesex Member, he stated his practice not to be 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 *Seneca* and *Broom*—and, by speaking for an hour and a half, gave a practical illustration of the possibility of superseding the use of Laudanum in the Materia Medica.

The Ladies were given in detail. The Chairman gave "DAPHNE Mezereum;" one of the Stewards proposed POLY-PIDIUM; and a celebrated accoucheur near Hanover-square prescribed a bumper to "SAL: POLYCHREST."

After a protracted course of Logwood in a series of black draughts, a well-known practitioner in gouty cases favoured the company with *Macbeth's* song of "How happy could I be with ETHER," which went off remarkably well.

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 *leg*,"—which, being pronounced in the ordinary manner, produced a momentary altercation; the inflammation, however, 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 first of all *Leeches*, with 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 "Piper longum."

After Mr. HUME had quitted the meeting, the President gave the following description of the symptoms and prognosis of the cholera:—

"Gentlemen," said the learned Doctor, "a great deal of alarm has been 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 disease in question, prevailed in the country about the time 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, although it generally has affected the lower extremities, has, it appears, reached the superior members and disseminated itself to different parts of the body. The eruption which it presents is of a mingled red, blue, and white colour, and when once it 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 adopted, 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 irritated their patients, and I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, that their disinterestedness, like their ability is not above suspicion; for their great aim has been, without regard to the state of the sufferers under their hands, to retain 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 shriek was heard in the room—"What is it?" cried one—"What can it be?" exclaimed another—"What does it want?" bellowed a third—"How did it get out?" bawled a fourth.

The quiet, gentlemanly cause of all this tumult bowed his head and retired. It was an eminent wit, who had mistaken the door of the apartment for that of the room in which he was going to preside as Chairman of the Blue Devil Club. His disappearance relieved the faculty from the horrid misgivings of an unfe'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 Broom-stick, perhaps you will say, is an emblem of a tree standing on its head; and pray what is man, but a topsy-turvy creature, his animal 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 grievances,—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 Swift's Meditation upon a Broomstick.*

THAT once admirable actor and clever man, ELLISTON, the 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.

He was born in Orange-street, Bloomsbury, in the year 1774, and not in Suffolk, as has been erroneously stated—and 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 so many others, lured him from the University, and brought 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 became the reigning favourite, and where he married Miss RUNDALL, a dancing-mistress of great beauty—by her he had nine children. She died in 1821.

ELLISTON'S first appearance in London was at the Haymarket, where his success was merited and complete. *Sheva*

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 his action, and a humorousness of expression in his eye 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 overwhelming calamity Drury-lane Theatre, which in due course of time exhausted his means, and he eventually fell to the Surrey Theatre, which he managed, after his way, for seven years; but we apprehend with very 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 manner 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 circumstances in which they ought not in fact to be implicated, and although the savage order for the destruction of dogs bears the authoritative and commanding signature of His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, it may have been issued and signed as a matter of course—The fact is, that persons having dogs, there being no place so convenient to the metropolis for airing and washing those useful animals 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 have taken with them to Hyde-park for the advantages of air and exercise.

If deer are an essential ornament to a piece of burnt grass at the end of Stanhope-street, or at the corner of South-street, the deer, we admit, ought to be protected from the assaults of dogs which might be found hunting or worrying them; but really the tyranny of directing all dogs to be shot found in Hyde-park, from the faithful Newfoundland of the honest 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 intention 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 precedent:—

SOMERSET ASSIZES, March, 1814.

CORNER V. CHAMPNEYS.

MR. CORNER brought an action against T. S. CHAMPNEYS, Esq. and his Game-keeper, for shooting plaintiff's greyhound. It appeared that CHAMPNEYS had ordered his servants 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.

CHAMPNEYS sets up a justification, that he had cautionary boards put up, specifying that all dogs found on his grounds would be shot.

The Court animadverted severely upon CHAMPNEYS' conduct, and ruled that such notice would not justify the destruction of dogs. Verdict for Plaintiff—Damages, 50*l*.

Verbum sap.

We copy the following from the *Edinburgh Evening Post* of Saturday:—

"Last week, a paragraph inadvertently found its way into our columns, which seemed to imply, amongst other charges, that the Earl of ARKLE, the Lord Lieutenant for Forfarshire, had lately acted upon Whig principles. In justice to the Noble Earl, and not less in justice to ourselves, we have now to state that that paragraph was entirely erroneous in its facts, and that the Earl of ARKLE 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, in sanctioning a contradictory statement, we should, even for a moment, have diverted the current of strict justice. Lord ARKLE is entitled to the thanks of the country for his patriotic conduct, with regard to the offer of a reward which his Lordship has published, in reference to a certain placard, we understand, that as the production contained matter grossly libellous, independently of its political insinuations and calumnies, the Noble Earl was fully justified in the steps he has thought proper to adopt, in order that the unprincipled author might be detected. But, on the whole, we think that the Noble Earl may rest upon his own high character to rescue him from the imputations which his calumniators so fondly and assiduously circulate to his prejudice."

THE *New Sporting Magazine* says, that "Thirty years ago the Whigs were Fox-hounds—now, they are GREY-hounds."

The Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Right Honourable Mr. P. THOMSON, has given notice of a motion for the 30th inst. for the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, to consider the expediency of allowing the use of molasses in the breweries and distilleries of the United Kingdom. If the result of this Committee's deliberations should be to determine the question in the affirmative, this will most seriously affect the home-growers of corn, and operate much more seriously against them than the rum question, which was defeated last Session, would have done. The making of rum or sugar spirits, which spirit is at present subject to a protecting duty, will be transferred from the West India to the United Kingdom—molasses, or damp sugars, will be largely imported, and substituted for corn in the breweries and distilleries, thereby most seriously injuring the landowners and farmers, the regular breweries and distilleries, and the public revenue. Surely, with falling markets for corn, and the prospect of an early and abundant harvest, of present attempts even to admit the interference with the already depressed landowners and tenantry, must be considered impolitic and dangerous.—*Calonian Mercury.*

WE once more cull a leaf from the *Morning Post*, where we find on Monday the following extract from some fashionable periodical work on the subject of gentlemen's dresses:—

"GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS."

"COATS.—The same length of waist is continued in coats of all sorts; but the hip buttons stand a little wider apart. Dress coats are worn generally with flaps rather narrow. Lapels at top are wider and less pointed; but the collar set is very small. All coat collars and lapels are made to swell. Buttons are of the habit size, and six or seven up the breast are not too numerous.

"We perceive, as the summer advances, that the stiff-starched confining cravat, is fast giving way to the open collar, relieved by a handkerchief, passed slightly round the neck and fastened in front, as

owner, manager, or other person, shall cruelly, or mutilate, or confine without sufficient support, any slave or

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|-------|---------|
| Deduct Increase | .. | .. | | 43,202 |
| Decrease on the Quarter | .. | .. | | 697,860 |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg indulgence of our numerous friends who require answers—*their favours are not disregarded.*
We have received a very able letter, commendatory of the *ATHENÆUM*, a periodical paper of much merit. The letter is evidently from a person not connected with the work, but it calls our attention to the fact, that the proprietors propose reducing its price to fourpence, after the first Saturday in August. *We think it but justice to say, (not knowing in the least who conducts it) that such a work deserves patronage; it is wholly and entirely unpolitical, therefore no political feeling can actuate us in what we say; but we sincerely think the paper honestly, and fairly, and ably conducted, and we therefore say so;—at the price proposed to be charged for it, we should add, that it has not its equal in Europe.*

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

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 haughty inattention to the ordinary customs of Parliament, and drove the Opposition into what otherwise would have appeared a vexatious course of divisions. The adhesion to this system, however, 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 negating the adjournment.

During the progress of the Bill—in the Committee—if progress it can be called—much eloquence and argument have been displayed. Sir EDWARD SUGDEN most successfully proved, that the introduction of the £100 clause not only 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 Gentleman, 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 oratory was never heard in the House of Commons, 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. 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 Gentleman 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 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 ascertained or declared; and Appleby will put the framers of the Bill, we suppose, to the trouble of explaining—if they know—what they mean.

There never was a more insulting mode of proceeding adopted by Ministers than that of trampling down the Constitution 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 obligation to Sir ROBERT PEEL for getting the Government out of sorapies 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 professes to uphold is environed—on Friday it quakes thus—

"We may here take occasion to express our regret at seeing 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 majority, and only 38 from 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 expression) no use of the first clause of the Bill."

Means should be taken to publish daily the names of members who are absent from their duty, that their constituents may advise with them on the subject. The anti-reformers are active and persevering, 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 of the Bill.

Surely the honourable members who are friends of the bill will not, from any motives of personal convenience, give their enemies 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 transcendently important occasion.

"We sincerely trust and believe that this remissness has only to be pointed out in order to its complete correction. Gentlemen of the House of Commons should feel that the eyes of their country are upon them; and that a confident expectation is entertained throughout the nation that every reformer will do his duty."

This sounds cheering—a falling off of seventy-seven—a remonstrance—a threat—all these announcements from the *Times* are corroborations of the fact, that the feeling in the country about Reform is fading away, and that those who came into Parliament upon a pledge about the whole Bill, &c. find that their constituents, like themselves, begin to see the mischief and absurdity of the measure; and seeing, moreover, that Ministers have been found out in their sly contrivance for neutralizing, by one clause, the liberal enactments of all the others, they do weary of the farce—not but that the Bill will be carried in the Commons in spite of all the alarms of the *Times* newspaper. We confess we like the appeal in that journal, because it proves the existence of the feeling, or rather the change of feeling, of which we have had the best assurance.

On Tuesday, we repeat, the case of Appleby comes under

discussion, and upon that case we think Ministers ought to be beaten, at least into an explanation of the principle of disfranchisement beyond that which at present only is evident, namely, the introduction into schedule 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 ALTHORP, as we last week observed, has given up—because it was impracticable—his proposed odious tax upon steam-boat passengers. The *Times* thus announces the fact—

"Lord Althorp, it will be seen with pleasure, has abandoned his intention of taxing steam-boats. His Lordship's candour in foregoing his own opinion deserves to be noticed with praise. With the genuine manliness of an upright mind, he is not ashamed, when convinced, to confess an error or retract a resolution."

Especially financial resolutions. A tax upon steam-boats and locomotive engines would be a very wise tax, and, if not extravagantly productive, not liable to any heavy 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 his horses, and the price of corn, stable-ment, and a hundred other charges, is taxed for his cattle, for his mileage duty, and for tolls, the steam-boat-man carries his hundreds at a trip at no charge whatever but his coals and engineers. The oppression consisted in taxing the individual passengers—let the "power" be taxed, and nobody will complain, not even if the fares were proportionably raised: that which was revolting, was the personal contact with the tax-gatherer on parties of pleasure or journeys of necessity. For the present, that is disposed of.

It appears that Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, one of the City Members, having voted, as he thought proper, on the question for hearing evidence on the case of Appleby before he voted for its disfranchisement, has been called to account by his constituents.

This part of the affair he could not help; but he meets his constituents—explains to them that he did not understand what the motion meant which he supported, although he declared himself particularly qualified to express an opinion upon it from his local knowledge. Mr. Alderman THOMPSON also condescended at this Meeting to borrow a word from the Cabinet, and state that his vote was given inadvertently, and that he never would do so any more if they would forgive him, which they 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 representatives of men—upon whose honour and judgment electors are to rely. The reign of delegates is begun; and the man who sweeps the crossing at Bridge-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 gentlemanly feeling—and was a Tory. With his wealth, and influence, and character, how can he consent to trundle to such a set of people as those who have bullied him for his honesty, and shamed him out of his independence.

It will be seen, by the following Proclamation, which we think it right to insert at length, that the Duke of WELLINGTON has obtained the settlement of a day for the Coronation of their MAJESTIES. 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 Proclamation, 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 great contract between the KING and the PEOPLE. In the liberal and splendid hospitality of their present MAJESTIES, we see no indications of a disposition to reduce the brilliancy and splendour of the Coronation, rendered more brilliant and more splendid, as it must be on the present occasion, by the presence of the illustrious Ladies of the country.

One argument—and the only one, we believe—adduced against the suitable magnificence of the pageant, is, the expense; 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 share for the benefit of the manufacturer, the artisan, and others, to whom the price of labour and material is an object; besides, in a country like this—take the amount expended on the Coronation of his late Most Gracious MAJESTY, and see what it is—the total amount was £238,238 0s. 2d. Of the 14 millions of English, Welch, and Scotch population—we leave Ireland out of the question—say that only three millions pay direct taxes; put the Coronation expenses at £300,000, and suppose a consequent increase in the year's taxation to that amount—which is not the necessary consequence by the bye—it would entail an additional charge of two shillings a head for one year, upon the direct tax-payers of Great Britain, which, in their application to the purposes of the State ceremony under discussion, would benefit, directly and indirectly, hundreds, ay, thousands of those who pay no direct taxes at all.

The diminution of the splendour of the Coronation would be grateful to the Radical Reformers of the day, as tending to degrade and debase the Kingly office; and the discussion of the subject is agreeable to them, because it leads to arguments upon the sacred character of the ceremony itself, which, in its very essence, binds the Church and State together. They talk of the assumption of the Throne of France by Citizen LOUIS PHILIPPE with admiration;—a notable example truly, to follow just at this crisis, when that Throne is tottering under him. They hope to find our kind and gracious Monarch meeting their views, by curtailing what they are pleased to call useless ceremonies, and abolishing what they term obsolete observances. We have too much reliance upon the KING to believe that he will descend from the station which he holds by the grace of God, to court the favour of a faction, whose only object is to place him upon a level with themselves, and that only as a primary step to other and more desperate measures.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION,
DECLARING HIS MAJESTY'S PLEASURE TOUCHING HIS ROYAL CORONATION AND THE SOLEMNITY THEREOF.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of Our Royal Coronation, and of the Coronation of Our dearly-beloved Consort the Queen, upon Thurs-

day the eighth day of September next, at Our Palace at Westminster; and forasmuch as by ancient customs and usages of this realm, as also, in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, many of Our loving subjects do say and claim, and are bound to do and perform, divers services on the said day, and the time of the Coronation, as in times precedent their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the Coronations of Our famous Progenitors and Predecessors, Kings and Queens of this realm; We, therefore, out of Our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritances of Our loving subjects whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice and publish Our resolution therein; and do hereby give notice and publish the same accordingly; and We do hereby further signify, that by Our Commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, We have appointed and authorised Our most dearly beloved Brothers and Councillors—Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland; Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex; Adolphus Duke of Cambridge; George Duke of Clarence; and Councillors William Frederick Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg; the Most Reverend Archbishop in God our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Councillor William Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England; and Metropolitan; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, our Chancellor of Great Britain; the Most Reverend Father in God our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Councillor Edward Archbishop of York Primate of England and Metropolitan; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors and Counsellors George Marquis of Lansdowne, President of Our Council; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John George Lord Darham, Keeper of Our Privy Seal; Our right trusty and right entirely-beloved Cousins and Councillors Bernard Edward Duke of Norfolk, Henry Charles Duke of Devonshire; William Spencer Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain of Our Household; Charles Duke of Richmond, our Paymaster-General; George Duke of Gordon; George William Duke of Leeds; John Duke of Bedford; James Duke of Montrose; Alexander Duke of Hamilton; William Henry Duke of Portland; Charles Duke of Dorset; William Duke of Northumberland; Richard Duke of Devonshire; and Charles; Augustus Frederick Duke of Leinster; and Arthur Duke of Wellington; Our right trusty and entirely-beloved Cousins and Councillors Charles Innesby Marquis of Winchester, Groom of our Stole; George Charles Seymour Marquis of Hertford; Richard Marquis Wellesley, Lord Steward of Our Household; John Jefferys Marquis Camden; Henry William Marquis of Anglesey; Our Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of that part of Our United Kingdom called Ireland; George John Marquis of Cholmondeley; Charles William Marquis of Londonderry; Henry Marquis of Conyngham; and Ulster John Marquis Clanricarde; Our trusty and right well-beloved Cousins and Councillors Edward Earl of Derby; John Earl of Westmorland; George Earl of Kent; George Earl of Devon; Charles Earl of Devon; John Earl Spencer; Henry Earl Bathurst; John Charles Earl of Clarendon; Charles Chetwode Earl Talbot; Robert Earl Grosvenor; Richard Earl of Mount Edgcombe; John Earl of Clare; James Earl of Rosslyn; Edward Earl of Devonshire; John Grey, First Comptroller of Our Household; Dudley Earl of Portland; William Shaw Earl Cathcart; John Earl of Eglar; Richard Earl of Howe; William Pitt Earl Amherst; and John William Earl of Dudley; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors George Hamilton Cliechester, commonly called Earl of Belfast, Vice-Chamberlain of Our Household; and John Charles Viscount Melbourne, commonly called Lord John Russell, our Paymaster of Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousins and Councillors Henry Viscount Hereford; Percy Clinton Viscount Sydney; Henry John Viscount Palmerston; and John Viscount Melbourne, two of Our Principal Secretaries of State; Albert Viscount Melbourne; Henry Viscount Melbourne; John Viscount Anson, Master of Our Buck Hounds; Granville Leveson Viscount Granville; Wm Carr Viscount Beresford; and Frederick Viscount Godolphin, one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors John Lord Brougham, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Our Exchequer; William Lowther, commonly called Viscount Lowther; John William Ponsonby, commonly called Viscount Duncan, Chief Commissioner of our Woods and Forests; Thomas Goreau, commonly called Lord Goreau, our General command; John Townsend, commonly called Lord John Townsend; and George Thomas Beresford, commonly called Lord George Thomas Beresford; the Right Rev. Father in God our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Charles James Butler, commonly called Lord Butler, our Lord Bishop of Salisbury; Peter Lord Widdowshy & Beesby; Henry Richard Lord Holland, Chancellor of our Duchy of Lancaster; Charles Earl of Arden; George Lord Auckland, Master of the Mint; Alayne Lord St. Helens; John Lord Teignmouth; Edw. Lord Ellenborough; Lord Mansfield; John Lord Brougham; George Lord Byron; William Lord Mansfield; Nicholas Lord Bexley; Charles Lord Farnborough; John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chief Baron of our Exchequer; Charles Lord Tenterden, Lord Chief Justice of our Court of King's Bench; Thomas Lord Gifford, Lord Chief Justice of our Court of Common Pleas; William Draper Lord Wynford; Thomas Lord Foley; George James Welbore Lord Dover; Charles Manser Sutton, Speaker of Our House of Commons; Henry Lord Metcalfe; Henry Pierrepont, Lord Fitzwaller; John Lord Gifford; Thomas Grenville; William Dundas; Charles Philip Yorke; Sir William Grant; Charles Arbutnot; Reginald Pole Carew; John Sullivan; Richard Ryder; Sir John Nichol; Sir John Sinclair, Baronet; Sir Robert Liston; Sir Robert Peel, Baronet; Sir George Stanger Bourne; Sir John Lubbock; Sir Henry Russell, Baronet; Sir George Fitzgibbon Earl, Baronet; Sir John Bickert, Baronet; Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls; Sir George Henry Rose; Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control; Sir Samuel Shepherd; Sir Scotland Canning; Sir George Grey; Henry Bampfylde, Bart.; George Justin William Wyndham; Wm. Henry Fremantle; Sir G. Warrender, Bart.; Sir Fred. James Lamb; Sir William Alexander; Charles Richard Vaughan; Sir G. Cockburn; James Abercromby, Chief Baron of our Exchequer in Scotland; Sir Robert Wilmot Horton; Charles Herries; Sir James Macintosh; Sir James Mackintosh; Viscount Melbourne; Lord John Russell; Sir John Lubbock; Thos. Fanning Lewis; Sir Christopher Robinson, Judge of Our Court of Admiralty; Sir George Murray; Sir Henry Hardinge; Thomas Peregrine Courtenay; John Croker; John Calcraft; Henry Hobhouse; Robert Adair; Sir John Lubbock; Lord Chief Justice of our Court of Common Pleas; Sir Brook Taylor; Sir Wm. R. Bart.; Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., First Commissioner of Our Admiralty; Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Chief Secretary in that part of Our United Kingdom called Ireland; George Robert Dawson; Thomas Thompson, Treasurer of Our Navy; Sir John Lubbock, our Advocate; Sir James Kempf, Master-General of Our Ordnance; Michael Angelo Taylor; Sir Henry Parnell, Baronet, Our Secretary at War; and Sir Edward Hyde Bait, Baronet; or any five or more of them.

To receive, hear, and determine the Petitions and Claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of Our loving subjects in this behalf; and We shall appoint our said Commissioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of Our Palace, at Westminster, upon Monday the twenty-fifth day of July instant, at eleven o'clock in the morning of the same day, and from time to time adjourn as to them shall seem meet for the execution of that Commission, which We do thus publish to the intent that all such persons whom it may concern, by any way or means, and when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their Petitions and Claims concerning their services before mentioned to be done and performed at Our said Coronation; and We do hereby signify unto all and every Our subjects whom it may concern, that Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and bind, either upon persons of what rank or qualitysoever they be, who, either upon Our letters or by word of mouth, or by any other means, or otherwise, are to do any service at the said day or time of Our Coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which they or one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth, and that any of them, or any of them, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, shall upon special reasons by Us in that behalf to be allowed, We shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the thirteenth day of July, in the second year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

After we had written so much of this article, we perceived the following second Proclamation in Friday's *Gazette* :—

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION,

DECLARING HIS MAJESTY'S FURTHER PLEASURE TOUCHING HIS ROYAL CORONATION AND THE SOLEMNITY THEREOF.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas having resolved by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of Our Royal Coronation, and of the coronation of our dearly beloved Consort the Queen, upon the 8th day of September next, at Our Palace at Westminster; and having accordingly signified our Royal pleasure concerning the same, by a Proclamation, dated the 13th of July instant, whereby, amongst other things, we thought fit, out of our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritance of our loving subjects whom it might concern, to declare, that by our Commission under our Great Seal of Great Britain, we had appointed and authorised our most dearly beloved brothers and councillors Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland, Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, Adolphus Duke of Cambridge, and divers Lords and others of our Privy Council, therein named, or any five or more of them, to receive, hear, and determine the petitions and claims which should be to them exhibited by any of our loving subjects in this behalf; and that we should appoint our said commissioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamber of

[illegible]

ary, his conduct throughout was orderly and submissive. But it will naturally be said, if these be the true facts of the case, why were they not proved on the trial? The solution of this difficulty is obvious. The plaintiff, Mr. W. B. Baring, having secured his own witnesses, deprived me of all mine; by making every person who accompanied me, and was present at the alleged outrages, co-defendants in the action. Mr. Wright, Mr. Seagrims, Mr. Neville, and Mr. F. Baring, were introduced into this suit without the shadow of a charge against any of them; some of them are even complimented for their humanity, for the purpose of aggravating a case against me. If I were free to use their testimonies, I do not care what tribunal my case should come before; but I am fearful that the technicalities of the law could not give me that benefit on any revision of the case. The Jury gave a verdict against me of fifty pounds. I should conclude from this course, that the gentlemen who composed it, and who, be it recollected, were well acquainted with the individual characters of the persons concerned, disbelieved the material and exaggerated charges, but awarded the damages for the supposed blow, which was sworn to on oath, and could not be negatived. I agree with you in your opinion, that if they had believed the full and entire case, no amount of damages which could be paid would satisfy so atrocious a proceeding. I have been induced thus hastily to state my case before I have time to collect my evidence, or even to see gentlemen in the country who will be able to prove it, and even expose myself to the difficulty of incurring any further legal proceedings. I may be advised to take in my vindication, but reading your article of this morning, I see clearly that I have no time to lose if I do not wish to be hooted out of society by the Daily Press of the country. I shall again appeal to your candour for the insertion of the declarations in proof of my behaviour, so soon as I can collect them.

London, July 16.

W. BINGHAM BARING.

POLITICS so entirely engross public attention, that the arts and literature have no chance of notice, unless in some way connected 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 times more attractive than the finest specimen of RUBENS or CORRADO; 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 *Hobbinas*.

To this entire addition of the people to one point, may fairly be attributed the desertion of the play-houses and the neglect of the Exhibitions. The Opera is yet part of the English Constitution, and, besides, is supported by subscribers, who, as they must pay, think they may as well go; besides which, the Opera 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 tranquility.

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 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. PICKERSGILL'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 PEEL's gallery, which contains more of Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE's pictures than any one collection in England. Sir ROBERT PEEL having selected Mr. PICKERSGILL to continue the series of noble and illustrious persons which LAWRENCE had begun, speaks pretty plainly his opinion of Mr. PICKERSGILL's merits, and of the rank he holds in his profession.

WILKIE mortifies us—not that his portraits are not good and like, but because, when we recollect what he was—the very first English painter of this or any other age in his 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 picture of *Lady Lyndhurst* which was in this year's exhibition, 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 are sure, entirely agree with us in our regrets and lamentations.

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 likeness; and TURNER, although he has recreated as usual in yolks of 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 admirably produced. But the gem of his works for the season is *Van Tromp's Barge*; it caught the eye and won 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. TURNER 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 jaundice.

Sir WILLIAM BEECHY has the *King and Queen*—good likenesses, but harsh, like LONSDALE's *Lord Brougham* at the Suffolk-street Gallery. The figure of the KING is ungraceful, but the dress is graceful, and it is not always that a good KING is a good subject. CONSTABLE's *Landscapes*, rough and extraordinary as they are, are prodigiously effective at a little distance; but the misfortune of a mannerist is, that when he has established a system to himself, he dots and dabs, and grubs and splashes, more strangely in each succeeding year, in order to exhibit a variety in his sameness.

The President has been highly successful in his likeness of Captain WOOLMORE, the honest plain-spoken Deputy-Master of the Trinity House—and if he had but a drinking-glass instead of a spy-glass in his hand, we could fancy we heard him explaining after the last Trinity Monday dinner, to Lord CAMDEN, in reply to Lord BROUGHAM's excuses for the absence of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, 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 CAMDEN, was quite natural, Capt. WOOLMORE did not see why "every tub should not stand upon its own bottom," and therefore explained 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 one. The Suffolk-street Gallery a little better than usual, but having on its walls some of the most contemptible daubs

ever shewn to the light. KNIGHT's new picture of *Auld Robin Grey* was the gem of the collection; and, although the composition perhaps is not so good as that of his last picture on the same subject, some of the painting is exquisite. We would instance the *Old Woman's Head* as a splendid example of the Artist's talents. A long *Landscape*, by EASTLAKE, we believe, took the lead of the pictures of that class, while two pictures, begun by LAWRENCE, and finished by somebody else, exhibited to one's view the noble countenance of the Duke of GORDON, mounted upon a pair of double-jointed legs belonging to the Irish Giant, and the magnificent person of Lord JERSEY stuffed into a tight robe, with the air and affectation of a Cockney Miss preparing to dance a country dance in a scarlet petticoat. A 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 *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 *Teniers* is a charming picture, and a caricature by Sir Joshua Reynolds will not a little amuse the spectator. At the Water-Colour Exhibition, COPLEY FIELDING has some superb bits; PROUT is, as usual, splendid; HUNT, 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 extremely beautiful drawings; COTMAN is highly successful—so is LEWIS: indeed, it is a peculiar feature of this collection that there is nothing decidedly bad in it; nothing like the things we see in oil-colour exhibitions, while there are subjects in this department which are far above all comparison—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 gained another laurel by his admirable print from LAWRENCE's beautiful likeness of Miss MACDONALD; and a head of that highly-gifted and enterprising traveller, Colonel DENHAM, the late Governor of Sierra Leone, after a very fine portrait by PHILLIPS, has been published by COLNAGHI, which does infinite credit to both painter and engraver.

We have again to notice the progress of that magnificent work, LODGE's *Portraits of Noble and Illustrious Personages*—the Numbers now in course of publication contain the more modern worthies of the land, and are intended to bring down to the close of the last 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 more we see of its merits, the more frequently we read its pages, the more deeply we are impressed with its value and importance.

To another work, smaller in size, and less pretending in character, but equal in merit and beauty in its way, we must beg to call the notice of the reader, we mean BROCKEDON's *Road Book Illustrated*. This gem is the illustrated detail of a journey from London to Naples; and, putting aside all the literary merit and usefulness of the book, the views with which it is adorned are beautiful. Mr. BROCKEDON's 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 *Road-book*, 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 even 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 effigy of a respectable 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 commencement of the undertaking to the present time, the illustrations have been of the very first order—the likenesses 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 to the clever sketched in *Fraser's Magazine*, some antiquated Colonel in the Honourable East India Company's Service, (pig-tail and all, as it seems,) for the animated and handsome Earl of MUNSTER—These jokes are too bad.

A periodical called the *New Sporting Magazine* appears to us to be extremely well done: and a work called the *Olio*, 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. The art of wood-cutting is a curious and a difficult one, and to those who set a value upon the different varieties of genius, the illustrations of the *Olio* are worth more than the whole work costs.

The *Landscape Annual*, one of the most beautiful and interesting of all the Annuals published, is this year to be illustrated by Mr. HARDING. PROUT has furnished the drawings for two years, and now Mr. HARDING, 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 Queen's Bazaar 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 a particular place and particular notice:—

COURT OF CHANCERY.—(SATURDAY.)

At the sitting of the COURT, MR. LONG WELLESLEY FOR CONTEMPT.

Sir E. SUGDEN said he was instructed to move for an order to commit Mr. Long Wellesley to the Fleet, for contempt of an injunction granted by the Court, to restrain him from removing his daughter from the custody of her aunts, the Misses Long. The affidavit on which he moved stated that Miss Wellesley was residing with her aunts near Kingston, and that on Friday morning, Mr. Wellesley, accompanied by his French servant, and four

or five men, armed with constables' staves, appeared in the neighbourhood of the Misses Long's residence in a carriage with four post-horses. On arriving near the house, Mr. Wellesley descended, and a French servant, who on the door being opened, requested to see Miss Long, as he said, that he had an important message to deliver to her from Mr. Julius Hutchinson, her solicitor. Whilst this message was being delivered to Miss Long, the servant got possession of Miss Wellesley, and her father, being near the spot, desired him (the servant), in the French language, to convey the child immediately to the carriage, which was near at hand; this was of course accordingly done, and the party returned to London. The Learned Counsel therefore trusted, under the circumstances, that the Court would not hesitate to make an order for the commitment of Mr. Wellesley, and another for the instant delivery of the young lady to her proper guardians.

The LORD CHANCELLOR inquired if any gentleman appeared to oppose the motion?

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said he had no instructions; but he understood there were many facts to communicate which would be embodied in an affidavit. He believed Mr. Wellesley himself was not aware of this application.

The LORD CHANCELLOR desired Mr. Wellesley's solicitor to go immediately to Dover-street, and see that gentleman; for, said his Lordship, I shall feel bound to make the order before the rising of the Court.

Sir E. SUGDEN.—I am entitled to move *ex-parte*, and ask your Lordship for an order to compel the instant delivery of the child?

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Certainly, the child must be instantly given up; and Mr. Courtney, who is present, tells me that he is ready to receive her, but that Sir E. Sugden is not sufficient to satisfy me sitting in this Chair. I must vindicate the jurisdiction of the Court.

Sir E. SUGDEN.—I hope your Lordship will not lose a moment in making an order for the restitution of the child.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Certainly not; and following the course pursued by Lord Eldon, I shall order my officer to pursue her wherever she may be removed. I shall not make any order against Mr. Wellesley alone; but I shall make it against any party that will interfere with the custody of the young lady. She never should have been one night under her roof; if Mr. Courtney had not been ready to receive her, she should have staid at my own house. His Lordship then ordered a warrant to be immediately made out, and directed Mr. Butt (the Sergeant at Arms) to proceed forthwith, in his Lordship's carriage, and to take possession of the infant, wherever she was, and bring her before him in his private room. His Lordship added, that at present the father had nothing to do with Mr. Wellesley; he would dispose of the motion against him as soon as the Solicitor returned.

COMMITTAL OF MR. WELLESLEY.

Mr. Wellesley came into Court about two o'clock, and took his seat on the Bench.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said—Mr. Wellesley, you have seen the affidavit against you. Now, I hope, on the honour of a gentleman, you will finally answer me two questions.

Mr. Wellesley—I will, my Lord, upon my honour as a gentleman. (He appeared much affected.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—Where is your daughter that you removed from the care of Miss Long?

Mr. Wellesley—I do not know, my Lord.

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 CHANCELLOR.—Let Mr. W. L. Wellesley stand committed to the Fleet. His Lordship then stated the pain it gave him to be obliged to make this order, but he had no alternative.

Mr. Wellesley—I do not complain. I am willing to suffer, but I am determined to have my child.

The LORD CHANCELLOR directed that Mr. Wellesley should have all the accommodation compatible with his situation.

The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. CANNING'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 extract is introduced, not on account of its political tenets, but for the purpose of giving a specimen of Mr. CANNING'S style and power of reasoning."

We wish Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. CHARLES GRANT and their friends would read it attentively.

ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Gentlemen, all power is, or ought to be, accompanied with responsibility. Tyranny is irresistible power. The definition is equally true whether the power be lodged in one or many; whether it be exercised by the form of Government, or by the control of a law, or in a mob, whose numbers put them beyond the reach of law. Idle, therefore, and absurd, to talk of freedom where a mob dominates! Idle, therefore, and absurd, to talk of liberty, when you hold your property, perhaps your life, not indeed at the nod of a despot, but at the will of an inflamed and infuriated populace! If, during the reign of terror at Manchester or at Spaulding, there were persons in this country who had a right to complain of tyranny, it was they who loved the Constitution, who loved the Monarchy, but who dared not to utter their opinions or their wishes until their hours were barricaded and their children sent to a place of safety. That was tyranny; and, so far as the mobs were under the control of a leader, that was despotism; and it was against that tyranny, it was against that despotism, that Parliament at length raised its arm. All power, I say, is vicious, that is accompanied with a proportional responsibility. Personal responsibility prevents the abuse of individual power; responsibility of character is the security against the abuse of collective power, when exercised by bodies of men whose existence is permanent and defined. Strip such bodies of these securities, you degrade them into multitudes; and then what security have you against anything that they may do; knowing, that at the moment at which their union is dissolved, there is no human being responsible for their proceedings?

The House of Commons must, for the purpose of clear argument, be considered in two views; first, with respect to its agency as a third part of the Constitution; secondly, with respect to its position, in relation to its constituents. As to its agency as a part of the Constitution, I venture to say, without hazard of contradiction, that there is no period in the history of this country at which the House of Commons will be found to have occupied so large a share of the functions of Government, as at present. Whatever else may be said of the House of Commons, this one point, at least, is indisputable,—that from the earliest infancy of the Constitution the power of the House of Commons has been growing, till it has almost absorbed the rod of Aaron, absorbed its FELLOWS. I am not saying whether this is, or is not, as it ought to be. I am merely saying why I think that it should be entitled to complaint of the House of Commons.

I admit, however, very willingly, that the greater share of power of the House of Commons exercises, the more jealous we ought to be of its composition; and I presume, therefore, that it is in this respect, and in relation to its constituents, that the state of the House of Commons is declared to want revision. Well, then, at what period of our history was the composition of that House materially different from what it is at present? Is there any period of our history at which the rights of election were not as various, in which the influence of property was not as direct, in which recommendations of candidates was not as efficient, and some boroughs as plain, as they are now? I ask for information; but that information, I understand, is it, and necessary, one should think, to a clear understanding, much more to a grave decision of the point at issue, I suppose, though soliciting it with all humility, have been able to obtain from any Reformer.

I may have great respect for a person who theoretically prefers a Republic to a Monarchy. But even supposing me to agree with him in this preference, I should have a preliminary question to discuss, in which he, perhaps, may not feel himself embarrassed; which is this—Whether I, born as I am, (and as I think to consider myself as such), under a Monarchy, am qualified for experiments? Whether I should have a chance for political experiments? Whether I should be authorised, if I were convinced of the expediency of such a change, to withdraw Monarchy altogether from the British Constitution, and to substitute an unequalled democracy in its stead? I am, whether, whatever changes I may be desirous of introducing, I am not bound to consider the Constitution which I find, as at least a fair basis for the range, and in some measure prescribing the nature of the improvement.

For my own part, I am undoubtedly prepared to uphold our ancient



British Brandy, for home made wines or preserves 16s.
Very strong Irish or Scotch Whisky, warranted genuine from the still, 16s.
The above articles may be relied on as answering the description.
Bottles and packages to be paid for on delivery, and the money returned when sent back.—Letters, enclosing remittances, strictly attended to.
No. 8, HIGH-STREET, NEWINGTON BUTTS,
The Trade supplied.

as if going to Bedale, when they made a sudden turn (in which the

... through the village of Machioti.

boots, marked with initials.

are counterfeit.)

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 24.

THEIR MAJESTIES gave a splendid Ball at Windsor on Tuesday, the magnificence of which exceeded that of any fête yet given at the Castle this season. The KING held a Levee on Wednesday, and honoured the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh with his presence, to meet her MAJESTY, afterwards.

The Earl of MUNSTER is appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

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 thousand 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 House of Commons, feels surprised, and even disgusted, at the manifest injustice of a course of proceedings, the results of which, they see every day more clearly, will be delusive 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, in a House of 518 Members. Does not this speak volumes? Men, who really and conscientiously supported 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 repetition of what Lord JOHN RUSSELL has said before. Upon which saying, let it never be forgotten, they do not act—and this is the course pursued.

Look at Lord VALLETORT's exposure on Friday of the Plympton 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 other to another Saint. "If," as his Lordship said, "there had been only one Church, the inhabitants would have returned two Members to Parliament."

This and the case of Appleby, contrasted, as it must inevitably be, with that of Calne, seem to afford a pretty fair specimen of that elastic system of the Ministry, which expands 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 require more than the usual dignified silence of His MAJESTY'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 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 Slave Trade ourselves, and are annually paying an enormous sum of money to check it on the part of other nations, a Bill for the admission into our refineries of the Sugar grown by the Foreign Slave-trading Colonies, was last night brought into Parliament, the direct tendency of which is to promote, and even greatly to extend, that trade, as still carried on by Foreign Powers.

THE Marquess of WORCESTER has been seated by the Committee, for Monmouth, and Mr. HALL, whom they call in Monmouthshire "The Man with the Iron Mask," is ejected.

THE Times has taken up the case of Mr. DEACLE against Mr. BARING with a zeal that outruns its usual discretion—for instance, we find in yesterday's Times the following paragraph:—

"But we are told that the gentlemen who might have been witnesses for BARING were made defendants with him for the sake of suppressing their evidence; and Sir JAMES SCARLETT, whose opinion on such a subject is entitled to great attention, but who was seventy miles from the scene, tells the House of Commons that when he read the trial, and saw the facts bearing only against one defendant, when four or five were named in the declaration with him, he suspected the plaintiff's attorney of having some such purpose to serve. To this we answer, that the Judge who tried the cause, if he had observed any such trickery on the part of Mr. DEACLE's lawyers, would, immediately on the plaintiff's case being closed, in pure regard for justice, have directed an acquittal of the other four defendants, for want of evidence against them, and his counsel would have been justified in demanding it, that they might immediately afterwards have been employed as witnesses for the defence. Did any such proceeding take place on the part of the Judge, or of the defendant's counsel?"

To this we answer NO—for the best reason—it was impossible. Had the defendants been indicted, the course suggested 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. 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 respect to Buckingham Palace, which is false in every particular, and evinces equal ignorance and malevolence.

THE English Radicals in New York have got up an address to the King of ENGLAND upon the Reform measure, which may be expected over very shortly, and will, no doubt, be received as a splendid tribute by the present Administration. Their gratitude and complacency, however, may be, 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 second and abettor in the great design, is a Hair-dresser from Bath. The whole affair has been "cold-dried" up in an obscure part 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 intention of returning to their native country after the great measure is carried, the thing may serve to lull 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 Constitution 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 WELLINGTON and calumniate the memory of his late gracious MAJESTY. As these are things to be looked for, it is quite needless commenting upon them; but that part of the performance which refers to the claims of DON PEDRO upon PORTUGAL and ENGLAND, 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 had not so surrendered it, and given the preference to Brazil, the natural consequence would have been, that DON MIGUEL would have been the Emperor—but not only because the law of Portugal is decided and express upon the subject, but because he desired to be the Emperor of Brazil, DON PEDRO gave up Portugal, and according to the law of 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 ONLY RECOGNIZED SUCCESSOR AND INHERITOR."

This is the law of Portugal—by what stretch of interpretation are we to meddle with this recorded statute? But besides the law of Portugal, the truth, the facts of the case are unanswerable. DON PEDRO, we repeat, entirely abandoned Portugal, was naturalized as a Brazilian subject, and renounced his European dominions in the most formal and solemn manner.

But the writer of the article in the Times tells us that we are to respect DON PEDRO, because he is the author of two constitutions, given spontaneously to two people? over whom his ancestors reigned with absolute power—this is a claim of prodigious importance; but it is, we confess, somewhat 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 Portugal, 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 it, even at the risk of falsifying his oath, and that he has reigned with perfect security and tranquillity ever since its abolition.

This does not say much for the wisdom 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 years, may perhaps better explain its merits and its advantages than anything else we might feel it our duty to say about it.

There are, to be sure, very strange rumours with respect to DON PEDRO's abdication; rumours rendered not so improbable as they otherwise would be by the manner in which his Royal Highness has been received in this country. CHARLES the Tenth abdicated 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 private gentleman—DON PEDRO, in precisely the same situation, having abdicated in favour of his son, comes to England—not even in a kingly capacity, but calling himself Duke of BRAGANZA—to him, our Ministers pay every royal honour. He is royally received, while CHARLES the Tenth, and his family, are exiled, as it were, in Holyrood House, and treated, as they were first received, as private individuals.

This savours strongly of non-intervention. Not satisfied with falsifying the declaration of the King of ENGLAND, solemnly made to the people from the Throne, that the recognition of DON MIGUEL would immediately take place, the Ministers set up and exalt, to the hopes of the Portuguese 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 family, 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 Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE. Sympathy with abdicated 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 MIGUEL, 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 upon the throne lawfully belonging to his brother, they are wrong—intervention alone can dispossess DON MIGUEL. If France interfere, it will not be for the sake of DON PEDRO—although, to be sure, he arrived in England just as if it had been arranged beforehand that there should be somebody ready to step forward the moment the French had given the 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 unreasonable circumstance to 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" announced in the Standard of Friday:

"FALMOUTH, July 19.—This morning arrived the Magnet packet from Lisbon, in nine days' passage. Off the Bar, three line-of-

battle ships, two frigates, one corvette, and three brigs. A flag of truce was sent in by the French Admiral on the 9th, and returned on the 10th. The Admiral also informed Foreign Consuls that he was instructed to demand satisfaction, and commence hostilities in case the demands were not acceded to. Left His Majesty's ship *Brim* at Lisbon.—The squadron under Sir E. Codrington are off this port, and several of the yachts have been at anchor in the harbour."

WE are able to contradict, from the best authority, the repeated statements of the illness of Sir WALTER SCOTT: that great and good man is in the enjoyment of excellent health, occupies himself, as usual, in literary pursuits, and 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 his couch, we cannot understand—the fact is as we gladly state it.

FROM intelligence which we continue to receive it appears that the reception and progress of the King of BELGIUM 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 might have been expected of a Prince wishing to prove himself the independent occupant of an elective throne. The income which His MAJESTY derives—for it is not relinquished altogether—from this country, is in his absence to be appropriated to the liquidation of certain debts, not yet ascertained, and to the payment of pensions and gratuities to servants of the late Princess CHARLOTTE and other meritorious persons to whom they have been granted on benevolent considerations—the balance remaining, to be paid back into the Exchequer. The caution observed in retaining the income, and repaying it, seems quite necessary, for although the offer of a crown is tempting, and the reception of its 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 back, it will be so much pleasanter to have a comfortable country house to go to, than to take GRILLION'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 extraordinary. His MAJESTY's long residence in this country, to 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 derive from that proximity, added to the peaceful and irresponsible enjoyment of a fine income, might, we should have thought, have outweighed the glittering pageantry of an unstable Throne; but the feeling that he should become the independent ruler of a people, who looked to him as the assessor of their freedom, was paramount, and all that has yet happened seems to justify his decision.

The situations in which His MAJESTY has been placed by circumstances over which he has had no control, are most curious: He became the husband of HER who was to have been our Sovereign; he is the uncle of HER who is to be our Sovereign; and thus, nearly allied to a Crown with which His MAJESTY is not by birth connected, he has had two Crowns, with which he was not connected at all, placed at his disposal.

If anything could render this combination of circumstances more curious it is the fact, that the hand of the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES was to have been given to the Prince of ORANGE—so was the Crown of Belgium; but Prince LEOPOLD in both cases was preferred. That this last fact should render the occupancy of his throne more easy, we doubt.

The King of BELGIUM leaves his illustrious Sister in the care of the English people. Her Royal Highness's unostentatious merits and virtues, and her exemplary conduct as the parent 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 character of her illustrious child, have excited a confidence in the British nation, which we are quite certain the results 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 upon the facetious letter which the publisher of the Poor Man's Guardian addressed to Messrs. BIRNIE and HALLS, the police Magistrates, at which they were so much amused. We now beg to give *verbatim* an advertisement which appears in yesterday's number of that periodical! We beg also to press it upon the attention of Lord MELBOURNE, and we can tell him that it is no laughing matter:—

"THE 'THREE DAYS' OF THE

"SECOND FRENCH REVOLUTION.

"The Working Classes of the Metropolis, and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that arrangements have been made for celebrating that great triumph of the People's Power over Military Despotism, by a Public Meeting, and other amusements, at the Copenhagen Tea Gardens, near Islington, on Monday, August 1st.

"An Address will be voted to the heroic Parisians and the French People. Other resolutions will be submitted, pledging the workmen of this populous city to renewed activity in obtaining from their Aristocratical Oppressors their just rights.

"The Committee press upon the attention of their fellow workmen the necessity of meeting as numerous as possible on this occasion, as that day is chosen by the City Authorities for an exhibition of Monarchical Folly and Extravagance. It will at least be a good TEST of the intelligence of the labourer—it will in a great measure decide whether we have sufficient sense to have a Government that will in future attend to our wants, or a continuance of that iniquitous one we are now groaning under. IT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED THAT ALL PERSONS WILL WEAR THE TRICOLOR.

"Tickets, 8d. each, may be had of Mr. Warden, No. 17, Little Chesterfield-street, Marylebone; Hetherington, 13, Kingsgate-street, Holborn; Cleave's Coffeehouse, 27, King's-street, Snow-hill; Watson, 33, Windmill-street, Finsbury-square, &c.

"Persons must show their Tickets to obtain admission to

the Gardens, but will be entitled to Refreshments to the value of 6d.; the other 2d. will be appropriated to the payment of a good Band of Music, Printing Cards, and other incidental expenses.

"The Public Proceedings to commence at three o'clock, and to terminate at half-past five. After this, Persons can take Refreshment or not at their discretion, preparatory to the commencement of Dancing, and the other recreations that will occupy the remainder of the Evening."

This may serve, with other signs of the times, to convince the present Ministry of their great popularity, and the extremity to which their friends of the TRI-COLOUR think it necessary to go.

Mr. O'CONNELL, in the debate on the Six Acts, 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 no *Carliste*." (Hear.) By the "Hear" we suppose Hon. Members were as ignorant on this point as Mr. O'CONNELL himself. The truth is, that in America there are plenty of *Carlistes*; and as we imagine that in this instance his most disgusting publications were alluded to, we beg to inform Mr. O'CONNELL and Hon. Members that there are *Carlistes* in America, and that his most disgusting doctrines are published, vindicated, and commented upon, in a style that would gratify a true *Carlist*. 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 undisguisedly advocates the disgusting doctrines of *CARLISM*.—*Brighton Gazette*.

The division in the House of Commons on Monday night, on the subject of Pensions, shows the true character of those Members who brawl at the hustings in favour of economy; and who before their constituents hold out the word of promise to the ear, but break it when put in conflict with their party feelings. 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 who staid away on this important question. 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 is, in fact, a question of principle, and the public who are said to complain of their burthen, have a right to call upon those representatives who have declared against them so loudly at the hustings, to seize the first opportunity of putting an end to them. We shall see how faithfully these gentlemen have executed their duty, and it matters little whether the following persons were present at the division, and thereby stamped by their vote the continuance of the Pension System, or whether they were absent, and thereby neglected the duty which 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 as voting in favour of pensions who were in the minority, we shall be happy to correct the error.

A List of Members representing Counties or populous places, who either voted for the continuance of pensions, or who were absent from the division:—

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Adeane, J. H. | Graham, Sir J. | Lemon, Sir C. | Price, Sir R. |
| Brougham, J. | Grosvenor, Hon. R. | Lennox, Lord G. | Robinson, Sir G. |
| Brougham, W. | Grosvenor, Hon. R. | Littleton, E. J. | Rooper, J. B. |
| Brayton, J. | Harcourt, C. V. | Lumley, J. S. | Russell, W. |
| Bennett, J. | Heathcote, Sir G. | Malerley, J. | Sandford, E. A. |
| Blamire, W. | Hartley, Sir J. | Macdonald, Sir J. | Sebright, Sir J. |
| Blaylock, W. R. | Hayles, R. | Maitland, Sir J. | Spencer, Hon. Capt. |
| Coke, T. W. | Hodges, T. L. | Maitland, Sir J. | Stanley, Lord |
| Cunliffe, O. | Hoskins, K. | Maule, Hon. W. | Strickland, Geo. |
| Curtis, H. B. | Howick, Lord | Mayer, W. | Troubridge, Sir E. |
| Davies, Sir J. M. | Hudson, Sir J. | Morley, Lord | Venables, Alderman |
| Easthope, J. | Hume, Joseph, Esq. | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |
| Birmingham, Lord | Inglby, Sir W. | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |
| Evans, De. Lucy | Jeffrey, R. | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |
| Ferguson, Robert | Johnstone, Sir John | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |
| Ferguson, Sir Rton | Kemp, T. | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |
| Fitzgibbon, Hon. R. | Lambert (Wexford) | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |
| Foley, Hon. T. H. | Langton, Geo. | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |
| Forchard, Lord | Laurie, J. | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |
| Godson, H. | Lefevre, C. S. | Morley, Lord | Vernon, G. (Derby) |

We see in the *Times* of Monday the following paragraph, extracted from a paper called the *Windsor Express*:—

"We are told that some horses, belonging to the Royal Artillery, came from Woolwich on Wednesday, for the purpose of giving instructions to the horses stationed at Windsor, in a newly-discovered method of drawing. It appears that a Major of the Waggon Train has been for some time engaged in teaching some dragoon horses to draw the guns by the surcingle instead of the collar, and that the experiment has been attended with the greatest success. It is said, that the King has appointed Monday morning for inspecting the new process, which will be exhibited in the Great 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 BEDFORD'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 known as Captain BASIL HALL's *Travels in North America*, 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:—

"I should like to know what part the House of Lords has assigned to them in this political drama which you have been getting up for my edification? We Americans can never fully understand how that anomalous branch of a free government is made practically useful—we don't envy you that department of your system, I can assure you."

"The House of Lords," said I, well pleased to be reminded of this essential distinction between the two nations; "the House of Lords, if I do not speak too fancifully, may be compared to a standing army, engaged by the country to defend the Constitution, and trained by the habits of peculiar discipline to resist the attacks of the Crown on the one hand, and of the people on the other."

"What kind of training do you mean?" he asked.

"I suppose," said I, "you are aware that the sons of noblemen in England are not noblemen as they are on the Continent."

"I think I have heard that," he replied, "for I am sure I was aware of the fact; but I don't see exactly what you mean."

"It serves this great purpose—it forces not only the younger sons of Peers into the public service of their country, but the eldest sons to work in earnest likewise—for he, who will compel the eldest son merely by courtesy, and is a Commander to all intents and purposes—attends like any other Gentleman in the country—and when he is more than by his rank. He is obliged to mix with men free from constraint, in the first place, to learn what are the feelings of the

country; and, in the next, he is taught to know that it is his trust interest as well as his bounden duty to respect them."

"Well, what does all this do for him?"

"It schools him and trains him up to the fittest of all courses of discipline for falling with effect into those ranks to which he has been born, and the duties of which he will bye-and-bye be called upon to execute."

"Yes," said my interrogator, "but all the training you speak of will not make a clever man out of a dull one, or a virtuous Nobleman out of a disreputable Commoner?"

"Neither is it necessary," I replied, "in this imaginary corps of which we are speaking, any more than it is in a real army, that every private in it should be fitted to hold the chief command, or even to act the part of an Officer. It is quite sufficient for all the purposes required, that the body of the House of Lords be good men and true, for they will always be masters enough to lead them where their courage and confidence is in one another—the life and soul of good order—are required to defend the venerable institutions of their country—BY DOING WHICH, THEY PROVE THEMSELVES THE BEST SUPPORTERS, NOT ONLY OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE, BUT OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE CROWN."

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 so shortly to show itself deserving, not only of his vindication, 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 turtle. Somewhere about three thousand people are to be stuffed 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 extremely hot day, we suppose the crowd will be immense.

THE following appears in the *Times* of Friday se'night—

"A patent has been recently taken out for a perfectly new mode of obtaining spirituous liquors. It has been found that common bread, whilst being baked, gives out a steam, which, when collected, is a weak spirit, capable of being brought to any degree of strength by the ordinary modes of re-distilling. The inventor, therefore, proposes baking the bread in ovens perfectly closed from the outer air, and 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 bread, and which by the usual method of baking is dissipated and lost, will be collected and condensed into a fluid, which he finds consists of alcohol, or spirits of wine mixed with water. A second distillation in a common still will separate the spirit."

"It is stated, that about three-quarters of an ounce of pure alcohol can be by this means be obtained from each quarter loaf of bread. If this is correct, the saving that would accrue from adopting this mode of baking would be immense. It is calculated that the value of the spirit is more than four times the whole expense of baking; so that, if brought into extensive operation, the measure would have a great effect on the price of bread, if even the price of grain were to remain as at present; but in addition to this, the quantity of corn annually consumed in the distilleries would be considerably diminished."

"There is considerable difficulty in estimating the quantity of spirit which might be obtained by this method. Some persons have calculated it as high as 5,000,000 gallons per annum; but it evidently depends upon whether the process can be adopted with facility by all the small bakers, or can only be profitably used in large establishments."

"Many circumstances, however, yet remain to be investigated: the principal one is, whether this spirit is easily rectified. All spirits have a peculiar oil which rises in the first distillation, and differs according to the substance from which the distillation is made. Rectifying, technically termed rectifying, is resorted to in order to clear this oil, particularly in malt spirits. Now it is found that some spirits part with their essential oil much more readily than others; and some can scarcely be purified from it by any means whatever. If, therefore, the spirit which is obtained from baking bread contains no unpleasant essential oil, or contains only an oil from which it can readily be freed, it will be capable of being applied to all the purposes of other spirits; and in this case the discovery promises to be an extremely valuable one."

The Patent spoken of in the above communication has been taken out by a Gentleman, we believe, of the name of HICKS, who, it is said, has already raised an incredibly large sum in shares for putting it into practice. There is one question which suggests itself, upon reading the account of the operation, which is rather important—*What effect 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 of the people is to be deteriorated and damaged by such speculative attempts to increase the production of a deleterious commodity, already too cheap, and too easy of attainment, by the poorer classes.

THE City people are getting on: besides having entrapped the KING into a cold dinner on London Bridge, and having given the valueless freedom to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, we perceive the following proof of their influence in yesterday's Court Journal:—

"A Common Council was held this afternoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Lord Durham, Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, Goderich, and Althorp, the Earl of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, Lord Holland, the Duke of Richmond, Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Stanley."

TO JOHN BULL.

Horizontal Club, Hanover-square, July 14.

"All staid mark, by Jupiter!"

DEAR JOHN,—As an old Indian, I have been equally edified and amused with the high honours paid to the celebrated Indian Prince RAJAH RAM MOHUN ROY. That he is, as an individual native of Bengal, as the son of a Calcutta baboo, who was a small zemindar or landholder, highly gifted 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 stimillia cygno*" of his race. The singularity of such attainments in a native Hindoo, deserves commendation, and I hope to see the march of intellect "progress" in India. We shall soon lose the country by it, to be sure, but, according to the philosophy of the day, that's all clear gain, though I do not profess to understand how!

But, dear JOHN, RAM MOHUN ROY is no more a Prince, or a Rajah, or a Brahmin, in the proper sense of the term, than my grandmother or yours, although he has been so termed in the sapient English prints. The adjunct of *Roy* to his name, proves that he is a very *cutch*, or wet Brahmin. He is, in fact, a *koyt*, or of the write-caste; which in Bengal, where the Rajpoot tribe is wanting, stands next in point of rank to the Brahmin. He was *moonshy*, or teacher of languages, to Mr. JOHN DIXON, of the civil service, a man of eminent acquirements, and from whom the teacher is supposed to have acquired at least the foundation of his present knowledge, or to have gained more than he gave—finally, the teacher became an independent gentleman by the death of his father. But none of these claims, high or exalted as they are, can qualify him to take rank between the English Dukes and Marquises, in the place assigned to him in the English papers, and at which the *Baboo* himself will be the first to laugh in his sleeve, and to confirm his countrymen in the

opinion, they and all the world, entertain of English credulity and gullibility!

I say this without any ill will to the *Baboo*. His friend and correspondent, JEREMY BENTHAM, is certainly more highly-gifted—so are you, dear JOHN—and so is ROBERT OWEN, the greatest-happiness-principle-man, or the discoverer that there is no happiness out of the bounds 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 attend the "family dinners" at the Albion, the London, or the City of London Taverns, then and there, *pro bono publico*, to eat your rice or pillow with your fingers, at the rate of fifteen or twenty guineas a head, at the expense of the poor half-battu officers in Bengal. These latter, to be sure, 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 I hope, JOHN, you entertain a dignified contempt, like their masters—for, would you believe it JOHN, the rascals have actually the impudence to ask for the wages at which they were hired—forgetting those wages are so much better employed, "for their honour and advantage," in London; and they finally threaten to carry their claim before the King and Parliament!

As I am sure, JOHN, that you cannot tolerate such freaks against all "order and legitimacy," any more than you will the English press forcing RAM MOHUN ROY to take post on parade, between the Dukes and Marquises of dear, old, aristocratic England; unless, indeed, you are properly *fed* and *fed* at the "family parties" abovementioned; I trust you will see the gentlemen of the press right as to the order of precedence and rank, and inform Mr. R. OWEN, that the greatest happiness is to be found, not in a square, but in a well-defined 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 also be equal to each other, (which definition cannot apply to a parallelogram or square,) whence it follows inevitably, that in a true circle exists the greatest and most perfect equal happiness. I am indebted for this discovery to my little girl, "Little KITTY," 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 parallelogram shop, somewhere in CROKER'S *Meopotamia* or *Kant-schatka*. I saw it one day when I essayed the north-west passage by the north-east, i.e. towards Russell-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 of inversion. To relieve the *tedium vitæ* 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 inserting this. And for the better understanding of the subject amongst "the silly rogues," I did not think he was capable of such refined satire, I shall send you the whole in *Sungscrit*, that it may be clear to the meanest capacities, with some small aid from Dr. WILKINS, Dr. WILSON, and the Learned Brahmin.

A celebrated Marchioness paid the first visit to the *Baboo* at his own lodgings. This is a matter of taste JOHN. But it is inconvenient, as all dukes 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, Miss DOROTHY, and your humble Servant,

TIMOTHY FULMER.

Ex-Oriental Professor of Dunderhead College.

P.S.—As the Schoolmaster is now said to be abroad, I don't see why ex-Professors should not also go forth. I shall therefore progress through this Babylon, and send you occasionally food for mirth in my divers observations on this Pandemonium, in the shape of my *Notabilia*, or bilious notes—*Memorabilia*, or bilious recollections of the world and things; being an old Indian, it is allowable enough, JOHN, that my notes and thoughts should be tinged with the saffron hue of the East, and from which, not even the walls of our Club-room are free.

T. F.

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 to us to be highly important, as affecting the PRINCIPLE of 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 right of suffrage. Every thing, whether for good or evil, which it establishes, is hinged upon the principle whereby the elective franchise is conferred on the people. If there be error or defectiveness here, the Bill will either as an antagonist power to that which it is intended to rectify, or as a point, we have only 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 matter:—

"6. That from and after the passing of this act, every person not personally disqualified by law shall be entitled to be registered as herein directed, and thereafter to vote in *electio* for shires, who shall, when he claims to be so registered and to vote, be in possession of the true owner, in the land, feu-duties, houses, or other heritable subjects, except debts heritably secured, within the shire; provided the subject or subjects on which the claims shall jointly or separately be of the yearly value of not less than ten pounds, after deducting from the yearly value any feu-duty or other consideration which he may be bound to pay or give or account for as a condition of his right, and also the interest of any debt heritably secured and charged on the said subjects, and provided he be, by himself, his tenants, vassals, or others, in possession of the subject or subjects."

"8. That tenants in lands, houses, or other heritable subjects within the shire, shall also be entitled to be registered as hereinafter directed, and to vote in elections for shires, provided each tenant shall, when he claims to be registered, or to vote, be in possession under a lease or leases, or other written titles, for a period of not less than six years, exclusive of breaks, or for the lifetime of the tenant, where the clear yearly value, after paying the rent and deducting all other burdens is not less than ten pounds; or for a period not less than seven years, exclusive of breaks, where the yearly rent is not less than fifty pounds; or where such tenant, whatever the reserved rent may be, has truly paid any lease for life, or of seven or more years endurance, a price, grassum, or consideration of not less than pounds; provided always, that where in any of these cases, the rent is reserved in whole or in part in grain, the value shall be estimated according to the average rate of the preceding years, and where reserved in any other species of produce according to the average market price for the same period; provided also that the said tenant be in actual possession, not only at the time of his so claiming to be registered or to vote, but shall have been in such possession for at least one year immediately preceding."

"It is here perfectly obvious, that the landed proprietors will be the true regulators of the elective franchise in the country. Not to speak of the *absolute influence* which they will possess over their actual tenants, a door is opened to them, by which they will be enabled to create a voter for every acre of land which they may possess. Their power in this way will be unlimited. It is not to be argued, that they will rather prefer to have their tenants independent of them, than interfere with their political privileges. The truth is, that the Reform Bill will compel the landed proprietors to parcel out their estates, entirely at a view to electioneering considerations. The machinery of this part of the Bill is so evidently defective, that

MY DEAR BULL.—This week has been one of "Commemorations." I told you in my last letter all about the taking of the Bastille and the determination of the *canaille* Patriots to celebrate the Forty-second Anniversary, and now I will follow up that recital by statement of the proceedings of this "Commemorating Squad." On Thursday last, I went to see the Revolution at the Place de la Bastille, for the Revolution had been adjourned from the 20th June last, to the 24th, St. Denis, to the 14th July, Place Bastille. As, therefore, I was vastly fond of punctuality, I arrived on the ground at twelve o'clock, or thereabouts, in order to catch another glimpse of the Revolution. The party was a large one, and I never beheld so many discoloured faces, not merely together, but never separately, and distributed during all my former life. The principal part of the multitude consisted of young men, from 18 to 30—almost all wearing apologetic mustachios, whiskers, which could not be cut but by a woodman's bill or a pair of hedge-shears, and coats and hats, which even the late Colonel WILSON, of Yorkshire, would have disdained to wear. They were, all, even the most modest, as wild-looking as SPRING RICE, and some looked as hungry as Alderman WATKINSON. I saw, but one respectable gentlemanly fellow among them, and that was myself, and the natives looked astonished at beholding a man in a black hat, a mulberry coat and black velvet collar, a pair of buff cloth trousers, with patent straps, and a *gilet!* yes, a *gilet!* which, if you come over from Fleet-street to the Rue Neuve St. Augustin to catch a glimpse of, you will be well repaid for your trouble and expense. Well, there was I, and there were they, when a rascally, mustachiered fellow, of about 21, who stood six feet high, without

"Deputies of France! I have made two long and fatiguing journeys in the Departments, and I found a vast deal of misery and complaint, degradation of trade, and want of employment. I hope and trust you will devise some means or other to put an end to this, or else I am quite sure we shall have another revolution. Both my sons agree with me in this part of my statement. I am sorry to tell you we are very poor at the Treasury, for there has been a falling off of FORTY millions in six months, though we laid an extra tax to raise more, instead of less money. I beg to suggest the propriety of a forced

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church, and are of different altitudes. The organ has a walnut case, and occupies the centre of the western portion of the gallery. The font is a plain circular basin of marble, on a pillar of the same. The church has been entirely built by the parishioners, the inhabitants of the ancient hamlets of Poplar and Blackwall. In the original contract the expense was estimated at 18,000*l.*; the cost of the whole edifice, with its appendages of parsonage-house, cemetery walls, &c. amounted to 33,000*l.*

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no wish to disturb the respectability of the turbulent and disaffected, but we quite agree with the "Brighton Commissioner" in thinking, that if the delicacy and amiability of Mrs. DRACLE are to be set in array against the high and honourable character of Mr. BARING, it will be only just to enquire when that lady left Brighton, and what her pursuits and profession were during her residence in it. If we publish the letters forwarded to by a valued correspondent we must take the liberty of expunging all the proper names which occur in them.

JACK and JULIE must not print. It is an excellent parody; but it treats of matters too serious to jest upon, besides which, the introduction of one name might convey an idea of disrespect which we do not entertain.

A hypercritical friend of ours calls us to account for saying that Mr. EASTLAKE had a beautiful landscape in the Suffolk street Gallery. We'd it corrected. Mr. EWBANK is the artist to whom one of the best pictures in the collection should have been attributed.

In answer to the question relative to Mr. CALCRAFT's continued absence from the House of Commons, we have only to say that he is incapacitated from attending by illness; nor do we add with any feeling but that of respect for his sensibility the fact that that illness is aggravated, if it has not been caused, by feelings of regret (perhaps remorse is too strong a term) for the time he thought proper to adopt with regard to the Reform question, and that his triumph in Dorsetshire has proved to be one of the most serious calamities of his political life.

The contents of the letter received late last night, are much too important to be trifled with—we cannot say a word upon such a subject—there is a Secretary for the Home Department, although the fact may not be generally known.

A correspondent informs us, that Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY and Mr. HODGSON, the Members for Newcastle, having received a reprint from some body of their constituents called the Newcastle Union, have replied to the members of the Legislature in the most dignified and becoming terms: they refuse to acknowledge any such body as "The Union," and they maintain their undoubted right to vote exactly as they, in their judgment, think best.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 31.

THEIR MAJESTIES came to town, we believe, yesterday evening, in order to be in readiness for the show of Monday. We are informed that the "TRADES," and their followers to the amount of 20,000, are to intercept the Royal cortege, and present petitions to His MAJESTY.

The Royal party embark at Somerset House instead of Whitehall; the former place being better calculated to exclude the rush of PEOPLE.

It is distinctly to be understood that the KING is the visitor and guest of the London Bridge Committee, and NOT of the LORD MAYOR.

THE Parliamentary discussions on the Reform Bill are most effectually opening the eyes of the people; and Lord ALTHORP, acting under the advice of the *Times*, is endeavouring to hurry on the proceedings by every possible stratagem and manœuvre. What a damning stigma upon the measure—it will not bear consideration or argument, and the longer it is before the people, and the more it is discussed, the lower it falls in the scale of popularity.

Can anything be so conclusive as the petulant desire for indecent haste evinced by the dependents of the Government? The Ministers have, during the week, mutilated important and flourishing county towns by way of disfranchising rotten boroughs; and one night, when they found themselves dead beat, they voted in direct opposition to their own principle, and their own calculations, and left Saltash out of the schedule in which they had placed it.

And these inconsistencies—the whole measure being one mass of impracticable absurdity and loose arrangement—are making their way: they are, as we have already said, opening the eyes of the people; and when the people, in addition to the ludicrous failure of the Budget, see the degrading and debasing destruction of fortresses which cost this country two millions of money, and the complete juggle by which France has outwitted us in Portugal, the reception of Don PEDRO here, by men pledged to non-intervention, and the support and maintenance of every part of a system which was the constant theme of their abuse when out of office, they naturally begin to question the policy of adopting measures of such importance as the Reform now under discussion, at the suggestion of Ministers who, upon every other point, have shewn themselves wholly unfit for the places they hold.

Who that heard Lord ALTHORP's piteous request to Sir ROBERT PEEL, not to ask any questions about the destruction of the fortresses till the next day, could have any confidence in such a man, as the advocate of a radical change in the Constitution; or, who that witnessed the display of his entire ignorance of established facts and existing treaties connected with the subjects under discussion before the dissolution, would feel inclined to give him credit, either for amending the Constitution of England, or the prophetic spirit of foreseeing the consequences of his ill-digested propositions.

But because the measure of Reform when discussed exhibits its nefarious and uncertain principles, and because its movers and originators are every day exposed and held up to the ridicule of the country by the opposition, the House of Commons forsooth is to be hurried on without deliberation—without discussion—to get through the Bill, and to pass it, before the country has time to judge of it, and to ascertain its worthlessness—its danger—its folly—and its wickedness.

The thing speaks for itself. If it were a salutary measure—if it were to benefit the country—the more discussion it underwent, the more it was argued, the more it was explained, the more would the nation be satisfied of its beneficial character;—but no; hurry on with it, let nobody speak—let right be trampled upon—hundreds of honourable men disfranchised—towns ruined—property destroyed,—no matter; keep moving; in short, adopt the abbreviating mode once proposed, of dividing first, and debating afterwards.

In unison with this cry of the Ministerial tag-rag and bob-tail, come the city people with a requisition to the Lord Mayor to summon a Common Hall, to enquire why Parliament is so dilatory in its proceedings. This is a remarkably agreeable affair: is it because Mr. THOMPSON thought fit to explain his conduct, and apologise to his constituents for voting according to his conscience, perfectly aware from local knowledge of the subject he spoke upon, and fully prepared by having read the petition, to declare his sentiments upon it;—is it because this gentleman condescended to palliate or to account for what he, as a member of the House of Commons, thought it right and just to do, that the Common Hall of the Livery of London are to question the House of Commons as to the rate or nature of its proceedings, if Mr. KEY preside at such a hall, and anything like such

a question is put into a tangible shape, and the House of Commons does not commit that same Mr. KEY to Newgate—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 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 this observation:—

It is with great regret that we perceive in the list of those who voted against Ministers on this occasion, the names of some who have hitherto been the upholding 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 ultimate success of the measure. For the present we will abstain from any further remark, as we have always looked upon many of those gentlemen 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 the freedom 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 occupied more time than could be given to the Bill—and of this Ministers were distinctly apprised in the beginning of the discussion by Sir GEORGE WARRENDER and Sir CHARLES WETHERELL. Inconvenient, because it was 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 men of business in the House are obliged to attend Committees as early as eleven or twelve o'clock each day, and do not get away until the House rises perhaps at one or two the next morning; so that Saturday is the only day on which they are able to attend to anything not immediately connected with their Parliamentary duties.

Deceptive it was, for it was founded on a pretence—namely, the London-bridginner 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 dinner on Monday as affording any ground for pushing the Reform Bill 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 then, at one in the morning, to pass the estimates, reports of supply, and other ministerial measures: whereas, when they were an opposition, they would not suffer the Government to make any vote after midnight.

Lord ALTHORP confessed it was not his own desire to take this unprecedented and unwarrantable step, but that it was pressed upon him by others. His Lordship perhaps did not allude to the *Times* or Common Hall as acting directly on his mind, but he certainly must have alluded to those who are operated upon by those engines: so that Lord ALTHORP 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 his situation as particularly painful, if not degrading, and exhibited evident signs of being ashamed and sorry for the course into which he had been betrayed, but from which he could not recede.

The worst of Friday's scene, however, was that there was but one gentleman of the usual ministerial majority who had the spirit to give an independent vote on the occasion; numbers of others complained, and are still complaining, of the inconvenience and bad faith of the proceeding—but, except one, they all—even those who expressed their reluctance, were, like Lord ALTHORP himself, weak enough to sacrifice their feelings and their judgment to the sinister influence which was exerted on the occasion.

We rejoice, however, 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 call 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 ninety-six votes; and Mr. BARING WALL, the staunch anti-reformer, distinguished equally during the struggle by talent and principle, has already polled three hundred 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 Revolutionists express—the good sense of the people is coming to their rescue, and we trust by the continued efforts of the friends of the Constitution in Parliament to keep the measure under consideration as long as possible, that reflection and judgment which, in the House, have reduced the Reforming Majority from 136 to 30, may operate with equal success upon the minds of those out of the House—and that the Bill will eventually become the subject of ridicule, aversion, and contempt, as we are quite convinced a full, fair, and free discussion of its merits will infallibly render it.

A serious difficulty arises as to the performance of the ceremony of Coronation during the sitting of Parliament; the special reasons for this difficulty we do not think it right to refer to, more distinctly at the moment—an adjournment will not sufficiently neutralize the House—a prorogation puts an end to the Reform Bill;—much more depends upon this difficulty than may be imagined by those not aware of ALL the circumstances.

It will scarcely be believed that the Lord Mayor has actually had the wisdom and fortitude to invite the Duke of WELLINGTON to the opening of London Bridge. We presume that his Grace's answer to this bidding will be published by the would-be baronet; if it be, it may perhaps 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 have ventured to expect the Duke of WELLINGTON to accept it, we are 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—a rank usually, as he believes, bestowed upon Lord 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 chickens and melting ham, merely for the sake of squeezing out a dignity, in return for his mis-placed and officious civility.

It should be recollected by Ministers, that making Mr. KEY a baronet will somewhat reduce the value of the rewards of that nature, which several of their pledged friends are promised at the Coronation. A knighthood may be granted with safety, while Sir HARLEQUIN DANIELS and Sir CHARLES ALDIS are precedents—but a baronetcy for a dish of cold chickens, and that forced upon one, is somewhat over payment—*nous verrons*.

Since writing the above, we have been gratified by finding that the KING's visit is officially and distinctly stated not to be to the City, or the Corporation, or to the Mayor, but to the Bridge-building Committee. The following appears in yesterday's *Times*:—

"It has been determined that as His MAJESTY's visit is to the London-bridge Committee, and NOT to the CORPORATION, the Aldermen and other corporate officers ought not to appear in their official costume, and therefore the Aldermen, instead of wearing their robes, will (with one or two exceptions) be dressed like the Committee-men, in blue coats, with the KING's head on the button, and white waistcoat and trousers. It is because it is not a Corporation 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 for Cambridge, who some years since proposed forming a continuous quay along the 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 Palace, and one Wing, with the whole of the Attics, for other public purposes.

Comparative Accommodation of the King's College and Buckingham House, stated in squares of building, which contain each 10 feet by 10 feet.

| | |
|---|-----|
| The King's College contains on each Floor 256 squares, making on the two Floors | 512 |
| BUCKINGHAM House contains on each Floor 493 squares, making on the two Floors | 986 |
| From this 986, deduct the proposed National Picture Gallery, three Rooms at the north end of it, the Music Room B., the Armoury A., and Chapel M.; (also H. required for Communications), making together | 173 |
| Now the number of squares required for the King's College is | 813 |
| Balance applicable for any purpose | 512 |
| Which balance of squares will either produce money or save expenditure; add to this also, the whole of the attics, 51 in number, and one of which would be admirably suited for an Observatory! | 301 |

The Picture Gallery, as proposed, will be in length 120 feet, and in breadth 10 feet, and will be situated in the centre, its only defect will be remedied: no other expense need be incurred.

The Statue Gallery is composed of two Conservatories, to the Garden front, 84 feet by 50 feet each, making 176 feet; which, with the Terrace between them, 158 feet, would give a range of peculiar beauty and fitness, of 334 feet, at present, one of these beautiful apartments would be more than enough to answer the purpose intended. The Gallery is not included in the 986 squares of accommodation. There is also another Conservatory (not included in the South-West angle, which would afford a fine hall for examination. There is likewise a space of 50 feet by 34 feet, (being an open portico adjoining K.) not reckoned.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Calculating the value of this accommodation at a low rate it will produce (vide A.) | £400,000 |
| Various items of decoration, which cost and ought to be removed, as unfit for any building but a Royal Palace. (vide B.) | 94,081 |
| Cellarage under the whole building, 2,000 per annum, at 20 years' purchase, will produce | 40,000 |
| The Garden, if laid out judiciously, will give 15,000 feet frontage, which, at 31. per foot, amounts to 45,000. per annum, of ground 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

| | |
|---|----------|
| Add to this, Savings of Expense which must be incurred, sooner or later, if Buckingham House be occupied as a residence for a King and Queen. (vide C.) | £500,000 |
| SAVING connected with the abandonment of the plan of pulling down the King's Mews, and building Galleries on its site say | 100,000 |
| £ 600,000 | |
| 1,749,081 | |
| £2,349,081 | |

These suggestions do not involve the necessity of any new grant; and if proper accommodation is afforded in a new Palace (vide D), the old one at St. James's, and the ground on which it stands, will hereafter produce a large sum for the completion of such a national work.

| | |
|---|----------|
| A. On account of the King's College, I take credit for a sum of | £300,000 |
| The Building itself may cost about £100,000; but the possession of it for public offices will save the nation £15,000 per annum—at twenty years' purchase £300,000. Of this I only take £200,000, leaving £100,000 for the benefit of the public. | |
| The Picture Gallery I estimate at £80,000; the Statue Gallery at £50,000 | 130,000 |
| And for the remaining 301 squares, and the Attics, which may be applied to any of the objects enumerated, viz.:—1. Public Records—2. Public Library—3. Herald's College—4. Royal Society—5. Antiquarian Society—6. Royal Academy—7. Asiatic Institution | 70,000 |
| The removal of 4, 5, and 6, would set at liberty a considerable portion of Somerset House. | |
| £400,000 | |

| | |
|---|---------|
| B. Marble Chimney Pieces | £18,970 |
| State Room Doors | 12,631 |
| Marble Floors | 2,967 |
| Brass Decorations | 6,400 |
| Shutters, and Plate Glass | 3,000 |
| Curt Handrails | 1,560 |
| Brass Capitals | 3,353 |
| Framed Wainscots | 20,000 |
| 104 Marble Columns | 3,500 |
| Oak Floors, not laid | 2,000 |
| Ditto laid; difference of taking up | 20,000 |
| 34 Red Scagliola Columns | 4,800 |
| 16 Lapis Lazuli | £93,881 |

SAVINGS.

| | |
|--|----------|
| C. Accommodation for Servants, which is indispensable.. | |
| The purchase of a great nuisance—Elliott's Brewery.. | |
| The purchase of Braham's Steam Engine | |
| The purchase of Houses within thirty feet of the Chapel, and of the small streets thereabouts .. | |
| The removal of the Sewers | |
| Of these amounts every man must form his own opinion—I rate the whole at | £500,000 |
| One or two thousand pounds would make the King's Mews a handsome building of its description. | |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Produce of Buckingham Palace and gardens in money .. | £1,749,081 |
| Saving to the public, by abandoning Buckingham House as a Palace | 600,000 |
| | £2,349,081 |

D. A New Palace, in a new situation, may be completed in two years. (*Vide York House*, as an illustration.) Or, if it be deemed more advisable, one half, or one fourth, may be built in the first instance, taking care that whatever is erected be a part of the general design. And when such portion is ready for occupation, then the old palace of St. James's, and its site, will come in aid of the funds for the completion of a residence suited to the dignity of a Monarch of these realms;—a work, which, in its progress, will encourage the arts and British artists;—will employ labour of every description, without imposing any new burden; and thus tend to create in the breast, even the poorest man in the empire, an interest in the splendour and dignity of the Crown.

F. W. TRENCH.

Upon this proposition a very few words will be necessary: We shall consider Colonel TRENCH of course as an *amateur*, and say nothing offensive. Architecture is his hobby; and it would be unfair to subject him to the hashing and grilling which, if he were amenable to the public, he must expect to encounter, because he has chosen for his own amusement to write and print and illustrate, what nobody we suppose can for a moment fancy serious.

The King's College is built—so is the King's Palace; and because the decorations of the King's Palace are fit for nothing but a Palace, they are to be pulled out of it, and the boys of King's College turned into it.

The cellars are to be let at £2000 a year, and the garden—judiciously laid out—is to be built over, and produce £45,000 per annum ground-rent; the Public Records are to be deposited there, for which a splendid building is now erecting in another place. The Royal Society is to be removed to Pimlico, having apartments, as well as the Antiquarian Society, and the Royal Academy in another place; and the Asiatic Institution is, we presume, to be quartered in the attics—and for what?—why, to set at liberty a considerable portion of Somerset House.

As Somerset House was built for public offices, and the public offices are in Somerset House, it seems quite useless to move them from one place to another, not to speak of the disadvantages derivable from putting a vast number of places of public resort in the centre of the KING's parks—and for what?

To destroy a palace, merely to give somebody a job to build another upon a *better site*. As it has been the fashion with some in the enumeration of their charges against Mr. NASH for building this palace, to fix upon him the crime of the *situation*, it may be necessary to say that he fixed upon two other sites, neither of which King GEORGE the Fourth would hear of, because he felt their adoption might encroach upon the comforts and privileges of the people, and Mr. NASH was limited to a *foot*, as to the position of the present building.

And can anything be more beautiful than the prospect from the front of the Palace, as a town residence, or anything more delightful than the view towards the garden, which, if judiciously laid out in bricks and mortar, is to produce three pounds per foot? But let us not trust our own opinion upon this matter—let us quote the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, who selected the site, and hear what he says, in a letter to the Duke of SHREWSBURY, of the situation:

"Although," says his Grace, "My Garden is such as by not pretending to rarities or curiosities has nothing to invite one's thoughts, yet by the *advantage of situation and prospect*, it is able to suggest the noblest that can be."

"So much for BUCKINGHAM." But then, not only is the site of a new Palace easy to be found, but according to Colonel TRENCH, the time of building it is a mere nothing. "A new Palace," says the Colonel, "in a new situation may be built in two years." (*Vide York House*! as an illustration.) York House having, we do not know exactly how many squares of ten feet in it, but being a nest of rooms huddled round a staircase, and as unlike a Palace as a sentry-box is to a barrack.

Why should Buckingham Palace be anything but what it is built for—where in the empire is to be found a more kingly suite of apartments—and again recurring to the situation, does it not stand on the site of the favourite, indeed the only town residence of KING GEORGE THE THIRD? If the principle is to be admitted that the furniture is to be sold, the gardens parcelled out on building leases, the garrets fitted out for observatories, and the cellars left off to wine merchants, some of the rooms filled with the clerks, and the conservatories stocked with little boys and their masters—then is economy indeed the order of the day. Perhaps as a regular coronation is held superfluous, a palace is considered unnecessary; and the MONARCH may be persuaded to go in a hackney-coach to Westminster Abbey, to his inauguration, and take a ready-furnished house in Russell-square, by way of residence; but as for the saving to be effected by Colonel TRENCH's plan, unless everything is to be undone, and altered, which the people have hitherto considered sacred, we are unable to ascertain whence it is to arise; as for the produce of the old Palace of St. James's, and the ground on which it stands, that would be just as available if the KING lived at Pimlico, as anywhere else. However, as we said in the outset, as the gallant Colonel upon these sort of things for his own amusement, it would be unfair to judge them by the test of serious criticism, or pronounce such a sentence upon his calculations and proposals

as they would inevitably call forth, if they were put forth in earnest.

That very silly paper, the *Court Journal*, yesterday abuses us for designating its observations upon the report of the architects, &c. on this palace, as indicative of ignorance and malevolence. We repeat this statement, and we advise Mr. COLBURN to look a little after his underlings, and not permit them to be impudent. If he will look at the pretension of the paragraph in yesterday's paper, which makes a mystery of mentioning, and a delicacy in concealing the names of Messrs. BRAMAH, CRAWSHAY, RASTRICK, and others, which have been known to everybody who cares about 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 Establishment on the same footing of equality with the Church of England, and consequently a right to a similar Establishment in all the other British colonies. We need not say that we consider this to be a most daring and unconstitutional project.

If the Presbyterians of the Church of Scotland are, in virtue of their Establishment in Scotland, to obtain "a legal and permanent Establishment in Canada, in order that they 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 Episcopalians who at present in 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 two-thirds of the whole landed property of the northern portion of the empire, and who, moreover, pay annually, nearly £200,000 sterling of tithes for the support of the Established Kirk, from whose dogmas they dissent—from coming forward and demanding 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 particularly as it is very well known that the latter are in number to the former, as five to one.

That very zealous personage the Rev. Dr. LEE, is at present in London, for the purpose, we learn, of forwarding this favourite scheme of encroachment on the part of the Kirk of Scotland. It is unnecessary for us to say that we shall keep 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.

If Parliament, in defiance of the Coronation Oath, has the power to establish Presbyterianism in Canada, what is 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 hardihood 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 Scotland.

COULD Lord BACON, when writing the following passage, have had any presentiment of the panacea now being forced down our throats?

"There is a superstition in avoiding superstition, when men think to do best if they go farthest from the superstition formerly received; therefore care should be had that (as it fareth in *lit purgings*) the good be not taken away with the bad, which commonly is done when the people is the reformer."—*Essay on Superstition*.

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 of those prophecies which within the last two or three years we 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 be necessary to read the Speech delivered by the Citizen King of the FRENCH to his Parliament on the eve of a 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 important document we beg to call the attention of the reader.

MESSIEURS PEERS AND DEPUTIES.

"I am happy to be among you in this place since France has received my oaths. Deeply impressed with the duties which they impose upon me, I shall always rest upon the national will, of which you are the constitutional organs, and I expect from you that frank and entire co-operation which must give 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 said has been accomplished. The Charter is the Constitutional Monarchy, with all its conditions loyally maintained, with all its consequences frankly accepted."—(*Lively applause*.)

"It is true, that by the uniform action of all the powers of the State we should put an end to those prolonged agitations which feed our criminal hopes of those who are the enemies of the late dynasty, or of those who still dream of the chimera of a Republic. Divided respecting the object, they agree in the will to overturn, no matter at what price, the political order founded by the revolution of July. Their efforts will be disconcerted or punished."—(*Fresh applause, and cries of "Vive le Roi!"*)

"In calling me to the throne, France desired that the Royal authority should be rational; it did not desire that it should be feeble; a Government without strength cannot sustain a great nation."

"I have just taken a tour through France, and the testimonies of affection which I have received in these journeys have deeply affected my heart. The wishes of France are present to my mind; you will assist me in fulfilling them. Order will be protected, liberty guaranteed, every factious attempt confounded and repressed. Thus will we restore confidence in the future which alone can restore the confidence of the country."

"It is to attain this end, to consolidate more and more the Constitutional Monarchy, that I have caused the several projects of law to be prepared, which will be laid before you."

"In that which has for its object the decision of a great constitutional question, reserved by the Charter for the examination of the Chambers, you will, I hope, perceive that I always seek to make our criminal hopes of those who are the enemies of the late dynasty, enlightened by experience and matured by time."

"You will also have to examine, conformably to the promises of the Charter, the projects of law destined to complete the departmental and municipal organization, to determine the responsibility of Ministers, and of the other agents of Government, and to regulate the liberty of instruction."

"Other projects of law on the recruiting of the army, on the penal code, on the finances, and various public interests, will also be laid

before you. I acknowledge the whole extent of the distresses which the present commercial crisis causes the nation to suffer. I am afflicted at them, and admire the courage with which they are supported. I hope that they, by approaching to their close, and that the consolidation of order will soon produce the security necessary for the circulation of capital, and will restore to our commerce and manufactures, that activity which, under a Government always guided by the national interests, can never be interrupted, except for a moment."

"The situation of our finances is satisfactory; if the wants are great, abundant resources are prepared to provide for them."

"The Budget for the service of 1831 and 1832 will be presented to you early in the Session. Reductions have been made in several branches of the Administration. They would be more important if the increase of our means of defence and the development of our military force had not hitherto imposed upon us great sacrifices."

"I shall hasten to diminish the burthen of them as soon as I shall have acquired the certainty of being able to do so without risking the dignity and safety of France."

"This, certainly, depends on a general disarming. France desires it; the Governments of Europe feel the necessity of it; the interest of all require it."—(*Bravo!*)

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you already that I have not had occasion to employ all the resources which the Chambers have placed at my disposal."

"Since the revolution of July France has resumed in Europe the rank which belongs to her, and henceforth nothing can deprive her of it."—(*Bravos*.)

"Never was her independence better guaranteed. Our National Guards, who are equal to our army—our armies, the worthy depositaries of the influence of our ancient glory, would defend that independence as they have lately protected internal peace and liberty. I have only to congratulate myself on the friendly relations which foreign Governments maintain with mine."

"It was our duty to seek to draw closer the natural and ancient bonds of friendship which unite France and the United States of North America. A treaty has just put an end to disputes which have been too long carried on between the two countries connected by so many recollections and sympathies."

"Other Treaties have been concluded with the Republics of Mexico and Haiti."

"All these acts will be communicated to you as soon as they shall be ratified, in order that the financial stipulations which they contain may be submitted to you for your sanction."

"I have given orders to increase the number of vessels employed to ensure the execution of the law passed in the last Session for the effectual suppression of the negro slave trade."

"Conformably to my demands, the troops of the Emperor of Austria have evacuated the Roman States. A real amnesty, the abolition of confiscation, important changes in the Administration and Judicial system, such are the ameliorations which, being secured to these States, make us hope that their tranquillity will not be again disturbed, and the balance of Europe will be strengthened by the maintenance of their independence."

"The kingdom of the Netherlands, as constituted by the Treaties of 1814 and 1815, has ceased to exist. The independence of Belgium and its separation from Holland have been recognised by the Great Powers. The King of the BELGIANS will not be a Member of the German Confederation. The fortresses erected to threaten France, and not to protect Belgium, will be demolished. A neutrality recognized by Europe, and the friendship of France, ensure to our neighbours an independence, of which we have been the first support."—(*Lively applause*.)

"The power which governs in Portugal had insulted French subjects with respect to their rights of justice and of humanity. To obtain reparation, demanded in vain, our ships of war have appeared before the Tagus. I have just received the news that they have forced the entrance; the satisfaction hitherto refused has been offered to us; the Portuguese men of war are in our power, and the tricoloured flag flies on the walls of Lisbon."—(*Vive le Roi!*)

"A sanguinary and inveterate struggle is prolonged in Poland. This struggle causes lively emotions in the midst of Europe. I have exerted myself to hasten the termination of it. After having offered my mediation, I have invited that of the Great Powers; I have desired to stop the effusion of blood, to preserve the south of Europe from the scourge which was propagating, and above all, to secure to Poland the independence which she has so long and so justly claimed, that nationality which has resisted time and its vicissitudes."

"You will doubtless judge that in these difficult negotiations the true interests of France, the interests of its prosperity, of its power, and of its honour, have been defended with perseverance and dignity. Europe is now convinced of the rectitude of our intentions, and of the sincerity of our wishes for the maintenance of peace; but it is also convinced of our strength, and it knows how we should support a war if ever driven to it by unjust aggressions."

"It is by persisting in the system of policy hitherto pursued that we shall succeed in securing and in making our country enjoy the benefits of the Revolution, which has secured its liberties, and to preserve it from new commotions, which would endanger at the same time its own existence and the civilization of the world."

"We are on the eve, Gentlemen, of great anniversaries. I shall see you with satisfaction join me in these solemnities. May their serious and affecting commemorations awaken sentiments of union and concord, which a year ago alone decided the triumph, the remembrance of which they celebrate."

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, *en passant*, we must, by way of reply to the empty vapouring of Citizen PHILIP, when he says that France, since the revolution 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 rarely seen in the streets, and that appearance which Paris bore formerly, of every one being in the pursuit of pleasure, has altogether 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 now comparatively a solitude, rendered still more dreary by a few old men seated upon the benches, looking doubt and despondency, or younger ones striding with hurried paces under the trees, and muttering curses, I suppose, 'not loud but deep.' Social enjoyment is completely defunct. The discussion of politics, in the most acrimonious and often outrageous tone, and that in the presence of the gentler sex, occupy their thoughts and tongues, to the total exclusion of every other subject. Trade is at the very lowest ebb—half the public hotels are empty—several of the principal, and who were supposed to be the most prosperous, restaurateurs are shut up, and numberless shops in the principal streets are closed. The KING, it is said, is completely tired and disgusted with his high but not happy station, and would most gladly, if he had not such immense private possessions in the country, return them politely the Crown, and cut the whole concern."

So much for the braggadocio of Citizen PHILIP—but we have little care or concern with the internal state of his country—we must look, and look anxiously, to the effects producible upon our own by the success of his foreign policy over the imbecile attempts of our own unfortunate Ministers—to be sure we play at fearful odds. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento, against the Right Hon. Member for the free and independent borough of Bletchingley—Lombard-street to a China Orange.

But, will it be believed, that, setting aside the bombast and bluster so natural to a Frenchman, which characterizes the Speech of the Citizen KING, that two of the assertions it contains are true—strictly literally true. The one, that the fortresses which menace France are to be destroyed—

We shall state wherein this peculiarity of circumstance of the fact by which a small nation is exempted from the operation of our fundamental principle laid down. Very probably in opposition to it. But England, in position, England might be cited as a contradiction to it. But England is placed in peculiar circumstances of exemption from her insular situation and magnificence of her colonial possessions. These will all

Paris, July 27, 1881.

KITCHENS, for ships, boats, gipsy and water parties, from 10s. 6d. to 35s. Guinea, to cook from one to 20 dishes. Merchants and Captains will find it to their interest to visit the **EIGHT HOUSE, 301, 5TH AVE.—N.B. The New** Kitchen is kept going on Tuesdays and Fridays, from one to three o'clock.

No. 8, HIGH-STREET, NEWINGTON BUTTS.
The Trade supplied.

and inaccuracy upon my part, I think I have clearly made out that a very large sum may be obtained by the arrangements which I have ventured to suggest, and a large quantity of valuable decorations will be found applicable to any new Palace in a better situation.

"I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant,"

"P. W. TRENCH."

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 far as its strength is questionable, trials, to which no circumstances of ordinary occupation or reception of company could have subjected it to, has completely established its security and worthiness as a building; and this, coupled with the almost impossibility of finding another site and some other circumstances, have decided the KING to have it forthwith completed for the purpose of a Royal Residence. This statement will, perhaps, render any further argument 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 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 that time the beautiful alterations made by Mr. NASH in the 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 making it a national Palace; but as it grew, the addition 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, it is 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, with state rooms, he was judged, by the country, as having built an incomplete national Palace. We should 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.

Our observations upon York House were not intended to disparage the merits of the architect, but we did not think a square residence—"rooms built round a staircase," however 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 question,"—upon that principle, however, any other much smaller 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—indeed, we did not mean to use the word "job" in a parliamentary sense.

We have no authority for saying that Buckingham House was the favourite residence of GEORGE the Third, further 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 the Brewhouse was in existence. However, as we have already said, the decision which has been come to, with respect to the immediate completion of the Palace, 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 accomplishments, 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 *hydro-statistical paradox* invented by Mr. BROUGHAM, and published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, which proved, 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 illustrations and strikingly novel facts contained in the same Gentleman's celebrated Preliminary Discourse on the Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of Science, will look for great knowledge and entertainment from a new edition of PALEY's *Natural Theology*, about to be published, with Notes and Dissertations, by the LORD CHANCELLOR, with numerous 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:—

"Preparing for publication, Dr. PALEY's *Natural Theology* Illustrated. With Notes and Dissertations, by the LORD CHANCELLOR and CHARLES BELL, Esq. F.R.S.; and with numerous Figures and Engravings. To which will be prefixed, a Preliminary Discourse on the Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of the Study of Natural Theology."

A project was talked of some time back, of building in Pall-mall, next to the "TRAVELLERS," we rather think, a Club-House, containing a considerable number of bed-chambers and dressing-rooms, for the use of members of certain clubs to be specified, and who were to be qualified without farther ballot for the occupancy of these rooms at a certain price, either furnished or unfurnished, by the year, or for any shorter period. We believe the designs were actually prepared by Mr. DECIMUS BURTON; but of this, we are not sure. The scheme, however, was never matured, and the whole thing dropped.

We now find another proposition before the public, for building sleeping-rooms for the use of one particular society, 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 single 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 bedrooms 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:—

ALBEMARLE CLUB.

It is proposed to build a house on the spacious freehold ground in Bond-street, to communicate by a corridor with the freehold Club House now established in Albemarle-street, to contain a number of convenient sleeping rooms above the first floor in each frontage; the sleeping rooms to be let, completely furnished, to members of the Club at an annual rent of 600, or for a shorter period at the same rate.

The Club not to exceed 500 members, each paying an entrance fee of twenty guineas, and an annual subscription of six guineas.

To carry the same into immediate effect, one hundred and fifty bonds, called Albemarle Bonds, of 1000. each, will be issued, secured on the freehold property by the trustees, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at the bankers' of the Club, Messrs. Herries and Co., St. James's-street.

No member will in any way be responsible or liable for the disbursements of the Club.

No. 6, Albemarle-street, 19th July, 1831.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

EXTRACT FROM THE TIMES, MARCH 14, 1821.

"In another part of our paper will be found a list of the minority who persisted till four o'clock on Tuesday morning in refusing to vote an army of 81,000 men for the present year, and the sum of £3,000,000 to support them, and who AFTER ELEVEN DIVISIONS MADE IN CONFORMITY TO OLD ESTABLISHED PARLIAMENTARY RULES, at length succeeded in carrying their point."

In the above-mentioned list appear the names of J. G. LAMTON (the present LORD DURHAM), Viscount DUNCANNON, JOSEPH HUME, Earl of SEFTON, THOMAS CREEVEY, EDWARD ELLICE, &c. &c.

THE bestowal of a Baronetcy upon the LORD MAYOR, after the avowed sentiments and the marked conduct of the SOVEREIGN towards that person, is one of the most remarkable proofs ever exhibited of the absolute power assumed by the Minister of Great Britain over the KING.

The constant refusals of his MAJESTY to visit this most liberal Magistrate, the last distinct statement made, if not officially, generally and authoritatively, that the MONARCH and his QUEEN were, no later ago than last Monday, the guests of the Bridge Committee, and not of the LORD MAYOR, the very particular manner in which the KING turned 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 he should not have been, holding the office he this year holds.

When these circumstances 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 we know upon the subject, his Lordship himself would stare. If Lord GREY had consulted Alderman THOMPSON upon the case of a presentation to the Blue Coat School (of which Mr. THOMPSON is President), his Lordship might have been somewhat enlightened; and the Right Honourable Contractor for Stationery would perhaps have remained without the honour now conferred upon him.

If it be desirable previous to the approaching Revolution to degrade all the higher orders and distinctions of society, there is undoubtedly no surer method of effecting such a purpose as that of bestowing honours and titles, not indiscriminately but improperly, and although we mean nothing 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 an hereditary title.

As to the regard shewn by the Minister to the personal feelings of the SOVEREIGN, we say nothing; but we firmly believe that the SOVEREIGN himself is not entirely silent 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 MAJESTY to be feelingly alive. If His MAJESTY should be eventually convinced that he has been deceived, the course is plain, and the COUNTRY will be with him.

MR. SEVERN has given notice of a motion "to grant the elective franchise to all unmarried females, duly qualified;"—when we published some months since a petition from 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 advantages derivable from the success of Roman Catholic emancipation. Mr. CHARLES BUTLER has been made a King's Counsel; but as if that circumstance did not of itself sufficiently ridicule the liberality 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 anything to move, replied, "Me, Sir! No—nor ever shall!"

MR. MONROE, the ex-President of the United States, died on the 5th of July. The 5th of July, it will be recollected, is the Anniversary of "American Independence;" and what renders the circumstance of Mr. MONROE's decease upon that particular day most remarkable is the fact, that both President ADAMS and President JEFFERSON departed 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 extraordinary events, transpiring from time to time on the annual recurrence of this consecrated day, the American people shall commemorate its memory as an epoch the most solemn upon the annals of our Republic! There is certainly something marvellous and unaccountable in these extraordinary coincidences. Speculation is put 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:—

"It inverts every power which regulates the balance of power between the landed and manufacturing interests. It confers almost unlimited power upon the huxtering interest—gives to the keeper of a gin shop, or cheap beer shop, the tenant of a brothel, the inhabitant of a house of ill-fame, a right to vote, which it withholds from the industrious mechanic and labourer. It gives the Minister, or certain members of the Privy Council, whom he has the power to nominate, the absolute controul in the elections of fifty or sixty of the smaller boroughs. It preserves to the greater number of the Whig nominees all the interest they at present possess in various boroughs, while it fleeces Tory nominees of every vestige of influence. It retains to the BEDFORD and FITZWILLIAM families Tavistock and Malton, while it robs the

Duke of NEWCASTLE of Boroughbridge, and Lord LONSDALE of Appleby. It preserves Calne to Lord LANSDOWNE, and Morpeth to Lord CARLISLE, while it takes Corfe Castle from Mr. BANKES, and Aldburgh from Lord HASTFORD. It, in fact, gives a stab to the monarchy; it leaves the throne defenceless; it reduces the King to the rank of chairman at the quarter sessions; it violates every principle of the constitution which has existed for the last 150 years; it places the two Houses of Parliament in a hostile position; and it must lead to the repeal of every wholesome law, indispensable for the preservation of agriculture and commerce, and ultimately to the extinction of the peage."

MESSRS. HARRIS 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 Lord LOUGHBOROUGH, and a brother of Lord SOUTHAMPTON, are the new candidates, with every prospect of success.

HORIZONTAL CLUB, 2d AUGUST.

"From grave 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 correspondent's letter, who signs himself, by a species of *lucus a non lucendo* (pardon the wit of this poor scrap!) "A Friend of Truth." I wish that in this chivalrous and most dangerous defence of all the perfections which he attributes to RAM MORUN ROY he had kept his temper and good humour, and had not departed from his avowed object, by the imputation of motives to me, the Ex-Professor, not only unfounded, 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 with the radical school, and of great efficacy in overcoming reason or argument. A calumny, in the usual acceptance 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 high tribute to his other qualifications—to his literary attainments, 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 attributes he does not possess, or magnify to absurdity those which he does! 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 nauseam*, (another slip of the pen, for which I beg your correspondent's pardon!) and then not only fall down to worship it themselves, but expect others to do so. This exaggeration of attribute was so gross that the poor Baboo himself has been obliged to check it by a letter inserted in the newspapers, and to request the public not 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 Baboo has come to England at his own expense, "for the further promotion of human improvement," an obligation of which I am at least as sensible, and fully as thankful for, as our "Friend."

To the press, and to those who endeavour to raise themselves to importance on the shoulders of the Baboo, did I ascribe all this, and not to himself. The fact I have just cited amply proves that he has more good sense and right feeling than his *proseurs*. To the former only did I suppose he was indebted for the title of RAJAH—or for the caste of a BRAHMIN.

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. by Indian civilians and military men of rank;—who still agree in thinking it strange that the title of Rajah, if conferred, should never have become publicly known in Calcutta, through the Gazette, or the *Delhi Akbar*:—Yet some of them have left Calcutta even later than the Baboo.

The same may be said of the second point—caste;—which I have not only on the testimony of several English of the highest rank, who knew him well; but on that of several Calcutta Brahmins, ere I left the country, some six years ago. They told me he was of the writer caste, which is not as your correspondent affirms "the fourth or lowest class," as RAM MORUN ROY can inform him.

Thus as to both "verbal distinctions," my informants and myself may be ignorant or misinformed, particularly as we know of no indelible distinctive marks, borne either by a Brahmin or by a Rajah; it was reserved for your sapient correspondent to discover that it was a calumny.

The Baboo's real claims to respect and encouragement are too solid and plain to need the exaggerations of the FRIEND OF TRUTH or any other *proseur*;—but in saying so much of his exertions in the cause of Christianity, he is fairly at issue with Bishop MIDDLETON, 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 believe his successors also entertain. As to his mental powers and literary 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 right, and reviling all other sects.

I am next accused of "a false imputation," as to the place of his birth. On looking over my letter, I find that I called him "a Calcutta Baboo," a term I hope of no disrespect, as I know several most estimable men under that generic name. But it does not necessarily follow that he should be born in Calcutta to be a Calcutta Baboo, any more than to constitute "a London merchant," that a man should be born within the sound of Bow-bell. Were I to accuse your correspondent of being a candid or a judicious critic, then indeed I might be open to such a censure; but "it galls us not, our withers are unprung." There is a gentleman now in London, whom the Baboo served as such in early life, and in Calcutta.

He is next very angry, and as usual in that state, very inconsistent in his comments, on a fact which I gave as a simple piece of biography. Any candid person would see in the account given of the Baboo's serving as *Moonshiee* with Mr. DIGBY, that each imparted to the other, knowledge which the other did not possess, or mutual instruction—the Baboo in European language, and science and literature—Mr. DIGBY in Oriental language. But I am accused of endeavouring to establish the astonishing fact, worthy indeed of that celebrated seat of learning, "Dunderhead College," (a name assumed on purpose to please the critics and satirists of the calibre of our FRIEND), that RAM MORUN ROY acquired all his knowledge of *Oriental languages* from an English gentleman, who employed him to teach him those very languages! But as the idea is entirely your correspondent's, so are all the conclusions he has drawn from this very curious fact. The last three lines however of the 4th clause of his letter, do throw a ray of light on the subject, on which I congratulate him; as they render superfluous all the eleven lines that precede them. His query answers itself.

Another criticism, equally judicious, immediately follows. I had said, that "on the death of his father he became an independent gentleman"—a very innocent piece of information, and intended merely to shew that the Baboo was a man of some hereditary possessions, "the son of a small Zemindar"—certainly not of a great one, like the Zemindars of Burdwar, of Cuttack, &c. 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

his own, "only," in order to render it sufficiently atrocious; and thus gives a flourish of trumpets on the result of his own very "singular and extraordinary" ingenuity. "I cannot undertake," as he tells me, "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 exclusion from the society of East India Directors and the highest classes, both in Calcutta and in London, has occasioned! "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 highest circles of society;—an exclusion the more poignantly felt, as it must preclude me from the acquaintance of our learned Theban, Critic, and FRIEND!

I have already anticipated for our "miserable" ignorance of the Bano's elevation to the rank of RAJA. Our critic expends many lines in endeavouring to prove what I certainly never questioned—viz., that the King of Delhi has the power to confer it. But in order to kill his giants, our FRIEND, like the hero of CERVANTES, is reduced to the necessity of making them.

And now, in his own words, "I leave the public to form its own 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 was so fond of good taste, that he gave us a picture in himself of its converse—and who had so little mercy for those school-boys or "Dunderheads" who quoted one harmless scrap of Latin, that he slew them forthwith with four or five times the quantity. But as I should be sorry to deprive the learned gentleman of anything 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 complexion of his wit," to return him the Roman cup he has so kindly offered me, as too severe a privation to himself.

Any one but our FRIEND, perhaps, would have seen at a glance, that the comments in my first letter were not directed personally, or in "any ill-will" (which was pointedly disavowed), to RAM MORUN ROY, 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 out admiration to that also, and I leave him to settle the matter with Bishop Middleton, his successors, and his biographer. My letter was evidently aimed at those imprudent or ignorant people, who, for reasons best known to themselves and to Providence, have endeavoured, by gross adulation, sycophancy, and exaggeration, (which the Bano himself with more good sense came forward to check, in a letter to the *Times*, &c.) to over-rate both himself and his merits, great as they are, far beyond their proper value, and to place him beyond his proper sphere, whatever the FRIEND may think of it—and this, I apprehend, is the general opinion.

The Quixotism of your correspondent would have been praise-worthy, had it been just, or candid, or moderate; as it is, it can only create a very different impression, and tend to prove, that a man may be very angry and very much in the wrong—very severe and very unjust—very learned in his own estimate, and yet very dull—that there is, in short, but a step between the sublime and the ridiculous.—I remain, dear JOHN, your's till death,

TIMOTHY FULMER,

Ex-Horizontal Professor of Dunderhead College.

THE following sentiments are extracted from a speech delivered at Chichester, at the public dinner in the Council Chamber, on the 3d of April, 1823, by the late Right Hon. WILLIAM HUSBKISSON, when the Vase was presented to him: referred to in his *Biographical Memoir*, p. 95:—

Gentlemen, when I am referring to our exertions in the late war, it is not as a retrospect to the ten years of our political connexion, but as a warning to the long period of twenty-seven years that I have now sat in Parliament, and been more or less actively engaged in the public concerns of the country, what, I might ask, has been the leading feature of these eventful years? My public life began nearly with the commencement of that revolutionary effort, of which the almost avowed object was the subversion of every civilised community in the world; and of which the mighty means, physical and moral, appeared, for a long time, but too adequate to the purpose.

Before this dreadful scourge the most extensive monarchies, and the most ancient republics, the greatest and proudest states, as well as the most humble and unoffending—the widely-spread empire of Austria, and the little republic of St. Marino; the military kingdom of Prussia, and the peaceful republics of Switzerland, equally bowed their heads. Amidst this devastation alike of all that was most stately and all that was most edifying, the efforts were vain and erect, although at once a refuge for the fallen, and succour to those who, though heart-broken and scattered by the storm, had still, like the gallant Spaniards, the courage to brave its desolating fury.—Well, Gentlemen, was that unassailable bulwark distinguished by its superior size and dimensions—by the greater size of its garrisons—or by its position commanding a greater range of territory? Certainly not. In all these respects, many but too adequate to the purpose, but it was a fortress so happily put together, so strongly connected in all its parts, so wonderfully combining all the means of internal security and external defence, that its gallant garrison was able to defy the power which had laid waste the civilized world. That fortress, Gentlemen, was our country, and the secret of all its strength and greatness, the sacred cement which binds together that impregnable work, is the Constitution of this country.

To that Constitution the people of England are, I trust, all equally attached and devoted; however, as freemen, we may sometimes honestly differ as to the best mode of practically applying it in the detailed administration of our public concerns. But, after it has withstood so many storms, after it has enabled us to overcome so many dangers, and so long to stand firm, and to repel so many assaults from without, during the last thirty years, and to maintain that a sober and reflecting people will easily be seduced to attempt any great and undefined change in the structure of the fabric itself. When men deal in loose and general declamation on such a subject—when they glibly talk of the most difficult and fearful question which human ingenuity ever conceived, and the most intricate which human wisdom can investigate—the formation of a new, or the entire remodelling of the Constitution in any country—as of a plain, self-evident proposition, I own that I feel very little respect for their understandings; or, if I am compelled to acknowledge their intelligence, I can only do so at the price of assuming (what I fear is too often the case), that they themselves have but very little respect for the understandings of those to whom they address such observations. Least of all would they be found applicable to our own constitution, the work of the accumulated experience of ages; favoured by chance and circumstance, and progressively improved and matured by the cautious wisdom of all the great legislators and statesmen, who have served and adorned this happy country. But in the logic of these wholesale reformers, you would suppose that the British constitution was something, the merits or defects of which might be exactly measured by a rule and compass, or determined by a comparison with some universally acknowledged, and long ascertained standard of perfectness. If a difference existed between us as to the relative desirability, by two distinct roads to the same point, a simple amendment of both would settle the difference for ever. If we wanted to know the exact weight, or the precise degree of fineness of that splendid vase (the selection of which does so much honour to your taste), a pair of scales and a crucible would enable us accurately to determine both those points. But where are the scales by which you would weigh the British Constitution? where is the crucible in which you would verify its purity? I do not say that, like this vase, it is without a flaw or blemish; but I do maintain, be those flaws or blemishes what they may, it is still the best condition of civil society which has ever yet existed in the world; that, in which life, and liberty, and property are more secure; and justice is best protected and rewarded; and in which talent and virtue are most promoted, and most freely attain their fair share of honour, ascendancy and influence in the State. It is by this standard of political perfection, that I would recommend to you to try the Constitution under which we live. It is somewhat a

homely saying, but one to which, perhaps, on a convenient occasion, I may be allowed to refer, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." So I say of the Constitution. Let us have no new cakes, no new receipt-books, greatly altering either the present ingredients, or the due proportion of each. At least let us cling to our old English diet, till they can show us some other people habitually faring better, and permanently thriving faster than ourselves. I mistrust those who make it almost the business of their lives to inculcate an opposite doctrine. I neither envy them the task of incessantly labouring to persuade the people, that they ought to be contented, or to depreciate their own country in the estimation of other states. I leave to their unhappy tempers the enjoyment of the pitiful satisfaction of pointing out imaginary or incurable imperfections, and of suggesting visionary and unattainable improvements. Perhaps you have heard much, lately, of these imperfections, and of these improvements. Hear as much as you please; but let me entreat of you, before you decide to look well to the consequences of the changes which are proposed, and above all, to weigh well against the uncertain benefits which are held out to you, the certainty of what you are called upon to give up as the price of these innovations. Is it not rather the more prudent course to preserve those blessings which the Constitution, as it now exists, has secured to those who have gone before us? And if it be, let us feel contented, and try to inculcate to others that feeling to maintain the institutions and establishments which we have received from our forefathers. This appears to me the safe line of an Englishman's duty. It is one which exposes him to no risk, by which he can incur no reproach, and by which I conscientiously believe he will afford himself the best chance of leaving England what he found it—and what long, very long, may it continue to be—to his children and children's children, the best and richest inheritance of freedom and happiness in this world.

The following account of the recent election for Bandon appears in the *Leeds Intelligencer* of Thursday:—

BANDON ELECTION.—Lord Bernard having vacated his seat for this borough under peculiar circumstances, the election of a new Member came on on Friday the 22d July. The scene of action was the Court, a large room in the Town Clerk's house; and the struggle lay between the Pro-Papist or Devonshire and Bandon interest, and the Protestant feeling of 1688. After the Provost (John Swete, Esq.) had been sworn, the Hon. W. S. Bernard, Esq., without previous remark, proposed Augustus Clifford (the Duke of Devonshire's nominee) as a fit and proper representative for the borough of Bandon in Parliament. John Leslie, Esq., without a single introductory observation, seconded the proposition. The Rev. S. Payne then rose, and, in a very able and independent speech, proposed Lord Viscount Lowther to the burgesses. He spoke in warm estimation of the Bernard family, and of his anxiety to preserve their interests, and declared, that he would not be a candidate himself, but that his religion, and his country, could have brought him there that day, to propose any measure hostile to the wishes of a nobleman he so much esteemed. He then passed a high eulogium on Lord Lowther.

The Rev. R. Meade rose, and in a very impressive speech seconded the nomination of Lord Lowther. (Cheers.) A very curious scene followed.—B. Swete, Esq., of Muskery, presented himself, and said, "In Cork I always supported the Protestant candidate and Protestant principles; and here, in Bandon, I will vote for the candidate that I know will support genuine Protestantism, and who will oppose those revolutionary measures which, if carried, will not leave us a shred of our ancient and glorious Constitution. (Great cheering.) And, Sir, though I was told I should not have come here to-day—(order, order) yes, I was called to the window!—(order)—I shall vote for Lord Lowther."

Mr. Swete resumed his seat, evidently out of temper with what had taken place before the Court was opened to strangers,—in fact, he had been tampered with and bullied, and refused compliance. By way of *ruse*, or pairing off, Lord Bernard was proposed by John Beamish, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Hickey, two gentlemen of opposite sides, who did not find it convenient to vote in any other manner. No other candidate being proposed, the Town Clerk called on the Provost for whom he would vote, in his official capacity? This was objected to by Mr. Meade and Mr. Payne, who stated that, though a long time connected with the Corporation, they never knew this line of proceeding to be adopted. This was overruled by the Assessor, who quoted, in support of his opinion, an election case in the borough of Harwich, decided by a majority of the House of Commons, and a certain act of Geo. III. The point was decided in favour of the Provost, when the numbers were declared as follows:—

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| For Sir A. Clifford. | For Lord Lowther. | For Lord Bernard. |
| John Swete, Esq. | Rev. Somers Payne. | John Beamish, |
| Hon. W. S. Bernard. | Rev. Rich. Meade. | Amb. Hickey, Esq. |
| Hon. Dean Bernard. | Rev. Swete, Esq. | |
| John Leslie, Esq. | W. S. Bernard, Esq. | |

The Provost, as returning officer, then gave his vote for Sir A. Clifford, who was about to be declared duly elected, when Mr. Payne said, with some warmth, I object to this monopoly of the Provost. He has no right to more than one vote.—The Assessor (A. CONNELL, Esq.): We shall take your objection if you state it in writing. A protest was then entered by Mr. PAYNE and those who voted for Lord Lowther, and a declaration was declared duly elected, and has since been returned to the Crown Office; but there will most likely be a petition. The burgesses who voted for Sir A. Clifford are entirely at the nod of Lord Bandon; those who supported Lord Lowther are the independent part of the corporation. The conduct of the Provost is most extraordinary. As a Burgess, he voted in his individual capacity with the four who supported the Protestant cause, and he afterwards gave the casting vote! Such a procedure as this is not merely unprecedented—it is dishonest—it is absurd. As returning officer, we do not think he had a right to vote at all, unless it were to give a casting vote. Now if this be correct, Lord Lowther's election is now beyond question, for the Noble Lord numbers four, while his opponent counts three only. If it be decided that the Provost was entitled to exercise his franchise as an individual Burgess without a declaration of assent, the casting vote to the Provost, then the numbers for both candidates are equal, and the difficulty of choice will be greater than that which indicated the superior wisdom of Solomon. We apprehend, however, that in so nice a question, the Chairman must conform to the rule which generally guides the president of an assembly; that is to say, that he can only give the casting vote; and this established, Lord Lowther is the sitting member for Bandon-borough.

TO JOHN BULL.

Staples Hill, Freshford, Aug. 1, 1831.

SIR,—Having, through the means of your Paper, seen for the first time the declaration against the Reform Bill of the inhabitants and proprietors in the County of Wilt, I regret that my name does not appear to the declaration, in relation to the question, I entirely coincide. I shall therefore feel much obliged by your adding it.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SAML. W. BYTHESEA.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, August 3, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL.—Another act of the drama has commenced, and the Ministry of CASIMIR PERIER ceases to exist. To avert an immediate war after the month of August 1830, Louis PHILIP chose for his Ministers and Ambassadors, either the most moderate of his own party, or else the old servants of the old dynasty, who certainly did very wrong in accepting office. When he had thus contrived to deceive foreign powers, he was met by disorders at home—and Prince POLIGNAC's trial approached. So, to get over this difficulty, he appointed a LAFFITTE Ministry—and the lives of the ex-Ministers were saved, and the people kept from breaking into the Chamber of Peers. But as soon as this was over, Louis PHILIP was advised to look about for another set of councillors; for it was quite evident to the Queen Citizen and to Mrs. Adelaide that the Laffitte and Lafayette party intended to overthrow the throne of the barricades as soon as possible. Therefore, Louis PHILIP appointed CASIMIR PERIER for his Minister; and, considering all things, he has done as well as he could, especially if we bear in mind that the present state of France is only provisional! By virtue of great firmness, and in consequence of a vast expenditure of public money, CASIMIR PERIER contrived to conduct us through the 27th, 28th and 29th July last, without another revolution at Paris; 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 Bourbons into triumph. But as the capital was kept from another revolution, every one

imagined that M. PERIER had thereby succeeded in obtaining a majority, and no one thought for a moment that only three days afterwards he would be obliged to pack up his traps and be off to the waters of Aix la Chapelle. Yet such is the case: and M. PERIER, who a month ago was Minister of the Interior, President of the Council, Minister *pro tempore* of War, and Minister *pro tempore* of Public Works, is now nothing more than CASIMIR PERIER, iron master and coal merchant. Some people believe, and I am among the number, that this affair will lead ere long to another change of a still graver nature, and that Louis PHILIP, disgusted with public life, public men, and a citizen crown, will abdicate in favour of his eldest son, the Duke of ORLEANS. There will be more attempts made, of course, to form a new ministry of moderate principles—which will last about six weeks; then will come the Gauche—and then the Extreme Gauche—and then those "republican institutions," which Gen. LAFAYETTE says that Louis PHILIP promised to the General's white horse as long ago as July 1830: after that, a republic; and then, anarchy, terror, civil war, and—the RESTORATION. The young Duke of BOURBON's party has nothing whatever to do but to remain quiet. There is no necessity for spending one sou, nor for writing one line or one letter, or for making one mob, or even one speech in the Chamber of Deputies; they have only to remain quiet, and leave the result to Providence and the natural working of time and experience, for the Restoration is now rendered certain.

The retreat of CASIMIR PERIER was occasioned by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies in favour of two Republicans for President and Vice-President. The Minister desired the election of M. GASPARD VAIN as President, and M. DUPIN as Vice-President, and that by a distinct and large majority. The Opposition desired the return of LAFFITTE and DUPONT DE L'ETRE, two avowed Republicans. The Minister obtained a majority of four for his President, but the Opposition procured a majority of ten for its Vice-President; and therefore M. PERIER was at once convinced that he was without a majority in the Chamber, and must consequently retire. He did so on Monday; and yesterday all the Ministers gave up their portfolios, and begged Louis PHILIP would look out for other Councillors. So here we are, with a new Chamber which does not know its own mind—without an Administration—with a speech from the throne all peaceable, and the opinion of the Chamber all warlike—without an address being voted—and with mobs assembling at midnight, as they did last evening, under the windows of the palace of the Citizen King, crying "Vive la Pologne," "Down with the Russians," and "Down with the Ministers." This is our present most happy position after one year of revolution.—Yesterday of course there was another panic in the Money Market. The three per cents. fell under 83—while the three per cents. in England are at 83; and five per cent. French stock can be bought to-day for the same price as three per cent. at London. As to trade and commerce, they cannot scarcely be worse, and yet each week they appear to become so. Sometimes we are told that affairs look a little better; but 24 hours afterwards, some mobs, or trees of liberty boys, or riots at Tours, or Toulon, or Nantes, or the continuance of disturbances in La Vendee, destroy all these hopes; and the merchants shut up their establishments, and become bankrupt, or emigrate to the mountains of Auvergne, or beyond the Jura. Distress and ruin stare every one in the face. The three days of July were to have restored confidence, improved trade, and led to the return of capital to manufacturing and commercial establishments.—Louis PHILIP made these promises, and many were foolish enough to believe him. But the Citizen King "reckoned without his host;" he forgot that the Royalists are the only capitalists in France, and that the Royalists prefer to live on their capital, in preference to encouraging by their aid or their promises a bastard dynasty. Certainly the Royalists prefer M. PERIER to M. BARROT, and M. D'ARBOIS to M. MAUGUIN; because they would rather have any Government than none at all, and are essentially avowed enemies to terrorism. But M. CASIMIR PERIER must not flatter himself. The Royalists would make no sacrifices to retain him. If he could stop for a while, until events brought back HENRY the Fifth, so much the better—but he had no right to expect the assistance of the Royalist party. There will be no concessions of principle on the part of the Royalists of France. They will come to no terms with the revolution. It is possible that in a few months they may be banished—their property taken from them—and even their lives threatened. All this is extremely probable—but this will make no difference. The Royalists will not give their support, not even for one moment, to the mob dynasty of Louis PHILIP and Company. No one, therefore, must imagine that trade, commerce, agriculture, or manufactures will soon be better, unless they also believe in the speedy return of HENRY V. All other combinations and attempts will be rejected by French proprietors and French capitalists, and we shall be reduced to a state of anarchy, beggary, and national bankruptcy before the Royalists will yield. Let no one think that the Liberals will be able to maintain commerce and trade without the aid of the Royalists. The only house which could for a moment pretend to do this was ruined in the attempt, I mean the house of LAFAYETTE. No others remain. All the property, wealth, credit, rents, and honour and character of the country belong to and are possessed by the Royalists—and they will not assist any one interest, or any one project, or any one improvement, unless in the first instance the return of HENRY V. is assured to them. And if this be the position of France internally, her situation with reference to foreign powers is no less disastrous or difficult. France has not one real, honest, sincere ally in the whole world this day. The only powers favourably disposed to her she has been obliged to purchase—England, by the cession of Belgium to an English Prince; and the United States of America by the payment of a sum of 25 millions of francs which NAPOLEON, the Senate, the Hundred Days, Louis XVIII., and CHARLES X. always refused to pay, because it was not really due. But England would not make war for France, though all Europe armed against her—nor would the United States interfere in European affairs unless the national flag should be insulted by any claimed "right of search." France is really, therefore, without an ally—whilst Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Poland, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sardinia, and Turkey would not hesitate, if provoked, to divide France into a series of small states, and burn this capital of Paris to the ground. The sensible and patriotic portion of the French people know and feel this, and they therefore, desire peace, the restoration, and the triumph of monarchical principles; but the tag-rag and bobtail are looking out for a moment of spoliation, and hope, ere long, to rob their hearts' content. France and her Government are treated with scorn by every European power. As to her protests, they are laughed at—her ambassadors are scarcely received at other courts with ordinary civility, and whatever is required of other courts by Louis PHILIP is instantly and positively refused. No sort of concession is made, either to the principles or men of the July revolution. It is certainly a matter of uncertainty whether war will begin on the part of France against Prussia, Belgium, and then against Prussia, Russia, and Holland, against Austria, and for some reason or France; but war, in some way or other, and for only means now of other, is now certain, for a foreign war is the only means now of averting immediate anarchy and civil war in this country. And then, my dear BULL, is our position after a year of revolution. The Liberals for 14 years promised us liberty, peace, honour, and independence, wealth, and harmony, if we would but adopt their system. For 14 years we rejected it, and whilst we rejected we enjoyed all the advantages they promised us. At length, in an evil hour, they obtained the mastery—and now, instead of redeeming their 14 years

Two night, some were arrested, and the remainder
 This is the situation of France ! If you pass the Reform Bill in
 England, in less than six months the same scenes will be enacted,
 and concession to-day will be met by insult to-morrow. I have no
 time to add more than that I am, as ever, your affectionate corre-
 spondent,
 P. H. B.

The Committee of the New London Bridge presented a gold medal to the King to commemorate the opening 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 first stone, and of the opening of the Bridge. The fire-works which

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 failure, and the time since he *was* bankrupt before, and certify the same to him; his Lordship being determined, where there shall *appear* the least fraud, not to grant a certificate.

40, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.
(post paid) are received.

mission into the districts was opposed on the ground that it ought to send one member on its own account. Upon the division the numbers were—103 for its remaining as proposed, 164; against that proposition, 123; majority, 41.

It was next proposed that Newport be added to Monmouth, which was agreed to.

The seventh clause was next adopted, providing that Swansea, Lougher, &c. shall return one member.

The eighth clause, containing the description of the returning officers for the new boroughs, was postponed, a difficulty having arisen as to the quarter in which the power of appointing such officers should be lodged, &c.

The ninth clause, which gives six members to Yorkshire (two for each Riding) was next moved.

Mr. WYNDHAM proposed, by way of amendment, in order to give the county its corresponding proportion of members, that "ten" be substituted for the word "four," thus to enable the West Riding to return four members, and the other Ridings to have three members each.—The amendment was opposed, and the original proposition eventually adopted.

The tenth clause, which provides that there be four members for Lincolnshire (two for the parts of Lindsey, and two for Kesteven) was next moved; but after a discussion as to the division of the county, the consideration of the clause was postponed.

The House then resumed, and soon after adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Alderman WOOD brought in a Bill to regulate the speed of steam-boats and vessels navigating the river which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. MUSKIEVA presented a petition from the inhabitants of Waterford, praying for the disarming of the Yeomanry; upon which a long and desultory debate ensued.

Mr. STANLEY said he had no objection to the petition being received, but he should object to the printing of it; because it spoke of the "assurances" of the Government, and described the yeomanry as seeking "pretexts" to commit murder; language that he deemed unwarrantable, as the affair and parties thus characterized were still under examination.

Mr. O'CONNELL hoped the printing of the petition would be pressed; and declared that if the yeomanry force were not disarmed, the most appalling consequences must ensue.

Several Members, chiefly Irish, condemned resistance to the printing of the petition as an irritating proceeding.

The House then divided on the question of printing; when there appeared, for it, 76; against it, 238; majority, 162.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to request the Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Vyvyan) to postpone his motion respecting the clause of Holland and Belgium. His Hon. Friend was doubtless aware that orders had been sent from the Hague for the Dutch troops to retire to the Dutch fortresses, and that negotiations were renewed. He therefore put it to his Hon. Friend to consider whether any discussion of the subject at the present moment, and under those circumstances, might not lead to great inconvenience.

Sir R. VYVYAN said that before he gave an answer to his Noble Friend he must beg to put a question. He wished to know whether the understood declaration of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the French troops should be withdrawn from Belgium the moment the Dutch troops returned, had been fully confirmed?

Lord PALMERSTON was extremely unwilling again to postpone his motion, especially under the circumstance of a discussion having taken place elsewhere upon the subject. Upon the statement, however, of his Noble Friend, namely, that negotiations were renewed, he felt himself bound not to press the motion at that moment. And he must also say, that considering the position of the French, and knowing the state of feeling which prevailed in France, he certainly could not but anticipate that a discussion of the subject might lead to prejudicial consequences. On the other hand, he certainly anticipated that within a week the French troops would be withdrawn from Belgium. He therefore consented to postpone his motion until that day week.

The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded to the consideration of the tenth clause, which proposes to enact that certain counties (26 in number and enumerated in schedule G.) shall be separated into "two" divisions, each division sending two Members.

Sir E. SUGGESS said that unless some principle were laid down as to the division of counties it would be impossible for the Committee to judge of the fitness or unfitness of the clause; he therefore proposed, as an amendment, "That in all future Parliaments there shall be two Knights of the Shire instead of four in each of the counties enumerated in schedule G., to this Act annexed."

After a determined debate the House divided, when the numbers were—103 for retaining the clause of Holland and Belgium, which had been made, 241; against it, 123; majority in favour of the original words, 119.—The House then resumed, and shortly after adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Colonel TRENCH, in moving that certain Members be added to the Committee on the means of rendering the House more commodious and wholesome, adverted generally to existing disadvantages, and to some of the remedies suggested. He understood, would not cost more than about 3,000. He proposed that the gallery should be thrown back into the lobby, thus making its front row where the back row now is; that the floor of the House should be on a level with the lower lobby; that the present temporary ceiling should be removed; that the beautiful, ancient, and costly ceiling of the House should be viewed, and form the ceiling of the House; and that there should be a passage all round the House, for the more easy ingress and egress of the Members. There would thus be secured room for 120 more Members, and 500 square feet of additional accommodation. The Committee had held one meeting, and they were unanimously of opinion that some alterations were necessary.

Mr. COCKEN (the Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the Order of the Day for the House going into Committee on the Reform Bill), brought under the notice of the House the conduct of Ministers regarding the negotiations with Holland. The Right Hon. Gent. maintained that facts had not been correctly represented; that Holland was charged with violating an armistice when no armistice with Holland existed; that notice of the intention was given (and suppressed) in Holland's declaration that negotiations would be supported "moyens militaires"; and that Lord Palmerston had acted unjustly in keeping unopened for 24 hours the King of Holland's letter, addressed to the Conference in London. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving for a copy of the letter dated Aug. 2, 1831.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that to produce such a letter, without other information, was to give the public a false impression, and would be prejudicial to the public service. As to the declaration about sustaining negotiations with "moyens militaires," he had hesitated at the words; but the Dutch plenipotentiaries had led him to believe that, as they came to negotiate, the language was not of a hostile character. With respect to the letter to the Conference, its urgency was not mentioned on being submitted to him; and he therefore complied with the rule of not opening it, except in the presence of the Conference.

After some remarks from Lord STORMONT, Sir G. MURRAY, Mr. PEARCE, and Sir C. WETHERELL, and a speech from Mr. COCKEN, the motion was negatived without a division.

The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill. It agreed to the removal of the 11th clause, and then adopted the 10th clause (which had been postponed for division last night), and giving to each moiety two Members. The 12th clause underwent much discussion; it proposed to provide that the freeholders of the divided counties should vote in the separate divisions as if they were have it struck out, however, ultimately agreed by the Ministers to 16. Respecting such 16th, to embody a general provision in clause in counties to copyholders and leaseholders (Lord Alington proposed that when it came forward he had some amendments and alterations to propose in it. The nature of them did not transpire, and his Lordship would not consent to print the clause as amended till he had the reasons of the alterations contemplated by Ministers.

The Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the ninth clause, which proposed to give three Knights of the Shire for two Bucks, Cambridge, Dorset, Hereford, Hertford, and Oxford; and Col. WOOD required the first seven members to be given to Wales.

Lord ALINGTON wished them to be added to the Scotch counties. After some further discussion, the consideration of the clause was postponed.

The House then resumed, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On the motion that the Judicial Officers' Bill be read a second

time, which had in view the preventing Judicial Officers from sitting in Parliament; after some desultory conversation, it was agreed that it should be withdrawn.

The other Orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY.

The House met this day at twelve o'clock, and continued sitting till about six, only for the purpose of receiving Petitions, and proceeding with such parts of the Reform Bill as were not strongly opposed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French papers which reached us yesterday contain the speech of M. Perier to the Chamber, (sitting of Aug. 9), in support of the Address to the King. The Minister justifies the policy of the Government towards Poland, by observing that an armed demonstration by France in favour of that country would be the signal for its immediate political annihilation by the contiguous Prussian and Austrian armies.

The Dutch papers to the date of Wednesday give the King's answer to the Address of the Second Chamber of the States-General, which is no otherwise deserving of particular notice than as containing an announcement that the King would make more particular political communications to the Chamber. They give accounts from Batavia of the 12th March, but contain nothing whatever respecting the reported change there.

The French army has entered Belgium in three columns, so as to reach Ghent, Namur and Louvain, by nearly the same moment.

General Chasteler has arrived in Brussels with a commission from King Leopold, to go to meet the French Princes and Marshal, and to accompany them on their journey to the Netherlands.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL GERARD TO HIS FRENCH SOLDIERS.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.

"Soldiers!—The army is called upon to protect the independence of the people, whom France places at the head of her friends. His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall not in vain have called for the protection of the King of the French. The Dutch, who know the jealousy of the Belgians, have again, after the armistice, by troubling the peace of Europe, in despite of the Great Powers, who by mutual accord have guaranteed the independence and the neutrality of the Belgians. Soldiers, we are going to defend the cause of France, by supporting our ally. You will do honour to the name of Frenchmen by your conduct in a friendly country; by it you will answer the expectations of the King, who counts on your discipline as much as he is convinced of your courage."

"Head-quarters at Maastricht, Aug. 9. (Signed) "Count GERARD, Marshal of France."

The following is the letter addressed by General Chasse to the Governor of Antwerp, in which he denounces the armistice:—

M. General—By virtue of the orders of my Government which has authorised me to ratify the provisional convention decided upon between His Excellency Lieutenant-General and Peer of France, Count Belliard, and me, on the 6th inst., I and myself called upon to denounce anew, the suspension of hostilities, the continuance of which is to commence to-morrow, the 9th, at eleven o'clock at night.

While having the honour to make this communication to you, I think, however, it is to express you that the city of Antwerp will not have to endure the horrors of war to which it is exposed from its position, except in case of an aggression, which may oblige me to use reprisals, or if the proceedings of war shall oblige me thereto.

(Signed) "Baron CHASSE."

The insurrection in Java, in favour of the Belgians, has been announced officially in the *Maitre Belge*.

The news of the rout of the Belgian Army of the Meuse reached Brussels on Tuesday night. This corps, under the command of General Daine, was attacked by surprise, near Hasselt, on Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, by the Dutch army; and after a short resistance, the Belgian cavalry fled, breaking through the infantry, and towards the crowd of Civic Guards. The routed army fled towards Liege, where they arrived in the utmost disorder, and in the streets they bivouacked, crying out, "Treason." And uttering execrations. General Daine also escaped to Liege, accompanied by a few officers, leaving his ammunition and baggage in the hands of the Dutch.

A disturbance occurred at Rotterdam on the arrival there of a carriage belonging to Lord Cowley, for the purpose of shipment to England by the steam-packet. The mob attacked the persons who were conveying it, and were on the point of demolishing the carriage, when the authorities interfered, and only prevented their purpose by assuring them that the carriage did not belong to the British Ambassador to the Hague, but to a Dutchman, however, could be prevented it.

The ships of war decorated with flags bearing the name of Von Speyk, the young Dutchman who sacrificed himself so heroically, as an indication of the spirit with which the sailors were animated, and volunteers of all classes were hastening to join the army.

Accounts received from Warsaw on Wednesday, state that the Polish Government has received, for the first time, an official communication from the French Government, in which they advise and recommend to the Polish Commander-in-Chief not to risk a general battle with the Russians, and at the same time the French Government will make every endeavour to mediate the settlement of the affairs of Poland. The above accounts state, that 270 pieces of cannon are placed on the fortifications of Warsaw, which is now rendered almost invulnerable.

The *Smaphore* of Marseilles gives the following accounts from Algiers up to the 23d of July:—"The French troops are constantly harassed by the Bedouin Arabs. The carriages at the Ferme Modele and Maison Carree have not a moment's repose. An incessant firing is heard from those two points. At one o'clock yesterday morning the Bedouins went to the point of the detachment of the Bedouins. The Bedouins have approached so near the Block-house, that our soldiers single them out for destruction like flies. Their loss must have been very great, and yet when the affair is over not a single dead man can be found on the field of action, so much is their zeal excited by their pride in not leaving any of their dead in the hands of the Bedouins. The assaults of the Block-house are only sufficiently wide to admit the barrels of our guns, and the Bedouins have been wounded through them, so quick of sight are the Bedouins, and so rapid their movements. On the 20th the boats of all the ships of war at Algiers went to the coast opposite the Ferme Modele with some artillerymen under the orders of M. Cosmao Dumanour, commandant of the station. They made several discharges of artillery and fired upon the deserted shore, and at about 12 o'clock were all on board again."

CHOLERA MORBUS.—CONSTANT.—July 9, additional cases, 35 recovered, 52; deaths, 22; remaining, 634. July 10, additional cases, 42; recovered, 53; deaths, 31; remaining, 692. July 11, additional cases, 28; recovered, 81; deaths, 24; remaining, 515. July 12, additional cases, 35; recovered, 83; deaths, 24; remaining, 443.

RIOA.—July 24, cases, 4782; cures, 2,740; deaths, 1,889. July 28, cases, 491; cures, 66; deaths, 7. Total cases, 4,831; cures, 2,816; deaths, 1,896.

ANDALUSIA.—July 3, remaining, 99; total cases, 1,675; recoveries, 425; deaths, 1,151.

EXECUTION OF GILCHRIST.—Wednesday morning George Gilchrist, who was convicted of robbing the Prince Regent coach from Glasgow on the 10th inst., was executed by the last punishment of the law, and the execution, head of Liberton, on the 10th inst., his late wife, a considerable fortune. After hanging the usual time his body was lowered down and delivered to his friends, who immediately set off to the country. He has left five children, two by his first wife, and his unfortunate widow has three.—Gilchrist's business as an innkeeper at Hillend was a thriving one, and being correct and apparently honest in his dealing, he was esteemed by the various respectable coach proprietors with whom he had business connections. His wealth increased; and at the time of his apprehension he was a partner in all the Glasgow and Edinburgh coaches by the Airside line of road, and possessed of about fifty excellent horses, which were lately sold, and realized a sum of upwards of 1,400.—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

Sultan Mahmoud, having gone in a steamer to inspect the fortifications of the Turkish sea, was met by a French brig; the admiral, who had the Turkish flag, and a small party of British sailors, who ordered his vessel to stop, and a military flourish of trumpets and drums to be returned as a compliment.—*French Paper*.

While Mr. James Macpherson, at Calderbrackhill, was opening a drain on his farm a few days ago, he discovered a bronze axe, on the centre of which was the likeness of a heart. This relic of antiquity was handed to Captain Shaw, in whose hands it now is. An ancient spear of the same metal was found some time ago on the estate of Gollanfield.—*Inverness Journal*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Information was on Thursday given at Wordsworth-street, of a daring burglary and robbery, committed the night before, in the house of L. Da Monte, Esq. No. 11, Kingsland-terrace, where it appears the robbers had gained an entrance through the window of the back staircase from the garden, and carried off a quantity of valuable property, including silver table and tea spoons, tea-spoons, silver plates, soup ladles, cruet frames, handsome snuff boxes, a sword, besides other articles. One of the servants, on discovering the robbery at 5 o'clock in the morning, ran to the front garden gate, where, she informed the magistrate, she waited above half an hour before she could see a policeman.

It appears by a return made to the House of Commons, that the late treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty died in debt to the charity upwards of 30,000. (between 11,000, and 12,000, of which is found to be irrecoverable, after assets of his own or his sureties. The Commissioners (Archbishops and other dignified Clergy) who have the management of this fund have agreed to make up the deficiency amount themselves by yearly instalments of 1,100.

The colliers in the employ of the Earl of Lonsdale, at Whitehaven, are at present off work, in consequence of an attempt to form a Union or Combination Society. In the course of the last week two delegates, in the garb of Ranters preachers, and occasionally acting as such, arrived from Lancashire, to aid the men in carrying their plans into effect.

This will be one of the most productive years for potatoes ever remembered, in anticipation of which, prices are rapidly declining. At Worcester they are retailed at 5d. to 6d. per peck.

The *Kent Herald* states that a misunderstanding to a considerable extent prevails between the agricultural labourers and their employers in Kent; the ill-will appears to have arisen from the preference given to Irish labourers, who are willing to work for any wages, and from the use of scythes instead of sickles in reaping corn. Some acts of violence have already been committed; a thrashing machine was destroyed last week near Deal, and Saturday night a large party broke the scythes of Mr. Rutley, near Dover, as he had talked of mowing his corn.

On Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, a party, by a return made to the House of Commons, that the late treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty died in debt to the charity upwards of 30,000. (between 11,000, and 12,000, of which is found to be irrecoverable, after assets of his own or his sureties. The Commissioners (Archbishops and other dignified Clergy) who have the management of this fund have agreed to make up the deficiency amount themselves by yearly instalments of 1,100.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The extreme length of our five inch correspondent's letter prevents its insertion to-day.

If WYCHERLEY will be kind enough to send any day after Wednesday to the office of BULL, he will be forwarded in a day or two with many thanks.

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 JERSEY.

LORD GREY 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 Irish Ultra Liberals have begun, and the English Ultras will continue the game of intimidation, and his Lordship will either be forced into measures which are wholly contrary to his principles, or compelled to give up office.

The following appears in the Times of yesterday:—

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday a most important meeting took place at Lord Grey's, of the Irish Members, who represent the passions, and to a certain extent the interests, of their countrymen. A dozen of these gentlemen, as we are informed, signed a document or requisition to the Prime Minister, setting forth the importance of their services, their firm adhesion to the Government, and their regret that his Lordship's Government, insensible to these benefits, should have dealt in large promises to Ireland, followed by lamentation and impotence of conclusion. This Hibernal protocol, after having set forth much imaginary and some substantial grievances, intimated a disposition on the part of the high powers who attached their signatures to it, to separate themselves from the Administration, and to make a transfer of their precarious allegiance. It concluded by praying of the Prime Minister to give an answer. Lord Grey acceded to the request, and he did well. Whatever might have been the sins against courtesy, on the part of his Irish friends, he was right in giving them his ear. Much of the anger of these gentlemen who reflect the jealousies of their constituents, has its origin in the omissions and neglects, which have always been besetting imperfections among the Whigs. After it had been announced that Lord Grey would receive the expositors upon paper, other Irish members who had declined to sign the document, tendered themselves as auxiliaries, and agreed to go up with their compatriot complaints. Some 20 proceeded to Lord Grey's. He received them with the civility which belongs to him. Lord Killen acted as spokesman. He said that they came in friendship—that they thought it due to Government to put them in possession of their feelings; that they conceived that, in many respects, a change of policy should be adopted towards Ireland; that the vestry laws, education, the administration of justice, &c., called for legislation, but that they had agreed to press more immediately what was of more peculiar urgency—the necessity of taking immediate steps in reference to the yeomanry. They did not call for an instantaneous and a total dissolution of that corps; that they felt it impracticable, but they did call for a gradual reduction to be effected with as much speed as the Government should consider to be compatible with other and serious regards, and for its ultimate dismissal. Lord Grey said, that he was glad to learn that a feeling different from that which pervaded the document laid before him pervaded the meeting. He had perused that document with surprise: he conceived that his public life, a life of many years, had given him some title to their confidence. He knew that the power of those who addressed him ought not to be undervalued. They might, by arraying themselves against him, succeed in disturbing and ultimately breaking up the Government. He should then resign with far less difficulty than he had accepted office. But no such considerations should prevail upon him to swerve from the course which he felt to be a right one. He thought it unjust to allege that nothing had been done for Ireland. They were but ten months in office, and yet they had been as active as circumstances would allow and as the Reform Bill would permit, in their efforts for the benefit and improvement of the country. The Reform Bill would of itself be of great service, he hoped, to Ireland. A grand jury bill was in preparation. The poor laws were under consideration. The vestry laws were surrounded with difficulty, and could not be brought before Parliament until next session. Taxes had been diminished. The coal-duty had been abolished, and the drawback on English calicoes had been repealed. Much more was intended, but all could not be at once accomplished. As to the yeomanry, he should not revert to the circumstances which rendered it necessary for the Government to give them arms and to call them into activity; but to disband them now was impossible. Regulations for the removal of the evils incidental to their constitution were proposed. He entertained a strong hope that these regulations would be effectual.

A few observations were made by the gentlemen who had assembled to hear this intimation, and the meeting broke up. We understand that the company separated, without mitigation of feeling on the part of the Irish members. We trust that whatever may be their grounds of complaint, they will not indulge in pending the Reform Bill in any suicidal retaliation. But while we give them this strong advice, we think it right to state, that it is evident that there is some rottenness in the state of the country. Ireland will not be contented with a flippant heedlessness of her grievances on the part of Mr. Disraeli and his Government. The harsh ironicality of his demeanour has caused a great deal of, perhaps, disproportionate resentment, but Irishmen are not skilled in the just measurement between an affront and its retribution.

We shall make only one remark more. If it be intended to introduce new yeomanry regulations, a promptitude of execution will be requisite, in order to induce us to give any credit for the sagacity of the design.

Lord Killen.
Sir R. Musgrave.
Sir J. M. Doyle.
F. W. Mullins.
Thomas Wyse.
R. Stiel.
Daniel O'Connell.
J. Lambert.
H. Lambert.
E. S. Ruthven.
—Chapman.

R. M. O'Ferrall.
O'Connor Don.
R. Power.
N. P. Leader.
James Grattan.
A. Walker.
W. Blackney.
J. Roddy.
D. Callaghan.
A. Dawson.

There were several other Members who, from absence from town, and other causes, were unable to attend, but we understand fully concurred in the object of the meeting.

With reference to this communication, the Times, which, 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 into immediate consideration. From an attack upon Mr. STANLEY, which appears in the same article, it seems more than possible that that Right Honourable Gentleman is about to do what he ought to have done the instant the Government made their compromise with Mr. O'CONNELL—resign his office. The remarks upon Mr. STANLEY seem intended to soften the loss of his talents and integrity; there is no trick more state than that of depreciating what we cannot obtain, or abusing that which is about to be taken from us.

But it is a melancholy position for Lord GREY—to have laid himself open to the demands of a party on one question in return for their acquiescence in his views on another. His Lordship admits that the withdrawal of their support will break up his Government, and they distinctly state that

if he does not attend to their wishes, they will not only withdraw their influence but give it to the Opposition.

This is all extremely perplexing; because, in addition to the "exposure of the terms" upon which Lord GREY is to obtain the countenance 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, which they publicly declare to be of so little importance to anybody but Lord GREY and his friends, that upon a small provocation, personal to themselves, they are prepared one and all, to VOTE AGAINST IT with a zeal and fervour equal 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 representatives, in throwing it over; and if this is not the case, the PEOPLE will learn how to estimate the value of the Bill by the readiness with which the patriots abandon it in order to carry a point of local interest.

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 to act? "He has opened the door"—his FRANKENSTEINS have entered—and his Lordship will have no mode left of shaking off his fetters but by throwing up his office, or, if he nominally keeps it, surrendering the Government into the hands of those, whom in his proud heart he despises.

Lord GREY has every justification on his side for resigning—the Bill, by which he declared that he and his Ministry should stand or fall, exists no longer—the principle of the Bill is changed—its details are altered—whole clauses are abandoned, and yet more to be conceded. The Ministers have withdrawn some parts, and voted against themselves upon others. It yet remains full of anomalies and impossibilities, and although 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 honourable 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, observed, that he did not care about the sword, so as he was not troubled with the KEYS.

So!—the fruits of our foreign 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 quondam fellow-subjects, under the legitimate King of HOLLAND. Never since the world began have there been displayed such bungling, such ignorance, such carelessness, and such wantonness, as our Cabinet have exhibited upon the Belgic question—never "confusion worse confounded."

The King of HOLLAND 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 Office. This extraordinary neglect, to call it by no harsher name, was imparted to us last Friday evening, and we had prepared a statement of the facts; but upon reading in the Parliamentary reports Lord ALTHORP's answer to Mr. CROKER's question, we were perfectly satisfied, not only that no such neglect had occurred, but that no such letter had been received—and before we say another word upon the subject, we beg to extract from the Times the portion of the report to which we allude.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sir R. VIVIAN said, that he did not see the Noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his place, he would put the question which he was about to ask to the Noble Lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Of course, it was now well known to the public generally, as the statement had appeared in almost every Newspaper, that the armistice between the King of Holland and the Belgians was to be broken, or was at the present moment actually broken. The question, which he had 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 broken?

Lord ALTHORP said that His Majesty's Government had undoubtedly received information from Sir C. Bagot, that orders for breaking the armistice had been given, and he had no doubt that the armistice was broken.

Sir R. VIVIAN said, that having received that answer, he should now take the opportunity offered him by the meeting of the House to-morrow, to move for the production of certain papers.

Mr. CROKER wished to know whether the Government had received their information in acutious manner, or directly from the Dutch Government?

Lord ALTHORP said that the question just asked by the Right Hon. Gentleman was one which he could not very well answer without going into a longer statement than he should be justified, perhaps, in doing at the present time. Thus much, however, he would now state, that the first information received by Government undoubtedly came from Sir C. BAGOT.

Mr. CROKER said that what he wished to know was, whether the information respecting the intention of the King of Holland to break the armistice was communicated to the British Government by the Dutch, or left to find its way by chance?

Lord ALTHORP said that he would now answer the Right Hon. Gentleman more fully. It 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 very moment there had been a minister sent from the King of Holland to this country, in order to enter into negotiations. That minister had an interview with his Noble Friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and had mentioned nothing whatever of any intention to break the armistice; and it was not till late in the evening, after some questions had been asked by Noble Lord in that house (on Wednesday last) that the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department received information by despatches from Sir C. Bagot that the armistice was to be broken.

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 ALTHORP says Lord PALMERSTON had an interview, brought 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 Sir CHARLES BAGOT.

The letter, which remained unopened at the Foreign Office, while the Ministry were denouncing the King of HOLLAND's perfidy, follows:—

COPY OF A DESPATCH ADDRESSED TO THE AMBASSADORS AND ENVOYS AT THE COURTS OF BERLIN, LONDON, PARIS, ST. PETERSBURG, AND VIENNA, DATED AUGUST 2.

Sir.—You are aware of my official communication addressed on the 12th ult. to the Conference of London, in answer to the 18 articles proposed as the preliminaries of a treaty of peace between Holland and Belgium.

I have the honour to transmit the two articles enclosed. The first, a "official notification which I received from the conference under the date of the 25th ult., the purport of which is to prevail upon our Government to arm its ministers in London with powers

to discuss, perfect, and execute, a definitive treaty, under the auspices of the Five Powers. The second is my reply of the 1st of August, of which the Baron Zuylen de Nyvelt, who yesterday set out to resume his functions of second plenipotentiary, is the bearer.

You will observe, Sir, that in this latter instrument his Majesty has caused to be given to his Plenipotentiaries at London, the necessary instructions and powers for the discussion, perfecting, and executing, in concert with the Ministers of the Conference, a definitive treaty, the object of which shall be the separation of Holland from Belgium, according to the terms propounded in my official communication 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 determined to support the negotiation by military measures. In fact, His Majesty, after nine months of vain negotiation, which has been while unprofitable to Holland, and during which she has not ceased to give proof of her sincere desire to terminate, in an amicable manner, her quarrel with Belgium—after this His Majesty has judged, that if he would not sacrifice the primary and vital interests of Holland—if he would not sacrifice interests necessary to her existence, he must renounce all hopes of obtaining from Belgium reasonable conditions of separation without coercive measures; and that it has become the more indispensable to hasten recourse to such measures, because the crisis could not be prolonged without compromising at once our public spirit, our finances, our army, and even our political existence. On the other side, there is reason to hope that the appearance of our arms in Belgium will restore the balance of the negotiations destroyed by those means which the insurrection has successfully employed, while Holland confined herself to a strictly defensive position.

In conformity with his Majesty's desire, I have the honour to impress upon you the propriety of explaining to the Minister of affairs at " " that the actual question of Belgium is no longer one in which Europe can be thought to have a general interest; but that it is reduced to an object of a purely domestic nature—namely, to fix the equitable conditions of a separation between Holland and Belgium—that these conditions are of the highest importance to Holland, but absolutely indifferent to the rest of Europe—that if other nations can really think themselves interested, it must be solely in regard to the preservation of a general peace, and that upon this ground we claim the aid of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia. You will add that Holland understands her own interests, and well deserves, 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 herself about the means by which they seek to acquire or to consolidate; but that she cannot, under any circumstances, sacrifice the principle of her own existence. Thence it must be evident that the King's determination to throw his army into the scale simultaneously with the negotiations at London for the purpose of obtaining fair terms of separation,—an end too precisely marked, and too distinctly avowed, to be subject to the least doubt,—ought not to inspire any disquietude; and his Majesty believes he has ground to hope that in these circumstances Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia will unite their efforts with his, to ensure that the separation shall be adjusted upon a solid and equitable footing, and consistently with the rights of Holland.

"Pray inform me of the result of your representations."

(Signed)

VERSTOLK DE SOLEN.

Mr. CROKER, on Friday, brought this matter before the House of Commons, and elicited from Lord PALMERSTON a 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 evident course to be pursued at a time when a crisis was hourly expected? why to summon the other Members of the Conference, 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 Ministers themselves seemed to have been quite aware by their calling Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, with his fleet, from the great national sailing-match in which he is engaged in the Downs; but no; no conference was held, no Ministers were summoned; and there lay the letter unopened, and the Government obtained the information second-hand, through the medium 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 as it turns out nothing more could have been done than was done—and so he exonerates himself.

But there is another person not yet exonerated—we mean Lord ALTHORP: because on Friday, when Mr. CROKER made the enquiry about the mode in which our Government received information of the breaking of the armistice, his Lordship said (which prevented our exposing the whole affair last Sunday) "that he would state, that the first information received by Government undoubtedly came from Sir CHARLES BAGOT"—nay, he goes further, for he alleges, as an additional illustration of the perfidy of the King of HOLLAND, that Lord PALMERSTON had had an interview with the Minister sent by the King of HOLLAND, and that he had mentioned nothing whatever of the intention to break the armistice.

Could Lord ALTHORP have condescended to this sort of equivocation knowingly?—an equivocation which was to damn the honour and credit of a SOVEREIGN, an ancient ally and connexion of our country. Could Lord ALTHORP have known on Friday, the fact, that the King of HOLLAND had himself communicated his intentions to our Government? but that because the despatch containing that communication had not been opened, "the first information received by Government undoubtedly came from Sir CHARLES BAGOT." It is more than an equivocation;—for although Lord ALTHORP might be justified in saying that Government did not know the fact till it was communicated by Sir CHARLES BAGOT, he certainly could not say the first information RECEIVED came from Sir CHARLES BAGOT;—for it was received from the Dutch Government, and not opened or read!

Having noticed this slight inadvertence, we have the satisfaction of finding the conduct of the King of HOLLAND perfectly justify the opinion every man of unprejudiced feeling entertains of him. After having completely defeated and routed the Belgians, who, headed by a traitor called DAINB, fled in confusion before their brave and patriotic adversaries, his MAJESTY has suspended further hostilities, and recalled his army within the frontier.

Whether the French will follow this noble example we really cannot say—but this we know, that the tri-coloured flag is flying in Belgium—at Algiers—at Lisbon, and we very much doubt whether the French nation, of which our patriotic Government seem so desirous to make an ally, will be easily persuaded to retrace their steps. The sight of those plains, upon which the odious banner of blood was trampled under foot, may recall certain recollections, the destruction of the fortresses, built with British money, and cemented with British blood, are not likely to ally. For the present, the inadvertencies of our Cabinet have produced a most notable position of affairs, and just as the Ministers have set up the Uncle of our future QUEEN, as KING of a revolted people, our SOVEREIGN is entertaining in his Castle

We first submit the opening speech of Mr. HARRISON, Counsel for the petitioners, freemen of Dublin, against the return of Mr. HARTY (the Lord Mayor) and Mr. FERRIN. Mr. Harrison, as counsel for the petitioners, addressed the Committee. He said that the petition was from James Scarlett, David McCleery, William Scott, William B. Rogerson, and John J. Butler, freemen of the city of Dublin, complaining that the sitting members had been returned, not by the free suffrages of the electors, but by the exercise of undue influence on the part of persons high in authority, and by bribery. Although bribes had been given, he contended, of no value of more than 500*l.* each, well-known act of parliament was necessary to prove the fact of undue influence in order to unseat the members. It might be said on the other side that there was no precedent for such a case as the present, and he believed, indeed, so monstrous was the case that it would be difficult to find its parallel. To establish the fact of undue influence, he would lay before the Committee the following facts:—Influence, he said, appeared in the case of the first of the members, the Lord Lieutenant. This gentleman had been honoured with that mark of viceregal favour, but in consequence of having refused to vote for

In English. The co-processor repeats his story about Mr. Digby becoming the foundation of Rammohun Roy's present knowledge. I observed before, that it was not at all surprising that a native of India should acquire the rudiments of the English language from an Englishman, nor ought their mutual improvement to be considered an extraordinary thing to either party. I have seen Mr. Digby at his residences in Calcutta, and never heard from him, or any of his friends, that he laid claim to what your correspondent claims for him.

Lastly, as your correspondent admits the right of the "King of Rome" to the title of *Pope*, he has only to request that this country will apply for information at the proper official sources in this country, and satisfy himself, as I have done, that this title was actually conferred on RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY.

I have omitted to notice your Correspondent's reference to the authority of Bishop MIDDLETON, in regard to the RAJAH's "worse being a Christian." Able, learned and pious as that prelate was, there would be wanting abundance of bigoted Roman Catholics; who would not admit him to be a Christian. And again, only the other of a sect not admitted to be in the House of Commons, from a body of the clergyman known for their piety and learning, pronouncing the Roman Catholics to be idolaters. All I meant to allude to was, that at a period when there was great heart-burning and animosity against

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The quotation from Lord BACON has already appeared in BULL. We confess we do not see the point of the allusions to South Audley-street—nor its connection with the individual mentioned by our correspondent—perhaps he will explain.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

THE KING held a Levee on Wednesday at St. James's—His MAJESTY and the QUEEN 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 serious indisposition from visiting the Duke of RICHMOND 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 will be an investiture of the Garter; after which, a splendid banquet will be given in St. George's Hall to the Knights of that Illustrious Order, and other noble and distinguished persons.

OUR readers are aware that Ministers were beaten on Thursday night by a majority of 84, on Lord CHANDOS's motion, and if we had any apprehension that the Revolution Bill could ultimately pass, we should attach great importance to this victory; because the result of that motion would be to restore to the agricultural and more permanent interests of the country some small share of the weight 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 virtual annihilation of the agricultural interest—when we recollect the destruction of 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, consisting 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 Members, not 200 can be expected to be returned by that interest; we cannot look upon Lord CHANDOS's motion as any real alleviation of the mischiefs of the Bill. It may render the election of 144 County Members a little less dependent 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: 144 (as we reckon up the proposed scale) or thereabouts are to constitute the whole county representation of England; and it certainly is of no great consequence to the landed interest how these 144 Members shall be elected, while there are 500 delegates from the manufacturing districts to outvote and overbear them on every occasion in which there may be a conflict of interests.

But the real importance of Lord CHANDOS's success, and that which makes it a VICTORY, is, that it is the first substantial infraction of the principle which Lord GREY and the Ministry avowed, of adhering to the Bill as it was originally proposed, and of standing or falling by its provisions—a principle so emphatically repeated by all their followers in the 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 different 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 BILL and the dissolution of the Administration.

That these events are approaching, nay, that they are near at hand, every body must see; but we shall certainly not owe them to the consistency and good faith of the Ministers, or to the conscience and decency of their radical supporters.

But, besides the inroad thus made on the principle of the Bill, the late vote has had a still more important effect, as regards the majority who have hitherto been banded to support it. It is of great importance, to have proved that there is in that majority which has hitherto acted so blindly, so large a portion of good sense, intelligence and independence.

Those who have looked critically at former divisions, have seen indications of this spirit, which always gave us great satisfaction and strong hopes; we have seen in some of the former divisions, where injustice was done to a particular borough, that the Members whose local knowledge enabled them to see that injustice, voted with the Opposition 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 ready to vote for doing a similar injustice to some other place.

Thus, for instance—Mr. STUART, who was ready enough to second Mr. CROKER's proposition for saving SALTASH, did not hesitate to vote against several other cases, in principle 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 were all 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 inundation of CHATHAM; but they could not see the still greater injustice of throwing in, upon WHITEHAVEN, the distant and unconnected population of WORKINGTON.

If the injustice with which the counties were threatened had been to be perpetrated by *schedule*, and a vote taken upon each individual county, we perhaps might have seen Mr. HODGES voting in favour of KENT, and Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. WESTERN, and Mr. TYRRELL voting against him—while, 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 purpose of blaming the Honourable Members 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 politics 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 all the boroughs which were brought out one by one to execution, could have seen that they had a common cause, and

were about to suffer in detail a common injustice, and had united together as the County Members did on Thursday 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 that in the present Parliament there would have been a majority; but APPELBY, DOWNTON, PLYMPTON, NEW ROMNEY, ST. GERMAIN'S, BRIDPORT, CLITHEROE, DORCHESTER, GUILFORD, LYMINGTON, MALTON, SUBBURY, and several others would not have been disfranchised as they have been, not only in breach of every principle of abstract justice, but in utter defiance of every principle and provision of the BILL itself.

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 Members of the House of Commons. In the eagerness of party they become blind to general interests, however sensitive they may remain as to their own. The public saw that many, many of those who voted for disfranchising APPELBY, though it came 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 not foresee, and could not approve; and in the last division upon WHITEHAVEN, it was evident that many voted with Ministers, whose votes, on preceding cases, had gone upon directly opposite principles.

But these observations do not apply to the boroughs alone: a very remarkable instance occurred, on Wednesday night, with regard to the counties themselves; to which, we beg leave to solicit particular attention.

There are about a dozen counties in England which contain within themselves large towns, which, with the immediate districts round them, constitute what are called counties of towns; these districts are essentially towns: in many cases the county of the town does not go beyond the town itself, as in the case of BRISTOL; in others, as in the cases of NOTTINGHAM and LICHFIELD, the counties of the towns extend a short way from the actual town, and are covered by the villas and country houses of the inhabitants of the town. All these counties of towns have Members of their own, and in no one case, we believe, has their franchise been disturbed by the bill; yet, mark what injustice has been done to the counties at large by the 15th clause of the bill.

All the freeholders within these towns are by that clause added for the first time to the constituency of the county at large—so that, whatever chance the agricultural interest had of being represented by County Members is diminished *pro tanto* by the addition of these town freeholders; and on the other hand, the towns, besides keeping their own two representatives, obtain a weighty influence in the election of the two representatives for the county; and when the counties come to be divided into two parts, that part which happens to contain one of these counties of towns will be totally at the mercy of the town; and there is every reason to apprehend that LICHFIELD and NOTTINGHAM, and some other places, will in truth, by the operation of this Bill, return four 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 the obvious common-sense of the thing, namely, that these town freeholders should be restricted to voting for their own two Members, and prevented from overwhelming the counties at large.

This fair and rational proposition was negatived—and why? Not for any reason assigned, but simply because the case applied to only half-a-dozen counties; and that the County Members, who were not to be individually affected by it, voted as they had before done with regard to the boroughs—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 Members, instead of looking at their own particular cases, had considered the general state of county representation, and had done on Wednesday to the 12 or 14 counties, whose interests were then at stake, the same justice which they were willing 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 reasons; first, to show the precise and limited extent of the victory obtained on Lord CHANDOS's motion; and secondly, to endeavour to open the eyes of Members of the 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 comprehensive view of the whole case, they do comprehensive justice.

Miserable is that policy which judges of things only as they 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 an inundation of the counties of towns, every other county in England 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 NOTTINGHAM town over NOTTINGHAM county, will by and bye be called upon to extend the voters of BIRMINGHAM over the county of WARWICK—the voters of CHELTENHAM over the county of GLOUCESTER—the voters of BRIGHTON over the county of SUSSEX; and the voters of PRESTON, BLACKBURN, BOLTON, MANCHESTER, and LIVERPOOL over the county 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 MAJORITY of 84.

Let us now look at the proceedings of Friday. The Bill "advances," as Hamlet says, "like a crab, backwards." On Friday night, the Honourable House, after consuming four hours in endeavouring to understand Lord ALTHORP's amendments and explanation of the 16th clause, and after being assured that the clauses might be rendered intelligible by an amendment on the third reading (which may never arrive), proceeded to the 17th clause, in which, no objection having been made, Ministers made a step—a very short step it was; but it was made.

The House were then about to proceed to the 18th clause, which involves the great question of the £10 franchise; but upon the first legal objection taken by Sir EDWARD SUGDEN,

Lord ALTHORP begged leave to postpone THAT clause; and to fill up the valuable time of the honourable and diligent assembly, suggested, just *pour passer le temps*, the House should return to the consideration of the EIGHTH clause which had been postponed last week upon the very same ground that the EIGHTEENTH was now to be postponed—namely, that the Ministers were unable to explain their own handy-work and unwilling to accept the explanation of others. So that, after all the imputed delay on the part of the Opposition, 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 8th 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 endeavouring to stop one.

An amendment—another alteration in the principle of the Bill—was proposed by Mr. DAVIES GILBERT, and agreed to, by Ministers, without a division.

SIR ABRAHAM BRADLEY KING, who was created a Baronet by his late Majesty GEORGE the Fourth, appears 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 Stationer in Ireland. The present Ministers have abolished the office, and make no compensation to its purchaser—the consequence is, his bankruptcy.

The reason given for making no compensation to Sir ABRAHAM KING is, that he made more by the office than he ought to have made during the time he held it; but surely compensation should be allowed him, at the rate of profit which the Government admit he ought to have derived from it.

The case of Mr. GREGORY we believe to be one even yet harder; but we are not sufficiently in possession of details to go into it, at present.

WE regret to announce the death of that pious and highly gifted 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 PALMERSTON does condescend to say anything, it rather serves to perplex and confound, than explain or enlighten, and we really cannot agree with his Lordship in thinking, that because the pledged Majority of the present House of Commons 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 negotiations, more especially as no longer than one week since they heard the King of HOLLAND denounced in the House of Commons as a violator of Treaties, and a man unworthy of credit; at a time when two letters, the one unopened and the other forgotten, had announced the intentions which our Foreign Secretary declared he had carefully 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 know nothing more than the facts, that the King of BELGIUM had, as soon as he arrived in his new kingdom, 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 HOLLAND, having honourably declared his intentions and views, has twice defeated, and put to flight, the Belgic army—that our town-made KING has been compelled to retreat as hastily as may be consistent with Regal dignity—and that having consummated this triumphant success, the King of HOLLAND, anxious only for his own Monarchy, agrees, upon being guaranteed its integrity, to retire within his own frontier; the French being to withdraw from Belgium when such retirement takes place. This is what we hear—but we see the French army still in Belgium, and we are told everywhere that if they return to France, they will insist upon the destruction of those fortresses, which were erected at an expense of 2,000,000. sterling to this country, as a protection to Belgium itself—that during their stay in Belgium, the people, already overawed by their presence, are anxious to conciliate the Citizen King of FRANCE, by crying out in favour of his Son, the Duc de NEMOURS, to be their KING, for whom the Monarchy they have just received from England is to be dismissed. To these reports are added, that, of the certainty of a continental war in case the French troops stay in Belgium, 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 Lords and Commons, by Earl GREY in the one, and Lord PALMERSTON in the other. Lord PALMERSTON stated that our Government had received the most positive assurance from the French Government that their troops would be withdrawn immediately on the retreat of the Dutch forces.—Lord GREY stated that "he was not there to answer for what France would do; but if the Noble Earl asked him what this Government had a right to expect from France, under all the circumstances that had occurred with respect to Belgium, he would tell him that this Government had a right to expect, and did expect, that France would withdraw her army so soon as the object for which her aid was required, had been obtained."

So say Mr. Lords GREY and PALMERSTON; but Marshal SOULT, who is the War Minister of France, says, in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, about the very same time, "To say something tranquillizing on the subject, I will add that the Dutch army, against which the French army has marched, has just received orders from its Sovereign to stop its march, and retire before our troops. However, our troops will not return to France on that account. Our troops will take convenient positions, in order to afford us the certainty that the Dutch troops will not return."

These coeval statements of the French and English Ministers are strangely at variance—nor, indeed, are these all. The country heard, with pain, and its brave defenders with indignation, that the fortresses on the Belgic frontier were to be destroyed—or, at least, some of them—the prudent 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, M. CASIMIR PERIER, using these words in the Chamber of Deputies—"France, previous to her acknowledging King

LEOPOLD, stipulated for all the conditions required for her safety and her honour! THE DEMOLITION OF THE FORTESSSES 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 LEOPOLD to danger from his enemies, and laughter from his friends, the proofs of our former conquest are to be blown into the air; and the names of the hundred scenes of our victory, crowned by WATERLOO, expunged from the annals of our country. What a glorious compact—what a splendid achievement.

Let us now beg attention to the conversation which passed in the House of Commons on Wednesday, between Lord ALTHORP and some other Honourable Members, in the absence of Lord PALMERSTON—absence being a very agreeable resource—sometimes more effective than silence.

The Marquis of CHANDOS was desirous of asking the Noble Lord (Althorp) if he was prepared to lay before the House a copy of the letter written by King Leopold of Belgium, requesting assistance from the King of France, if he should move for such a return; and if he also had any objection to producing the letter of Leopold to the Government of this country?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Noble Lord must be aware that it was impossible for Government to lay before the House a copy of the letter to the King of France. With respect to the letter to the English Government, he would rather that the Noble Lord should give notice of his motion for its production.

The Marquis of CHANDOS then gave notice, on Saturday, if the House should meet on that day, he would move for its production.

Lord STORMONT was desirous of asking the Noble Lord if it was not true that the French troops had marched into Belgium at the desire of Leopold, and whether they were not pledged to withdraw as soon as the Dutch troops should have evacuated the country? He was desirous of knowing whether Government had received any communication to the effect that the French troops had actually been withdrawn, or, if not actually withdrawn, how soon it was probable that they would be? He was also desirous of knowing whether the French troops in Belgium were to be considered as the troops of the Conference, or as those of France alone?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he could not give distinct answers to the questions asked by the Noble Lord, because they involved the most serious consequences. He thought, therefore, that the most prudent course was to decline to give any answers to them at all.

Lord STORMONT wished to know if information had been received that the French troops had actually retired from Belgium?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he must decline giving an answer to the question.

This is a specimen of the anti-communicative system.

On Thursday Sir RICHARD VIVIAN, having, to accommodate Ministers, postponed and re-postponed his enquiries on 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 ELIOT, who, speaking upon experience obtained by personal observation during a residence 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 Lordship was pleased to declare, that the object of his MAJESTY'S Ministers was to establish and secure the peace of Europe. It needed no Cabinet Minister to tell us this—the 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 already mentioned, that so long as the House was disposed to repose confidence in the responsible Ministers of the Crown, it WAS BOUND TO ABSTAIN from taking out of their hands the conduct of important and pending negotiations. This may be very true in many cases—but surely, when we see our national character degraded—when we hear the French Ministry triumphantly declaring that the events of the year 1815 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 his ulterior hopes and intentions.

Upon no occasion, perhaps, has there been delivered in Parliament a speech more brilliant, more powerful, or more dreadfully effective, than that of Sir ROBERT PEEL 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'CONNELL'S patriotism and independence produced an effect, such as has rarely been witnessed.

THE Portuguese rebels have taken ST. MICHAEL'S, the only one of the Western Islands of particular importance to England.

LORD GREY has received some pretty severe practical lessons on his attempts to create new Peers, in order to 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 signified 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 duty 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 creditable to the Government. It may, however, be recollected that our two oldest and most faithful allies were the Dutch and the Portuguese. Thanks to the liberality of the non-intervention system of our Government, the tri-coloured flag of France is floating in *terrorem* over both the King of HOLLAND and the King of PORTUGAL—nay more, we have employed our navy to shew the French fleet into the Tagus, and sent off a Prince nearly connected with our future Sovereign to introduce the French army into Belgium.

But this is not all—PEDRO, the exiled Cacique of Brazil—the naturalized Brazilian, the father of the Brazilian Donna MARIA, Princess of GRAN PARA, has been amongst us, with his ex-Empress and his *soi-disant* Queen daughter; and whose coming amongst us, if certain persons are to be believed, was neither a matter of necessity as far as regards those who are said to have deposed him, nor (of course) a matter of surprise to those who expected him here—Don PEDRO, the exiled Brazilian Emperor, has been received royally, at Court, and at Windsor—salutes have been fired, reviews ordered, guards turned out and sentries posted to honour his arrival and residence here; and he is now gone

to Paris on a mission to the Citizen-KING, as it is said, with the concurrence and support of our Government.

The French, just about the period of the Emperor's visit to England, sent a fleet 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, under the eye, we believe, of the immense naval force, which we have at sea, sailing matches with the Duke of PORTLAND'S yacht *Pantolon*, captured all the Portuguese ships of war (except one, Lord PALMERSTON SAYS!!); and having, as is now the fashion, hoisted the tri-coloured flag on board of them, carried them to a French port. To be certain of the fact, we beg to give the reported statement in the words dexterously and laboriously squeezed out of Lord PALMERSTON, by Lord VALLETTOIT, on Tuesday:—

Lord VALLETTOIT said that he believed Ministers were placed, with respect to our foreign relations, in very difficult circumstances; and he also believed that they were very anxious to preserve peace. But peace might be too dearly purchased; and assuredly it was too dearly purchased when, to preserve it, our honour was compromised. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, the conduct which had been adopted in the case which he was about to notice, did compromise the honour of this country, and was likely most seriously to affect its interests. The transaction to which he alluded was this,—the French Government, since the attack of their forces upon Lisbon, had taken possession of and carried away the whole of the Portuguese fleet—(hear, hear.) except, he thought, two schooners. Extraordinary as the fact might be, he had it on information which he could not doubt, and he hoped that a satisfactory reason would be given by His Majesty's Ministers for allowing this act of spoliation to be perpetrated. If they could not, he would say for himself, unskilled as he was in the arts of diplomacy, and merely forming his opinion from his feelings, which he trusted were those of his country, he entertained in common with the great body of his fellow-countrymen—he would only say, if Ministers could not give a most satisfactory explanation, that the fleet of Admiral Codrington might have been much better employed than lying in the Downs, prepared, at a moment's notice, to assist in crushing a weak, but ancient, silly (hear, hear), which was merely striving to exist that which he thought was its justice. (Hear, hear.) The only reason, he believed, that could be assigned for the conduct of Ministers was, that they fitted out this force because the proceedings of the King of Holland were hostile to the revolutionists of Belgium,—perhaps he might say, to the revolutionists of France. (Hear, hear.) On this subject he requested information from the Noble Lord.

Lord PALMERSTON would be obliged to the Noble Lord if he would put his question plainly and distinctly. At present he knew not what he was called on to answer.

Lord VALLETTOIT said, he had it from information which he could not doubt, that the French had taken possession of, and would keep, all the Portuguese fleet, which they found in the Tagus, at the time of the attack on Lisbon. He wished Ministers to explain to the country, why they had permitted the French to do this, without taking any measures to prevent them?

Lord PALMERSTON said, he believed, with reference to the facts, that the Noble Lord was correct. All the Portuguese ships of war struck to the French, in consequence of the engagement which took place, when the French fleet entered the Tagus. Part of the fleet was considered prize of war, and was retained as such. On line-of-battle ships, which were dismantled, and took no part in the action, was given up. He had no further information to give on the subject.

Mr. T. P. COURTENAY wished to ask the Noble Lord, if a war of aggression were waged against one of our allies, whether this country was not bound to interfere?

Lord PALMERSTON said he did not feel himself called upon to answer that question. If any Hon. Member thought that His Majesty's Government, in their proceedings with foreign powers, had not consulted the honour and character of the country,—if any Hon. Member believed that they had not performed their duties honestly and fairly,—let him bring forward a distinct motion on the subject, and he and his hon. Colleagues would be ready to meet it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. P. COURTENAY said he would take an opportunity of stating what his opinion on the subject was.

Here the conversation ended. 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 justify it, in the slightest degree. It appears to be so completely the triumph of a "might over right," that nothing but the determination so long conceived, and so frequently declared, of overthrowing the Government of Don MIGUEL 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 fleet to demand reparation for—nothing; Portugal, under the awe of a superior force, concedes, and submits—and having done so, the French fleet sails away—but takes with it, as prizes of war, the whole naval force of Portugal, except one ship, which was dismantled, and, as Lord PALMERSTON was sufficiently laconic to say, "took no part in the action."

Now what does this mean?—Are France and Portugal at war with each other?—or does the Liberal Government of the former revolutionized kingdom make war for two days in order to get possession of a fleet, and then make peace again?—We cannot say we do not understand this; we do, and perhaps we can explain it.

This plot is only now unravelling itself.—It will be remembered that Admiral CODRINGTON was at Lisbon at the time the French fleet was there—Good! It may be remembered, therefore, that that gallant and distinguished meddler in untoward events might have interfered, according to the stipulation of various treaties with Portugal—the observance of which 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 Portugal, which although he had formally and solemnly renounced it with his tongue, he had never altogether abandoned in his heart. What assistance 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 soon get his troops and auxiliaries 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 us at peace; but we could not spare any of those, because we were trying whether any of them could out sail the Duke of PORTLAND'S R. Y. C. *Pantolon*. 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 condition 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 suzerainty, goes to Paris, backed, as it is said, by our recommendation,

to request of LOUIS PHILIP that these Portuguese ships may be given to him, in order that he may sail with them, first to Terceira and Fayal, there embark his forces and his Regency, and then proceed to attack 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 low cunning, the base treachery, which will distinguish such a course, time never can obliterate.

We will not yet believe these statements; but when Don PEDRO is at sea in the captured squadron of his brother, we presume Lord PALMERSTON will think the affair sufficiently matured to give the country the advantage of an explanation a little more in detail than that which he gave—or, rather, declined to give—on Tuesday to Lord VALLETTOIT.

WE regret to announce the death of the Honourable WENTWORTH PONSONBY, the second son of Viscount DUNCANNON, at the early age of eighteen; this melancholy event took place on the 8th of July, on board H. M. S. *Madagascar*, off Nauplia. In consequence of this bereavement Lord and Lady DUNCANNON proceeded to Ireland for some months.

We have also to record the death of the Right Honourable CHARLES BATHURST, which occurred on Saturday last, at Sydney Park, Gloucestershire, in the 78th year of his age. This gentleman's original name was BRAGGE, but he assumed that of BATHURST on succeeding to considerable landed property in right of his mother. He held, during his political career, the offices of Treasurer of the Navy, Master of the Mint, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and President of the Board of Control. Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST, we believe, was married to the sister of Lord SIDMOUTH.

THE reception of Lord INGESTRIE and Mr. SHAW at Dublin has been most flattering. Their return will be an additional proof of the re-action of popular feeling since the general election, although it must be confessed such proof is hardly necessary in this case to any one who has read the evidence before the Dublin Election Committee, in which it is proved that every means of force, compulsion, 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 deterioration of the breed of English horses, and urged that as a matter of national importance, fewer good English horses should be exported to, and fewer bad—by bad, we mean Flemish, and other foreign horses—imported from the Continent. These restrictions, added to the care and attention which were formerly paid to the breed of horses by our noblemen and gentlemen, might and would tend to restore the character and quality of our cattle.

To this advice we are vain enough to believe that for some time attention was shewn, but we regret to find the mischievous practices to which we then alluded recurring daily—we see gentlemen and ladies riding or driving animals which, a few years ago, would have been considered a disgrace, not only to the individuals to whom they belong, but to the nation itself; while LOUIS PHILIP, the Citizen King, has had ten English grey carriage horses sent over from England to Paris.

The Dealers about London, one and all, complain that "rips" may be had in plenty, but that as for "tramps," they are as hard to be found "as a grain of corn in a bushel of chaff;" and this is no trickery of trade—it is the fact; and, indeed, the provincial papers almost unanimously corroborate it.

From the West of England we hear, in the *Bath Herald*, speaking of Lansdown Fair, that "the show of horses was prodigiously numerous, but that there was scarcely one 'good one in the fair.'" From the East of England, the *Essex Standard*, speaking of Chelmsford Races, observes—"It was the encouragement of horse-racing as a national sport that stamped the superiority of the British breed of that noble animal during the late war, and mainly caused 'tributed to the triumphs of our cavalry over the steel-clad' chivalry of France, when the horse and the rider were as much overthrown by the strength and activity of our steeds as by the unflinching valour of our dragoons."

To be sure the amiable spirit of liberalism and glorious "free-trade have now placed in the hands of every continental power the means of meeting, as in the field, on equal terms, so far as the Horse is concerned. The best of our first steeds have been exported to France, Russia, Austria and Prussia; and it is generally acknowledged that our present breeds of horses, of every description, have 'sadly degenerated within the last few years.'

This is, unfortunately, undeniable; and since foreign nations have improved their breeds in almost perhaps quite as great a ratio as we have injured ours, it is not full time for every means to be taken to redress the grievance, and repair the loss which has accrued from the system of exportation, and perhaps in some degree from the depression under which agriculture has so long been struggling.

There are still, however, horses enough of the proper sort left in England to restore our breeds to their former superiority, provided our noblemen and gentlemen will prevent the sale of their horses to go out of the country, and will take the pains that their ancestors did to breed, and encourage their tenants to breed also.

There was a time when a nobleman might be distinguished by the horses which drew his carriage, and when a rider in the 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 saddle 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 owned—and it is the fashion to think this no degeneracy—reverse the 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 and neighbours, servicable horses for breeding, the use of which was gratuitously afforded, and so did many other noblemen; but the day is past, and the breeders of Yorkshire are actively employed in transporting their best animals for life.

If anybody will take the trouble to look at the animals that for the most part drag the carriages of the present race of people about the streets, and into the Parks, they will find hundreds of living examples of the correctness of this

statement. That they are horses we admit—they were made for horses; therefore, let them pass. They have heads (generally very large), legs (generally long and round), backs (generally very hollow), bodies (generally very flat), shoulders (generally very puny), hocks (generally very sickled), waists (generally very shallow), chests (generally very narrow), feet (generally very asinine), and rumps (generally very goosy); in fact, in species they are horses, but in symmetry and action they are generally inferior to a cow.

We trust that our readers who are interested—who is not—in this degradation of our Cavalry will use all means in their power to prevent the transportation of our native animals. It is a matter of Justice to prevent it, and of Equity into the bargain.

TO JOHN BULL.

5, Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park,
August 18th, 1831.

SIR.—You have, like a gentleman and a christian, imparted given insertion in your journal to the statements of your two correspondents, "The Professor of Dunderhead College," (as he designates himself), and the "Friend of Truth." As your first correspondent, whose name I cannot even guess, declares that he had no intention to calumniate me, I am perfectly satisfied with that statement; and as the "Friend of Truth" seems to be actuated by a friendly feeling towards me, I thank him, and shall feel obliged by his refraining from any further verbal disputes on the subject.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RAMMOHUN ROY.

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:—

"On Friday, the 12th inst., the manor of Bulbeck, the property of GEORGE SILVERSTER, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Northumberland, presented such an exhibition of poachers to the view of the Gentlemen who went out to shoot as has not lately occurred in this part of the country. There were between forty and fifty men with guns, and though somewhat separated all appeared to belong to the party. They were not known, and are supposed to come from the west. The High Sheriff endeavoured to persuade them to go away quietly, but they answered him by saying that they were driven by distress to seek Game, and Game they would have. They added they meant to visit Riddlehamhope, the adjoining Moor belonging to C. J. CLAYBERN, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Durham, next day, and would clear every Moor in Northumberland and Durham of Game. They spread themselves out over Bulbeck Moor, shooting and picking up the Game at their pleasure, and leaving little for the Gentry but a scanty gleanings. They carried their threat into effect at Riddlehamhope on Saturday, killing, 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 imposed upon his Lordship, in return for their support, is the *disbanding* of the Yeomanry; this, Lord GREY qualifies into *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 altogether; and the following letter has been addressed, by Mr. GOSSET, to the Magistrates at Newtownbarry, by command of his Excellency:—

"Gentlemen, I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to state to the magistrates, at whose instance the yeomanry were called out at the late unfortunate transaction at Newtownbarry, that he has refrained from expressing any opinion, or taking any measures in consequence of that occurrence, because a legal investigation was pending; and the same circumstance still prevents him from taking any steps with respect to those concerned. His Excellency feels himself, however, imperatively called upon to express his regret, that at a moment when a military force was stationed within twenty miles of Newtownbarry, and when the county constabulary force was available, and which was amply sufficient to prevent any intrusion of the peace, three corps of yeomanry should have been called out upon an occasion in which much party spirit might be reasonably expected. The Lord Lieutenant therefore deems it his duty to call the attention of the magistrates to the subject, in order to guard against a recurrence of a similar line of conduct, which his Excellency cannot but consider injudicious and inexpedient.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "W. M. GOSSET."

"Thomas Derenzey, Esq., William Graham, Esq., &c., Newtownbarry."

The Irish yeomanry have yet a chance. We think Lord GREY must begin to perceive that whether the Irish radicals support him or not, the Reform Bill must be lost; and therefore, he may just as well give them a little more of his "haughty civility," or ineffectually, if he pleases, the next time they trouble him, and leave the yeomanry as they are.

WE understand that a subscription is about to be formed with a view to the purchase and preservation, in the British Museum or National Gallery, of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence's unrivalled collection of Drawings of the old Masters.

The Council of the Royal Academy, after inspecting the drawings, have voted 1000l. towards the subscription, in the event of its being completed. We hope that the Royal Academy may be induced even to extend their present liberal offer, in the event of its being met by a corresponding spirit in the nation.

We with very great pleasure extract the following from the *Cambridge Chronicle* of Friday:—

"The 'true malignants' of the present day dwell with a joy quite suitable to their nature on every instance of clerical misconduct which they can hunt out (asserting all the time with perfect composure that they are enemies, not to the clergy or religion, but to titles), but they take extremely good care never to say one word in commendation of any praiseworthy act done by a clergyman. They are everlastingly harping on the greediness of the clergy, but they keep out of sight every thing in their diocesan address, and then declare that it is a virtue unknown to the clerical order. Now it is our firm belief that the present day, as well as every other period, affords instances of generosity and munificence on the part of the clergy which would do honour to any set of men. But the good, honest gentlemen take care to suppress them, or to notice them so that they shall have no two instances. The last two months have afforded us two such instances, which hardly a word in commendation has been said. At Wadhams College, the fellows are superannuated after they have held the fellowships a certain time. Mr. Symonds, the tutor of Wadhams, a man eminently qualified, by his character and learning, to be a warden, was on the point of being superannuated. Dr. Tournay, the warden, aware of this, and unwilling that the tutor should lose the just reward of his services, and the college the advantage of his presence and talents, resigned his wardship about two years ago, and Mr. Symonds was elected. Now there are many headships in the

Universities worth almost nothing. But this is not so at Wadhams. It is valuable in money. Nor is this all. Dr. Tournay's health has been weak for many years, and one of his principal enjoyments was a delightful garden attached to the house, in which he spent much of his time, and on which he had bestowed great care. Thus he resigned his personal gratifications, large emoluments, and dignity, from a sense of duty and generosity. But he was a Tory parson, and the good deeds of such men are to be snuffed. The 'true malignants' know better than to tell one of them. We may add, that Dr. Tournay's great talents were well known to the late Lord Liverpool, who was anxious on many occasions to make him a bishop, 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 given, not left, the sum of 60,000l. to further the cause of education, partly in Scotland, partly in this country. But he is a parson too, and why should a word be said in his praise by the 'true malignants'? Why should a vile parson ever have any money? Why should not an act be passed to confiscate all that is given or left to him? Had St. Paul a great fortune? These two cases of resignation of honour and profits, and of giving a large property for public purposes, have occurred within two months or thereabouts.

We need go only a very few years back for two parallel instances. Dr. Cyril Jackson, a man as well qualified for public life as any man could be, after refusing, like Dr. Tournay, several offers of a bishopric, like him too resigned his dignity, the high station of Dean of Christ Church, and passed his latter years of his useful and honourable life in stillness and retirement.

Another Dr. Bell (a curious coincidence) a few years ago gave ten thousand pounds to found scholarships in this University, for the benefit of the sons of poor clergy.

The similarity of these cases to the two recent ones, might have led to a reference to them, but Dr. Jackson and Dr. W. Bell were "true malignants."

Do not let the malignants imagine that we have exhausted our stock of such acts on the part of the clergy. We just refer to the splendid gifts of the present Master of St. John's to his college, both for the edifice, and for the foundation of new scholarships, and to the generous donations of Dr. Ellerton, and Professor Pusey, at Oxford, for the improvement of learning, and the maintenance of St. Andrew's, for the repeated refusal of a bishopric on the other, to show that we can oblige the malignants with a very comfortable list of 'awkward facts' when we please.

By the way, how was it that the amiable writer in the *Morning Herald*, who abused Bishop Kaye and Christ's College because, when he resigned his Headship (for though a Bishop he really resigned his Headship, ay, and his Professorship too) the college presented him with a piece of plate in testimony of their respect and affection, did not abuse Wadhams College still more? Did he know that that infamous body had the villainy to give two pieces of plate, one to the old and one to the new? How dare these persons have any regard, and any affection, and any respect, for any body, more especially for the wise and the good? Why did they not, as this amiable man desired, give all this money to the nation or the poor? Might not this amount have been sold for 400,000l. and been given to the poor. This he said not because he cared for the poor, but because—

WE have before noticed the providential good-nature of FRANCE—unintentional as it is, which has induced them to exhibit the progress of Reform, six months in advance of ENGLAND, so as to afford us an opportunity of watching its 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 speech, Perier (the French Minister) wished to speak.

M. DUPIN.—Read the charter; a minister has always a right to be heard.

THE PRESIDENT.—It is for the Chamber to pronounce if the question shall be put. (The agitation subsides.)

M. CASIMIR PERIER.—It is impossible under present circumstances, in respecting the rights of the Chamber, that I should not insist upon the Chamber's respecting the prerogative of the King's Ministers. I demand, in conformity with the terms of the charter—

(Here the agitation is at its height; cries are heard from all parts of the assembly. The voice of the President is completely drowned in the shouts of "Go on, go on!") "Silence, you have no right to speak!" "You have."

M. DUPIN.—You wish to violate the regulation in the name of the charter. (Violent agitation on the left; many members get on the benches, and protest with great energy.)

M. CASIMIR PERIER.—You cannot deprive me of the right of being heard. I am a Minister of the King.

M. ODILON BARROT ascended the tribune, on the opposite side to that of M. Jollivet.

M. CASIMIR PERIER (turning to M. Odilon Barrot)—Sir, this is a question of power.

M. ODILON BARROT.—You exceed your powers.

M. ROYER COLLAUD.—I wish to explain the precedents of the Chamber; the same difficulty has arisen several times. (The noise increases.)

Door-keepers.—Silence, gentlemen!

Several voices.—No, no silence!

M. CASIMIR PERIER.—I have a right to speak, and I insist on it. Clamour cannot move me. (Fresh uproar on the left.) I repeat, again, I insist upon my right, not in virtue of the regulation but of the charter. (No, no.)

The Deputies at both extremities rose en masse, and with so much energy, that a sort of panic reigned to the tribunes. The noise is heard out of doors, and gives rise to a great many odd conjectures.

M. JOUINLET clambers up the tribune, through the midst of the Deputies, and calls out, "The rights of the Chamber must not be violated."

Voices at the extremities—"This does not intimidate us."

(Here the Hon. Member approached so near to M. Perier, and spoke with so much warmth, that several Deputies thought he was going to seize him by the collar.)

M. C. PERIER. Will they employ violence against me?

M. PRUNELLE.—This is scandalous; never was anything like it before.

THE PRESIDENT, having uselessly rung his bell, and seeing the impossibility of obtaining silence, covered himself, and said a few words, which we could not hear.

The Chamber adjourned for an hour, in the midst of extreme agitation and expressions that we dare not repeat!

This picture of ST. STEPHEN'S, by anticipation, is worthy of consideration.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, August 17, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL,

He who won't fight, but runs away,

May live to fight another day;

But he who is in battle slain,

Will never live to fight again.

This is the new Belgian motto, and as it is a most safe and comfortable one, I recommend it to all cowards and poltroons for their adoption. As a matter of course, some of this ignoble race pretend that they are as good soldiers as ever; and one of them told me yesterday, with all that assurance and ignorance which characterize this breed, that the Belgians would not be satisfied till they had avenged themselves "by entering 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 NAPOLEON—to LOUIS XVIII.—to CHARLES 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 forces would not retire from Belgium, but would take les positions convenables" in that country. What will Sir R. VIVIAN say to this? What will be the reply of Lord PALMERSTON? You will have more evasion, more shuffling, more hopes, and more

* Old Sourz, whose great merit is a retreat—and afterwards his pious attention to Catholic Ceremonies.

assurances; but never mind all this—old Sourz has told us, and his words are printed in the official journal, *The Monitor*, that the French troops will remain in Belgium. Never—never, in the history of any nation, or of any era—of any usurper or any Jesuit, was exhibited such a system of fraud and treachery as this. France is to have the fortified places destroyed, which were expressly erected to keep her in order, and defend the Netherlands from her encroachments—but now, after a sham refusal of the crown of Belgium on the part of LOUIS PHILIP, the first step which is taken by this Citizen King is to march an army into the Low Countries, too late to be availed for Belgium, but time enough to prevent the final success of the King of HOLLAND—and then, *malgré les Belges*, to remain in possession of the whole of their country. The destruction of the "strong places" will now be demanded by France as a matter of right. She who was to have remained neutral, will now indicate which of the places she requires to be demolished. Her army will not leave until LOUIS PHILIP has obtained this concession, and then, when the moment arrives that Europe is in a state of peace, and that a revolution can be got up in Belgium in favour of France, the Citizen King, should he still remain on the throne, will send an army into Belgium, and no fortresses being there to offer him the smallest resistance, he will hoist the tri-colour, and proclaim himself King of Belgium. I have now taken the most favourable view of the question in imagining the postponement of the measure; but, if we may believe the assurances of those who are the friends of the Ministers, and the companions of SOURZ, the French Government has already decided on making a yet more early attempt to carry into effect the revolutionary scheme of annexing Belgium to France. The British Whigs will attempt to answer all objections by declaring that the intentions of the French Government are honourable, and that it continues to receive from Mons. SEBASTIANI the most positive assurances. But let not the British Tories be thus deceived. The French Government relies on the feebleness of the present Government in England, and openly states that Great Britain cannot go to war. It admits that if a Tory Ministry had been in office, no French troops would have entered Belgium; and that the King of Holland would have reigned over the whole of the Netherlands. The Ministers of LOUIS PHILIP are, therefore, for making bay whilst the sun shines; and say, "it is a very easy matter to deceive such a man as Lord PALMERSTON." At a Soiree, or Levée if you will, given the other night by the President of the Council, the defeat of the Belgians was almost the only topic of conversation. The French Ministers were delighted. They rubbed their hands and danced about the Salons in the greatest glee. They, and their friends and whippers, asked, "How is it possible, after this, that Belgium can remain an independent country?" Some said "How I pity poor LOUIS!" others said, "They say LOUIS will resign!" but all the batch were perfectly agreed upon one point—that the French army must remain in Belgium, at least, until all the negotiations were concluded—treaties signed—peace made—and, until a general disarmament of Europe had taken place. Before they went, they were to have directly the Dutch troops retired into their former positions—then, they were to leave as soon as the Belgian territory was evacuated by the Dutch—and now, they are not to leave until the fortresses in Belgium shall be destroyed, the citadel of Antwerp razed to the ground, the Dutch fleet returned home, and the whole question of Belgium settled. When all this shall be done, France will require to continue in Belgium to secure the independence of Poland—then a general disarmament—and, finally, between this and then, it will be difficult to effect another revolution in Belgium; and the French will remain as Leopold's body guards; but not to maintain him on the Throne, but to escort him to the steam-boat at Ostend.

We will watch, my dear BULL, with great minuteness, all the proceedings of this army of fifty thousand men, and will apply to the honest Tories of England the facts of the case directed at all extraneous matter, and show up in all its nudity this scandalous system of mock non-intervention. Whilst British Whigs and French Liberals thus conspire to injure and ruin the oldest and most faithful ally of England, they dare not however extend even a hope or a wish as far as Poland. They are too powerless—too weak and inconceivable in Europe to dare to take one step on behalf of the inhabitants of Warsaw. They dare not even propose an interference to the Emperor NICOLAS. When they did it some months ago, we learn from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Emperor replied, "He would admit of no sort of interference between himself and his rebel subjects." What did France say to this? Did she claim the right of interference on the ground of policy, or of humanity, or of the balance of Europe, which is undoubtedly disturbed by the immense disproportion of Russia when compared with other Powers, or did the French Government put its interference on the score of gratitude to Poland or the wish of France to preserve peace? No such thing, I assure you. When the Emperor wrote to LOUIS PHILIP that he would not permit the interference of the latter in the affairs of Poland, the latter said, "Amen, we must submit." Nor less dastardly was the conduct of the British Whig Government. It joined France in an interference against a wise, virtuous, and incomparable Protestant King, and espoused the cause of political adventurers, agitators, and Jacobins in Belgium—who, after having dared their lawful MONARCH to make war against them, during a period of twelve months, have lately run away by thousands as the Dutch army approached, leaving their sick, wounded, dead, their wives, children, towns, villages, home, baggage, camp, horses, artillery, and property, to their fate. This Belgium is the ally of France and of Great Britain! But these same Diplomats in Downing-street, who acted at the Palais Royal, dared not to protest against the destruction of Poland—dared not send an army to assist to the relief of the Poles—dared not contend with a powerful enemy who would raise considerable forces, and make head against aggression, whilst it triumphed over the King of three millions of Dutchmen, and counted it a great victory that a nation should be obliged to submit to forces at least twenty times its inferior. This, my dear BULL, is a specimen of Whig courage—this is a specimen of Liberal good faith. Holland is oppressed. Poland is left unprotected. And Belgium is in the possession of a French army!

And now, my dear BULL, let us turn to the situation of France. The last week has been one of debate in the Chamber of Deputies—and such debates have taken place as prove to the least disinclined, and the most infatuated, that we are still in a state of Revolution. What matters it whether that Revolution is in the streets or in the clubs, in processions or at dinners, in the Journals or in the Chambers. Sometimes you will find it at the Palace of LOUIS PHILIP in the shouts of "A bas les Ministres." Sometimes in the Chamber, during the last week, when, not merely the character of the nation but of the Chamber, and of each individual Member of the Chamber, was so totally disregarded, that oaths—vulgar names—boxing—threatening language—and attacks on the prudentest and orators, were indulged in by the assembled Deputies of France, whilst, in the galleries, the people cried "Shame!" And through out the country there is now but one feeling, that the Revolution is in the streets. It has also been there during the past week, though not in so formidable an attitude as in the Chamber. But still, during the last week, there have been some mobs—cries of "Down with the Ministers," and "Down with the Chamber!"—whilst others have proceeded to the Place Vendôme, and deposited their flowers at the base of the column to commemorate the fête of Napoleon, and shout "Vive Napoleon II." Sometimes the Revolution is in the

Bourbon, and then the Bourbons fall—public credit becomes a mere fiction—and no one will buy Rentes except to gamble in them for four or five, or ten per cent. rise or fall in a day or two. Sometimes the Revolution is in the departments, and then taxes are not paid; Conscription refuse to serve in the army of Louis Philippe—Royalists and Carlists are attacked and massacred by the *canaillie*—and National Guards fall out among themselves, and leave all the posts they ought to defend wholly deserted. At all times the Revolution is in the Journals—the Revolution against Louis Philippe as well 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—against all forms of government but one purely republican—and against the church, the altar, public morals, peace, and order. Now and then Revolution exhibits itself at all these points at the same time; and then all is terror, confusion, and anarchy. At other times, as during the last week, the revolution has been most vigorous in the Chamber. It has attacked England, Russia, Holland—it has insulted Austria, Prussia, and Portugal—at the Tribune; and by an address full of the most swagging phrases and disgusting egotism, it has braved the world and defied all Europe, although it affects to desire peace and tranquillity.

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 subject of mockery of all Europe; and at home, her population is reduced to the most wretched state of alarm, poverty, want of employment, disorder, and confusion. Commerce and trade are ruined. During the last three weeks more than 3000 additional workmen are out of employment in Paris alone, who, up to that period, had at least some, though very scanty, means of subsistence. The manufactories in the capital and in the departments are closed. At Severs, at the royal porcelain manufactory, they have not sold a sou's worth of goods during the last month. The streets of the capital are crowded with beggars. Robberies are much more numerous than 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 shops 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 Vendée, insurrections in the South of France, and, necessarily, the liveliest apprehensions at the approach of autumn; since, if the beginning 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 anything really to alleviate this state of things. Capitalists in France are all Royalists. Royalists have no confidence in revolutions, their principles, or their agents. Royalists will not, therefore, embark their capital in either public or private enterprises. Capital is locked up. A general 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 or the means of existence; and thus, even the evils which would result from their remaining in active service would be less than those which must follow a disarming.

So long, then, as the revolution shall 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 sufferings, that their only hope of peace and order, prosperity and happiness, is in a return to the Charter of 1814, and the principle of royalty and monarchy which by it was consecrated and defended.

Let me now invite your attention to the following riots, 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 exaggerated the actual position of this distracted and divided country.

Fact 1.—A conspiracy has been discovered at the Cavalry School of Saumur, the object of which was to march into La Vendée to aid the cause of the Duchess of ENGIEN, to form a guard of 5000 or 6000 troops to rally round the Princess, and thus to secure the return of the Bourbons 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 effecting 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 France is unprepared for a general war, should such an event arise.—The *Echo du Nord*, a French departmental journal, announces that, at the moment of entering into campaign, the officers, who were Liberals, and who desired to get rid of some Royalists, whom they were pleased to call suspicious characters, took upon themselves, at Douay, to resolve on the expulsion of four of their number, declaring them unworthy of the rank they held, on account of their political opinions! This intemperate act was communicated to the Colonel, who forwarded the decision of these Liberal officers to the Minister of War.

Fact 3.—The *Courrier Francaise*, which cannot be accused of being either royalist or monarchial in its wishes or politics, gives the following account of another similar affair, but on the part of the soldiers.—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 regiment was in a most unsatisfactory state of discipline, the *soldiers* having manifested an intention of expelling twenty-six officers who had been newly appointed; and whom they denounced as Carlists, and of having formerly belonged to the Royal Guards. Poor old Sauter was sally perplexed with his conscripts; but he cannot build a Court Martial, for if he began whipping or shooting he must try many thousands of offenders. Yet the Marshal has humbugged the Chamber of Deputies into the belief that France has an army, and can go to war if she will, with all Europe.

Fact 4.—A seizure has been made at Plesse of a large number of muskets and bayonets of English manufacture, and of four thousand cartridges.

Fact 5.—The Paris police has recommended the system of domiciliary visits. An Italian Marquis, of great respectability, has had his house searched, near the Champs Elysees, by these agents of the Revolution, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and although nothing was found to justify the measure, yet the prefect has contented himself with apologising for the mistake, and says, "he was misinformed." The Marquis, however, has been obliged to move, since, after a visit of this nature, a longer residence in the same neighbourhood became impossible. It is said that the Marquis is resolved to expose his persecutors, and thus wisely caution strangers against a continued residence in this capital.

Fact 6.—A meeting has taken place during the last week, in the Bois de Boulogne, between SEBASTIANI, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and LAMARQUE, the Extreme Gauche Deputy, who in effect called the former a traitor. Thus these men, who for 15 years conspired together against the dynasty of the Bourbons, are now conspiring against each other's lives and reputations! "Set a thief to catch a thief," says the proverb. I suppose General LAMARQUE knows SEBASTIANI tolerably well after 15 years' acquaintance.

Fact 7.—About a hundred individuals, a few days ago, introduced themselves by force into the apartments of the Minister of the Interior—compelled the guard to retire—and demanded an audience of M. CAMILLE PERIER. When the latter descended, all shivering and shaking, the applicants stated that they had claims on the Government, and must be paid their demands. The Minister bullied and

blustered for a long time, but finding this would not do, he promised to consider their claims without delay, and see that they had justice. The secret is that the Government has no money.

Fact 8.—The *Journal du Puy de Dome* of the 4th inst., states, that during the preceding day a cenotaph erected at Rouen, in honour of the "July Revolutionists," was destroyed, and the tri-coloured flags carried away. It appears, then, that the Revolution is not popular in Puy de Dome.

Fact 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 vending a brochure, called, "Le passé, le present, et l'avenir de M. Casimir Perier." The liberals always pretended to demand a free press, but 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 propriety 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 from the Revolution we have derived no good—are deriving none—and never shall derive any! Endeavour, then, to prevent the adoption of the same revolutionary principles by the British 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 myself, as ever, your devoted Correspondent,

P. H.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Hon. and Right Rev. RICHARD PONSFORD, D.D., Lord Bishop of Killaloe (Cons. 1838), to the Bishopric of Derry.

The Rev. JOHN TORRENS, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, to the Bishopric of Killaloe.

The Hon. and Very Rev. ROBERT MAUDE, M.A., to the Archdeaconry of Dublin.

The Rev. JOHN LORD THAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed a Prelate of Westminster, on the resignation of the Rev. T. S. SUTTON.

The Rev. GEORGE JOHN SKELLES, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Kirby Underwood, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. ROBERT BRISCO, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Perpetual Curacies of North and South Littleton, Worcestershire. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

The Rev. JAMES JONES, Light of the Bishopric of Cardiff, to the Vicarage of Caerleon. Patron, Bishop of Landaff.

The Rev. REGINALD BLOCH, B.D., to the Rectory of Cockfield, Suffolk. Patrons, St. John's College, Cambridge.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. AUGUSTINE BULWER, D.D., Rector of Heydon and Cawston, Norfolk.

The Rev. SAMUEL WILLIAMSON, Incumbent of Congleton, Cheshire.

The Rev. CRADDOCK GLASSCOCK, Vicar of Hatherleigh, Devon. (Patrons, Trustees of J. Ireland, Esq.)

The Rev. THOMAS CORBOLD, M.A., Rector of Wilby, and of Woolpit, Suffolk, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary at the Tower, Ipswich. (Patrons, parishioners.)

The Rev. T. J. JANE, Vicar of Rendcombe, Gloucestershire. (Patron, Pitt, Esq.)

The Rev. VOLNEY JOLLAND, Vicar of Louth (Patron, Archdeacon of Lincoln), and of Tetney, Lincolnshire (Patron, Bishop of Lincoln).

The Rev. MR. ROWLANDS, Curate of Penals, Merionethshire.

The Rev. MR. BROWN, Rector of Millington, County of Westmeath.

EDWARD HARTNEY, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, Rector of Spore, Norfolk. (Patrons, Eton College.)

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Aug. 20.—The Rev. F. A. DAWSON, M.A., of Brasenose College, and Curate of Bicester, has been appointed by the Very Rev. the Archdeacon, a Surrogate for the granting of Marriage Licences, probate of Wills, &c. within the Diocese.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Clerical Society, one of those useful and respectable associations long and recommended by that eminent ornament of the Church, Bishop BUNNEN, and other high authorities, and now established in various parts of the kingdom, has been recently formed among the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter. Its meetings will be held almost wholly at the private houses of the members; and its express objects are, the discussion of subjects connected with religion and the interests of the National Church, and the promotion of friendly intercourse and communications among its members. The Rev. W. B. WILKINSON, of Chard, has been chosen first President, and the Rev. J. MILES, of Ilminster, first Vice-President. A clerical book circulation has been added to the society.

ST. LEONARD'S, NEAR HASTINGS.—At this place the excavations for a new Gothic Church are nearly completed, which is to accommodate twelve hundred persons, one half free sittings.

The University of Dublin has conferred the degree of LL.D. on the Rev. GEORGE JOHN DRAKE, one of its sons so highly distinguished in various branches of literature.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells intends holding an Ordination at Wells, on Sunday the 16th of October; and those only will be admitted as Candidates for Orders whose papers are sent in by the 4th September next.

A Confirmation was held at Banbury, on Wednesday last, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, when between 600 and 700 persons received the sacred rite.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next Ordination on Sunday the 9th of October, in the Cathedral.

ENFORD CHURCH.—This venerable fabric was struck by lightning in the year 1817. In consequence of the small number of inhabitants who could lend their aid to its restoration, a shilling subscription was set on foot in 1820, which, in three years, amounted to upwards of 500l.; larger subscriptions were benevolently given by various persons, and in 1830 a total of 1800l. was collected. A grant of 2000l. was then added by the Church Building Society, and a parish was raised to defray the remainder, the total sum expended being 2600l. The Vicar of Enford, and the parishioners in general, have expressed their grateful thanks to the numerous individuals who contributed towards the completion of this laudable undertaking; and on the 27th of last month, the church was re-opened, when a respectable body of clergy were present, and a large congregation. The prayers were read by the Rev. John Prince, the Vicar, after which a most impressive sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Sarum. A choir attended from Salisbury Cathedral, who performed several appropriate anthems, and the whole ceremony proved a truly gratifying and interesting scene.

A dividend, being the first that has been announced, has been declared on the estate of Messrs. Bond, Pattissall, and Co. bankers, who were created a few months since, and who had been paying the dividend now payable at the rate of 6s. 8d. in the pound. It is expected that all claims will be paid in full. The total amount of debts proved against the estate is 74,000l., and before the dividend was declared there was 27,000l. in hand. The produce of the estate at Lambeth was 14,000l., and it is expected that there will yet be received for the benefit of the creditors a further sum of 42,000l.

DEATH OF MR. PETER NAMBYTH.—This extraordinary artist died on Friday, at his lodgings, in South Lambeth, in the 46th year of his age. His death was occasioned by the imprudent pursuit of that which had been the ruling passion of his life. Not recovered from the influenza, under which he had been suffering, he went out to Norwood, to make a study of some of those scenes on which he especially delighted to exercise his pencil, and in the delirium of which he stood alone. A severe cold was the consequence of this exposure; he was thrown back upon his bed in a state of weakness, from which the skillful professional aid of Mr. Wardrop, and the affectionate care of his relatives, could not recover him.

We understand that a court-martial will be held in this town, in the course of the ensuing week, for the purpose of investigating some very serious charges which have been preferred against Major Cadell, of the 25th Regiment of Foot. We are not yet aware of the accusations, or of the party with whom they have originated; but, from the high character which the gallant major bears amongst his brother officers, and in the corps generally, we are induced to anticipate that the result will be highly favourable to his reputation.—*Galaxy Independent.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY LIFE ASSURANCE.

To render Naval and Military Men independent of the casual life which may result from change of service, non-payment of Premiums, and other circumstances, the Assurances of the life of the insured have been selected materials of the most perfect character, from which they have ascertained the rates which ought to be paid for Policies to cover all the risks to which the Officer may be exposed in the performance of his professional duties.

To those who do not immediately contemplate retirement, the Assurances, two guineas per cent. per annum in addition to the ordinary life premium, which is the lowest in England, will be charged for a policy covering all parts of the world, and all services in which the Officer may thereafter be employed in the British Army or Navy.

Officers under orders for foreign stations at the time they effect insurances, will be charged the proper rate for that particular station, and may be covered against all future change, by payment of an extra one guinea per cent. per annum.

In either of these cases the Officer may at any time discontinue the extra premium, and hold his policy on the footing of an ordinary European insurance.

To facilitate, as much as possible, the adoption of so desirable a system of insurance, the Directors will allow one third of the annual premium to remain unpaid, to be deducted with interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from the sum assured, the Officer having the privilege of paying at any time such arrears and interest, and thenceforth standing assured for the full sum originally set forth in the policy.

DOMESTIC INSURANCE.

The rates of the Assylum Company, whether for a term or the whole of life, are the lowest ever published, and one third of the Premium may be left unpaid, to be deducted with interest from the sum assured, or parties may begin at a very low rate and pay on an ascending scale.

The Assylum is a proprietary body, supported by a subscribed capital of £240,000, in 2000 shares of £120 each, in addition to the premium fund. A Committee of Directors, attended by a Medical Officer, sit at the Company's house in Waterloo place, every day (except on Sundays and public holidays), to grant insurances, in cases in which speed is an object. A full board of Directors meet at 70, Cornhill every Wednesday, at the same hour, and the Resident Director is in daily attendance, with a Medical Officer, at the latter place, to grant facilities to persons in the City.

A NEW LIGHT.

JONES'S PATENT PROMPT HEATERS, for producing instant light, without the aid of a bottle or any apparatus, and, unlike any other fire box, of whatever description, there is no possibility of their getting out of repair in any climate. This is the most simple and best mode of producing light ever invented. No led room, drawing-room, or counting house should be without them. They are unequalled for any unequalled heat, or smoke, or any current of air, they still retain their fire, and emit, on being burnt, a fragrant perfume; are perfectly innocent and free from danger.

JONES'S LUCIFERS, or CHLORATE MATCHES. This is a very simple and cheap mode of producing light, simply by drawing the match through sand-paper, and will never require by keeping, 1st, per box. May be had of all respectable chemists, tobacconists, &c. throughout the kingdom.—As these matches are now imperfectly imitated by an unprincipled fellow, to prevent disappointment please to observe that these are not substituted without the usual light of JONES'S LIGHT MATCHES, and the following improvements and improvements by S. Jones, are sold wholesale and retail:—

S. JONES'S NEW PHILOSOPHICAL PASTILE for perfuming and disinfecting Dining, Drawing, and Bed-rooms; the most simple and elegant Pastille house in Waterloo place, every day (except on Sundays and public holidays), to grant insurances, in cases in which speed is an object. A full board of Directors meet at 70, Cornhill every Wednesday, at the same hour, and the Resident Director is in daily attendance, with a Medical Officer, at the latter place, to grant facilities to persons in the City.

S. JONES'S ETNAs, for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes.

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CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

During the week the variation of the Consol Market has been but trifling, and this afternoon the Consols for Account closed at 84 1/2. Our Foreign Market has not been distinguished by any transactions of moment. Russian Bonds are 92 1/2, Danish 60 1/2 to 61 1/2, and Brazilian 53 1/2 to 54. Spanish Bonds have been very heavy all the week, and 12 1/2 to 13 was the closing price.

Bank Stock..... 1894 91
3 per Cent. Consols. 84 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced 82 1/4
34 per Cent. 80 1/2
31 per Cent. 1830..... 89 1/2

4 per Cent. 1826..... 99 1/2 100 1/2
Bank Long Ann..... 17 1/2 18
India Bonds..... Par 1 pr.
Exchequer Bills..... 7 1/2 8
Consols for Acct..... 81 1/2 82

LATEST NEWS.

An express which left Paris on Friday morning reached town last night. It is generally understood at Paris that Prince Leopold has resolved upon abdicating. There are, however, some who say that the Prince's threat of abdicating has a saving, and that by a remodeling of the 18 articles, he may be prevailed upon to remain.

A report prevails that Warsaw had been compelled to capitulate, from want of provisions. The Polish accounts admit that the city is surrounded. We regret to find that the cholera morbus rages at Warsaw to a very deplorable extent. Anto-Marci, who will be recaptured, was surgeon to Buonaparte in St. Helena, writes from thence that he and his colleagues have 12,000 patients under their care.

The German mail brings accounts from Wallachia to the 24th ult., and from Vienna to the 4th inst. The cholera, it is said, had reached Bucharest, and was extending rapidly. On the 24th ult., in a few days, the deaths increased from eight to forty daily. This frightful disease had also approached to within sixty miles of Vienna; and what makes the matter worse, the infected town is one upon which the Austrian metropolis mainly depends for its supply of provisions.

The latest Lisbon papers contain no intelligence of importance. The Board of Trade has given notice that as the ships of war and merchant vessels captured by the French squadron had been restored, there was no further cause of apprehension for vessels sailing under the Portuguese flag.

Letters from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 6th ult., state that a serious plot among the negroes had been detected. The plan of a general insurrection is stated to have been formed, and the commencement was the firing of Kingston. Trains of gunpowder were laid under three of the public buildings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

After transacting some minor business, the House went into Committee on the Reform Bill.

Lord Alington moved clause 18 as proposed to be amended, as follows:—“And be it enacted, that notwithstanding any title hereinbefore contained, no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knight of the shire to serve in any future Parliament, in respect of his estate or interest as a freeholder, in any house, warehouse, or counting-house occupied by him, or in any land occupied by him together with any house, warehouse, or counting-house, if by reason of the occupation thereof he shall acquire a right to vote in the election of a member or members for any city or borough, whether he shall or shall not have actually acquired the right to vote for such city or borough in respect thereof; and that no person shall be entitled to vote in the election of a knight or knight of the shire to serve in any future Parliament, in respect of his estate or interest as a copyholder or customary tenant, or as such lessee or assignee as aforesaid in any house, warehouse, or counting-house, or in any land occupied together with a house, warehouse, or counting-house, if by reason of the occupation thereof he or any other person might acquire a right 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 borough in respect thereof.”

A long discussion ensued, which was expected to end in a division.

The horses of King Leopold were shipped yesterday for Ostend, by the *Ramona* steam-vessel.

A meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a Monumental trophy to the Memory of George the Third, was held on Friday at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Lord Kynyn in the Chair. It was resolved, that as the subscriptions were insufficient for carrying the intended design to effect, but as they did amount to 3,000, a sum adequate to the erection of a Memorial to that Monarch, it was the opinion of the Meeting that a Committee should be appointed for erecting such Memorial in a manner as suitable to the occasion as the funds would admit. A Committee was then named.

An account has reached Liverpool of the loss of the steamer *Rothsay Castle*, from hence to Brammaria. She struck on the Dutchman's Bank, off Pullin Island, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, in a heavy gale of wind, at about NNW. Not less than 120 passengers were on board of her, principally families from Yorkshire &c. The shipwrecked are the names (from the Agent to Lloyd's) of those who have been rescued by means of the life and other boats which could get to the assistance of the shipwrecked. The names are stated to become a perfect wreck about one hour and a half after she struck:—Mr. Marsden, Leeds; Messrs. Tinny, James Martin, and James Hammond, Liverpool; Mr. Wilson, Manchester; Mrs. Whitaker, Bury; Mr. John Nuttall, ditto; Mr. Owen Morris, Liverpool; Mr. Broadhurst, Sheffield; Messrs. Lawrence and Duckworth, Bury; Mr. James, Liverpool pilot; Mr. Rutland, one of the band; Jones, Freeman, and Hughes, and son, and Evans, sailors, belonging to the crew; and four others, names unknown. Eighteen bodies found and brought to Brammaria, except two. Names of those found, as far as at present ascertained:—Mrs. Wilson, Manchester; Mrs. Hammond, Leeds; Rev. S. McCarthy; Mr. Paine, Manchester; Jones (the steward) and his wife.

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGES.—At Bow-street, yesterday, in the list of persons charged at the Old Bailey before Mr. Minshull, appeared the name of a Captain Maitland (whether of the navy or army did not appear), who had been taken into custody in the middle of the night by the police, for having committed a series of extraordinary acts of violence at the Tavistock Hotel, Piazza, Covent-garden. Inspector Wovenen informed the magistrate that Captain Maitland had been lodging for a short time at the Tavistock, and retired to his chamber about midnight on Friday night, nothing remarkable being at that time observed in his manner. About half-past 2 in the morning the inmates of the hotel, and indeed the whole neighbourhood, were greatly alarmed by violent noises up stairs, occasioned by the smashing of glass and breaking of furniture. The waiters went up, and in a large room on the first floor, fronting the market, they found Capt. Maitland in the act of demolishing the windows, the large chandelier hanging in the centre of the room, the pier-glasses, and almost every other article of furniture having been previously broken to pieces. The Captain was armed with a heavy chair, which he was dashing through the windows, and he appeared so perfectly outrageous that the people of the house deemed it necessary to call in the assistance of the police, and a body of men coming from the station-house, he was secured and conveyed there, but not without first having destroyed the large room, as well as his own chamber, presented a deplorable scene of fragments of glass and valuable furniture lay strewn about upon the floor, and the walls and ornamental decorations were damaged in a hundred places. The damage is estimated at not less than 200l. The unfortunate gentleman, after being conveyed to the station-house, gave such decided proofs (in addition to the unequivocal evidence of the destruction of property) that it was deemed prudent 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 placed under the care of a keeper, and would remain until the necessary steps could be taken for lodging him in a proper asylum. It was mentioned that he had in the course of the paroxysm torn up 220l. worth of Bank notes. Mr. Minshull said that, under the circumstances, it was not necessary to bring the case before him, and directed the name to be erased from the list.

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Mr. DENISON entreated of the Hon. Gent. not to press the motion

Mr. DENISON entreated of the Hon. Gent. not to press the motion, but allow the Reform Bill to proceed.

Mr. R. GORDON was however inexorable, and a debate ensued that lasted till a very late hour, which ended in a resolution being carried that directions be given to the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland to prosecute those who had been guilty of bribery; but negating Mr. Gordon's resolutions by a majority of 207 against 66, which were to the effect that no notice should be taken of the matter by Government.

The Committee on the Reform Bill was postponed to Wednesday, and the House adjourned at three o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

On the occasion of the presentation of petitions complaining of the tardy progress of the Reform Bill, Mr. HUME intimated (and afterwards gave a regular notice on the subject) that it was his intention to move, that on Saturday orders of the day have precedence of notices; and that on all subsequent Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, the orders of the day should have the preference. The Reform Question should be disposed of, and that the House should meet every day at twelve o'clock. The Hon. Member afterwards asked, whether troops had been sent into Whitehaven to preserve the public peace, or to aid in settling the existing differences between the coal-owners and the workmen? Mr. G. LAMB replied, that they were sent in compliance with the request of the magistrates, expressly for the purpose of preserving

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stand part of the Bill—namely, that which provides that the right of voting in boroughs be enjoyed by occupiers of houses, &c., assessed to house duty, at a poor's rate, &c., at 10l.; or rented at 10l.; or of the annual value of 10l.

Mr. HUNT thereupon moved the amendment of which he had given notice—viz., that all householders paying taxes should have a vote,

and maintained that the Bill would never give satisfaction unless all persons paying scot and lot had votes.

The HANCELLOR of the Exchequer replied that he would not enter into the question of universal suffrage; and that as to the present proposition, to extend the right of voting to payers of scot and lot, he could not agree to it, as it was a complete departure from the principle of the Bill.

Mr. HURV's amendment was rejected by a majority of 132 against 1.

JOHN DUNSTON then proposed an amendment, to the effect that the owners of freehold in the cities and boroughs should vote at the election of Members for such cities and boroughs, and not at the county elections.

This led to an extended discussion, which terminated in the rejection of the amendment, by a majority of 89.

The Committee then proceeded in the consideration of clause 24, which, after much discussion, was postponed. The Chairman then

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Sir H. HARDINGE begged to rebut the Hon. Member's unfounded charge against the army, and declared that former promotions took place with due regard to economy.

M. de LAMOTHE said he had made any charge against the army; all he complained of was that the Government made unnecessary promotions.—The accounts were ordered.

Sir R. VVYAN repeated his question as to the withdrawal of the French troops from Belgium.—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S answer was similar to that given in the other House.

The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and resumed the consideration of the 21st clause, conferring the right of voting on tenants paying 10*l.* a year rent, in weekly payments, which was carried by a majority of 100.

was ultimately carried against an amendment, moved by Mr. Crampton, by a majority of 68.

The House then adjourned; the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; when the other Orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

FRIDAY.

Mr. CRAMPTON said he had a Petition to present, signed by Mr. Sergeant O'Loghlin, Mr. Perrin, and other most respectable gentlemen, complaining of gross misconduct on the part of the members of the present election, and the necessity of a Trial Hon. and Learned Gentleman was proceeding to state a variety of circumstances of which the charge of unfairness was grounded, when he was called to

The SPEAKER concurred in the view taken by the Right Hon. General Sir FRANCIS GRAHAM, and the Right Hon. Sir JOHN RUSSELL, and the Right Hon. Sir JOHN STUART, and the Right Hon. Sir JOHN GOSSETT, and after a few words from Mr. Grattan and Mr. Hume, the Petition was withdrawn.

Mr. LEFFROY wished to ask his Hon. and Learned Friend, whether in what fell from him the other night, he meant to deny that Sir Wm. Gossett accompanied Mr. Latouche in his canvassing of the city of Dublin?

Mr. GRATTAN said he was authorised by Sir W. Gossett to say he did not canvass—did not go about canvassing for Mr. Latouche. He did not ask Sir W. Gossett whether he accompanied Mr. Latouche, because that was not the charge.

Mr. LAMBERT presented petitions, one from the Protestants of the parish of St. Andrew, and another from the Roman Catholics, of Rows, in the county of Wexford, praying that the yeomen of that county may be either disarmed or re-modelled. The Hon. Gent. adverted to the Newtown barry affair, and said, that after the most deliberate consideration he deemed it to have been a premeditated and unprovoked massacre. He added, that the recent memorial to Ministers on the subject did not originate with the Hon. Member for Kerry; it was he who had

Mr. MAXWELL stated that he had a document, signed by forty magistrates of the county of Wexford, declaring that they deemed the yeomanry force absolutely requisite for the preservation of the peace of the county.

Mr. GRATTAN denied the inference drawn by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNELL complained of his statements being put in that way into the newspapers; and gave his opinion that there would be no peace in Ireland while the yeomanry force existed. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman said that the Administration had been eight months in office, and had done nothing for Ireland.

After some observations from several other Members, the petition were received.

fact? If not, he suggested that such abuse of the name of the Government should be prevented, as he doubted not that such representation had occasioned so many persons to be on board.

Mr. DENISON entreated of the Hon. Gent. not to press the motion

Mr. R. Gordon was however inexorable, and a debate ensued that lasted till a very late hour, which ended in a resolution being carried that directions be given to the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland to prosecute those who had been guilty of bribery; but negating Mr. Gordon's resolutions by a majority of 207 against 66, which went to the effect that undue influence had been exercised by Government. The Committee on the Reform Bill was postponed to Wednesday, and the House adjourned at three o'clock.

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Mr. CRAWFORD said he had a Petition to present, signed by Mr. Sergeant O'Loxlin, Mr. Perrin, and other most respectable gentlemen, complaining of gross misconduct on the part of the Sheriff in the present election for the city of Dublin. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman was proceeding to state a variety of circumstances on which the charge of unfairness was grounded, when he was called to order by Mr. W. WYNN, who said, as there were charges which might

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Mr. MAXWELL stated that he had a document, signed by forty magistrates of the county of Wexford, declaring that they deemed the yeomanry force absolutely requisite for the preservation of the peace.

Mr. G. DAWSON deemed the yeomanry force a loyal, patriotic, and useful body; and he could not contemplate its dissolution without horror and dismay. The Right Hon. Gentleman took occasion to animadvert severely on the conduct of certain Irish Members, who

waited on Earl Grey, respecting the dispersion of the yeomanry corps, which he designated as a cabal, formed, as it were, to bear down on the Government.

Mr. GRATTAN denied the inference drawn by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. O'CONNELL complained of his statements not finding their way into the Report.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The attack mentioned by Mr. P. is not worthy notice—the character of the *West India 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 charge it contains against a clergyman—we can scarcely credit the cause of the absence.

We cannot answer all the numerous letters we have received with respect to the Lord Chancellor's slumber in the Court of Chancery—it is only surprising to us how he keeps his eyes open so long as he does—we believe the Secretary has received orders to keep his Lordship occasionally during the evening sittings.

WYCHERLY will have the pamphlet returned by sending for it on Tuesday—with thanks.

The V. shall be forwarded to Mr. A. to-morrow with acknowledgments.

We shall bring forward Mr. STOCKER's case next Sunday, if it should be considered necessary.

We have not space to do justice to the beautiful pieces of Lithography by Mr. Wilkin—amongst all the specimens of this branch of the art which we have seen, the *Head of the Saviour*, just published by that gentleman, is certainly one of the very finest.

A Correspondent enquires where Mr. GREY came down on Wednesday night? We cannot say, but we should think, considering the hour at which he went up, that he must have come down where Jacob was when the candle went out—in the dark—Our anxious friend had better enquire of Mr. G. himself.

ON A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

THE KING entered his sixty-seventh year on Sunday—His MAJESTY's birth-day was celebrated at Windsor with 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 trousers, mustered at the house of Mr. THOMPSON, Peasod-street—this respectable old gentleman being considered the father of all cricketers. At nine o'clock it began to move, preceded by a band of music and a number of splendid colours, bearing various devices. When the procession 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 age to play a match at cricket, 11 of a side; the winners to have ribands and 6d. each. The losers 6d. each. A dinner will be given to the boys. Wickets to be pitched at 10 o'clock. Boys to climb soaped poles for a waistcoat immediately after the cricket-match.

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 losers to have 1s. each.

Jumping in sacks for a beaver hat, the best of heats; three to start or no race. Each man to bring his own sack.

A gingling match, ten minutes, by girls, for a gown-piece, the losers to have 1s. 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 start, or no race. The riders to have 1s. each.

Four men to grin through horse collars for a pair of breeches.

Four boys to dip in a tub of water for eels, for a crown piece.

Boys to eat rolls and treacle for a silk handkerchief.

Back-swording for a purse of 30s. for the second best a purse of 20s. Four pair to play, and play the ties off. The losers to have 1s. each.

Wrestling for a purse of 10s.; the losers to have 1s. each. Two pair to play, and play the tie off.

There was also a dinner at the Town Hall, to which His MAJESTY graciously sent two fat bucks.

The KING came to town on Wednesday, and held a Levee at St. James's Palace, and returned to the Castle in the evening.

The Foot Guards were inspected on Friday, in the Home Park, by the Right Hon. Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.

THE interview between the Duke of WELLINGTON and Lord GREY on Thursday, was connected with the subject of the fortresses on the Belgic frontier. Although fully competent to the management of our Foreign policy themselves, 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 sacrificed pride to prudence, a thing we scarcely thought them capable of.

At last, the 21st clause of the Revolution Bill has got through the Committee, and the inadvertence of Ministers which introduced into it the proviso respecting the half-yearly payment of rent, has been deliberately replaced by another, which gives the privilege of voting to weekly tenants at three-and-tence.

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 floundered about their inadvertence in inserting the half-yearly clause, admitted by the fact of its insertion, that they did not consider tenants paying 50l. a year, quarterly, people of sufficient substance or credit to be entrusted with the elective franchise; and now we find these very same men proposing and carrying, without a division, an amendment to that clause, which gives the same right to the lowest class of householders paying ten pounds a year by weekly instalments of three shillings and tence!

And this alteration has been made, it seems, at the suggestion of the Birmingham Union, the great advocates for the BILL, the WHOLE BILL, and NOTHING BUT THE BILL, as it 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, have actually retained the clause which they declared had been inadvertently smuggled into the English Bill, in the 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 Irish Bills will be brought forward, so that all three Bills may go up to the Lords together; for it must be evident to the whole country that the House of Lords cannot undertake to consider so vital a measure as Reform piece-meal, but that they must have all three Bills before them before they begin their deliberations upon the question.

Such is the feeling towards the hateful measure, that it was with difficulty a House could be made on Friday.

LORD GREY has stated that General GERARD has orders to evacuate 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 posts and fortified towns;—this will not do. One Frenchman is more than must be left in Belgium; and SOULT says, to tranquillize the French, that many more than one will be kept there. Lord GREY would not wilfully make a misstatement, 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 misconduct of which they have been guilty with regard to Portugal; we trust, however, that Mr. COURTENAY will not be so very good-natured as to postpone his motion beyond 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 over them complete.

Nothing can more distinctly point out 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 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 field, although every sort of influence and manoeuvre was put in force to support them; and Lord LOUGHBOROUGH, the son of Lord ROSSLYN, and Capt. FITZROY, the brother of Lord SOUTHAMPTON, were returned by a greater majority than even SHELLEY and HARRIS, the latest elected anti-reformers, could obtain; and now at Dublin, LATOUCHE and O'LOGLIN, the pets of Reform, have been obliged to give in, lest the majority of their opponents should become too great for mortal Whig to endure. At the close the poll stood:—

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| SHAW | 1,123 |
| INGESTRIE | 1,096 |
| LATOUCHE | 848 |
| O'LOGLIN | 762 |

This, coming on the heels of Mr. STANLEY's successful NEGATIVE to Mr. GORDON's resolution, will shake the tottering fabric prodigiously. Let them talk of the evidence before the Committee as they please—here is evidence of mistrust and unpopularity which neither trickery can hide nor evasion overcome.

It is generally understood that the Rev. and Right Hon. Lord AUGUSTUS FITZCLARENCE will be the new Irish Bishop, in the room of Dr. PONSONBY, to be promoted.

It is stated that the Right Hon. Lord FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE is to be appointed Colonel Commandant of one of the Regiments of the Life Guards.

THE surprise which Mr. STANLEY's violent opposition to Mr. GORDON's resolution about Dublin, has created, is not decreased by his notorious disinclination to remain in the Cabinet after he believed himself deceived. The disagreement between him and the Duke of RICHMOND, on the Irish business, and the consequent cross-resignation, is now too old news to be noticed, except as illustrating curiously a circumstance which has been a good deal talked of—the Duke of RICHMOND and Mr. STANLEY disagree—they resign—and the veteran grand-father of the Irish Secretary is made the means of reconciliation between them; but during this little discussion, the KING became too ill to visit Goodwood—although His MAJESTY was well enough to drive out twice every day, to hold a Levee in London, and an Investiture of the Garter, Banquet, &c. at which the Duke of RICHMOND attended. This little snub of Lord GREY's was quite characteristic, but, as far as we can understand the affair, really much harsher than the Duke of RICHMOND's conduct deserved.

EVERY man we meet begins talking of new Peers, for the purpose of a majority, and every honest man disclaims all belief of it. We gave our opinions pretty stoutly in BULL of the 12th of June last; if the measure was unjustifiable then, it is even more so now, when the Administration is reeling under the alternate attacks of ridicule and hatred.

Should these Peers be created, with what decency will any Whig historian presume to censure the policy of CHARLES X.? He wanted a majority, so does Lord GREY—he created Peers, so will Lord GREY—he wished to keep himself on the throne, Lord GREY to keep himself in office—yet all condemn CHARLES X., and some commend Lord GREY; but where is the difference between the two? None, except that one is a King and the other a Whig.

In 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 delight, and having destroyed it as a general property in the Lower House, 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 into titled nominees, wafted upon writs and patents into the bodies of country gentlemen, they will again be subjected to the voice of a patron, and expiate whole centuries of conservative principle by a few short days of violence and folly.

It would really be matter of surprise to us, if any gentleman of true and chivalrous honour could be found to accept 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 irrevocable; 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 honour, or in preserving his honour, must outrage his conscience.

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 difference is argued into a hostility to the Reform Bill; "if

"this vote be carried, the Ministers go out, and there's an end of Reform in Parliament;"—And very difficult will it be, we take the liberty of informing the noble embryos, for any one to throw off the shackles in which his own pledges and Government logic will have involved him: if he hugs his chains, well and good for himself; but, as a man of sensibility, he will have nothing left but to pray for an immediate revolution, which may wipe out together the office 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 mode of keeping any thing like order in England, under the Reform Bill, will be by military power, that an additional force of 10,000 men is immediately to be raised; indeed, orders have been issued for the increase of the standing army to that amount. When the Great Captain was at the head of the Government, we neither had nor needed such a force, nor, indeed, until the present economical Ministry came into power had we thirty or forty men of war in commission, sailing about from Portsmouth to Deal and from Deal to Portsmouth. "Counter-marching 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 advertisement 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 limited 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 sitings each, may now be had by applying at the (box) office, on the north side of the Abbey.

What this means we, like our neighbours, do not exactly understand. Is the ceremony of the KING's Coronation to be made an exhibition like a play, which may be seen by paying at the door and taking a box? Who is to derive the emolument—surely not the Government?—the Dean and Chapter?—we hope not. It is true, the whole affair has been taken out of the hands 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 see the KING crowned—to pay to go to a box—we ask again, what does it mean? If really and truly the *regime* of Drury Lane is to be observed in Westminster Abbey, and the receipts at the door are to be set off against the scenery and decorations, the people should be fully apprised of it—we shall no doubt have it placarded all over London in an *affiche*, announcing that "half-price will take place after the anointing," and "that no money will be returned;" and certainly 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 exhibiting the KING and QUEEN of ENGLAND in the ABBEY CHURCH OF WESTMINSTER.

The tradesmen and others who are not disposed to admire the rush-light economy of the present arrangement, call the ceremony, the "Half-Coronation."

WHEN Lord BROUGHAM objected to the agency of Sir WILLIAM 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, "but I suppose 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 "*Carterwright's black reviver*," intended to restore their original brilliancy to coats, waistcoats, and pantaloons, used in mourning. What the success of the preparation may be, we cannot pretend to say; but this we know, that a Miss SMITH, a fair ornament of either the Clapham or Peckham Anti-Slavery Society, having read an advertisement proclaiming the existence of the BLACK REVIVER, without taking the trouble to ascertain its precise use, purchased and forwarded to one of the female secretaries of her philanthropic club, ten dozen bottles of the mixture, to be sent out to the West Indies, as likely to refresh the negroes who might be fainting under the weight of their labour. Any thing to revive the poor Black was worth having; and the bottles, packed up ready for exportation, may be seen at the residence of a Mrs. OVENS, or TONGS (really we forget which), Bellair Villa, near the Lime-kilns, at the back of Acre-lane. Incredible as this proof of idiotism may appear, it is nothing but of a piece with all the rest of the intolerable absurdities, which, however, we thank our good stars we have most seriously damaged.

THE public has been amused and edified by two or three statements of interviews which have taken place between 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 must be conscious, who, for the sake of clinging to office by an effort which must, if successful, abolish all office and Government too, submits to this sort of dictation, one could scarcely believe bearable, but that we see it endured; and although neither the "lofty civility" of Lord GREY, nor the less lofty incivility of Mr. STANLEY, conciliated these Hibernian independents, and although Lord GREY made a shew of "not caring about them," in language as insulting as we can well imagine, in the House of Lords, still to carry the Reform Bill, that is, to keep office, Lord GREY is about to concede what they ask, because they know it to be the first leading step to the dissolution of the Union—we mean the disarming of the Yeomanry.

The Irish Radicals ask for the disbandment of the Yeomanry—Lord GREY refuses this, and "lifts his head" and says he has refused it, and does not care a penny-piece about the Irish Radicals, having at the very same time consented to disarm the Yeomanry! This is fine talking—small thanks to my Lord GREY, as Paddy would say—he lets the unhappy Protestant wear the uniform which is to mark him for death—and takes away the arms with which alone he has a chance of preserving his life.

The proposition now afloat is, to disarm the Yeomanry; and

lodge their arms in the *Ordnance Depots*, as the only places of security. Mark that. Why, the *Ordnance Depots* are in many instances twenty, thirty, forty, nay, fifty miles distant from the places to which the Yeomanry actually belong—and the Yeomanry are still to bear the odious because loyal name of Yeomanry, and to be disarmed by Government, and not only disarmed, but their means of defence from the odium which their loyalty entails upon them are to be taken from them, and carried away fifty miles.

We can tell Lord GREY 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 Guards if he pleases—he may receive nuncios and legates, and do what he likes, if he once submits to this dictation—Ireland will be deserted by the Protestants, desertion being the only alternative left, since their annihilation, if they remain, is certain.

This may sound wild and absurd, but we speak not without good grounds for what we say; and although their conduct of foreign affairs confirms the country in the confidence which they gave to Ministers, after having seen the brilliant display of financial talent which they were good enough to make, we do think it worth somebody's while to endeavour to check these "rough-shod" Whigs in a career which cannot fail to reduce our HOME to a level with our FOREIGN politics—Can 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 anti-Reformers 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 LOUGHBOURGH and Captain FITZROY for Great Grimsby—JONES for Carmarthen—and Lord INGESTRIE and SHAW for Dublin. This speaks volumes. As the *Freeman's Journal* (a staunch Reforming paper) says of this last victory—It is not LATOUCHE and O'LOUGHLIN 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 beautiful 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) to which the empire stands indebted for more than half a 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 Reform question; but what will the reader think of this "systematic misrule" of fifty years, when they learn from the same authority, in a preceding column, that after it had existed for thirty-five years of that time, it had, miraculously, raised England to a pinnacle of unexampled glory and prosperity. For, says the *Times*, 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 power, consult the interests of our ambition, '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?"

We hate personality; and particularly that sort of personality which may be called *animal* personality. We mean anything applying to the *person*, of a political opponent; but Lord BROUGHAM has made a joke which has wit enough in it to redeem the sharpness, and we are quite sure that Lord GREY, who is the object of it, will not care one farthing about it one way or another.

Everybody knows that if there is an imperfection in Lord GREY's extremely fine countenance, it arises from the protrusion of one of his Lordship's teeth. This did not escape Lord BROUGHAM, who, jealous of personal appearance, has nicknamed the Premier, CURTUS DENTATUS. This, however, was after his fifteenth glass of Champagne.

THE account of the loss of the *Rothsay* steam-packet will be found amongst our news—the absolute annihilation of upwards of an hundred passengers is a most tremendous catastrophe, but should, we think, militate in no degree 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 WOOD (we believe), who wishes to limit the rate of the river packets by Act of Parliament; most certain it is, that the greatest advantages we have derived from the adaptation of steam to the purposes of navigation are the punctuality and expedition of the conveyance. Now, really, if, for the convenience of small craft, which can always keep out of the way of the swell, the pace is to be decreased, we may as well have our bays again, or take voyages in the Merchant Tailors' or Stationers' barges, pulled against tide by four-and-twenty fat City badgers. We trust that the late dreadful disaster will have no effect upon the system, and that a few topples overboard in Limehouse-reach, which happen to cockies who will not get out of the way, will not interfere with the comfort and certainty of expeditious travelling which the steam-boat so wonderfully ensures.

MEN may differ in opinions, and yet each man may be honest and conscientious in his views—not so, surely, when, for the purpose of advocating a cause, they resort to the alteration or interpolation of extracts made from admitted authorities.

The *Times*, speaking of Lord STRANGFORD'S advocacy of the homage done to the KING at his Coronation individually, quotes from the *Annual Register*, and at the same time (as is the fashion just now with a class of animals much in the habit of kicking dead Lions) institutes a comparison (founded upon facts) between the proceedings at the Coronation of His late Excellent Majesty King GEORGE THE FOURTH and that of His Illustrious and revered Father. Upon the exact model of which, Lord GREY told conducted. We will extract the article:—

"But the 'homage' to which the Noble Lord adverts, if performed by all the Peers of the realm, would really impose a severe tax on the Royal patience, besides being a ridiculous and grotesque exhibition,

Giving our readers credit for a laudable shortness of memory on such subjects, we transcribe from the *Annual Register* the account of this part of the ceremony at the last coronation.

"The Archbishop first knelt down before His Majesty's knees, and the rest of the Bishops knelt on either hand, and about him, and they did their homage together, for the shortening of the ceremony, the Archbishop saying, 'I, Charles, Archbishop of Canterbury (and so every one of the great, I, N., Bishop of N., repeating the rest audibly after the Archbishop) will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you, our Sovereign Lord, and your heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the church. So help me God.'"

"Then the Archbishop kissed the King's left cheek, and so the rest of the Bishops present after him."

"After which the other Peers of the realm did their homage in like manner, the Dukes first by themselves, and so the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscounts, and the Barons, severally; the first of each order kneeling before His Majesty, and the rest with and about him, all putting off their coronets, and the first of each class beginning, and the last saying after him, 'I, N., Duke, or Earl, &c., of N., do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks. So help me God.'"

"Instead of making His Majesty be slobbered and sworn to, by some 300 or 400 persons, it is proposed, at the approaching coronation, that the eldest title of each grade shall perform the ceremony for all the rest. This would certainly be considered by some Noble Lords as a dangerous innovation. Nay, we should not be surprised to hear it denounced as Jacobinical and revolutionary—allied to the Reform Bill—and destructive of the ancient and undoubted rights of their Lordships, did we not happily find that in the good feudal anti-reform times of George III., the abridged form was introduced. Whilst the Duke of Devonshire was named as the noble Lord who has been formerly quoted, 'The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, pronounced the words of the homage for all the Dukes—the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM, for all the Marquises—Earl TALBOT, for all the Earls—Viscount SAY and SELE, for the Viscounts—and Lord HENLEY, the Lord High Chancellor, for the Barons—each of them taking off his coronet, touching the KING'S crown, and kissing his left cheek.'"

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 THE THIRD, whose Coronation, like every other pious and virtuous act of his 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 subject:—

"Whilst the *Te Deum* was singing His MAJESTY was enthroned, whereupon the Bishops performed their homage, and then the temporal Lords. First, His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, each for himself; then the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, pronounced the words of homage for all the Dukes; the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM for all the Marquises; Earl TALBOT, Lord High Steward, for the Earls; Viscount SAY and SELE, for the Viscounts; and Lord HENLEY, Lord High Chancellor, for the Barons; EVERY PEER LIKEWISE, TAKING OFF HIS CORONET AND TOUCHING THE KING'S CROWN, KISSED HIS LEFT CHEEK."

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 information of Lord GREY, to extract a more copious account of this part of the ceremony than is given either by the *Annual Register* or the Editor of the *Times*, and beg to call his Lordship's attention to the following paper, which his Lordship will find at the 59th page of "*A Faithful Account of the Processions and Ceremonies observed in the Coronation of the Kings and Queens of England, exemplified in that of their late Sacred Majesty, King George the Third and Queen Charlotte; with all the other interesting proceedings connected with that magnificent festival!*" F. 1820 by J. MAJOR, Ed. R. THOMSON.

At page 58 and 59 we say are these words,— "After the seventh anthem of 'We praise thee, O God,' the King was seated on his throne in the theatre, and the enthronization charge being finished, the ceremony of homage began by the Archbishop and Bishops kneeling and repeating together the following words, each person uttering for himself the name and office:—

"I, THOMAS, Archbishop of CANTERBURY, will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you, our Sovereign Lord, and your heirs, Kings of Great Britain and I will do, and truly acknowledge the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you as in right of the Church—so help me God."

The Archbishop and Bishops then kissed the KING'S left cheek, and the other Peers of the Realm, in their due order, immediately advanced to go through the same ceremonies—the form of the homage was as follows:—

"I, FREDERICK Duke of YORK and ALBANY, do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship and faith and truth, I will bear unto you, to live and die against all manner of folks. So help me God."

"The Officers of Arms provided every class of the nobility with copies of this homage, which was pronounced by the principal Peers of each degree kneeling at the head of the rest, who repeated it after them—thus, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE performed the ceremony for the Dukes; the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM, for the Marquises; Earl TALBOT, for the Earls; Viscount SAY and SELE, for the Viscounts; and Lord HENLEY, for the Barons. When all the Peers had performed their homage, THEY EACH OF THEM TOUCHED THE CROWN ON HIS MAJESTY'S HEAD, AND KISSED HIS LEFT CHEEK. During the homage the eighth anthem taken from the Psalms was sung, as a solemn conclusion to the KING'S CORONATION, and their MAJESTIES' gold and silver medals were scattered about the Abbey—the drums and trumpets then flourished, and the people shouted 'May the King live for ever!'"

Having given this extract we take our leave of the subject, only marvelling that Lord GREY, who is as well-informed upon all matters of history as most men, should have been encouraged, by a mis-quotation of the *Times*, into an exposure which, if his Lordship were not a Whig, we should say it would be exceedingly difficult to back out of.

A MAGNIFICENT Statue of Mr. PITT has been opened to public view in Hanover-square, which does infinite credit to the illustrious artist CHANTRY. The *Times* says, upon this subject:—

"CHANTRY'S Statue of PITT, in Hanover-square, which has been cloaked up in a roll of dirty sackcloth since it was placed upon its pedestal, was unveiled to the public on Friday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock. The Committee of Taste, consisting of the Marquis CAMDEN, the Messrs. BURYAS (of Corie Castle), and others of the warm political admirers of the deceased statesman and subscribers to his Statue, were present upon the occasion."

With respect to the material in which the Statue was enveloped, 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 statesman," 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 suicide committed, than was perpetrated on Tuesday night by His MAJESTY'S Ministers in the House of

Commons, in their conduct upon the Resolutions of the late Dublin Election Committee.

Those Resolutions we published a fortnight since—the first, declares that ROBERT HARTY and LOUIS PERRIN, Esqrs. were, by their Agents, guilty of bribery at the last 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 connected with the Irish Government, did at the last election for the City of Dublin, in contravention of the Resolutions of the House of Commons, use undue influence in favour of, and with a view to aid 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 bribes to certain electors for the City of Dublin." But when this was carried, and the "individuals" disposed of, Mr. STANLEY had the courage to stand up, not merely to deny the interference of Government, but to defend such interference boldly, and to deny that the Committee had any right to go into the question of undue interference on the part of Government, and to contend that even if such interference were proved, it would not vitiate the return of the Members elected by it.

We must now, for a moment, recur to the evidence given before the Committee, for the purpose of exhibiting a few proofs of undue interference somewhere; and next, we must call the attention of our readers to Mr. STANLEY'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 time when he walked down from Dublin Castle to canvass the tradesmen and others dependent upon the Vice-Regal establishment; and Mr. STANLEY contends, that Baron TUVILL, who is the Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, never communicated his proceedings to his Excellency; but that being a freeman of Dublin, he canvassed these same Vice-Regal dependents, and others, on his own personal account. Now let us look at the evidence. We will begin with the tradesmen:—

Mr. WILLIAM LONG called in, and sworn; Examined by Mr. Sergeant Heath, as follows:

Are you a freeman of Dublin?—Yes.
Are you a coachmaker?—I am.
Are you coachmaker to the Marquis of Anglesea?—I was; I am not now.

Do you know Captain Hart?—I do.
What is he?—A Comptroller of the establishment of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; either the Comptroller or the House Steward; Comptroller.

Did you, in your business as a coachmaker with respect to the Lord Lieutenant, receive any communication through Captain Hart?—I did; when I was coachmaker to his Excellency.

That is the course of employ; the Comptroller of the Household communicates with the tradesmen?—Yes, that is the course.

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 objected to.] Mr. Sergeant Ludlow was heard to object that this was not a legitimate mode of proving Agency.

Mr. Harrison was heard in answer to the objection.
Mr. Sergeant Ludlow replied.
The Committee Room was cleared.

The Counsel and parties were called in, and informed that the Committee 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. LONG re-called; and further examined by Mr. Heath, as follows.

What did Captain Hart say to you on the subject of the election?—

He said he came to me on the subject of the election; he wished to speak to me respecting it; I asked him what he had to say? he said he had been directed to come to me by the Lord Lieutenant, and that his Excellency had directed him to request my vote for the Reform Candidates at the election; I asked if I was to understand he came to me officially, AND HE SAID I WAS; I said I was sorry I could not comply with the request, inasmuch as that I was very much interested for a particular friend of mine, who was one of the Candidates, Mr. Shaw; he said that he was sorry that I 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 agreeable than a disagreeable one; he said that he was ordered to tell me, that if I did not vote as he required, I should be discontinued coachmaker to his Excellency; I said I was sorry for it; I asked him if I was to understand that I was thenceforward to be discontinued; HE SAID YES, I WAS, and he took his departure, first having stated that it was not me alone he was to go, but to all the tradespeople, and he showed me a list, which I did not read; he said it was a list of the tradespeople he was to go to, according to orders.

Have you been dismissed?—YES, I HAVE.

Have you voted?—Yes.

For whom?

Mr. Sergeant Ludlow objected that the evidence of voting could only appear by the Poll-book.

By Mr. Sergeant Heath.—On your oath did you vote?—Yes.

For whom did you vote?—For Mr. Shaw and Mr. Moore.

You have been dismissed since that time?—I HAVE.

From being coachmaker?—I was dismissed from 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 them, but I did not put them up; I have the King's Arms.

Did you take the King's Arms down?—No, for I am coachmaker to His Majesty.

Independent of the Viceroy?—Yes.

Had you any further communication with Captain Hart on the subject of your vote?—Yes, I had.

Who came to you next after seeing Captain Hart; do you know Sir John Byng?—I 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 Byng?—I was told by the people in my office that Captain Byng had been there.

Did you see him?—I went to him in consequence.

You went in consequence, being told by somebody that Sir John Byng wished to see you?—Yes.

Did you go and see him?—Yes.

Will you state all the conversations that passed between you and

Sir John on this subject?—The day following that on which Captain Hart called on me, I waited upon Sir John Byng.

Where?—At his residence, at the Royal Hospital.

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; he stated he was anxious to see me on a subject he understood I was interested in, in consequence of a communication with Captain Hart; he was sorry to hear it; he wished to know the particulars himself. I stated 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 regret 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 Anglesey, fearing he might have been misunderstood in the directions he gave, took the precaution of making a memorandum of the orders he had issued at the time of giving those orders; and he said, "To show you that these orders were exceeded, he has given me a memorandum to show to you," and he handed me a paper.

Did you read that paper?—I did, twice.

You read it?—Yes, I did.

Do you know the handwriting?—No; I never saw Lord Anglesey write.

What did you do with it when you had read it?—I returned it to 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 that of Mr. LONG; we accordingly submit it:—

Sir JOHN BYNG, K.G.H., called in, and sworn;

Examined by Mr. Serjeant Heath.

Do you know what has become of that paper?—I declare on my word and honour I do not.

That paper you showed to Mr. Long?—I state most positively to the Committee, that, before coming away from Dublin, I examined every paper I had, to destroy some, and to leave others for my successor; but on bringing away my luggage, I was asked about it before I left 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 say it is lost; it was given to me for publicity.

In whose hand-writing was that paper?—Lord Anglesey's. He gave it to you?—Yes, he did, in consequence of what had been said.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ludlow.

When were you served with the Speaker's warrant to produce this paper?—On Tuesday last.

Have you been in Dublin since?—No.

By Mr. Harrison.]—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; I thought I had given it to Mr. Long.

Whether you did hand it over or keep it in your possession you cannot tell?—I declare on my word I cannot tell.

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 the slightest recollection.

You have not the means of producing it?—No.

Here the witness withdrew.

Mr. LONG recalled, and examined by Mr. Serjeant Heath, as follows: You said you read that over twice?—Yes.

Can you tell the contents to the Committee?—Not verbatim, I cannot; I can tell the Committee the purport of it, and the effect.

As nearly as you can?—It commenced by stating Lord Anglesey desired it to be communicated to several persons employed by him, that their 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 are expected; THE FIRST WAS REQUESTED, THE OTHER WAS EXPECTED.

After that did you see Captain Hart?—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 he was to be understood that I was to be dismissed? He said, Lord Anglesey said no. I went to Captain Hart, and said, "I understand you have mistaken my instructions, and that I am not to be dismissed;" he said his recollection of his instructions was exactly as he communicated, and he had received 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 positive 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 glad 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 2d of August, produced to the Committee a copy of the paper written by Lord ANGLESEY, which was shown him by Sir JOHN BYNG.

[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 their support at the Dublin Election should be given to the Reform Candidates, at least that they should not become partisans against the persons 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 different; Lord ANGLESEY expects their votes to be given as directed."

This paper, Sir JOHN BYNG states in evidence to have been written by the LORD LIEUTENANT, after he (Sir JOHN 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 Sir JOHN 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 sure that he (Lord ANGLESEY) could not mean it. He said he was extremely obliged to me—he said, it is too bad 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 hand—writing—that I remember perfectly well—I know his hand-writing so well."—So much for that.

From the tradesmen we proceed to another class of persons—the Police Magistrates of Dublin—and we have before us, the statement of Mr. Alderman TYNDAL, a Divisional

Police Magistrate, with a salary of £500 per annum, paid by the Corporation—but the office in the power of the Government.

It may be necessary to state that Baron TUYLL, a free-man of Dublin, who is represented by Mr. STANLEY in Parliament to have canvassed in that capacity only, sends Col. MAURICE 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 TYNDAL recalled, and further examined by Mr. Serjeant Heath.

State to the Committee all that passed on that interview?—Baron Tuyl said to me, that he sent for me to speak to me on the subject of the City of Dublin Election; that it was expected that gentlemen holding official situations under Government should vote for the Government Candidates; I said to Baron Tuyl, 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 I was placed with respect to the Dublin Election; I stated to him that I had been recently elected to the situation I held by the Corporation of Dublin; that they had given a very decided opinion on the subject of the Dublin Election. I stated to him that Mr. Shaw, the Recorder, was a Candidate, that he was my relative, and the dearest friend I had; that Sir Robert Shaw, the Recorder's father, 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 I then held; that my intention was to remain neutral on this Election, not to have voted at all, and that I would respectfully request him to lay a statement of my case before His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and I hoped I would be permitted to remain neutral, and not vote at all on the Election. I stated that I had been a friend of the Recorder in former elections, that I was one of his Committee, that I took an active part, that at present I did not intend to do so, and that I would, if permitted, remain neutral. Baron Tuyl said he could not make that application, for that if my request were acceded to, gentlemen similarly circumstanced might expect the same indulgence to be afforded them.

The result was, that Mr. TYNDAL, the police magistrate, was not permitted to remain neutral, and that he voted for Messrs. HARTY and PERRIN, against his conscience and his inclinations, because, as he says, in answer to a question from the Committee, "I was apprehensive of losing my situation." He admits that he never was told he should lose it, but he adds, "I really could not afford to run any risk."

Mr. STUDDART, another Police Magistrate, then is examined before the Committee, and here is his evidence:—

Did you go to the Castle to Baron Tuyl, in consequence of any 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 of Pavement.

Did you go to the Castle in consequence?—Yes, I did.

Did you see Baron Tuyl?—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 Tuyl?—He told me that he had sent for me to say, that it was expected 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 intimation?—I told him it would be very distressing to my feelings to be obliged to do so—that the other candidates were personal friends of mine—that I had supported them at the former election, and that I intended to do so on the present occasion. I also 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 against their interest by supporting the Reform Candidates. Baron Tuyl said, I am aware you are elected by the Corporation, but you should recollect that you are paid by the Government.

Are those the very words?—I should say positively they are the exact words, as far as I can recollect; I have been thinking of them for some time; I am sure there is no doubt they were. I think I then said I could not mistake the nature of the communication; that I would do as he had said was expected of me; that I would vote for the Reform 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 favour of those gentlemen. I told him I should be deceiving him if I promised anything of the kind, for I was sure my friends would vote the other way. I stated I had received a letter from my brother-in-law, Colonel Beecher, on family matters, in which he said, that if it was necessary he would come to Dublin and vote against the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor is Sir Robert Hart, one of the sitting Members?—Yes.

What did you say about your own votes?—I said I would vote as he said he expected.

Did you vote?—Yes.

For whom?—For the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Hartley!

If you had not had that interview with Baron Tuyl, for whom would you have voted?—I would have voted certainly for Mr. SHAW AND MR. MOORE.

Do you remember the day you went up to the Castle?—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?—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 any police magistrate voting against Government on this subject?—No, I do not think any of them did. I am sure they did not.

Here we have evidence of the personal interference of the Lord Lieutenant's Private Secretary with the Magistrates, the BERNIES and MINSHULLS, and SELLONS and LAINGS, of Dublin—men, who the very next hour might have been called upon to settle a magisterial and judicial question between two parties connected with this very Election. Their minds might have remained untainted, and their judgments unbiased; but with such a strong expression of feeling in high places as that which both these Magistrates had 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 BASSEGIO called in, and sworn;

Examined by Mr. Serjeant 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 Battle-axe Guard?—I am the first sergeant of the Battle-axe Guard.

Did you purchase that?—I did.

You remember the late Election for Dublin?—I do,

Did you take any part in the canvass in the early part of the Election?—I did.

On what side were you?—On the side of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Moore. You canvassed for them?—I did not; I spoke in favour of them in my own Hall. I am a representative in the Common Council of the Barber Surgeons' Guild.

And in your own Guildhall you spoke for the Candidates, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Moore?—Yes.

Did any thing happen to you on that account, on account of having spoken in Guild on this occasion?—The Meeting had been on Friday, the 29th of April, and on Sunday, the 1st of May, I received a letter from the Castle to announce my dismissal. From whom?—From the Colonel of the Battle-axe Guard. What is his name?—Sir John Kingsmill.

What has become of that letter?—At the time of my re-appointment to the place, Sir John Kingsmill asked me, "Will you keep that letter or destroy it?"

You have been re-appointed?—Yes.

Upon that re-appointment by Colonel Kingsmill, did you destroy it?—I agreed with him to give him the letter back or destroy 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, they differ entirely, I believe.

Will you state the contents of that letter?—The contents of it were, "Sir, I am DESIRED by the LORD LIEUTENANT to have you DISCHARGED, as one of the Sergeants of His Majesty's Battle-axe Guard. Signed Kingsmill." Nothing else.

Afterwards you were re-appointed, on destroying that Letter?—Yes.

Did you vote at all upon that Election?—I did not.

Should you have voted upon that Election, if you had not had this business about the Guard?—CERTAINLY, that made me uneasy; I should have voted. I thought I should do no harm if I voted for Mr. Moore and Mr. Shaw.

You did not in fact vote?—No, I did not.

What prevented your voting?—Upon my word I assure the Committee, 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 MEANS, CERTAINLY.

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 Tuyl 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?—I destroyed it on his asking for the letter.

When did you destroy it?—About the 15th or 16th of June.

That was after you were re-appointed?—After.

You abstained from voting?—I did not vote.

You did not burn the letter till after you were re-appointed?—No, afterwards.

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; being in the country for the present, Baron Tuyl was in London, I thought I had better wait till he came back again. After his arrival in two or three days, he was very polite, he said, "I will speak to Lord Anglesey," in a laughing way, and in a few days after I received this letter.

Did you tell Baron Tuyl that you had voted?—I did not; for I understood either from Colonel Kingsmill or from Baron Tuyl, that they thought I had spoken too much at the Guild out of the way.

By the Committee.]—Your Colonel did not think that as Sergeant of the Battle-axe Guard you were to address the mob?—It was in my own Guild.

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 if he had voted according to his conscience; but contains nothing to shake the facts.

Here, then, the reader has the evidence given before the Committee; which, if it does not inculpate the LORD LIEUTENANT, certainly brings home to persons holding high official situations, something extremely like an "undue interference." Lord ANGLESEY's admitted and written opinions upon the subject go only to the exercise of influence such as it is quite fair for governments to use; although, to be sure, we little expected to live to the day when the high-minded Noble Marquis of ANGLESEY should be induced to direct that influence to promote the return of Reform Candidates; but there is a prodigious difference between expecting those who receive the pay of Government to support the Government which supports them, and interfering with the conduct and consciences of magistrates, the very essence of whose office ought to be its independence and impartiality; and yet, in the teeth of all this detail, Mr. STANLEY moves a DIRECT NEGATIVE to the following resolution of Mr. ROBERT GORDON:—

Resolved—"That it appears by evidence adduced before the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the merits of the Petition of JAMES SCARLETT, WILLIAM MCCLEARY, and others, severally complaining of an undue election and return for the City of Dublin; that that official influence has been unduly exercised by the Irish Government, at the said Election; and that such influence, as exercised by Captain HART and Baron TUYLL in favour of the late Members, was a gross violation of the privileges of the House, and a direct contravention of the law of Parliament as laid down in the Resolution of this House of 1779."

To this Resolution, we repeat, Mr. STANLEY moved a direct negative, and was supported by a majority of STANCAE REFORMERS and advocates of the REFORM BILL amounting to no less a number than TWO HUNDRED AND SEVEN.

That the Irish Secretary should defend the Irish Government is not surprising; but that Mr. STANLEY, being one of the Reform Cabinet, should hold the doctrines he did—that being the Colleague of Lord ALTHORP, who has declared that he never would belong to any Government which could only exist by patronage—being, moreover, one of those so dreadfully scandalized at the misconduct of the Duke of NEWCASTLE and the Marquess of EXETER, and others who defied, like Lord ANGLESEY, that those who were dependent on them "should not be partisans against them"—that these Ministers, we say, should meet by a decided negative, a censure upon the most open and unblushing interference that ever was recorded, is indeed most marvellous; and that they could find 207 staunch Reformers, lous; and that they could find 207 staunch Reformers, shocked at abuses and trembling alive to the horrors of the corruption, to crush the Resolution of the Chairman of the Committee, is still more strange; because the people out of that place, all for the sake of PURITY, will begin to think that their professions and their practices in some sort

disagree—that they are bound to Ministers rather to serve themselves than the country, and that while, by pledged majorities, they are depriving hundreds and thousands of honest men of their birth-right, they combine to sanction, by a vote of Parliament, the most glaring case of influence, “and doing what one likes with one’s own,” that ever came before the public.

It should be observed that Lord ANGLESEA is not touched by Mr. GORDON’S Resolution; but, admitting his Lordship’s entire ignorance of the proceedings of his own Private Secretary and his own Comptroller, it is quite clear that these gentlemen never took the trouble to tell the persons with whom they communicated what Mr. STANLEY is good enough to say for them—namely, that they were freemen of Dublin, and only canvassing on their own account. Captain HART contends to the last, that he acted only according to instructions—but this, all this is nothing to the main point—Whether Lord ANGLESEA was privy to the business or not, is a mere trifle compared with the one great fact for the consideration of the country, that the REFORM Cabinet—the originators of the great Parliamentary Reform, have proved themselves the staunch supporters of UNDOUBTED INTERFERENCE, INFLUENCE, and INTIMIDATION, to secure the return of two Government candidates.

If anything were wanting to show the feeling that has been created—and the absence of that influence which the Government in this case dared not exercise—we only call the attention of our readers again and again to the triumphant expulsion of the GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES for DUBLIN at the Election just closed. We have already remarked upon that glorious triumph; but we never can too often recur to it.—Again and again we repeat, let the country look at the proceedings in Parliament connected with the case we have here submitted, and leave the people to judge, the real meaning of REFORM, AND THE REAL PRINCIPLES AND 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 compelling the then Monarch to take measures of self-defence. Those measures were unhappily both illegal and violent; but those who had conspired for fifteen years to overthrow the Bourbons were not satisfied with the repeal of the ordinances, but proceeded with the conspiracy, and drove from France three races of Kings for the errors of one—those errors being also the result of a conspiracy, which for 15 years had been carrying on by the Liberals against both the throne and the altar. I say, then, that 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 stifled by the cries and yells of the Jacobins and Revolutionists, who have either placed themselves in power and office, or are engaged in driving their competitors from their posts, in order that they may become their occupants. Nor is this feeling of disgust and dissatisfaction at the revolution confined to the middling and higher 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 member of the Chamber of Deputies, to whom I have communicated them to me.

Last week I went to the fete of Bellevue, near Paris, and there conversed with peasants, farmers, and those travelling merchants who go from fair to fair, and have so good an opportunity of learning the opinions of the agricultural portion of the population. The following 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 the expenses of our journeys. 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 little 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 X.; and the shopkeepers receive so little in their shops that they 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; strangers are leaving, or have left France, who used to spend so much more than ourselves; there is constant fear of war and invasion, and no one is satisfied with the Government.—Q. Do you think the people generally are satisfied with having made the revolution? A. No, indeed, they are not; and if the thing had to be done over again, the King might make a thousand ordinances and no one would move. What in the world is the 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, eggs, butter, vegetables and fruit, and they cannot sell one half the quantity they did the year before last. Every month it gets worse and worse; 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 they do not trouble themselves about war, or peace, or the Poles, or anything else, but to have work and bread, and not be idle and starve. What is Louis PHILIP more to us than CHARLES 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 Governments. 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 was paid by a Mayor five francs a day to go and attack the Archbishop’s Palace and all the Crosses, so as to make a disturbance, and get his enemies out of office and his friends in.

I assure you I have repeated word for word, as nearly as a translation can be done at any time, the substance of my conversation at Bellevue; and every one with whom I conversed told the same tale.

Take another fact:—On Monday last I had occasion to take three different cabbieiros in order to proceed to various parts of this extensive metropolis. With each of them I held conversations, and the substance was very nearly the same. The following syllabus of our conversation will put you in possession of the facts of the case:—

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 all the morning; and the third said, I have not had one job).

Q. Do you obtain more to do since you have diminished the prices from 25 to 15 sous? A. Yes, a little more to do; but I assure you we have nearly worn out our horses.—Q. To what do you attribute this sad state of things? A. Why, to the bad state of all commerce. I will tell you how it is, Sir. Two years ago, Paris was full of strangers, and there was plenty of money; then we had abundance of work, and got well paid. So then the coach-masters could spend freely and that made trade good, and then coachmen could spend freely at the cabarets, and that made the wine trade good. And when there was a great demand for wine, the proprietors of the vines spent freely, and that made good for all sorts of merchandize. But now no one spends a sou more than he can avoid, and, for my part, if things do not mend in a very little time, I must give up this trade

and look for something else.—Q. How is it that trade is so bad, and that 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 I was, and fought the Swiss, and cried “Vive la Charte.” But I will give you my word and honour, the most sacred, that if those days had 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 poorer, and now I have only just enough from hand to mouth.—Q. You are sorry then at having made this Revolution, and yet you know you have a new King and a new Charter? A. What signifies a new King and a new Charter to me, Sir, who cannot earn sometimes a franc a day. I declare to you, that yesterday I left the stables in the morning, at seven o’clock, and did not go home till past eleven, and yet I did not earn more than three francs for my master, of which I had a quarter, that is, fifteen sous (sevenpence 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 be sorry to have CHARLES TERNY back again? A. No, indeed, Sir, I should not, and I assure you that many of my comrades lately, when they saw the five franc pieces of HENRY V., said, “Well, we hope he may come back, and give us work and bread, for that is 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 word for word; that with the other two was nearly similar, except that one said, “No, he was not for HENRY V. but for NAPOLEON II.; and the third said, “He was for a Republic, and for going to war, for 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 this, that the Revolution was the worst thing that had ever happened to France, and that they had all been cheated.

Yesterday, I walked to the Passy Quay, where a vast number of masons are employed by the Government to continue the new wall and terrace on the banks of the Seine. The bell of a little moveable cabaret had just sounded the hour of dinner, and I addressed myself to one of their number. The following conversation took place between us in the presence of at least thirty, and all which the mason said the others concurred in:—

Q. How much do you earn a day? A. Twenty sous (which is 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 better than starving.—Q. Oh, you are quite right, but how can you 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 better pay? A. We have all sought in vain. There is no work to be 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. I used to work for M. Rue Grammont. Well, he was a good master, and paid well, but he 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 it that so many shops and houses are empty in Paris? (Here another workman interfered, and spoke as follows). A. Why, Sir, the rich people used to have an Hotel in Paris, and their property in the country; but now they live in the country altogether, 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. Ah! Sir, things are very bad indeed, and a poor man can scarcely get bread enough to keep him from starving. I have not tasted a bit of 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 that is all I have, though I work from sun rise to sun set, and sometimes later.—Q. What is the reason of all this trouble and want? Here all cried out at once, “It is the revolution—its the fault of the Government.” And one said, “Well, thank God I did not make the revolution, I had no hand in it, for I was at Seaux at that time, and had a good job; but when the revolution came all stopped at once, and I have never had my belly full since.”—Q. So then you are dissatisfied with 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 neighbourhood of Bordeaux, and is well known and highly respected in London. He told me that, in order to keep his dependents from starving, he gave away 500 francs a day, among 200 families, in the neighbourhood of his estate—that all the labouring classes, to use his own words, “had become Carlists”—that the revolution was detested in the south of France—and that it was almost a reproach to belong to the Louis PHILIP party. He says that the priests are all opposed to the existing Government, that the priests have an immense influence, that nothing could be easier than to make a popular movement in favour of the Duke of BORDEAUX, and that if affairs go on much longer in their present state there will be certainly a re-action in favour of the exiled dynasty. I should add that the Deputy is a Liberal, but is an honourable and respectable man, who avows himself disappointed with the results of the revolution of July.

On the facts which I have just stated you may fully rely, and they cannot, I think, fail of producing upon your readers a salutary effect. But they are not a hundredth portion of those I could communicate were your journal a daily instead of a weekly paper. To one subject, however, I must invite your most serious attention—and that is, to the proposed destruction of the FRENCH PEERAGE! With such a fact before them let not British Peers lend themselves to the “moderate revolution” proposed by Lord GREY for their adoption. Let them recollect that from July 1830 to January 1831, we heard 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 shameless 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 services—and the prospect of receiving and handing down this honour was, of course, in many instances, a great excitement to warriors and statesmen, to true patriots, and noble and worthy citizens. But the 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 establish some baker and butcher Senate House, to which the greatest scoundrel and the lowest snob 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, to caution the unwary, and to prevent that deception which would terminate in death. If, after this caution, British Peers shall lend themselves to the schemes of the revolutionists, I shall hear of the extinction of the British Peerage without regret; and shall hope to see HENRY HUNT and DANIEL O’CONNELL the two first Senators named by the *canaille* of Westminster. Let the British Peers remember that the essential nature of revolutionists is blood-thirsty, cruel, spoliating and levelling; and that, if they yield now, they will not be able, at a subsequent period, to stem the torrent.

I propose to terminate this letter by the following facts, to which I invite your attention:—

FACT 1.—The Ministry of CASIMIR PERIER (which is the last mo-

derate Cabinet which LOUIS PHILIP can form), has been signally defeated during the last week, and yesterday by a majority of three 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 consequence of the clergy and Roman Catholics claiming the exercise of their religious rights. The *canaille* and demagogues opposed the altar and the priests, and religion was insulted and God blasphemed. Many lives have been lost and many persons wounded.

FACT 3.—The authors of three political libels on the Government, of the most decided character, have been brought up for trial, and *all acquitted*. It appears that the revolution of July was made to repeal “the ninth Commandment.” Libels and licentiousness are the order of the day.

FACT 4.—Those “dear friends,” LAMARQUE and SEBASTIANI, who conspired for fifteen years against the restoration, have fought another duel in the Bois de Boulogne. The Liberals of the Centre Gauche openly avow that they desire no better sport than to see all the Liberals of the Extreme Gauche shot like sparrows or crows. This is the brotherly love of revolutionists. Let the Revolution Bill pass in England and you will have the same scenes and the same desires. This is inevitable.

FACT 5.—Three hundred labourers engaged upon a new bridge—constructing at Rouane mutilated the other day and destroyed all the hand waggons on the railway. The National Guards and Gendarmes immediately went to the spot, but were compelled to retire. The whole of the work-yard was reduced by the workmen to a state of ruin. Many persons were wounded, and the local authorities were defeated. This country may truly be said to be “without a Government.”

FACT 6.—In order to gratify the war party in France the Government (so called) has determined on maintaining possession of Belgium by an army of 30,000 men!

FACT 7.—A disturbance recently took place at Grenoble in consequence of a sentence pronounced by the Tribunal against the disturbers of a religious Catholic procession. As usual, the priests were insulted, windows broken, judges attacked, and individuals wounded. 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 for Algiers. It is composed of men from Baden, Bavaria, Hesse Cassel, Saxony, and Hanover. A great number of Gottingen students were enrolled; and ‘tis thus that France encourages the revolutionists in other lands.

FACT 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 useless.

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 so long 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 BULL, and believe me, as ever, to be your devoted correspondent,

P. H.

P.S. My Rosabella has just inquired if I have told you that there is a sort of “little cholera morbus” at present in Paris and its environs, and that the early arrival of the great cholera morbus is daily expected?

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. MILES COYLE, M.A., to the Vicarage of Blockley, Worcestershire. Patron, Bishop of Worcester.

The Rev. RICHARD DAY, to the Vicarage of Wenhamston, Suffolk. Patron, the King.

The Rev. H. T. WHELER, B.A., of Merton College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Pillerton, Warwickshire, void by the death of the Rev. JOHN SHIRAZ. Patron, Rev. Francis Mills.

The Rev. W. L. NICHOLS, M.A., late Curate of Keynsham, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, to the Curacy of Stockbridge.

The Rev. RICHARD BUNNET, B.A., late Minister of Clontarf, near Dublin, has been appointed Curate of the Parish Church, Blackburn, Lancashire.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER CLARKSON, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary’s, Mellor. Patron, Vicar of Blackburn.

The Rev. WILLIAM WARBURTON, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rev. GEORGE THOMPSON, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Head Master of the Wells Grammar School, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Wisbech Grammar School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. MAJOR, M.A., lately elected to King’s College School, London.

OBITUARY.

CLEMENT MADELEY NEWBOLD, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. The Rev. JOHN GEE SMITH, Rector of Chelmsworth, (Horn, the Lord Chancellor), and Perpetual Curate of St. Gregory, Norwich, (Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Norwich).

The Rev. OWEN OWEN, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDINATION.—At a general ordination held by the Lord Bishop of St. David’s, on Sunday, at St. David’s college, Lampeter, the following persons were ordained:—*Priests*—Rev. W. Evans, B.C.L., Rev. John Hughes, Rev. W. Harris, Rev. Owen Jones, Rev. James Francis, Rev. David Evans, Rev. John M. Downes, Rev. Daniel Griffiths, Rev. W. T. Nicholls, Rev. Thomas Evans, Rev. Evans Hughes, Rev. J. R. Lewis, Rev. Hugh Howell, Rev. David Lewis, Rev. T. Thomas, Rev. Lewis Davies, *Deacons*—Thomas Summers, B.A.; W. W. Bowen, B.A.; Thomas Bowen, of St. David’s coll.; F. E. Turnour, ditto; Evan Morgan, ditto; Thomas Thomas, ditto; Thomas Davies, ditto; Charles Roberts, ditto; David Thomas, ditto; William Harries, ditto; Griffith Evans, ditto.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The new church of the parish of Hampton, Middlesex, of which the first stone was laid by His present Majesty on the 15th of April, 1830, will be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on Thursday the 1st of September, at which solemn ceremony their MAJESTIES and the Royal Family have graciously condescended to intimate their royal pleasure to be present. The Bishop will, in obedience to their MAJESTIES’ commands, preach a sermon on the occasion, and the choir part of the service will be performed by the gentlemen of his MAJESTY’S Chapel Royal, St. James’s, assisted by several eminent vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HAWES. Mr. ARTHUR will preside at the new organ, which his MAJESTIES have been pleased to present to the church.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln held a Confirmation on Tuesday at Horncastle, when 697 young persons were admitted to the sacred rite. A Visitation was also held on the same day, on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. MADELEY, and the Bishop afterwards 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, after an eloquent and appropriate sermon, by the Rev. H. MAJEDLEY, Rector of Speen, the sum of 100l. 17s. was collected.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—On Wednesday the anniversary meeting of the Shaftesbury and Sturminster district Committee of this excellent Institution was held at Shaftesbury, and after an appropriate sermon at St. Peter’s Church, a collection was made in aid of the funds of the parent Society.

At the Ordination, by the Bishop of Llandaff, at St. Paul’s Cathedral, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

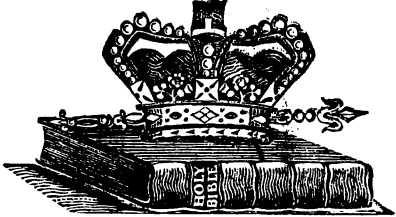
THE REV. CHADOCK GLASSCOTT.—The funeral of this much-beloved Clergyman took place at Hatherleigh on Thursday last, on which occasion, and to mark the estimation in which his parishioners held him, all business was suspended and the shops in the town closed. His remains were interred in the church in which for more than fifty years his zealous services had been rendered for the edification of his flock, the service being read, and the sermon preached, from St. Luke xii. 42, 43, by the Rev. Mr. KINGDOM.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
The following Works are just published by JAMES COCHRANE and CO., 11, Waterloo place:—

40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications in
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"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!"

VOL. XI.—No. 560.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1831.

Price 7d.

THE LAST WEEK.
Under the Especial Patronage of His MAJESTY.
ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—The Proprietors have the pleasure of announcing that To-morrow they will give a **GRAND UNION GALA**, which will embrace all the novelty, splendour, and enchantment of the season, viz. that of the **KING'S BIRTH DAY.**
THE SAILING MATCHES.—ROYAL JULIEN NIGHT &c. &c. When the whole of the **EMBELLISHMENTS, ILLUMINATIONS, and DEVICES** of these interesting occasions will be again exhibited, to give a brilliant effect to the night's entertainment.
The whole Routine of Amusements will be given, including the **CONCERT—MORANAS—ILLUSIONS—the CHIN MELODIST—the SIFFLEUR—the COSMOGRAMS—FIRE WORKS—GRAND WATER SCENE, &c. &c.**
Doors open at half past 7. Admission 4s.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. Sir Giles Overreach, Mr. KEAN; Wellborn, Mr. COOPER; Marrall, Mr. W. FARREN. After which, MY WIFE OR MY PLACE. AND FRIGHTENED TO DEATH. To-morrow, The School for Coujett, Belles have at ye All, and First Out of Water—Wednesday, The Goldsmith, Belles have at ye All, My Wife or My Place, and The Farmer—Thursday, "Quite Correct," Belles have at ye All, My Wife or My Place, and A Husband at Sight—Friday, The Merchant of Venice, Shylock, Mr. KEAN; and My Wife or My Place, and other Entertainments—Saturday, The School for Coujett, Belles have at ye All, and other Entertainments.

SADLER'S WELLS.—FOR THE BENEFIT OF Mr. W. H. WILLIAMS. To-morrow evening (and for that night only) will appear, Mrs. Mapleton, of the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall; Mr. Jones, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane; and Mr. Robinson, from Vauxhall. To commence with the grand Overture to William Tell, with a Grand Band. After the various novelties will be performed (first time at this Theatre) THE WITCH OF DERN-CLUGH, Dominic Samson, Mr. Johnson; Dandie Dimple, Mr. W. H. Williams; Mrs. Merillies, Mrs. Wilkinson. In the course of the evening a Vocal Festival: "The Blood is on the Rye," Mr. Robinson; "The Wonders of 1831," Mr. W. H. Williams; "The Light Guitars," Mrs. Mapleton; &c. &c. After which, a new Farce, called WHO'S TO PAY ME? or, The Student's Supper, Gregory Gilbert, Mr. W. H. Williams; Rural Ballet, by Mrs. Seale and Pupils, to conclude with THE HUNTER OF THE ALPS, or, the Brothers of Turin.

MADAME VIGANO has the honour respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and her Friends, that in consequence of the Coronation, which will take place on the 8th of September next, she has been invited by several of her Friends to give a **CONCERT on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT**, the 7th of September, at 8 o'clock, at the Residence of the **COUNTESS MORRIS**, No. 17, Edward-street, Portman-square, who has most kindly granted the use of her Mansion on this occasion.

Vocal Performers:
Madame Puzzi, Mademoiselle Vasson, and Madame Vigano;
M. Torri, M. Degres, M. Drizzi, M. Maestro Vaccari, M. Giubili and M. Plozzi.
Instrumental Performers:
Harp, Mesdames, Elionis—Piano-forte, Made. Duken—Guitar, Master Giulio Regondi—Violoncello, M. Bass, M. Dragonetti.
Conductor, and at the Piano-forte, Sig. Costa.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had of Madame Vigano, No. 14, Titchborne-street, near the Quadrant; and at all the principal Music Shops.
NEW FLUTE MUSIC, viz.—FLUTE and PIANO: Berbiguer's Sources d'Opera, 2s.; Melodies, 12 Books, each 2s. 6d.; Dronet's easy Fantaisies on Zitti Zitti, Maxwell's Hymn, Non plu Meuta, La Rondina, Thag Forests, each 3s.; Dronet's 144 Melodies of Various Nations, 12 Bks. each 3s. FLUTE SOLOS: Berbiguer's 12 National Airs, with easy Variations, including "Last Rose of Summer," "Flow on thou shining river," &c. each 1s. 6d.; his Beauties, by Forte, 6 Books, each 3s.; Dronet's 12 Elegant Variations (each 1s. 6d.); "Sweet Home," &c. 12 Nos. each 1s.; 36 Waltzes by Beethoven and Mozart, &c. his Method, 2s.; Dronet's dicto, 9s.; with 500 other Books for the Flute.
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HUMMEL'S SELECT OVERTURES of Beethoven, Cherubini, Gluck, Mozart, Rossini, Weber, &c., arranged for F. forte, with Accompaniment for Flute, Violon, or Violoncello. Price 5s. each; or 2s. 6d. each, without Accompaniment.
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HISTORY of ENGLAND to the YEAR 1830.—*Just published*. in 3 vols.

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Royal Exchange-gates, Cornhill. Price 4s. 6d. and 22s. per bottle.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Inspector is in error—The Right Hon. Mr. THOMSON is not dead; nor out of office. He was choked in the last Parliament by a dose of Barilla taken by mistake, and has not recovered his voice.—Lord AUCKLAND is also alive and well.

A correspondent informs us of two curious coincidences. Over a Livery stable in the Hammer-smith-road, appear these words:—"CHANCELLOR job master,"—and at the Bridge near Stanley grove, a board announces that "Coke is on sale every day in the week."

In reply to our correspondent in Lombard-street, we have no hesitation in saying, that we have made up our mind on the East India question, and when the proper season shall arrive, we believe that we shall be able to bring such a volume of facts to support that opinion, as will convince our friend that we are in earnest.

The letter from the King of the Nine-Kings to the Bishop of London is inadmissible. It is not to a certain extent with His Majesty, but the intentions and feelings of the Bishop are so excellent, that we cannot let His Majesty make his speech.

In reply to our enquiries we find that money is actually to be taken for admission to the Coronation on Thursday, in Westminster Abbey. This mercenary introduction of the public is incomprehensible—but so it is; and the seats and boxes are announced to be sold, like Opera boxes, of Mr. Saxe, the corner of St. James's street, opposite the Palace. These admissions are for the aisles—the SAVES are engaged for Ministers and great Officers of State.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

THEIR MAJESTIES are expected in town this afternoon: on Thursday the Coronation takes place, and on Monday there will be a Drawing-room.

THE Reform Bill is now so completely altered, both in principle and details, from the Bill which Lord JOHN RUSSELL brought into the House of Commons, that the interest it created while there was a chance of its ultimate success, has died away, 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 although it is necessary that the BILL should get out of the House of Commons somehow or another, it will be entirely finished 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 country are opened to the pretended liberality of the Whig Government—there can be no doubt that they are satisfied of their real views and intentions, by having had time to read over and comprehend their 10l. franchise clause, their proposed half yearly payments, and their division of counties clause—and that the Bill is clearly shewn to be neither more nor less than a gigantic juggle to enable the present Ministers to hold office during its protracted progress through the House of Commons—the simple fact, that at every contested election for open places since the Bill has been understood, Anti-Reformers have been triumphantly returned, speaks volumes.

The Ministers, however, have proceeded to the nomination of Commissioners for dividing counties and making out districts, with powers so extensive, that after all the delicacy in the House of Commons about the distances of towns from each other interfering with their union, they are enabled, if they please, to unite Marylebone and Brompton, or Camberwell and Regent, or any other places, according to their will and pleasure. The names of the Gentlemen are wholly unexceptionable, for, with the exception of two or three of them, they never were heard of before. We, however, congratulate the country upon the employment of Officers of the Artillery and Engineers in this service, as it tends to shew that a Civil Premier does not consider it is in the slightest degree unconstitutional to employ Military Officers in the most delicate departments of the Civil Service.

The sooner the Bill gets out of the Committee the better, and the sooner it goes up to the Lords, better still. Whatever measure of Reform may there be proposed as a substitute for the present anomalous, 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 contempt 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. STANLEY on the question of the Irish Election.—We repeat the statement as literally true,—and the denial of it by the Brighton Gazette only proves the want of information of that paper from the "circle of society" to which its writer evidently has "not access."

LORD GREY distinctly stated that the French troops were to quit Belgium—MARSHAL SOULT has positively stated that they are not to do so—SIR RICHARD VIVIAN, having previously informed LORD PALMERSTON that he had some questions to ask upon the subject, rose on Friday evening in the House of Commons to fulfil that intention—but LORD PALMERSTON, although he had been apprised of the questions that were to be put, was not in his place to answer them.

SIR RICHARD VIVIAN, in this extremity applied himself to Lord ALTHORP, and enquired of him whether the Protocols, which had been published in the newspapers during the week, were genuine, and whether, since all the Dutch troops had quitted Belgium, the French 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 RICHARD enquired whether it was true that the French were forming a camp at Nivelles, because, if such statements were well founded, His Majesty's Ministers would have to answer for the insulted honour of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to the first question by stating, that he had not had time to read the newspapers which contained the Protocols, and as to the other questions he would give no answer at all.

The first of these Protocols, No. 31, is dated, Foreign Office, London, August the sixth, and contains this paragraph:—

"That the moment the Government of his Britannic Majesty received information of the renewal of hostilities between Holland and Belgium, it gave orders for a division of the fleet to assemble as soon as possible in the Downs, where it was ready to concur in any measures which might be deemed necessary for the re-establishment of the armistice which the Five Powers had engaged to maintain between Holland and Belgium, and that after the despatch of this order, the new Sovereign of Belgium had claimed the assistance of

the Five Powers, and, more especially, naval succour from Great Britain."

This was written at the Foreign Office in Downing-street, on the sixth of August. "The moment the Government of his Britannic Majesty received information of the renewal of hostilities between HOLLAND and BELGIUM, it gave orders," &c.—this is on the sixth.

On the NINTH of August—three days after this protocol was written—that having been written after the Government 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 troops—No. 33 palliates their stay, because the members of the conference have not had official accounts of the retirement of the Dutch, although we have a Minister there, who, if not blind, must have seen them removing—the 34th declares a suspension of hostilities for six weeks pending the settlement and final arrangement of the affairs of Belgium and Holland. "During the suspension of hostilities the troops are to remain beyond the line which separated them before the resumption of hostilities."

But these French troops are not to return to France—there they remain, exactly as the Duke of WELLINGTON says—"the advanced guard of the army" which is to overrun Belgium and subjugate Holland—or if it were possible that these French troops had been required by King LEOPOLD for the purpose of keeping down rebellion among his new subjects, it is consistent with the pledge of non-interference upon which the present Ministry rest, to permit King LEOPOLD to be kept upon his Throne by French troops, while our ancient ally, the King of HOLLAND, has 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 so weak, that concession after concession is made, while information is refused; SOULT's open declaration, that the French troops should remain where they were, is still undenied and uncontradicted.

Then, as to Portugal, Mr. COURTENAY, on Tuesday, brought forward his motion for papers connected with that country, and of course expected to hear upon so suitable an occasion a refusal perhaps of the papers, but a vindication, or, at least, an explanation of our conduct towards another ally—but no—after getting Mr. COURTENAY to postpone his motion for a week, in hopes before that time to have had something satisfactory to say about Belgium by way of a "set off" for the miscarriages about Portugal, Lord PALMERSTON goes to Mr. COURTENAY, and tells that Right Honourable Gentleman that he need not trouble himself to go into the question, for that all the papers he wanted should be granted, and even more, so that he would but be satisfied.

To a question put by 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 His Majesty's Government could obtain," the Portuguese ships were legal prizes, and that they had that day heard that the French Admiral had taken all the Portuguese ships away to Brest, except one frigate; and, adds Lord PALMERSTON, "the British Ambassador at Paris has been informed that the French squadron had been ordered from the Tagus, and the accounts from the British Consul-General at Lisbon stated that these orders had been complied with." Complied with—yes, that they had—but who ordered the French squadron to carry off the Portuguese fleet with it? Upon this point Lord PALMERSTON was silent.

The conduct of France and her Admiral, under the circumstances, is pretty clearly described in the Times of Wednesday, from which we beg to borrow the following observations:—

The ground on which these vessels of war had been seized has been varied at different times by the partisans of France, and even by the gallant captor himself. Before he forced the entrance of the Tagus, Admiral ROUSSIN transmitted on the 8th of July, to the Portuguese Government, an ultimatum, consisting of certain articles, a compliance with which would have prevented any hostile collision. The Portuguese Government, either relying on the prudent fears of the French squadron, or the unassisted strength of its own defences, evaded the demand, and proposed to treat for satisfaction under the mediation of England, on receiving an answer to that effect, the French Admiral, resolved to add Naval renown to the proposed satisfaction for alleged injuries, forced, on the 11th of July, the entrance of the Tagus, and, despite the fortresses which line its banks, and repelled his victorious squadron within gun-shot of the Royal Palace, on the heights of the Lisbon mountains. The ground story he wrote, with apparent equanimity, "Here I am before Lisbon; but France, ever generous, will treat on the same conditions as before the victory. In gathering its fruits, however, I reserve to myself the right of adding thereto indemnities for the victims of the war." This letter was written on the 11th, when the event of a war existed—had ceased, and the Admiral declares in the plainest terms that he will "As the late event," (what event? the event known of course the day before "has given to France the rights which military success confers among all nations, it is my duty to exercise them. I have therefore the honour to declare to your Excellency, that I consider as French property the Portuguese men of war which lowered their flag under the fire of my squadron." The whole fleet of Portugal (with the exception of one or two crazy vessels which were not in condition to appear hostile) were in this predicament, and accordingly are sent to Brest under the tricolour.

Now, we shall enter into no discussion about the abstract right of the French Admiral to elevate the character of his expedition, and to dignify the entrance into the Tagus with the pompous name of a war; but we cannot refrain from saying, that if he intended to derive from the success of his mission all the advantages of a military victory, he ought to have previously announced its character, and, at any rate, ought not to have concealed its consequences, when he wrote his first letter to propose negotiations on the old basis of peace and reparation. If the eight vessels are captured because they were in line, while the two crazy vessels are saved because they appeared to abstain from action; by the same rule, the Admiral ought to have demanded the cannon and military stores of Fort St. Julian, and of the other forts on the Tagus, as lawful prize of war, because they either fired or were prepared to fire upon his squadron, in his passage up the river.

It is plain that these ships are not sent to Brest as security for the stipulated indemnity, or as the means of executing the treaty, but as a prize of war—a war of which the world only heard for the first time,

24 hours after its cessation. Portugal was not at war with France on the evening of the 10th of July or the evening of the 11th. The war was a little variety in the midst of profound peace, and lasted about two or three hours; having nothing to do with the general pacific relations of the two countries, there on a calm occasion, a collision between a British and an American ship, about the right of searching for British deserters. In such a case a broadside, followed by a friendly acknowledgment of right or reparation, would surely have entitled the stronger party to consider the weaker as a capturer.

We throw out these observations with no desire of exciting angry discussion, and with no unfriendly disposition towards the French Admiral. We merely say that he has changed his ground where he ought to have adhered to his original purpose, and that his Government ought to deliberate seriously on the consequence of his acts before it gives them its sanction.

On the affairs of Portugal our Government seem disposed to throw no more light than on those of Belgium; but if we should find that these ships ever were intended (at the suggestion of England) to be delivered over by France to Don PEDRO, we may subsequently get at the fact of "who sent for the BRAZILIAN EMPEROR 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 homage—the Coronation is not conducted like that of GEORGE III. and yet the Peers do individual homage, as they did upon that occasion.

We understand, that, at the pressing instance of the AUSTRIAN, RUSSIAN, and PRUSSIAN Ministers here, our Government sent off, the night before last, a final demand, 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. TALLEYRAND has been extremely gentle, and the scruples which have chiefly impeded the transmission of the demands, have arisen on the part of Lord GREY, who is apprehensive that, if the King of FRANCE accedes to them, the Ministry of M. PERIER must fall; an event which his Lordship concludes would be extremely disadvantageous to himself and his friends. The ultimatum, however, is gone, and if Lord PALMERSTON should not forget to open the answer, when it comes, we may hear something which may elucidate Lord ABERDEEN'S promised enquiries.

THE accounts received by the last packets from Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, shew a state of excitement in the minds of the planters, in consequence of the injudicious interference from home, which is quite appalling, and ought, while it is yet time, to make the Government not merely 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 4,000 miles off, in utter 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 spoke the language of reason, thus expresses himself:—

"The details of the slave laws require minute and accurate acquaintance with an infinite variety of particulars, which can only be known to those who reside on the spot. To revise the domestic codes of the colonies would be a task which no European Government could undertake, for want of information and for want of time. Any parliament, council, or senate, which should begin such a work would find it necessary to give up legislating for the mother country, in order partly to mar and partly to neglect the legislation of the colonies. Let this branch of the imperial administration then be left to the care of those who are themselves the most interested in the good order and government of those distant provinces, and whose knowledge of local circumstances, and of those things which cannot be written down in reports, is more full and practical."

You may be told that Lord BROUGHAM has changed his opinion—a deliberate opinion, founded on sound doctrines, expressed in a work of great merit, cannot be recalled without facts and reasoning assigned for such a change; as these have not been adduced, the original opinion remains 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 every act they did or law they passed was viewed with a jaundiced eye and through a distorted medium.

From the impolitic measures of the Timber Duties, the Slave Trade Sugar Bill, the Wine Duties, and the intermeddling policy of mixing poison in the cup of salvation, by the machinations of the saints and the anti-colonial party, there is scarcely a Colony from Canada to Ceylon, which does not in its heart curse the protection of the Mother Country. There must be some radical error in the home policy to produce such universal Colonial discontent. She provokes resistance, and punishes for resisting; she will find to the cost both of the Colonies and the Mother Country, that she may revolutionize but cannot coerce them. A perseverance in the intermeddling system separated the two Americas from European dominion. The contagion of disaffection is fast generating in the Colonies, and must occasion the same results; and it is known that other nations are not idle spectators—We speak from a knowledge of facts.

In every parish of Jamaica, each of which is as extensive as an English county, the people have loudly protested against the ignorant and unconstitutional interference and threats from home. The Resolutions of the parish of St. James, containing thirty thousand inhabitants, will be found in another part of this Paper. The same spirit pervades the Island. The Jamaica papers are filled with requisitions for meetings in all the parishes for a like purpose; such is the decided hostility of the people of Jamaica to the measures of the GREY Government; and so thoroughly are they convinced of the anti-colonial feeling of the Cabinet of Great Britain, that if it persist in the present policy towards the Colonies, and do not without delay apply a balm to the wounds which it has inflicted on the confidence of Jamaica, there will be an end of her connection with England.

It is in perfect keeping with the policy of a Whig Administration to destroy our Constitution at home, and to dissolve the connection with our Colonies abroad, devouring, as it 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 of the Department, for who else could have furnished the legal details quoted in the debate on Mr. BUXTON'S motion—materials prepared for irritation, not conciliation.

As to the KITTY HULTONS, the MARY PEARCES, and other stories of a similar character, and the Bahama and Jamaica, the St. Kitts cases,—have we not the Brighton

Notwithstanding this decision, which took place in July, 1795, the country continued under the management of the Company's officers until February 1803, when the Rajah's sister was at last 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, to the prejudice of the daughter of the deceased Government of Ramnath, that the eldest and unqualified right of the Government of Ramnath was declared to be in the Rajah's sister, and her heirs, the right of the adopted son could not be established, because it appeared the act of adoption did not take place until after the death of her husband—and, by the Hindoo laws, widows are prohibited from adopting sons—and, besides this, the individual selected for adoption was, by reason of his low caste, ineligible; for the Brahmans, and other principal inhabitants of Ramnath, said, "As the person holding the putnam of Ramnath is the master of the holy place Ramnawaram

Newspapers.

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| A Suit, with kerseymere Breeches | 4 10 0 |
| A ditto, with hair plush ditto | 4 15 6 |
| A Stable or Working Dress | 1 4 6 |
| A Footman's extra double-milled drab Great Coat with large Cape | 3 13 6 |

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THE TWENTIETH REPORT of the NATIONAL SOCIETY for the EDUCATION of the POOR in the PRINCIPLES of ESTABLISHED CHURCH. May be had at Messrs. Livingston's, St. Church yard and Waterloo-place, by Subscribers at the price of 1s. per Scriber, 1s.

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To prevent disappointment, these orders should be forwarded to the bookseller and newsmen—Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

SALES BY AUCTION.
ELEGANT TURKEY CARPETS and RUGS. B...

FOR EXPORT CARPETS and RUGS—BY MR. FOSTER, at his Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on 7th September, 1831. For Two o'clock precisely, by order of the Importer, in 13 Lots—THE FIVE TURKEY CARPETS and FIFTY RUGS, contained in 13 bales imported direct from Smyrna. These Carpets have been selected under the particular inspection of a British Merchant at Smyrna. The qualities will be to be very superior, the colours and patterns exceedingly brilliant, and the so various that they will suit the largest banquetting room, or the smallest library. The whole warranted free from sea damage.—May be viewed two before the Sale; Catalogues had at Mr. Foster's Offices, 14, Greek-street, and 54, Pall Mall.

KENT.—Valuable Freehold Estates.—By Mr. T. W. CARTER, at the A. Mart, London, on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 12 at noon, by order of the Tre for the sale of the Estates of Mr. John Huckstapp, unless previously dis of by private contract (of which due notice will be given).

THE following valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, viz:—
MANOR or LORDSHIP of BROCKTON, with the quit-rents, ri-
royalties, and appurtenances, and the manor-house, with substantial barn, at

A MESSAGE. In three dwellings, in the several occupations of Ric Wood, James Holdstock, and William Bottle, with barn, and other outbuild and several pieces of excellent meadow and woodland, containing, together, 15 acres, more or less, in the occupation of Mr. John Jennings and his under-tenants. This lot is particularly desirable to any gentleman or farmer, who may wish to purchase.

A NEW BRICK BUILT MESSAGE, at for the residence of a respectable family, with necessary outbuildings, yard and garden, in the occupation of Wm. Henry Watts; and two pieces of valuable meadow land adjoining, containing, by estimation, 4 acres, more or less, in the occupation of Mr. Huxtable, very pleasantly situated near the town of Charing, adjoining the turnpike road

A NEWLY-ERECTED MESSUAGE, with convenient outbuildings, and old-established Corn Windmill, in excellent repair, with the appurtenances.

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A capital and substantially brick built MESSAGE, fit for the residence of a genteel family, with very good barn, stable, oat house, granary, and other convenient out-buildings, and several pieces of very superior arable, meadow, pasture, and bog-ground, containing, together, by estimation, 42 acres, more or less, situate in Egerton, in the occupation of Mr. William Banks.

A roomy FARM HOUSE, and newly-erected barn and stable, and other buildings, with convenient yards, well watered, and several pieces of very valuable arable, meadow, pasture, woodland, and hop-ground, and orchard, and filth plantations, containing, together, by estimation, 46 acres, more or less; situate Stonebridge Green, in the several parishes of Egerton and Charing; in the occupation of Mr. Huckstapp and his under-tenants. Also Seven several Tenement or Cottages, with the outbuildings, gardens, and appurtenances, situate at

being together, in or near Watchbill-street, in the ancient town of Rye, in the county of Sussex, and now or late in the several occupations of the Widow I guldsen, R. Moore, S. Small, H. Gun, S. Welstead, Thomas Gasson, and W. Apps.

The above property is of the annual value of 500*l*. and deserves the attention of persons desirous of investing their money in advantageous purchases, as the land is really good, and possesses other local recommendations. The land-tax is

Printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had at the Auction Mart London: of Mr. Samuel Foster, Egerton; of Mr. Norwood, Solicitor, Charing Cross; of Mr. E. B. Dawes, Solicitor, Ashford; and of Mr. T. W. Carter, at his Auction and Estate Agency Office, Stone street, Maldstone.

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN
For the Week ended Aug. 26, 1851, made up from the Returns of the Inspectors
in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales:—

PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

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| Wheat | 61s 9d | Oats | 28s 6d | Beans | 40s 2 |
| Barley | 29s 6d | Rye | 37s 3d | Pean | 42s 3 |

AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATES DUTY.

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| W. & A. | 64s 4d | O. & A. | 26s 4d | B. & A. | 40s 0 |
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| Wheat | 31s 1d | Oats | 26s 1d | Beans | 41s 7d |
| Barley | 31s 1d | Rye | 36s 6d | Peas | 41s 7d |
| Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week. | | | | | |
| Wheat | 22s 8d | Oats | 7s 9d | Beans | 9s 6d |
| Barley | 15s 4d | Rye | 15s 6d | Peas | 8s 0d |

| PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|------|--------|--------|------|
| STOCKS. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Friday | Sat. |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Bank Stock..... | 199 | 199 | 199 | 192 | — | — |
| 3 per Cent Reduced..... | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 | — | — |
| 3 per Cent Consols..... | 81 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 82 |
| 3 per Cent. 1818..... | — | 90 | 89 | 90 | 90 | — |
| 3 per Cent. Red..... | 90 | 90 | 89 | 90 | — | — |
| New 3 per Cent..... | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| Bank Long Annuities..... | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| India Bonds..... | 3 p | 2 p | 2 p | par | 1 p | |
| Exchequer Bills..... | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Consols for Account..... | 82 | 82 | 82 | 81½ | 82 | 82½ |

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult. at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. John Sewell, of Sydney Cottage Hampstead, of a daughter, which survived its birth but a few minutes—At Ramsgate, on the 28th ult. the lady of I. Green, Esq. of a daughter—On the 27th

ult. at Rose-green, Surrey, the lady of W. Brisco, jun. Esq. of a daughter—On the 25th ult. in Manor square, the wife of Dr. Locock, of a son—At Tenbury, the wife of S. H. Godson, Esq. of a daughter—At the Rectory, Carlton, the lady of the Rev. C. Eyre, of a son—At Sidmouth, the lady of Lieut. G. Bingley, B.N. of a daughter—At Brighton, the lady of Col Payne, of a son—On the 24th ult. at Hyde Park, the Lady Burghersh, of a daughter—At his house in Tavistock square, the lady of B. B. Williams, Esq. of a daughter—At the Lady Theodosia

On the 3d instant, at Streatham Church, Mr. Richard Stevens, of Acre-lane, Brixton, to Fanny, second daughter of Robert Norton, Esq., of Pickett-street, anti-St. Dunstons, Dr.

On the 30th ult. at Hanwell, Middlesex, W. Johnson, Esq. of Eaton-place, to Sarah Jane, only daughter of C. Turner, of Hanwell Park, Esq.—On the 31st ult. at All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Keith Barnes, Esq. of Spring gardens, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late H. Hughes, Esq. of Harley-street—At Barton Blount, Derbyshire, C. H. Stone, Esq. of Tunbridge Wells, to Emilia, youngest daughter of F. Bradshaw, Esq. of Barton Park, Derby.

On Thursday last, Sept. 1st, at his house in Portman-square, the Right Hon. Matthew Lord Rokeby, after a short illness.

On the 26th ult. at the house of her son-in-law, in York-street, Portman-square Mrs. Dempster, of Dunnichen, Forfarshire, N.B., in the 88th year of her age.

On the 25th ult. Alice, widow of the late C. Blackett, Esq. of Wylam, Northumberland, in her 74th year—On the 24th ult. at High Wycombe, in the 78th year of her age.

his age, Mr. James Sutton, late of Northfleet-street, Colchester, was born at Brighton, Mrs. Powell, of Lankington, Kent, widow of the late J. Powell Esq. In the 73d year of her age—W. M. Forster, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq., and Jane his wife. They were among the sufferers on board the Rothsay Castle—J. Robert-street, Chelsea, Mr. T. Coles, aged 70—At Bath, Lady Gledstanes, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Gledstanes—On the 28th ult. at Angelsey Villa Hants, in the 49th year of her age, Mary, the wife of Capt. Prevost, R.N.—Greenwich, North-Foreland, Esq.

the 29th ult. at North Foreland Lodge, near Leigh-on-Sea, in Kent, in his 63d year.—On the 13th ult. at Villa Terrazzi, near Leghorn, in Tuscany, in his 19th year of her age, Henrietta Jewima, youngest daughter of W. B. Delap, Esq., of London.—On the 2d inst. at her house in Sackville-street, after a few days' illness, Maria Isabella Duchess Dowager of Rutland, widow of Charles late Duke of Rutland, aged 75.—On the 31st ult. Mr. John Pearl, Jeweller, of Burlington-arcade, aged 65 years, deeply lamented by his family, his death having been hastened by over-exposure to the weather on the 28th ult. at Halliford, Middlesex, aged 30, Ann, the

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, FLEET-STREET, where, on'y, Communications to the Editor (post paid) are received.

THE LANCET

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

Vol. XI.—No. 562.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1831.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, (should Mr. Keen be sufficiently recovered from his indisposition, of which question will be given) will be revived the Play of **THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS**. Eustache de St. Pierre, Mr. Keen. After which, **BELLES HAYE AT YE ALL**; and the new comic piece called **JOHN JONES**.—Tuesday, Guy Manning, with John Jones, and Belles have at ye all—Wednesday, King Lear, Mr. Keen, with his Wife, and John Jones.—Thursday, The School for Courtiers, Belles have at ye all, and other Entertainments.

THE PICTURE SHOW.—The SONGS, &c., in this successful Opera, the pretty by T. H. Day, the music by J. Barnett, each 20 KING DEATH: Song, sung by Mr. Phillips, the poetry by Barry Cornwall, Esq., composed by the Chevalier Neukomm, author of "Napoleon's Midnight Wine" and "The Sea."

WINE! Wine! sung by Mr. Graham, composed by the Chevalier Neukomm. 30
MAY MORNING. Sung by Madame Stokhausen, composed by the Chevalier Neukomm. 30
THEY HAVE GIVEN THEE TO ANOTHER. Ballad, sung by Mr. Neukomm, composed by Linley. 20

FOR THE PIANO FORTE:
THE WITCHES' DANCE. performed by Paganini, arranged by Cramer. 20
RECOLLECTIONS OF PAGANINI. Fantasia, by Cramer. 40
REMINISCENCES OF PAGANINI. Fantasia, by Cramer. 40
LA GALANTE. brilliant Rondo, by J. N. Hummel. 40
VENETIAN AIR. (Non gioia sospirar), a Rondo, by Cramer. 30
BAGATELLES. Quatre-vingt, for two performers, by Cramer. 40
CHAMBER ADDISON, and REALE, 201, Regent-street.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The Proprietary and the Public in general are informed that this INSTITUTION WILL OPEN, in all its departments, in the month of OCTOBER next; namely, the Medical School on Monday, the 10th, and the Senior and Junior Departments on Monday, the 17th of October. Parents and others who are desirous of information on the course of education and the system to be pursued at the College may obtain the same on application at No. 2, Parliament-street; and with respect to the School they may consult the Head or Second Master, who will be in attendance at the same place every Morning (Sundays excepted), between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock.

A Register for applications is kept at the Secretary's Office. By Order of the Council.

N.B. Boarders, being Pupils in the School, will be received both by the Head Master and the Second Master, on terms sanctioned by the Council, which may be learned on application at the Office of the College.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—The AUTUMNAL COURSE OF LECTURES will commence on SATURDAY, October the 1st.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Dr. Williams.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—Dr. Roots.

ANATOMY.—Mr. Tyrrell and Mr. John F. South.

SURGERY.—Mr. Tyrrell.

CHEMISTRY.—Dr. Barton.

MIDWIFERY.—Dr. Ashburner and Dr. Rigby.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Dr. Lister.

BOTANY.—Mr. Lill.

Clinical Lectures will be given. For particulars apply to Mr. Whitfield, Apothecary to St. Thomas's Hospital.

THEATRE OF ANATOMY AND MEDICINE, 18, GILTSPUR-STREET, adjoining St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The following COURSES OF LECTURES will be delivered during the ensuing Season:

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by Dr. Tweedie.

CHEMISTRY, by Mr. James L. Wheeler.

MATERIA MEDICA, by Mr. J. L. Wheeler.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISSECTIONS, by Mr. Lowe Wheeler.

MIDWIFERY, by Dr. Millar.

Application may be made to Mr. Wheeler, at the Lecture Room; to Dr. Tweedie, No. 40, Ely-place, Holborn; or to Dr. Millar, No. 3, New Bathing-hall-st.

LECTURES ON MIDWIFERY, AND ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—**ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL;** to commence on Wednesday, October the 5th.—The first part of the ensuing Course, including the Lectures on the Diseases of Women and the Lectures on the Diseases of Children, will be given by Mr. STONE. The second part of the Course, including the Lectures on the Diseases of Women and the Lectures on the Diseases of Children, will be given by Mr. STONE. The Lectures are read every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

For particulars apply to Mr. Stone, 7, Clifford-street; Dr. H. Davis, 18, Bath-street; or at the Hospital.

DR. RAMADGE will commence his AUTUMNAL COURSES OF LECTURES on the 10th of September, at Seven o'clock, at the Theatre of Anatomy and Medicine, 18, Giltspur-street, and on GENERAL and PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY, at a Quarter, before Eight in the Morning of MONDAY, October 3. Dr. Ramadage purposes to deliver, during the Winter Season, a Course of Clinical Lectures on the various Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; and to Gentlemen attending perpetual Pupils to the above Lectures, he will grant the privilege of attending gratis the Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest.—For particulars apply to Dr. Ramadage, 24, Ely-place.

M. GUTHRIE will begin his LECTURES ON SURGERY, on Monday, the 3d of October, at Seven o'clock.

Medical Officers of the various branches of the Public Services will be admitted gratuitously on obtaining the recommendation of the Head of their respective Departments.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, 58, Aldersgate-street, contiguous to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—The several COURSES OF LECTURES will commence October 1st.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—G. H. Roe, M.D., and R. D. Todd, B.A.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISSECTIONS, by the Lecturers.

MECHANICS.—John Barnes, M.D.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—F. H. Ramsbottom, M.D.

CHEMISTRY.—Mr. J. T. Cooper.

MATERIA MEDICA.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.—Southwood Smith, M.D., and Mr. J. T. Cooper.

BOTANY.

For particulars apply at the School; of Dr. Burne, 24, Spring-garden; to Mr. Cooper, 3, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury; or any of the other Lecturers.

PAPER HANGINGS.—R. CHATER begs to inform the Public that he has an excellent Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS of the best quality and workmanship, adapted to rooms of every size, from the smallest cottage to the largest mansion—the beauty and elegance of which depend most essentially on the interior decorations, and the prices will be found very moderate. No. 160, Fleet-street.

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DEPUTY LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.—W. M. TAYLER, 75, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Tailor.

HAYDON'S XENOPHON, nearly concluded.—To be DISPOSED OF, by RAFFLES, in 80 Shares of 10 Guineas each. Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Trustees, J. G. Lockhart, Esq.; J. Clarke, Esq.

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| Lord P. L. Gower | 31 10 | J. Seale, Esq. | 10 10 |
| Lord Durham | 10 10 | J. M., Esq. | 21 0 |
| Lord Dover | 10 10 | Sir J. M., Esq. | 10 10 |
| Sir F. Burdett, Bart. M.P. | 10 10 | J. P., Esq. | 10 10 |

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Selection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS of the various Schools of Painting, IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the Morning till Six in the Evening; and will be closed on Saturday, the 24th inst.

Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

COLLEGE, Regent's Park.—The Proprietors of this Magnificent Institution, understanding the public attention to a GROTTO and MARINE CAVE, just opened, and which are viewed without any advance of the usual prices of admission to the whole of the Exhibitions.

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EXETER COLLEGE, Sharnbrook, Essex, six miles from London, for the reception of GENTLEMEN designed for Mercantile pursuits, the Legal and Medical Professions, and Military Institutions, and the Universities. The number is limited, they are Parlor Boarders, and each has a separate Bed. The Establishment is under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, a learned and experienced Gentleman, with the regular attendance of Professional Gentlemen of eminence in the departments of French, Drawing, Music, Dancing, &c. &c.

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An enlarged Prospectus may be had at the office of Mr. White, 11, Thread-needle-street; Mr. Scriven, Staines House, Barbican; Mr. Lees, Langham-place, Regent-street; at 45, New Bond-street; 148, Strand; 8, York-street, Covent Garden; and at the principal Booksellers in London.

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THE ROYAL LADY'S MAGAZINE, which is acknowledged by the Public Press to be the only Literary Work of the first class ever offered to Females, has just completed one Volume, with 26 Plates and 150 Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. No. 10, for October, will surpass in embellishments and literature all its predecessors. Orders, Works for Review, Advertisements, and Letters for the Editor, to be addressed to, Chapter House passage, Paternoster-row; 1, St. James's-street; or 5, Lancaster-place, Strand. Published by W. Sams, Bookseller to the King, and S. Robinson, London. Price 2s. 6d.

On the 1st of October, price 6s. in cloth, the Third Volume of the **HISTORY OF FRANCE.** By E. E. CROWE. In 3 vols., being Vol. 23 of "DR. LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOPEDIA." Published Sept. 1831. **TREATISE ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE**, &c. To be Published November 1, **TREATISE ON THE MANUFACTURES** in METAL, Vol. 1, Iron and Steel. Printed for Longman and Co.; and John Taylor.

EXHIBITION OF UNEQUALLED BRITISH CHINTZES, during the present Month, at MILES and EDWARDS'S FURNISHING WAREHOUSES, No. 134, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

BARGAINS OF BRUSSELS CARPETS.—5,000 Yards for immediate Sale, all at 2s. 6d. per yard.

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The Clergy, and the wives, widows, and sons and daughters of Clergymen, are informed, that Assurances may be made by them for certain allowances during Sickness; for deferred Annuities, to commence from various ages; and for capital sums payable at death: also for capital sums to be paid to Children at the ages of 14 or 21, and for temporary Education Annuities payable on their account when at School or College. Rates of Premium are as low as security will allow, and Profits are to be divided. Annual Premiums returned in full, where children die before entitled to the benefit of their assurances.—Upon the annual payment of £2 10s. from the age of 22, or £10s. from 30, a Clergyman, or his wife, is entitled to a payment in sickness at the rate of £104 per annum. Many peculiar advantages belong to the Society.—Application for Papers, &c. &c. to be made to the Secretaries at the Office; or to the Local Agents in the several Dioceses. JNO. HOBSON, M.A., Secretary.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of Ten or more Shares, will be held at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company, and of Electing an Auditor, in the room of John Newton, Esq., who goes out by rotation, but who is eligible to be re-elected. HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

By a By-law no Person can be a Candidate for the office of Auditor, unless he shall give notice thereof, in writing, to the Actuary, fourteen days at least previous to the General Meeting.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Transfer Books of this Company, for the purpose of the Dividend, will be open from the 7th day of November next, when a DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. will commence payment at the Office, between the hours of Eleven and Three, and continue to be paid every following day between the same hours. HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

Bridge-street, Blackfriars, September 7, 1831.

BRISTOL UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1831.

Resolved unanimously, THAT the Directors of the London Asylum Life Assurance Office are entitled to the cordial thanks of the Directors and Proprietors at large of the Bristol Union Assurance Office, for the candour, and liberal conduct exercised towards them throughout the whole of the negotiation for the transfer of their Life Assurance business. PETER MAZE, Chairman.

ASYLUM LIFE OFFICE.

The holders of the Life Policies granted by the Bristol Union Company, of the numbers set forth beneath, are requested to forward the same, at their earliest convenience, under cover, to Mr. Rankin, late Actuary of the Life Branch of that Company, either to the Bristol Union Life Office, Corn-street, Bristol, before the 1st of October, 1831, or to the Asylum Life Office, No. 28 in the Strand, if, after that date, on receipt of which, Mr. Rankin will procure new Policies from the Asylum Company, corresponding, in every important particular, with the Policies so surrendered.

Numbers of the unsubstituted Policies:

No. 2, 6, 11 to 14 inclusive, 18, 19, 21, 32, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 44, 51 to 54 inclusive, 62, 63, 71, 72, 82, 84, 86, 89, 97, 104 to 106 inclusive, 119 to 124 inclusive, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150 inclusive, 152 to 155 inclusive, 158, 160, 161, 165, 168, 169, 172, 176, 184, 185, 190, 192 to 194 inclusive, 195 to 201 inclusive, 205, 207, 208, 210, 212, 215, 217, 219, 221, 222, 224, 226, 227, 236, 242, and 246.

DEPUTY LORD LIEUTENANT'S COAT,

Brigade-street, Blackfriars, September 7, 1831.

M. FLETCHER, Military Tailor, &c. (from Moore's, late Bicknell and Moore), 33, New Bond-street.

Copy of a Letter from Sir GEORGE NOEL, Bart. M.P., Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rutland:—

Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, 12th July, 1831.

Sir—I am very well pleased to find that the good sitting of the Deputy Lord Lieutenant's Dress, and your expedition in preparing that and the other Outfit belonging to it, and otherwise, when bringing it home, to the adjustment of it, with high approbation in all these matters, am gratified in sending the cheque (enclosed) in payment of the account. Yours, &c. GERARD NOEL.

To Mr. Fletcher, 33, New Bond-street.

H. FLETCHER begs leave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noblemen and Gentlemen who have honoured him with their support since his commencement in business; and assures them that the same assiduity and exertion which has gained him so many Patrons (witness under an engagement to a very eminent West End House) will be persevered in, thereby maintaining his established reputation as the only first-rate Tailor who has holdly stepped forward to destroy the monopoly by which Gentlemen who do pay, have for so long a period been taxed for those who do not.

The following Scale of Prices is respectfully submitted, for prompt payment:

Dress Coats, Blue or Black .. 3 16 6
Ditto, any other colour .. 3 6 0
Frock Coat, Blue or Black, Skirts in the back .. 4 18 0
Trowsers, Blue or Black .. 1 14 0
Ditto, any other colour .. 1 10 6
Ditto, white Drill .. 0 18 0
Waistcoats .. 0 15 6

Regimentals, &c. upon equally reasonable terms.

VERY BEST LIVERIES.

A Footman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcoat, and velvet breeches .. 4 5 0
A Suit, with kerseymer Breeches .. 4 10 0
A ditto, with hair plush ditto .. 4 15 6
A Stable or Working Dress .. 1 4 6
A Footman's extra double-lined drab Great Coat with large Cape .. 3 13 6

Gold or Silver Lace, and Gilt Buttons, charged the wholesale price.
* * * Scarlet Hunting Coats and Waterproof Shooting Jackets.

and 18d. each.—Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand—all others are counterfeit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To G. R.—x.—Respect for the office has hitherto prevented it—If *he*, who holds that office, himself forgets what is due to it—it must be done—AND SHALL.
We have no space to thank our numerous friends in detail—their favours are generally acknowledged.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

THEIR MAJESTIES are still in town, and continue to receive and entertain numerous parties of the nobility and gentry.

ALL the fine flourishing news about the noble Poles, and the victorious Poles, turns out, like all Whig statements of the past and prophecies of the future, wholly groundless. Intelligence has been received of their entire defeat, and the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. This is check the first to revolt and revolution.

THE fight on the Reform Bill begins to-morrow; of the results, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, there can be no doubt—the Lords will, we are sure, do their duty.

We are so sick of the subject that we are glad to-day not 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 Thursday the 3d day of May, 1792, will be read with considerable interest, as containing His MAJESTY's opinions of the character, and dignity, and independence of the HOUSE of 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.

His MAJESTY (then Duke of CLARENCE) is reported (*Debrett's Parliamentary Register*, vol. 33, p. 392-3) to have declared, "that he had no previous intimation that a question of this magnitude would be suddenly brought forward; but as he now understood that a Noble Lord (looking at Lord GRENVILLE) intended to move the House to 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 been so successfully held up to the public view, and had so much agitated the public mind. He had been an attentive observer of the circumstances attending the state of the negroes, and had no doubt but that he could bring forward proofs to convince their Lordships that their state was far from being miserable: on the contrary, when the various ranks of society were considered and contemplated, they were comparatively in a state of humble happiness."

"ANOTHER CIRCUMSTANCE HAD GREAT WEIGHT WITH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS—NAMELY, THAT AN IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE TO THE DICTATES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MUCH AS HE, AS AN INDIVIDUAL PEER, RESPECTED THAT HOUSE, WOULD RENDER THE HOUSE OF PEERS USELESS, AND THUS THE NATURAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL BALANCE IN THE CONSTITUTION WOULD BE ENDANGERED. THIS HE NEVER WOULD ENDURE."

A word of comment is needless.

AMONGST the numerous instances of the approbation 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 received the honour of Baronetcy.

On the 8th of August, the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Dublin Election Petition, reported to the House that "ROBERT HARTY, and LOUIS PERRIN, Esqs. were, by their agents, guilty of bribery at the last election for this city"—and "THAT ROBERT HARTY, Esq. the Right Honourable LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, and LOUIS PERRIN, Esq. are not duly elected Citizens to serve in the present Parliament for the City of Dublin."

On the 15th of September, ROBERT HARTY, Esq. (deprived of his seat in Parliament for bribery), is created a Baronet; and on the same day, Mr. BRANCKER, is made a Knight, he being Mayor of LIVERPOOL, the writ for which place is still withheld, on account of its venality and corruption!

CURIOUS discoveries 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 DANAE'S 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 rapidity with which the movement was effected—even before the venerable and pious Bishop CORNEWALL was in his grave—is attributed by the *Morning Post* to the anxiety of a certain Minister, who was anxious beyond measure to secure to Dr. MALTRY, the new Bishop of Chichester, a fine of £2,000, which will fall in, next week.—We cannot credit this report.

PETER PLIMLEY is to have the residentiary of ST. PAUL'S, hitherto held by the present Bishop of WORCESTER, of whom it may be said, as it is sung of the gallant ABERCROMBIE'S sword—

"He gave SIDNEY the Stall he no longer could hold; and we have our joyous pamphleteer and reviewer ready to roll himself into the berth which no man can better fill than he. But then only think! Bishop COPPLESTON and SIDNEY SMITH in the same Chapter!—Nothing but the chapter of accidents could have brought them together."

It has been said—absurdly, no doubt—that the Bard of Erin, MOORE, is about to convert himself and take orders, in order to secure a comfortable provision in the Church—as long as it lasts. This, upon the principle of "foraging upon the enemy," is not altogether impossible. We have received an appeal from a Whig Squire, invoking the aid of these political brothers, to which, although quite in opposition to

our views and feelings, we gladly give a place, because it seems reasonable.

THE LAUREL AND THE MITRE;

OR,

AN APPEAL TO PARNASSUS AND THE PULPIT.

BY A WHIG.

Tuneful TOMMY, tuneful TOMMY,
Up and aid us with your rhymes;
Though your friends say they're abominable stuff: they'll suit "The Times."

Aid us quickly, Cyprine TOMMY,
Though your willing fancies rove,
Like the King of black Dahomy,
Midst ten hundred thousand loves.

Slashing SIDNEY, slashing SIDNEY,
Up and ope your monstrous jaw,
You must now do as we bid; necessity defines the Law."

Tuneful TOMMY, slashing SIDNEY
Suited nicely to a hair,
Worthiness of the self-same kidney,
But in size, a matchless pair.

Slashing SIDNEY, TOMMY tuneful,
Laurel, Mitre, in your reach,
Now you'll get a hand or spoonful,
If you'll only sing and preach.

Tuneful TOMMY, SIDNEY slashing,
At the gentry aim your fire,
Never mind then whom you're hashing;
Down with Duke, and Earl, and Squire.

Slashing SIDNEY, Tuneful TOMMY,
Up and drag your friends along;
They have need of something from ye,
In a sermon or a song.

A SQUIRE.

* Bishop of his Diocese.

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 been made an extra Grand Cross of the Hanoverian and Military Order of the Bath, and that the Hon. Lieutenant GREY, R.N. (1829), has been made a Commander in the Navy, six months earlier than it was supposed he could have been according to the established regulations—besides this, the Hon. CHARLES GREY, Major (1828), 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 is, doubtless, registered in indelible characters. His piety and persecution "live in brass"—(appropriate substance)—his faults and failings have been "written in water." We must take leave to stir up the puddle.

Westminster Hall has grown venerable by age—not by the tricks and chicanery which are practised within its walls—so has Mr. WILBERFORCE—(Patriots, Philanthropists, Pictures, and Port Wine seem to be valued by the same standard)—but everybody knows that Mr. WILBERFORCE took care to get rid of his interest in slaves before he attacked slavery; and everybody knows that the BUXTON family—(who by the way, we are authorised to say, have no connexion with the Cock and Bottle Public-house in the Strand, although they have, with the Norfolk Arms)—founded its 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. Mr. JOHN SMITH, the Missionary, was himself a slave-dealer.

We submit the case, with the documents to support it:—KITTY, a slave woman, belonged to Mr. JOHN WILSON (or his wife), formerly a partner in the house of J. GLADSTONE, GRANT, and WILSON, of Demerara. After Mr. WILSON's departure, KITTY was sold by Mr. FREDERICK CORT, the attorney and brother-in-law of Mr. WILSON. She was purchased of Mr. CORT by Mr. JOHN SMITH, the 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 commit indecencies in the presence of Mrs. SMITH, such as we cannot here venture to describe. Mr. SMITH expostulated, and endeavoured to correct this indecent 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 Repos* estate. Under his government she became more orderly in her 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 the indecent practice which the Missionary had in vain attempted to cure. At length Mr. KELLY 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 presents, that I, JOHN SMITH, of the colony of Demerara, for and in consideration of the sum of eighteen hundred guilders, Holland currency, paid to me by JAMES KELLY, Esq. of the aforesaid colony of Demerara (the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge), have granted, BARGAINED, sold, aliened, conveyed, and confirmed unto the said JAS. KELLY, Esq., a female NEGRO SLAVE, named KITTY, together with her future issue and progeny, and all right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both 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 KITTY, unto the said JAMES KELLY, his heirs and assigns, FOR EVER!"

"And I, the said JOHN SMITH, do hereby warrant and defend the aforesaid female Slave, together with her future issue and progeny, against all and every person whatsoever, unto the said JAMES KELLY, his heirs and assigns, for ever."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, in Demerara, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen."

(Signed) "Witness," (Signed) "JOHN SMITH."

Mr. and Mrs. WILSON and Mr. CORT 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 prove that the pious champion of emancipation,

the abhorrer of slavery, was himself a trafficker in human flesh—the salesman of a woman, with her future issue and progeny, to another man, and his heirs and assigns FOR EVER.

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 jigs—but if we find the saintly denouncer of superfluous libations indulging himself in a corner with a bumper of port, or the starched decayer of minutes waltzing with two yards of Hussar from a crack regiment, things which in themselves are perfectly innocent, not disagreeable, and yet generally tolerated, become, by the original hypocrisy of their virulent opponents, something like crimes whenever their opponents themselves commit them.

We have now to carry this matter farther—"de mortuis nil nisi bonum," therefore NIL—but it affords a new and additional 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 specially distinguished: it is the reward of long and valuable 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 omission of a *Brevet*, upon the Coronation, created, is not at all diminished by the extraordinary distribution of honours and decorations which have taken place. The service of Sir THOMAS HARDY may entitle him to the distinction of a Grand Cross of the Bath, and the long and effective services of General MACDONALD, the Adjutant-General, are underpaid by the ribbon of a Commander—but, when it is recollected that General GREY, already a Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, is made an extra Grand Cross of the Bath, and that other officers, for merely political 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 wondered at.

What makes this wound more severe, is the fact (to which we have elsewhere alluded) that two of Lord GREY's sons, 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-du-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 not have been suffered to operate in so serious and disadvantageous a 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 elevation of certain Marquesses to Dukedoms is also checked by a claim from one person who seeks a participation in the highest honours of the Peerage, as the other desires to obtain the highest rank in the army.

THE advantages derivable both to ENGLAND and BELGIUM by the election of Prince LEOPOLD to the Belgic throne, are becoming every day more and more evident. The army which—it really reminds one of TOM THUMB—is to be embodied and organized in a few days, is to be offered by Frenchmen, and the fortresses are to be destroyed to draw "the link of affection" for LOUIS PHILIP, the Citizen King, 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 that two or three sail of the line have been sent to bully DON MIGUEL, because the rebels in his country are not strong enough to force him from the throne, which is his LEGALLY and CONSTITUTIONALLY; 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 PEDRO, went forth to govern the distant and larger dominion; besides which fact—*Min* 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 overwhelm 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 of her own to stifle his voice when he calls for restitution?

WE have received a letter upon nautical 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 first job that he denounces in terms which (although the *Poor Man'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—eight sinecures merely, as he says, to please Sir THOMAS TROWBRIDGE, in the first instance, and then to soothe the Lord RADSTOCK, and other officers who did not exactly understand why, because the *Sandwich* Member was favoured, they should not, themselves, see on which side their own 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 "true blue," and believes that the KING (who, moreover, holds 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 17th of February, 1829, making him a Commander.

Our venerable friend (*minus a flipper*) tells us with his right hand (which is the only one he has left) that an Admi-

rally regulation is or was in force, which ruled that no officer 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 have heard before, "unless there has been some recent order diminishing this period of service not yet published, the young gentleman in question has received this most important professional step six months before the established rules of the service permit."

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 Honorable 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 of his Government.

SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE, the son of the late Countess D'AMBLAND by the Duke of SUSSEX, has, it appears, filed a bill in Chancery to perpetuate the testimony of his father's marriage, and has also taken Counsel's opinion upon its *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 any law made expressly to get rid of this particular marriage, but by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1772.

His MAJESTY has been pleased to grant the full Royal livery to Mrs. FITZHERBERT, who, during the year immediately succeeding the death of his late MAJESTY, assumed widow's weeds, and in the dress of a widow was received at the Pavilion at Brighton.

WE have had the following list of elevations and creations in the Peerage sent us; but although we are disposed to place a very great degree of confidence in our correspondent, we cannot pledge ourselves to the authenticity of his communication:—

LORD KING to be created Earl of CHURCHDOWN, of Churchdown, in Gloucestershire, and Viscount KING.

LORD AUCLAND to be Viscount SHELFE, of Shelf, in the county of York.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM to be Earl of COCKERMOUTH, Viscount SHIPLEY, and 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. CHARLES GRANT, to be Viscount IDLE, of Idle, in the county of York, and Baron ALL-CANNINGS, in the county of Wills.

HENRY WARBURTON, Esq. to be Viscount NETTLEBED, of Nettledbed, in the county of Oxford, and Baron RUE, of Rue, in the county of Devon.

THOMAS CREEVEY, Esq. to be Baron NIL, of Nil, in the county of Hereford.

The Right Hon. M. A. TAYLOR to be Viscount BRICKLEY, of Brickleigh, in the county of Devon, and Baron ROOFS, in the county of York.

LORD DURHAM to be Earl of ADDERLY, Viscount DURHAM, and Baron SPITTLE, of Spittle, in the county of Pembroke.

SIR JOHN C. HORHOUSE to be Baron CAMBO, of Cambo, in the county of Northumberland.

CHARLES TENNYSON, Esq. to be Baron EYE, of Eye, in the county of Suffolk.

J. MAHERLY, Esq. to be Viscount LEATHERHEAD, of Leatherhead, in the county of Surrey, and Baron SWELL, of Lower Swell, in the county of Gloucester.

The Right Hon. Mr. THOMSON to be Baron BRAY, of Bray, in the county of Berks.

JOSEPH HUME, Esq. to be Viscount POTTO, of Potto, in the county of York, and Baron GREAT BOLUS, of Great Bolus, in the county of Salop.

EDWARD ELLIS, Esq. to be Lord BEARGREEN, of Bear Green, in the county of Surrey.

R. WATMAN, Esq. to be Earl of ELSMERE, Viscount YARDLEY, and Baron TALLY, of Tally, in the county of Caermarthenshire.

Captain BARRINGTON (Lord of the Admiralty) to be Lord PENNANT, of Pennant, in the county of Montgomery.

MR. SPRING RICE, to be Viscount FLASHY, of Flashy, in the county of York; and Baron INKPEN, of Inkpen, and of Whitehall, Westminster.

MR. JAMES, M.P., Baron FOLOW, of Fallow, in the county of Derby.

MR. BRAVEN, M.P., to be Earl of CANDLESBY, of Candlesby, in the county of Lincoln; Viscount MOULD, of Mould, in the county of Flint; and Baron WICK, of Wick, in the county of Worcester.

We repeat, that we do not pledge ourselves to the accuracy of this list, but we must own we see nothing so decidedly improbable in it as to exclude it from our columns.

The Duke of HAMILTON and BRANDON has appointed the Rev. J. WENN to be one of his Grace's Domestic Chaplains. We know WENN, and we guess WHY.

The late venerable Countess Dowager of MORNINGTON, whose dissolution occurred on Saturday, was the most aged of the Peeresses, having, at the age of 80, walked at the Coronation of George III. and Queen CHARLOTTE. Her ladyship, we believe, was the only surviving female of rank who officiated at the Coronation of the Illustrious Parents of our present beloved Monarch. The Countess was the eldest daughter of the first Viscount DUNCANSON, and accepted the hand of the late Earl of MORNINGTON in 1759. By his Lordship, who died in 1784, the Countess had issue the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Marquis WELLESLEY, Lord MARYBOROUGH, Lord COWLEY, the Hon. and Rev. GERALD VALERIAN WELLESLEY, D.D. and one surviving daughter, Lady ANNE CULLING SMITH. During her Ladyship's unusually long life, she has experienced the gratification of beholding four sons attain the rank of Peers, independent of witnessing the splendid military triumphs of the Duke of WELLINGTON.

"At the Drawing-room on Monday, an occurrence took place with reference to the reception of a lady of title, which has given rise to much conversation in the higher circles. A Peeress (not recently married) whose conduct in private life has not always been of the strictest moral character, despite of the remonstrances of her friends, would be presented on this occasion. Her MAJESTY, we understand, had determined to discontinue the circle of the Court the highest rank, which was so deservedly lauded in the demeanour of Queen CHARLOTTE.—Evening paper."

We understood that a precautionary measure had been adopted of requiring ladies "to be presented" to send cards

with their own names, and those of the ladies presenting them, to the Chamberlain's Office.

If this course had been observed upon the present occasion, an English Countess would have been spared a heart-rending mortification, and the KING and QUEEN of ENGLAND have been saved from committing a rudeness to a female, 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 calamitous event must excite in his family and connexions. We are therefore silent, except to remark, that from the moment the deceased was induced to desert the side he had taken upon the Reform question, and after having made the best speech he ever made, against the measure, consented to contest (as an avowed champion of the cause he had before opposed) the County of Dorset with Mr. BANKES, or rather from the moment in which he succeeded in defeating 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 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: PLURALITIES.—Sixteen Bishops at present on the Bench hold no less than 61 preferments, including their sees, viz. 16 bishopricks, six deaneries, 1 chancellorship, 3 archdeaconries, two cathedral treasurerships, 8 cathedral prebends, 21 rectories, and 2 vicarages!!

This statement at first appears somewhat preposterous; but a moment's consideration will set the matter right. In the first place, the 21 Rectories and 2 Vicarages are but twenty-three pieces of preferment amongst sixteen heads of the Church—in the second place, the Chancellorships, and even the Archdeaconries, are nearly honorary—and in the third place, the possession of the Deaneries, and Prebendal Stalls, by Bishops is only a strong proof that many of the Bishops are underpaid by the reverencies of their Dioceses.

But if the writer in the Times is shocked at these combinations, he will be perfectly astounded when he hears, or recollects, that in addition to being King of Great Britain and Hanover, Duke of Lancaster and Cornwall, Duke and Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, Sovereign Protector of the United States of the Ionian Islands, Captain-General of the Artillery Company, Sovereign 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 Society, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Visitor of University, Oriel and Christ Church Colleges, Oxford, and of Trinity College, Cambridge, a Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia and of the Red 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 Denmark, his present gracious MAJESTY is at this moment a *Prebendary of Saint David's*.

We cannot attempt to give a better description of the anomalous proceedings of the pledged majority of the House of Commons, upon the precisely opposite cases of ALDBOROUGH and DOWNTON, than that which we find in the Standard of Thursday; we therefore borrow it.

"The proceeding of the ministers and their majority last night, on the double subject of Aldborough and Downton, is the most extraordinary of all their extraordinary proceedings. The astonishing inconsistency of removing Aldborough from Schedule A, to Schedule B; while, *vice versa*, Downton was removed from Schedule B to Schedule A, was already well known, and had been ably stated and commented on, in the debates on the schedule; but it was not until last night that these questions were brought into juxtaposition 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 thinly inhabited rural parish, which contains altogether 2,149 inhabitants; however ministers, to preserve their own nomination boroughs of Calne and Horsham, having determined to bolster out these small boroughs, by the addition of the parishes in which they were situated, it became necessary also to place the parish of Aldborough in Schedule B; but Mr. DUNCUMBE, knowing that Aldborough was an infinitely inferior place to many that had been disfranchised in Schedule A, moved last night to replace Aldborough in its original position in that schedule. This was resisted by the ministers and their friends, and especially by Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Lord MORPETH, who, admitting that all Mr. DUNCUMBE had said of the comparative littleness of Aldborough, insisted, nevertheless, that as the parish of Aldborough had 2,149 inhabitants, it was entitled to remain in Schedule 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 voted for adhering to the line of 2,000, and thus preserving Aldborough, while 64 voted that the smallness of the town ought to have condemned it. Immediately after this division, Mr. Croker called the attention of the house to the case of Downton, which possessing 3,114 inhabitants, had been originally in Schedule B, but had been removed, at the suggestion of Lord Radnor, to Schedule A. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated that he should not have again stirred this 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 hundred and fourteen beyond the line, as Aldborough had been preserved by exceeding it by only one hundred and forty-nine. Upon this statement, unanswered, and, we believe, unanswerable—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 hundred 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 of political 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 plantation sugar as would otherwise be used; for it does get into home consumption, as the Liverpool merchants, in a paper dated the 4th August, 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 continuance 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 employ capital in promoting.

So satisfied was Mr. BUXTON of the truth of this fact, that on the 9th June, 1828, he thus expresses himself:—

"It was, I own, with some surprise that, in the debate, I heard an Hon. Member express a wish for the introduction of all Foreign Sugars. Certain I am that, if Hon. Members only consider the horrors of the system of slavery by which these sugars are produced, no consideration would induce them to encourage their consumption. Indeed, I think this country stands pledged to oppose the consumption of Foreign Sugar, for at the Congress at Vienna, it was agreed amongst the Powers composing the Congress of 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 given to foreign importation of the produce of slaves from those countries where the Slave Trade is not abolished, will be a violation of this understanding."

See Parliamentary Proceedings, folio 1782.

Yet would it be believed that in 1831, he actually supports this identical Bill—and on the absurd ground that it will 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 raw sugar, instead of being refined by the labour of slaves in the Colonies (meaning Cuba and Brazil, for it is not refined in the British Colonies) would undergo that process with the assistance of free labour in this country."—(Hear!)

Mr. BURGE showed the absurdity of this bit of sentiment, and how admirably Mr. BUXTON could attempt to say, un- say, and be consistent still. Why, Mr. BUXTON, a few months ago, complained of this very agricultural production of Muscovado sugar diminishing the slave population one-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 Jamaica—has excited feelings hostile to their allegiance, and postponed indefinitely the adoption of measures of melioration which the Legislatures were in the course of adopting.

And now it seems that Mr. BUXTON cries out for the abolition of slavery in our colonies, and argues and votes for a measure tending to encourage the foreign slave trade to other countries—this is patriotism with a vengeance.

What cares he about the slaves? Not three farthings—not three farthings.

What will they say to this at Exeter Hall?

That Mr. BUXTON and Dr. LUSHINGTON should wish to stir up the sea of popular prejudice, that they may float on its surface, is natural enough for little men moved by ambition and vanity, and that Dr. LUSHINGTON should tell the House that the free people of colour in Jamaica were hostile to the white population, and that they possessed 70,000 slaves, whom they were willing to make free, without compensation—not one word of which was true—might be expected; but that Lords GREY, GODERICH, and BROUGHTAM, who are now floating on that agitated sea, and who have enough to do to guide the whirlwind and direct the storm they have raised at home, should listen to such silly counsel as that of these men, which must add to the embarrassment of the 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 wise or prudent—is it consonant to reason or common sense, to irritate and to drive to distress and despair these very masters, through whom only you can hope to carry any meliorating measures into effect? They thus irritate the colonists to resistance, and punish them for resistance.

Let the Government, while it is yet time, retrace their steps and benefit by the errors of their predecessors; by leaving the colonists to govern themselves; and be content with performing the most pleasing of all duties, relieving 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, obliged to expend out of their other funds, or to get in debt annually, some hundred thousand pounds sterling, to supply with British manufactures, fish, &c., these very slaves; while 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. HUSKISSON assured the West Indians that the supply of Mauritius sugar could not exceed 12,000 hogsheads, or about 7000 tons. It has increased to 24,000 tons, or nearly 40,000 hogsheads of 13 cwt., which is now consumed here, and it is said will this year amount to upwards of 30,000 tons, or 50,000 hogsheads. The Foreign sugar introduced into the refinery here, from 1825 to 1830, was 24,000 cwt., and during the last twelve months it was 50,000 cwt.; but, says its advocates, why did you not complain in 1828, 1829, 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 punished for their forbearance? The truth is, the Foreign Market will only absorb a given quantity of imported refined sugar; if this quantity be not made here from British 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 Foreign sugar, being in the first stage of refinement, will be so consumed. 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, but that this article is already too long, that the sale of British manufacture is not increased thereby, and that in the same proportion as you displace the British sugar here, so you reciprocally displace the British manufactures this British sugar pays for in the West Indies; but you have a surplus of British sugar in the home market, and any commodity only becomes a legitimate payment in proportion to the profitable consumption of it in the market to which it is sent; you must therefore absorb this surplus of British sugar here, or by exportation, before the foreign sugar can become an exchangeable payment here for British

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On the 15th inst. Mrs. J. J. Welsh, of 6, New Compton-st., Solo-square, a daughter.—On the 13th inst. at Weston-green, Thames Ditton, the lady of Rev. E. Woodhouse, of a daughter.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst. in Bloomsbury-square, the lady of Wm. G. B. Phillips, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst. at Munsell House, Somershire, the lady of Lieut.-Genl. Stade, of a son—Lady Lifford, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In July last, in the Island of Barbados, H. Clement, Esq., to Philippa, eldest daughter of Sir Reynold A. Allyn, Bart.

On the 13th inst. at Greenwich, J. C. Esq. of Red Lion-square, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. Fortescue, Esq. of Weston-lodge, some set—at St. George's Church, the Rev. H. Buckley, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Georgiana Buckley, to Charlotte Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Sir J. P. D'Almeida, Bart., of the Strand; On the 7th inst. at the residence of Philip de Pillegrin, Aberdeenshire, of Mount Egmont, York Terrace, Regents Park, London, John de Pillegrin, Esq. of the same place, to Miss Mary Anne, youngest

daughter of the late Col. K. Erskine

On the 13th inst. at Trinity Church, Mary (Boone), D. Deimar, Esq. of the
street, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late R. Morris, Esq. W. P. for the
city of London, Esq.—On the 13th inst. St. Margaret's Church, to
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Worthing, the Rev. H. W. Stuart, B.A. Chaplain to the Hon. the East India

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DIED.

At Weymouth Menap, Mrs. E. Church, aged 95; mother to 14 children, grand mother to 60, great grandmother to 25, of whom 130 are in perfect health.
On the 11th inst. at Ramsgate, Mr. P. Grant, aged 59.—At Hampstead, on the 13th inst. a fortnight after his arrival from the Island of Tobago, C. Irvine, aged 35 years, eldest son of the late John Irvine Esq., of Glasgow.
At Bath, on the 8th inst. aged 97, M. Briddleick, Esq., Representative for many years of Bristol.—On the 12th inst. at Lower Clapton, aged 58, Susannah, widow of the late R. Hennell, Esq. of Edmonton.—On the 15th inst. aged 85, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of the late John Smith Esq. of London.
On the 6th inst. at Granville House, in the Island of Jersey, his 75th year, J. Poingdestre, Esq., many years one of the Judges in the Royal Court of the Island.—On the 10th inst. at her house in Hickmatt-street, in the City of London, aged 80, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Bland Bart. of Mornington Place, St. James's Palace, London.
At East Burnham House, Buckinghamshire, J. Ponpie, Esq. in his 84th year.

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are counterfeit,

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

THEIR MAJESTIES have been enjoying a continued round of gaiety and splendour during the week. The QUEEN has 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.

On Tuesday his MAJESTY visited Kew—and on Wednesday held a Levée, which was very numerously attended.

On Thursday their MAJESTIES proceeded, in eight carriages and four, with outriders and a large military escort, to Woolwich, where their MAJESTIES honoured with their presence, the launch of the THUNDERER, 84.

Their MAJESTIES went on board the *Royal Sovereign*, where they partook of a splendid collation, after which, the Royal party returned to St. James's to dinner.

THE Scotch Reform Bill went to a second reading, on Friday, by a majority of 115.

So! the villainous Bill has got to the House of Lords—Lord JOHN RUSSELL the little, attempted to look big as he brought it up, and Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM, who despises it altogether, affected to look gracious—and the tallow-chandlers, and the assistant surgeons, and the druggists, and the linen-draper, 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 a bill to a nobleman, except to be paid, were brought to what they fancy—their senses.

And—now let us see what was done by Lord GREY, the friend of the PEOPLE of forty 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 being appropriated for the purpose), moves that it “shall be read a second time on Monday se’night.” This is perfect—all the stupid and rascally Whiggings have been for months imputing blame to Members of the House 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 vulgar periodicals, but at times even with their own equally dirty, vulgar tongues), for unnecessarily delaying the Bill—and 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 intervene before the Lords come to 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 MAJESTY—ever read one line of it—we not only do not suspect, but we would bet as much as Lord CLEVELAND (no Duke) won by the St. Leger, that he never did. HIS MAJESTY has no time to read Bills—(although when Christmas comes, by all we hear, there will be a good many for him to look at)—what with Toy-Club Dinners, and Ship Launches, and Bath Dinners, and Kew Drives, and Thunderers, and Blunderers, and Coronations, and Investitures, and Concerts, and Models of Ships, and Cold Collations, and all the rest of it, the KING has scarce breathing, not to talk of reading, time. But if Lord GREY himself wants to read his Son-in-law'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, we think he will scarcely find the Twelfth day the epoch at which he (a very young Peer himself, though a very old man.) will have effected his great end.

The truth is—the game is up—the country is alive to the absurdity of the whole affair, and no feeling is now powerful about the Reform Bill excepting that of sovereign contempt 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.

Now for a proof of the state of public feeling. The low press—the fellows who know that nothing can keep 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 indeed,” as KNIGHT, the eminent Chancery barrister, says, with a bookseller's popularity, “for it has gone through four editions already.” And these fellows quote to us meetings at obscure pot-houses in villages in Lancashire—meetings in coal-portering sheds in Durham, or in gin-shops at Newington. What do all these lies mean?—Look at the facts 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 thousand livermen present; look at the Westminster 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 BURDETT, haggard and worried, looking like a snipe out of season—his 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 JOHN LORD CAMBO, doing nothing else but crying “ditto 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 lumps of indigestion in the ordinary course of barter—not six people had their pickets picked—and this is the strongest possible proof that the Whigs and Radicals despise the affair, and did not honour the “garden” with their sweet presence.

But, do not let us be trusted for a statement so convincing as to the real feeling upon the Reform question in

the country—let Mr. HUNT speak for us. HUNT is no rat—he is as good a radical as ever he was; he has no Government 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 kindness to a particularly near-sighted inspector of his wares—HUNT has never stood for a city, and having been kicked out for bribery under the auspices of Government, been made a Baronet—HUNT has never given dinners to a Royal Duke and been made a Peer for it—HUNT has never deserted his principles and taken office (for which he is fully as well qualified as many of the dirty rats who hold it); HUNT is good a radical, as good an agitator, as good a—wont stand upon terms—but he is as staunch in his political faith as he was in the days of Spa-fields, and in the times when he was the hero of Peterloo and of Ilchester, and was deprived, only by their being hanged, of his reforming friends and coadjutors, Mr. INGS, the butcher, 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 independent representative of an immense scot and lot borough—recollect, too, that he drove before him—like chaff before the wind—the RIGHT HONOURABLE MR. STANLEY, the Secretary for Ireland, in the teeth of all the influence of that Right Hon. Gentleman's noble grandfather, which, for the better preservation of the purity of election, the Earl of DERBY, as all wise and prudent Earls will do, exercised to the fullest possible extent of his power.

Hear HUNT—HUNT on Reform:—

“He wished the Government had more explicitly and decidedly disclaimed the language of certain Papers which tended to excite the people to rebellion in the event of the Bill not passing, and to withdraw the military from their duty. (Hear.)—It was no exaggeration that ANY SUCH CONSEQUENCES AS THOSE PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESS WOULD ATTEND ITS REJECTION. THE PEOPLE TOOK BY NO MEANS SO MUCH AN INTEREST IN THE FATE OF THE BILL AS THEY AT FIRST DID. Let Hon. Members look to the Common Hall held the other day. He himself was a liverman, and he could say that never were there such exertions to get together a Common Hall NEVER WAS THERE SO MUCH SOLICITATION; NEVER WAS THERE SO MUCH MONEY EXPENDED IN ADVERTISEMENTS AND PLACARDS. YET WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF THESE UNUSUAL EXERTIONS? THE RESULT WAS A VERY SMALL COMMON HALL. (Hear.)—He had not 16 or 17,000 Livermen, NOT SO MUCH AS 1,000 ATTENDED THE MEETING. He was indeed told by an Alderman that not more than 500 WERE PRESENT. Then again as to the Meeting at Westminster this day. He would put it to the Hon. Baronet (Sir F. BURDETT) whether he had ever seen so small a meeting of the inhabitants. Their numbers were about 150,000, and of THESE NOT MORE THAN 1,000 APPEARED AT THE MEETING.

These are facts—they are not matters of opinion—they are facts stated by Mr. HUNT, the freely returned representative of a large scot-and-lot constituency, and stated to the country in his place in the House of Commons.

Will, therefore, anybody hesitate between giving credence to what Mr. HUNT thus openly states in Parliament, and what Lord BROUGHAM, just now, states in the *Times* newspaper? or can anybody shut his eyes to the plain facts which the radical reformer details, and open them to the sophistry of a LORD CHANCELLOR, who, hating and despising his colleagues, thinks it necessary to give them a “lift,” from which he intends, in about three weeks from this time, to tumble them down almost as contemptuously as Lord GREY tried to pitch him into the Attorney-General'ship; or as he, Lord BROUGHAM, flung the Premier's insulting letter upon the floor and stamped upon it.

THE LORDS WILL DO THEIR DUTY—they would have done it to-morrow if it had been permitted them. But no—new parchment is to be pounced, new wax melted, and the good-natured show-loving KING is to be forced, at perhaps the expense of a very odd DUKEDOM, a very strange BARONY, and a still stranger SOMETHING ELSE! to raise some more mushroom Lords—but we warn the KING that this expedient of his MINISTER will not answer; for if it becomes evident that Lord GREY chooses to sacrifice the honours of the peerage 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, will, to vindicate the honour of their order, vote against a man, whom they imagine capable of rendering rank and dignity subservient to interest and intrigue.

But now, seriously, what can be the necessity on the part of the Prime Minister for causing this real delay, after his partisans have, day after day, charged upon the Opposition a systematic obstruction to the Bill; what will the people of Farringdon Ward say: what will the dust-covered cockneys of St. Timothy, Newington, say; or what will the nineteen poor devils of some other suburban parish think of their petition to the House of Lords to hurry the Bill, when the illustrious ERL-KING himself stops the beastly thing in *limine*, and postpones any mention of it, for eleven 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 a second time; before, we believe, Lord DURHAM, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and HOBSON, and SMITH, (or whatever the names of the people are who wrote it out fair and spelt it for them properly), had prepared it for Mr. GREGSON's correct and classical eye, the Ministers had actually nominated the Commissioners to act under it; and now, even before the Bill has got into the House of Lords, these very Commissioners are taking their five guineas (“Guineas let it be,” said the magnificent Tantarabobus) for meeting out counties in order to deprive thousands of honest and unimpeachable 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 country, what deference to the laws, what submission to the Constitution.

As for the absurdities of the Bill—of these they are aware; and Mr. BERNAL himself, who has had the misery of hearing more of their nonsense than anybody else, except those who contrived it, and who, upon the principle of a “Sus sui,” of course are charmed with it; BERNAL himself has declared the utter impossibility of working the Bill if it should ever 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 eloquent speeches ever delivered in Parliament, and in which he hushed 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 shew by figures, not only of speech, but by arithmetical accounts and numerical calculations, the most “curious coincidence” that ever could possibly occur, and which must entirely account for Lord GREY's “Little JOHN's” sputter a night or two before 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 will they say at COCKERMOUTH?

Read—Read—Read—that is all we ask. *The Standard* says—

“With all Mr. CROKER's eloquence and perspicuity—the first a talent in which he is exceeded by few, if by any man living, the latter a gift which he possesses in as high a degree as any man that ever lived,—his speech cannot present so convincing a diagram of the frauds of the Bill as the tabular skeleton of his statements respecting

“Lord DURHAM's Durham job,
“Lord GREY's Northumberland job,
“And Sir JAMES GRAHAM's Cumberland job.

“Here it follows:—

Comparative View of the Made in which the Reform Bill treats the Counties of Durham and Suffolk, Northumberland and Norfolk, Cumberland and Essex, as to the Number of Members assigned to each respectively in the Reform Bill.

| | DURHAM. | SUFFOLK. |
|---|---------|----------|
| Present number of Members..... | 10 | 16 |
| Proposed number..... | 4 | 9 |
| Size in acres..... | 679,640 | 967,699 |
| Population, including represented towns..... | 207,673 | 276,542 |
| Population, excluding represented towns..... | 135,770 | 239,407 |
| Payment in taxes, including represented towns..... | £30,713 | £23,156 |
| Payment in taxes, excluding represented towns..... | £15,614 | £18,008 |
| Proportion of representation to population, one Member for..... | 21,000 | 30,000 |

| | NORTHUMB. | SOMERSET. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Present number of Members..... | 11 | 11 |
| Proposed number..... | 11 | 11 |
| Size in acres..... | 1,197,410 | 1,338,880 |
| Population, including represented towns..... | 198,965 | 314,357 |
| Population, excluding represented towns..... | 136,184 | 260,665 |
| Payment in taxes, including represented towns..... | £12,360 | £17,795 |
| Payment in taxes, excluding represented towns..... | £21,755 | £23,569 |
| Proportion of representation to population, one Member for..... | 19,000 | 31,000 |

| | CUMBER. | ESSEX. |
|---|---------|---------|
| Present number of Members..... | 8 | 8 |
| Proposed number..... | 8 | 9 |
| Size in acres..... | 915,820 | 999,480 |
| Population, including represented towns..... | 126,184 | 260,665 |
| Population, excluding represented towns..... | 116,135 | 208,260 |
| Payment in taxes, including represented towns..... | £21,507 | £29,430 |
| Payment in taxes, excluding represented towns..... | £14,455 | £28,227 |
| Proportion of representation to population, one Member for..... | 19,000 | 29,000 |

Can there be anything much clearer than this able and luminous statement? Indeed, the country and those who love her Constitution, are indebted beyond measure to Mr. CROKER, for the indefatigable attention he has devoted to the exposure of the absurdities and rogueries of this most damnable invention of the enemy—weak and impotent it will eventually prove, in spite of the denunciation of the House of Peers by Mr. PEARSON, the attorney, and Lord MILTON, the Right Honourable author of the letter to the Northamptonshire electors, signed “One of You.”

The system of bullying and intimidating the Lords has been tried before—it occurred in the year 1641—upon that occasion it succeeded to a certain extent; and in the year 1649—the King of England had his head chopped off—there was a protectorate in England—oceans of blood were shed—thousands of innocents 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 previously, at the earliest possible opportunity. The experiment, therefore, has been tried in England before—it has been tried twice since in France—it is in the course of progress even now.

GOOD GOD! is it possible that such strange, such terrible infatuation should exist in a country—that rascally knaves should so predominate over credulous fools—Take any individual man in England, bring him face to face, and seriously ask him, let him bewhom he may—what earthly good, directly or indirectly, will this Reform Bill do YOU, or any body belonging to you. If the country is 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 varied composition blends and unites all interests, and all sorts of talents and abilities, or by an assembly which is to be formed of delegates from districts, the very formation of which deprives you of at least half your own electoral rights? Was Mr. BROUGHAM less able, less influential, less active, when he sat, as he always did, for a rotten borough, than he was when he sat for Yorkshire, which he did for three weeks, till he threw over his constituents and Reform together, for the sake of the seals?—Is your Lord JOHNNY RUSSELL one bit a finer fellow than he was when he sat for his father's rotten borough, till he was kicked out of it by his indignant tenants? Was SHERIDAN, who sat for one rotten borough—WILBERFORCE, who sat for another—TIERNEY, who sat for a third—MACKINTOSH, who now sits for one—Lord GREY, 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 revolutionists this—that the impracticable, smashed, and absurd Bill, which is now lying—as indeed it does in every line—under the sensitive nose of the Lord CHANCELLOR, covered with dirt and dust, and where it will lie till Saint Monday the third of next month—so far from mending the system, will deliver them, bound hand and foot, over to a certain class of the aristocracy—the GREYS, the YELLOWS (we mean the LAMBTONS), the GRAHAMS, and all that click, in favour of whom and their interests the thing has been carefully manufactured—not to speak of CALNE;—and they had better recollect that these very men (except the striplings) were the men who, having, while in opposition, denounced with the bitterest invectives the inquisitorial income tax of Mr. PITT, doubled it upon the suffering people the moment they came into office, the Chancellor of the Exchequer at that time being the present Marquess of LANDSDOWNE, the present proprietor of the 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 rotten borough which we have just named—Calne—this dunghill, has produced Mr. BABBINGTON MACAULAY. We hate the name of the MACAULAYS; but we despise the low vulgarity of a periodical which calls this gentleman Mr. WHAT D'YE MACAULAY; he has great talent for speaking—or, rather, for learning speeches—and where would that talent have

MANIFESTO OF THE REFORMERS.

been, if it had not been for a rotten borough? Under a free-labour-sugar hoghead in SIERRA LEONE, where, to say truth, as there is no free-labour sugar, there would have been plenty of room for it. Now, under the auspices of the once Pinnetting PETTY, see what he does—and yet this man, who never will set his foot in the House of Commons again, except, perhaps, as a door-keeper or a candle-snuffer, preaches up reform. It is exactly like a KING being a reformer—the very essence of reform is to have no KING; and the same principle which makes St. Stephen's Chapel a meeting-room for delegates and upsets the monarchy, will send Mr. BABINGTON MACAULAY to the cotton-shop to pack up blue cotton breeches for the free blacks at FERNANDO PO.

We again say, the LORDS WILL DO THEIR DUTY—What have they to fear? Let them pass the Bill, and they will be LORDS no longer—and with the LORDS goes the KING—the moment the Rubicon is passed, there is an end. As Lord GREY, the present venerable Premier, has said—and it is recorded—“*We may open the door, but it will be difficult indeed to shut it*,”—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 generally-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 Yorkshire, and in forty minutes afterwards vote with him upon the diametrically opposite principle in the case of DOWNTON.

Again we say the wealth, the respectability, of the nation look to the LORDS to save them from the tyranny of a Whig Ministry, to rescue the country from the indignities which she has already suffered by degradation to France, by infidelity to Portugal, by sneaking to the exiled Cacique of Brazil, by partisanship with an elective King of Belgium, by the disgraceful defeat of his troops, and by his still more disgraceful alliance with France; by the entire failure of financial measures, by the poverty of the Exchequer, by the wantonness with which what were high honours, are distributed, and by some other disgraceful, truckling, dirty, underhand bargains and trickeries, which we shall not hesitate to expose, and which must shamefully militate, not only 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 places,) more than any thing that has been exhibited to the people since the tyrannical days of the “glorious QUEEN BESS,” or the libertine profligacy of the witty, graceful, and by no means a vulgar monarch, King CHARLES THE SECOND.

THE City folks, it seems, are desirous of giving the Lord Mayor another year; this is natural enough—his Worship (every one knows) is fully entitled to his TWO EARS—need we add Y?

ACTS of incendiarism are becoming dreadfully common—a new and striking proof of the probable efficacy of the revolutionary Bill, in the midst of the success of which, and in the day of triumph for these liberal Ministers, these terrific symptoms of rebellion and discontent exhibit themselves.

Government, however—with a promptitude and magnanimity which will render them even more popular, in after ages, than any thing they have yet achieved—have come forward to put a stop to these awful signs of insurrection and mischief. Lord MELBOURNE has brought in a Bill to permit people to set spring-guns 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 Houses of Parliament, about a year ago, denounced the practice as barbarous and illegal, that we are quite sure the whole of the lower orders will be, more than ever, enchanted with their rulers.

THE ladies who ascend the new steps, from the Park to Waterloo-place, unconsciously make so agreeable an exhibition of their figures, that this convenient opening is generally called the STAIR-CASE.

THE following appears in Thursday's *Brighton Gazette*:—“THE QUEEN and the Princess LOUISE bathed in the sea on Tuesday morning, having been actually driven from WILLIAMS'S Baths, curiosity of a crowd of well-dressed, but ill-bred, people collected at the door, who presided the most rude manner on the Royal Party. We have authority for stating, thus publicly, that HER MAJESTY expressed in the warmest terms, her displeasure at the disgusting and brutal curiosity from which she had suffered so much annoyance. On several previous occasions we have reprehended similar conduct, but it never before reached the length to which it proceeded on Tuesday. We put it to those persons (who cannot, we are sure, be residents of Brighton) who have any idea of the nature of decency, it is plain, they possess none—whether, for the mere sake of gratifying their selfish curiosity, they will run the risk—and we can assure our readers that such risk is not imaginary—of driving the QUEEN altogether from a place which has been so much honoured and benefited by her presence. As one means of repression, we advise the bathers, if, anything of the kind should again occur, to take summary vengeance upon these impudent people by dipping them instantly in the sea. This is a punishment which they have never inflicted upon offenders against decency; and never could it be better applied than upon an occasion like the present.—[We learn, since writing the above, that effectual means have been taken by the Authorities to prevent such annoyance in future.]”

There is a proverb which very pithily describes the offspring of “Too much familiarity.” The mistaken kindness of the illustrious personages here mentioned upon former occasions seems to have provoked the present rudeness. It seems strange, however, that HER MAJESTY and the Princess should have been driven by these “ill-bred people” from the door of a house, within which it was the Royal intention to take a private bath, to wash themselves in the open sea—a process, which appears to us to be peculiarly calculated to excite and gratify the vulgar curiosity so much complained of; it sounds odd at any rate.

The plan of dipping Englishmen and Englishwomen “instantly,” because they happen to press forward to get a peep at HER MAJESTY, savours rather of the injudicious. It is admitted that “A Cat may look at a King”—a Lady or Gentleman may therefore, we presume, be permitted to look at a Queen—indeed, the constancy with which their MAJESTIES are good enough to exhibit themselves induces us to believe that the scheme of ducking their loyal subjects for only making use of their eyes, cannot yet have received 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 fair-dealing with all parties. The veriest Radical in existence, in fact, cannot complain of us, when we put all our own predilections on one side, and, with the purest public spirit, lay before the country a set of propositions for their benefit, contained in the Address of Mr. COBBETT to the Electors of 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.

“Kensington, 1st September, 1831.

“Gentlemen,—In all cases where men are about to form engagements with each other, it is, before all things, necessary for them to start with a clear understanding with regard to what each party shall do, in consequence of the engagement.

“I will therefore clearly state to you the things which I will do (God giving me life and health), if you choose me for one of your representatives. I have always found, that the short way to arrive at any object, in the accomplishment of which you stand in need of the co-operation of others, is to declare to those others, at the outset, openly and explicitly *what that object is*; and therefore I will now, in the most open and plain manner, state the things which I wish to see accomplished, and which, if I am sent me to the Parliament, I will use my utmost endeavours to cause to be accomplished; and which things are as follows:—

“1. To put an end to all pensions, sinecures, grants, allowances, half-pay, and all other emoluments now paid out of the taxes, except for such public services as upon a very scrupulous examination, shall be found fully to merit them; and to reduce all salaries to the Amount of the actual services.

“2. To discharge the standing army, except such part of the ordnance and artillery as may be necessary to maintain the arsenals at the seaports in a state of readiness for war; and to abolish the military academies, and dispose of all barracks and other property now applied to military uses.

“3. To make the counties, each according to its whole number of Members of Parliament, and equal to a body of militia, horse, as well as foot and artillery, at the county-expense, and to have these bodies, as they are in America, mustered at stated periods; so that, at any time, a hundred thousand efficient men may be ready to come into the field, if the defence of the kingdom require it.

“4. To abolish tithes of every description; to leave the clergy the churches, the church-yards, the parsonage houses, and the *ancient glebes*; and, for the rest, leave them to the voluntary contributions of the people.

“5. To take all the rest of the property, commonly called church-property; all the houses, lands, manors, tolls, rents, and real property of every kind, now possessed by Bishops, Chapters, or other ecclesiastical bodies, and all the misapplied property of corporate bodies of every sort; and also all the property called crown-lands, or crown-estates, including that of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; and sell them all, and apply the proceeds to the discharge of the Debt which the late Parliaments contracted with the fundholders.

“6. To cease, during the first six months after June 1832, to pay interest on a fourth part of the Debt; second six months, to cease to pay interest on another fourth; and so on for the other two fourths; so that no more interest, or any part of the Debt would be paid, after the end of two years.

“7. To divide the proceeds of the property mentioned in paragraph No. 5, and also in paragraph No. 2, in due proportion, on principles of equity, amongst the holders of what is called *stock*, or, in other words, *fundholders*, or persons who lent their money to those who borrowed in virtue of Acts of the late Parliaments; and to give to the fundholders, out of the taxes, nothing beyond these proceeds.

“8. To make an equitable adjustment with respect to the pecuniary contracts between man and man, and thereby rectify, as far as practicable, the wrongs and ruin inflicted on thousands upon thousands of virtuous families by the arbitrary changes made by acts of the late Parliaments, in the value of the money of the country.

“9. To abolish *all internal taxes* (except on the land) whether direct or indirect, including stamp-taxes of every description; and to impose such a postage-charge for letters as to defray the real *costs* of an economical and yet efficient post-office establishment, and no more; so that the postage would be merely a *payment* for the conveyance of letters, and not a tax.

“10. To lay just as much custom-house duty on importations as shall be found conducive to the benefit of the navigation, commerce, and manufacture of the kingdom, viewed as a whole, and not to lay on one penny more.

“11. To make effectual provision, in every department, for the maintenance of a powerful navy; to give such pay and such an allotment of prize-money to the seamen as to render imprisonment wholly unnecessary; to abolish the odious innovation of *naval academies*; and to give to the young gentlemen of the nobility, and to the sons of the nobles, or in the sons of the loom or of the plough; to abolish all military *Orders*, and to place the navy next in honour to the throne itself.

“12. To make a legal, a *fixed*, and a generous allowance to the King, and, through him, to all the branches and members of his family; to leave to him the unshackled freedom of appointing all his servants, whether of his household or of his public ministry; to leave to him the full control over his palaces, gardens, and parks, as land-owners have over their estates; to take care that he be not worried with intrigues to perdition from him that which the people gave him for his own enjoyment; so that he may be, in all respects, what the Chief of a free people ought to be, his name held in the highest honour, and his person held sacred, as the great guardian of the people's rights.

“13. To make an accurate valuation of all the houses, lands, mines, and other real property, in each county in the whole kingdom; to impose a tax upon that property, to be paid quarterly, and in every county on the same day, and in such manner as to cost in the collection, or, rather, payment, not more than *four hundred pounds* a year in any one county; to make the rate and amount of this tax vary with the wants of the state, always to be paid by the property provided with means, in case of war, when war shall be demanded by the safety, the interest, or the honour of the kingdom.

“Now, gentlemen, if sent to Parliament by you, or by anybody else, these things I will endeavour to accomplish; and, by argument unanswerable, I am ready to maintain the *justice*, the *expediency*, and the *easy practicability* of them all; and these I will maintain in the series of addresses of which this is the first.”

We think it necessary to add to this extract from Mr. COBBETT's address to the electors of Manchester, that, amongst other patriotic persons, Lord RADNOR has subscribed £50 towards Mr. COBBETT's election for that place.

THE most striking and awful signs of the present times, under the auspices of the Whig mongrel Ministry, are the generality of popular discontent, and the simultaneousness of national degradation. England is insulted, laughed at, cajoled, and bullied, even while a vast army is maintained, and about to be considerably augmented, and even while we have a costly fleet of huge ships swimming about, like 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 fleet—while it waves proudly over the former scenes of British glory in Belgium—and while to draw closer the ties of affection between the KING we made, and that KING, who made himself King of the FRENCH, we consent to raze to the ground fortresses built with the treasure and cemented with the blood of Englishmen—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 Country, and the seeds are more than sown of a new American war.

Who can wonder?—every measure has been taken by the

secret influence which directs the Government, and binds 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 evident hostility of the Government so irritating. The King of ENGLAND throughout his life has been their friend, and the friend of their interests; in Parliament he has 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 saw—and he did see—none of the horrors which were so ably caricatured by the canters of the day, did King WILLIAM the FOURTH, when Duke of CLARENCE, maintain their rights and property. Yet still their grievances unredressed, the calumnies raised against them unpunished. Let the ill-treated men speak for themselves:—

A Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the parish of Saint Mary, took place at the Court House, Mannings Town, on Saturday, the 23d July, 1831, to take into consideration the present alarming crisis of West India affairs, and to adopt such measures as may be thought most expedient to avert the evils that appear to be impending over us. His Honour the CUSTOS was called to the chair. The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved—That we have heard with indignation and dismay the unfounded and treacherous assertions of a Member, in debate in the House of Commons, that the coloured people in this Island were possessed of 70,000 slaves, whom they were ready to emancipate, and to give their aid to compel the whites to do the same, in which they might be joined by the two thousand British troops posted for this Island especially for the purpose of keeping those slaves in subordination; and that these assertions and insinuations were not only not denied, but rather supported, by several Members of His Majesty's Government.

Resolved—That the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to raise the rate of duties on colonial produce, BEARS INSANITY, OF TOTAL IGNORANCE of general or colonial policy. Intolerable duties may, and will put an end to the production of any article, but will never oblige free men of common sense to adopt measures that they know must tend to annihilate both their properties and lives.

Resolved—That the oppressive war duties, and encouragement given by His Majesty's Government to the produce of those foreign colonies who still maintain the slave trade in its utmost horrors, are highly unjust and inhuman, and have reduced the British sugar planter to beggary, as few estates can do more than disburse the contingent charges of cultivation.

Resolved—That, in justice, we ought to be heard, or be convinced that those who attempt to legislate for us have, by a fair and impartial investigation, made themselves acquainted with the subject, and have not been governed by the garbled, false, and infamous representations of interested and infatuated fanatics. That if the Government and people of England do not wish to continue to participate in the deadly sin which they have themselves originated, and grown rich by continuing, against the wishes of the Colonists, they ought in common justice to refund the money obtained from us; or if they cannot (which we believe), they ought to leave us to our own resources by abolishing us from our allegiance, and not endeavour by their arts and treacherous language to excite those slaves whom they have sold to us to rise up in rebellion and rob us of our property and lives, which must inevitably happen, if the same system now encouraged by His Majesty's Government be persevered in.

Resolved—That the Legislature of this Island, warmly supported by the people, have ever evinced a desire to forward the wishes of His Majesty's Government in meliorating the situation of the slaves, and in promoting their improvement so as to fit them for a state of emancipation, as far as from their local knowledge they could venture consistently with the preservation of property and the welfare of the slaves themselves, who would most certainly be plunged into worse than African barbarism if the hasty and ill-digested measures of wrong-headed enthusiasts (who seem now, unfortunately, to direct the proceedings of Government, and are totally ignorant of the real situation of affairs in this community) were adopted.

Resolved—That the history of all countries, in all ages, and particularly that of Great Britain, has shewn the power of men driven to despair by unjust oppression, and that in light has not at any period prevailed against right.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to correspond with any other Committees that may be chosen by the different parishes of this Island, to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to avert calamities so tremendously destructive to the Colonists in particular, and to the empire at large.

Resolved—That the people of colour at this Meeting unanimously declare themselves to be embodied with the white class of His Majesty's subjects, and consequently their liberties, rights, and properties are identified with the whites, and they are determined to repel any unconstitutional measures that may be taken against those rights and liberties.

ABRAHAM HODGSON, Chairman.

Here follows another:—

At a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the parish of Trelawney, held at the Court House, in the town of Falmouth, on Monday, July the 11th, 1831, FREDERICK LAMONT, Esq., in the chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved—That our property in slaves in this Colony has been lawfully and honestly acquired, under the sanction of the laws of Great Britain, and that therefore ought to be held as sacred by the Imperial Parliament as the property of any other British subjects.

Resolved—That a separation of our slaves from our lands would render the latter of no value whatsoever; and as our properties in this Island are the principal means of subsistence for ourselves and families, we should, if deprived of them by Parliament, be reduced to misery and ruin.

Resolved—That it is the right of every British subject, and the boast of the British Constitution, that no individual, however humble, can be deprived of the least portion of his property without being paid for it; and that therefore we demand, as our undoubted right, full compensation for our lands and slaves, before Parliament interferes with the same.

Resolved—That the means devised by a faction in the House of Commons to deprive us of our property, if carried into effect, cannot fail to create a servile war of too horrible a nature to contemplate, and that any person who attempts to produce or promote such a war is an enemy to his country.

Resolved—That our country has never been found wanting in times of war and danger, nor ever been shaken by the oppressive taxes and insulting measures levied upon us by the mother country, nor even been suspected but by a leader of the Anti-Slavery Society, in his place in the House of Commons, who admitted that a people driven to despair by seeing themselves unjustly deprived of all the means of life and comfort for themselves and children, may put their miserable 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 bearing their proportion of the expenses of the Government; and that a Government refusing such protection, 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, and listening to their falsehoods against us—in rejecting statements from impartial persons, in our favour—in allowing designing men, under the saintly cloak of religion, not only to pilfer our peasantry of their savings, but also to sow discontent and rebellion amongst them—in threatening to withdraw troops, for whose protection we have doubly paid, and which we might claim as our right at a time a servile war may be apprehended,—is most heartless, and in violation of justice, humanity, and sound policy.

Resolved—That we cling with the most filial affection, loyalty, and sound policy, to our beloved Sovereign and the mother country, a separation from which, though apparently desired by the latter, must fill our bosoms with the sincerest regret; but, thrown as a prey before misguided savages, we have no other alternative than to

Resolve—That His Excellency the Earl of Belmore be solicited to call an

early meeting of the House of Assembly, in order that a Deputation of the same may lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne, humbly to pray for our most Gracious Sovereign and the British Nation, conscious of our unworthy of the protection of our just rights equally with all His Majesty's subjects, we may be absolved from our allegiance, and allowed to seek that protection from another nation which is so unjustly and cruelly withheld from us by our own.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to draw up such petition to His Excellency our Governor, and to request the Junior Member of Assembly for this Parish to present the same to his Lordship in the most respectful manner.

FRED. LAMONT, Chairman.

The general alteration of feeling about the Reform Bill, may be fairly ascertained by the observations which are to be found in the Provincial newspapers. In the Suffolk paper we find the following:—

"What will the Lords do?" Why they will do their duty in spite of Cockney newspapers. The system of increasing the Peerage to carry a Bill contrary to the known wishes of the high-minded and right-thinking part of the nobility—which, happily, is a great majority of that body—is a most iniquitous and pernicious precedent. These new peers must, of course, be peers of all work, or else we must have a new batch for every new Radical Bill that an infatuated mob may thrust upon a place-loving Ministry. There must be new Peers for the Timber Bill and another for the repeal of the Corn Laws; another set for the abolition of the Church; and another set for the destruction of the Peerage altogether. If the House of Peers is to be increased every time the Ministry wish to carry an unconstitutional measure, perhaps it may be found desirable to enlarge the Throne, and make room for three Consuls; and if the House of Peers is to be increased *ad libitum* a fancy may take the sagacious head of the sovereign people to increase the House of Commons. We may rest assured that the prospect which this stupid Bill has presented to the petty ambition of demagogues, has called up the hopes of thousands more than can possibly find seats in the present limited House of Commons.

We are in an awful situation. A revolution has commenced. If the Lords be not so good as to resign their property, they may stop it. If they are afraid of the pens of penny-a-line-men, they will pass the Bill, and then we shall have a nation of legislators for a few years, till some Cromwell takes the reins into his own hands and settles all by his own fiat.

Since the above was written we have been gratified to find an able supporter of our views in a quarter where we least expected it, but from a writer, to whose integrity and independence we are differing from him as we do, we are in common with the whole Tory press, are willing to bear testimony. *The Examiner* of Sunday says:—

"The creation of Peers is talked of as an expedient removing all difficulties and dangers. The King may undoubtedly march one of his regiments of Guards into the House of Lords, draw them up on the ministerial side, and their votes by the aid of drugs, the object would thus be effected; but the House of Peers would be destroyed in the process. Any considerable number of creations to secure a majority must, indeed, have the same consequence. For such a measure practically demonstrates that the House of Peers is an extreme power of the crown, and as available for the bad as for the good purposes of the crown. We have a William to-day—but we might have a Charles to-morrow, who would brew a House of Lords, in his own manner, for his own uses."

From the *Cambridge Chronicle* the following:—

The attempt to intimidate the House of Lords still continues. They are now threatened with an invasion by the thousands of un-washed artificers from Glasgow and Paisley; that no taxes will be paid; and that the leaders of democracy will establish a reign of terror, unless the Peers choose to give up their undoubted right, and betray their unquestionable duty, of deliberating and deciding impartially upon the important question before them. Such language shows the weakness of the party which uses it; but it will have a very different effect from that which they intend. It will not intimidate the House of Peers; and it will still more than ever disgust all men of good sense and sober judgment.

And again,—

We are happy to find that a great re-action has taken place in the public mind in this county, with respect to the Reform Bill; and that those who are opposed to the sweeping changes contemplated in that Bill will have an opportunity of putting their opinions on record. We understand that many of the most respectable inhabitants of this town have determined to prepare a petition to the House of Lords, which will immediately be left at the feet of our sovereign, praying that their Lordships will give the utmost deliberation to this important question, and not permit the Bill to pass into a law, without such modifications as may obviate the dangers which the petitioners apprehend are now threatened."

SOME years ago, we inserted several slave invitation-cards to parties: we have been favoured with an account of a Ball in Nevis on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, which may amuse our readers. The cards are folded in various forms—neud d'amour, true lovers' knot; chapeau a trois cornes, cocked hats; a la Turc, or Turkey fashion, &c. &c. There were present all the tints of tropical colour in the dresses and their wearers, from Erebus to Aurora; they had a supper-table well supplied with old Madeira, claret, duke, porter, rum, and brandy;—there were quadrilles, country dances, and waltzes, at this Almack's in the West.

The first quadrille was danced by the aristocracy of the estate—

MASSA QUACCO, cooper; MISSY WASHINGTON, laundress.
MASSA BUXTON, boiler; ANNY PAWPAW, maid of all work.
MASSA MUSKRAT, carpenter; MISSY FATIMA, nurse.
MASSA WILLIAM SUGG, smith; MISSY JENNY JUNE, cook.
They danced with dancing energy till they could no longer stand, for each paid two shillings for each time he or she stood up. After the quadrille there was a waltz between MASSA WILLYFORCE, driver, and MISSY JENNYASS, father unknown—we presume a *nomme de guerre*. The hero wore a blue coat with gilt metal buttons, a red waistcoat, Canary tights, with black silk stockings on legs planted in the middle of his feet; he had been already too intimate with the duke, and reeled in his waltz; he stumbled and fell, dragging his fifteen-stone partner in a sedentary position on his face. She was motionless from fatigue—he from suffocation. The overwhelming embraces to which the driver was subjected drew forth bursts of applause, which were echoed from every quarter. FATIMA and BUXTON released them, kindly removing the female *Falstaff*. Barring this accident the Waterloo anniversary passed off pleasantly. One would have thought the noise proceeded from the mouths of the artillery field-pieces, if any had been present: but without making merry with a merry party, there was more, far more happiness there than we could find in the same class in England, where the schoolmaster is abroad and the Methodist at home.

Well might Mr. COLERIDGE say, the slaves in the West Indies labour much less, eat and drink much more, have more ready money, dress more gaily, and are treated with more kindness and affection than nine-tenths of all the people of Great Britain under the condition of tradesmen, farmers, and domestic servants. MASSA WILLYFORCE's partner wore a large bonnet, couleur de rose, a green silk gown, silk stockings of a brilliant blue, and satin shoes of a saffron hue, with a profusion of ornaments and rows of beads, which graced her ample ebony neck. There were among them some who possessed attractions of which they were proudly conscious, and who had given the heart-ache to many a swain of every shade.

We annex the letter, and the copies of the notes of invitation; and we do entreat the Puritans of these days to enquire before they libel, and to weigh all advantages as well as the inconveniences of slavery, and then ask themselves whether these people are happier than themselves in the station to

which it has pleased God to call them. We hear the Saints 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 sheep, goats, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, and yet not be fit for the freedom 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 largest portion of happiness.

Extract from a letter, dated Nevis, July, 1831:—

I have obtained some slave invitations to their balls, which I hope will be useful. It will be hardly credited that one of my house-servants having a free woman as a reputed wife, on the Anniversary of Waterloo gave an entertainment commencing with a splendid ball, which was kept up until late next day, and then followed a race and cock-fight, finishing the second night with a similar ball! These are the poor, distressed, and miserable slaves! Should you be inclined to use this—the man's name is Costly—his wife's Maria Laurence. The ball took place at Brown's Pasture (the residence of Maria), the liquors were old Madeira, claret, duke, porter, rum, brandy—Quadrilles generally, and a few country dances were danced, with a waltz at intervals. Each person paid 2s. currency or 1s. sterling to the parties making the dance for every time each stood up to dance. Only two females out of a very crowded large room were without shoes and stockings, mostly silk, and all their clothes made from the latest fashions from England, with no want of ornaments. The greatest part of this assemblage were slaves, miserable field-working slaves! many belonging to both my brother and myself—and though this is a fact I have learned from 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, belonging to Messrs. Manning, and a free man of colour named James Wilkinson. Several were principals in the cock-fight—Costly, Frank Newton, and Burgundy, slaves—and Anthony Moore, a free black man.

SLAVE INVITATIONS.

Mr. Constant Harcourt compliments to Miss Domingo Williamson, and will be happy of her company to a ball at the premises of Miss Jemimah Bridgewater, on the 13 July.

Mr. Kerrel compliment to Miss Cecilia Bertrand, and request the pleasure of her company to a dance on the 7 April.

Mr. James dukes compliments to Miss Cecilia Bertrand and request the pleasure of her company to a dinner and dance the 17 of May.

Mr. Joseph Hendcock compliments to Master Harry Brazier, and will be very happy of his company to a dinner on Wednesday next at the house of Miss J. Bridgewater.

Mr. Joseph Hendcock compliments to Mr. George Leacock, and will be very happy of his company to a dinner on Wednesday next at the house of Miss J. Bridgewater.

Mr. Joseph Hendcock's compliments to Miss Maria Weekes, and will be very happy of her company to a dinner on Wednesday next at the house of Miss J. Bridgewater's.

Mr. James Nisbet compliments to Mr. Harry Brazier, and will be very happy of his company to a dinner and ball on the 5 of May 1831.

Mr. John Union compliments to Miss Elizabeth Williamson, and will be very happy of her company to a dinner on the 1st day of June 1831 at the house of Miss J. Bridgewater.

Mr. John Union compliments to Miss Bretand and will be very happy of her company to a dinner on Wednesday next at the house of Miss Bridgewater.

Mr. John Union compliments to Miss Matilda Bretand, and will be very happy of her company to a dinner at the house of Miss Bridgewater's on Wednesday next.

Mrs. Monzack's compliments to Miss Cecilia Levy, and will be happy of her company on 10th and 16th July 1831, to a dance, 6 Bitts per Lady—at Morton's Bay—a supper table.

Ditto to Miss Polly Jones.

Ditto to Miss Ann Nicholson.

Ditto to Miss Sarah Levy.

Ditto to Miss Holder.

Ditto to Miss Cheevers.

Mrs. Monzack's compliments to Mr. Richardson, and will be happy of his company to a dance, 15-16 July, at Morton's Bay—£1 0 0. a man—a supper table.

Ditto to Mr. Barnes.

Nevis, May 7th, 1831.

Notia is hear by given to all persons whatsoever not to suffer Joseph Eliga Hodge son of Eliga Hodge into they Primes For he is a native thief and a liar a mis chief maker and all whatsoever is bad—which Disgraces his family.

Sir—What is the Reason of your not speaking to me—are you angry with me, and even if you are angry who cares—you humbug me very much you rascally villain, and these few lines that I drop you may be answered.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

To F. C. Esq.

Rouge, thief, and a liar.

W. BARNES.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 21st Sept. 1831.

MY DEAR BULL—Another week of revolution has drawn to a close! None of your sham revolutions—none of your Baale 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 proclamations and our change of Prefects—soldiers killed and guards dangerously wounded—the street lamps have been broken—two of Louis Philip's Ministers dragged from their carriage—the windows of one of their dwellings demolished with stones—armourers shops pillaged—goldsmiths' shops entered and plundered—omnibuses overturned—patrols all over Paris by night and by day—the *canaille* driven back at the point of the bayonet—Louis PHILIP hissed in his own Palace—cries of "*Une la République*" 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 John Bull office to the House of Lords—inflammatory placards have been written, printed, and distributed—the theatres have been closed by main force and the representations not allowed to proceed—the Tuileries Gardens have been shut up, lest the *canaille* should cut down the trees and make barricades—a large number of the National Guards have, this time, and this is the first time, refused to act against the "majesty of the people"—the Faubourgs have poured forth their hordes of thieves and paupers to plunder and massacre—and nothing has been wanting, for those who are amateurs of revolutions, but the sound of the tocsin and the 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 temporary celebrity of the French Newgate Calendar. For in France, my dear Bull, they die unwept, unhonoured, and unused; 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 the means of carrying it through, having been unfortunately compelled by their adverse fortunes to make the best terms they could with their King, the Emperor of Russia, and having capitulated for the City of Warsaw and afterwards for the Polish army, and having excited by their courage and perseverance the sympathy of some 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 satisfy the French Jacobins but a republic or a new revolution.

you, my dear Bull, that although the Poles are as far from Paris as London is from Aberdeen and back again, and something further, and although Prussia and Belgium lie between Poland and France, 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 imagined defeat the Poles were not made masters, not only of the Duchy of Warsaw, but also of Lithuania, Volhynia, 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 much noise and uproar, robbery and murder, pillage and wounding, for a whole week. But this reason will not satisfy you, my dear Bull, nor your educated and enlightened readers: You will do well not to believe that such effects could be produced by such a cause, and although you will regret with me that the balance of Europe has not been more equally preserved by the establishment of a compact and powerful state in Poland, yet with me you will also refuse to believe that all these disturbances 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 disgusted 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 imagined that the revolution would lead to equality of property as well as of rights, and of animal increase as well as of the privilege of electing Deputies to the Chamber. They dreamt of paying no taxes, of all being ministers, or the wives, sons, or daughters of ministers; and with them the revolution was a 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 taxes, and more charges on their trade, their manufactures, their land, and their pleasures, than they ever did under the reigns of Louis XVIII. or CHARLES X. Their shops are closed, their houses unlet, their goods spoiling for want of consumption; their clerks and servants are unemployed; they have no orders either for French or foreign goods; the manufactures 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 Guards have been armed, who some asses say are desirous of distinguishing themselves on the field of battle, and not of coming into daily disputes with the working and lower classes;—and at length, goaded on to madness and despair, and seeing nothing before them but starvation, poverty and ruin, they have by one movement 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, there are not 800 persons who have shed a tear at the destruction of 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 a return to the principles of order, peace, and legitimacy. The merchants, small traders, and shopkeepers, admit that ruin stares them in the face; and the hopes they 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 vocations afford them time for 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 *Decorés de Juillet*, who to this hour wear the decoration without having sworn allegiance to Louis PHILIP, 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 happiness, prosperity, and glory. An attempt has been made by some weak or wicked men to attach a portion of the crimes of these mobs and processions to Carlists and Royalists. I believe this charge to be wholly devoid of truth. Although the Carlists and Royalists would undoubtedly have preferred to have seen the return of the Duke de BORDENABE 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. To honest, wise, talented, and virtuous men we may entrust our cause, and not even speak of it to any other. The *canaille*, who have been disappointed at the results of the revolution made on the 27th, 28th, and 29th July, 1830, together with the aspirants to office and power, have, with the republicans and jacobins, conducted the revolution 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 footing. The Minister says he has a majority in the Chambers, and therefore still remains 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 Français*, *National*, *Tribune*, *Revolution*, and *Journal du Commerce*, are resolved on attempting to overthrow the present Government, and forming a new administration entirely of journalists. Such a state of things as that in which, or under which, we now live, must, therefore, be temporary; and the Government, feeling the danger of its situation, and the impossibility of going on for ever in this wretched and uncertain mode of existence, has thought fit to throw the blame of this last revolution on foreigners, and to publish in the official journal, the *Moniteur*, the following concise but abundantly threatening notice to strangers; after this notification, let all foreigners take care never to walk out alone, and never to expose themselves, by thought, word, or action, to the operation of the following tremendous notification:—

"Un assez grand nombre d'étrangers ayant été arrêtés dans les troubles de ces jours, le Gouvernement a pris toutes les mesures que la législation lui permet, pour éloigner de la capitale ceux qui abuseraient de l'hospitalité qu'elle y reçoit, on assure même que en cas d'insuffisance des lois existantes, le Gouvernement s'agit de décider à faire immédiatement aux Chambres la demande d'une disposition spéciale."

I by no means encourage or approve the conduct of foreigners, who in France mingle with the *canaille*, to excite to insurrection or to crime; but I no less condemn and denounce the system of *ex post facto* laws, and of extra judicial and unusual measures. It would be a curious joke, after the revolution of the "little week," to have Habeas Corpus Suspension Acts—trial by Prevot Courts—the suspension of the liberty of the press, and violent unconstitutional measures; and yet the ultra Liberals declare, that if they shall arrive at power they will be the very first to arrest without mercy and imprisonment without enquiry. It would appear, from the tranquility of the moment, that for the present 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 satisfy the French Jacobins but a republic or a new revolution.

The question of the destruction of the French Peerage has advanced one important step since the date of my last letter. The commission appointed to investigate the law proposed by M. CAMBRESIS

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HOUSE OF LORDS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to AMICUS, we cannot say if Sir ROBERT PEEL's last splendid speech on the Reform Bill is published separately, but our Correspondent will find it extremely well reported in the Mirror of 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 last Levee at St. James's—the levee immediately next before the second reading of the odious Bill in the House of Lords—during the ceremony of investiture of the Knights of the Bath, appointed or raised to the different grades of that order, on the occasion of the coronation, the individual 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 MAJESTY's real sentiments, on the subject of Reform, has not a little hastened the winding up of affairs, and the preparations which are in progress for certain retirements from office.

After the levee and investiture, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND gave a splendid dinner at St. James's, at which were present—

The Duke and Duchess of Gordon, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis of Chandos, Earl and Countess Bathurst, Earl Eldon, Shaftesbury, Carnarvon, Aberdeen, Rosslyn, Lord and Lady Mansfield, Lords Wharfedale, Encombe, Feversham, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Charles Wetherell, &c.

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 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 THEIR DUTY THERE IS NO FEAR—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 prominent scoundrels in the cause of REVOLUTION. Nothing will please LORD GREY better than an opportunity to break with the miscreants to whom he has stooped, and crush the horrid 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 certified of the duty they have to do, and the peril that awaits them if they flinch! All the bombast of the *Times*—all the insults it inflicts—all the threats it conveys—are what?—WORDS—WORDS—WORDS!—Written by one man, perhaps two; but would any Lord living consent to be either taught or bullied by any one or two individuals writing a newspaper?—The thing 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 she were told that any Mr. HIGGINS, or Mr. FIGGINS, or Mr. WIGGINS said exactly the same thing? Why she would laugh at the man, or vote him mad. Is it because a man arms himself with a pen, and slurs himself up, and writes himself WE, that one of the Estates of the realm is to be driven from its duty, or frightened from its purpose?

The PRESS has a tremendous influence we admit; but a newspaper which is conducted by an individual—even were he the LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND himself—could not affect the House of Lords. Even if the impossibility were to occur of a LORD CHANCELLOR devoting some portion of his time to threaten the order to which he strangely belongs, 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 Woolsack; and, as far as respect for station and talent goes, we think such a LORD CHANCELLOR on the Woolsack a much more powerful person than in the columns of a newspaper.

Well, then, what is to alarm the LORDS? They are told in the *Times* that such dangers impend 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—in WESTMINSTER—in SOUTHWARK, all their meetings were complete failures. What then, we ask again, are the alarming things?—WORDS, WORDS, WORDS!!!

What are the encouraging things?—FACTS, my LORDS, FACTS. Pass this Bill, and the country is gone.

Some of the facts which we would adduce for their Lordships' consideration we find in a pamphlet published yesterday, called “*A Few Words to the Lords and the People about Reform.*” We extract them—for facts are facts, find them where we may:—

“We are desirous to ascertain from every source, beyond our own personal means, the real feeling; not to satisfy ourselves, but to assure the Lords, that all the bullying and intimidation which 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 garrulous; aided, we admit, in their farthing lubrications, by a functionary whose zeal in the cause ought to be watched, not less jealously by its enemies than by its friends, who will find, perhaps too late, that the activity of their chameleon-like champion is only intended to put them in a place where he may have the opportunity of trampling upon them, and spitting upon them, as we have already seen he did upon the insulting letter of Lord GREY, in which his Lordship offered him the Attorney-Generalship, having previously tendered, on his knees almost, the seals to the Tory Lord LYNDHURST.

“In addition to all the other proofs of the state of popular feeling—let us subjoin a note from ‘*Observations 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 do not merely allude to the energetic effort of the Whig University of Cambridge in the late election. At Oxford, the demonstration of opinion has been still more decided, and chiefly among those members of the University whose political speculations might rather have been expected to take a rash and generous cast

from their inexperience. During the election there for the county, it was attempted, among the undergraduates, to make up a purse for the support of the ministerial candidates; but only seventeen attended the meeting, and their contributions amounted to but 45l.; while a counter effort on the part of the oppositionists produced, in a short space of time, a subscription of not less than 800l. The Debating-Society again, composed of almost all the distinguished young men from the different colleges, in a discussion on the Reform question, divided in the proportion of ninety to thirty, (or thereabouts), not merely (we believe) against the Bill, but against Parliamentary Reform generally. Nay, even among the less scholastic ranks of the East India College at Haileybury, we have heard that a similar debate shewed, by its result, a like preponderance of opinion on the conservative side.

“Since the above was written, Lord MANON has 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, his Lordship directed the attention of the House to the fact, that the same Society, when the Catholic Question was agitated, had, in opposition to the sentiments of the seniors of the University, decided for emancipation in the proportion of two to one; whereas now their opinions are in concurrence with those supported by the heads of the colleges, and the MAJORITY is AS THREE TO ONE.

“Where then is all the popularity which is to ‘frighten the Lords,’ not from their property, but their property; and every man from his rights and property too? The alarm is a false one: the country is staunch and firm to the Constitution, and staunch to the King, if 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 Office for ever! But more of this presently.

“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 of the Commons, with regard to them. Let us ask, in what consists the beauty of that Constitution which has been the admiration of the world for ages, but in that equal division of power vested in the King, the Lords and the Commons?

“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 attorney; 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 pamphlets, from a high quarter in the ministry), says, ‘These are the constituent parts of a Parliament—the King, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons;—parts, of which each is so necessary, that the consent of all three is required to make any new law that shall bind the subject. Whatever is enacted for law by one or by two only of the three, is no statute, and to it no regard is due, unless a matter concerning their own privilege.’

This extract from BLACKSTONE is extracted from a Radical pamphlet,—into the loathsome *Times*,—as an argument against the Lords; as if a Bill going up to the Lords were a final enactment, and as if the dissent from that Bill by them should not invalidate it for becoming an Act of Parliament.

“Why did not the great ——— (shall we properly designate him, or only call him Lord?) who thus endeavoured to misconstrue and misapply this passage in BLACKSTONE, give that, which immediately follows? We do not stop to ask, *because we know*; but we beg the reader'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 Commons upon the only occasion on record when they attempted too successfully to depreciate the power of the House of Lords.

“Read this attentively:—

“Extract from the Journals of the House of Commons, Jan. 4, 1648 9.

“The Commons being again met, the door of the House was ordered to be shut, and no member suffered to go out of it; then a debate began, which ended in the following Resolution:—

“Resolved,—That the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, do declare that the People are, under God, the original of all just power.

“And do also declare, that the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, being chosen by, and representing the people, have supreme power.

“And do declare, that whatsoever is enacted or declared for law by the Commons in Parliament assembled hath the force of a law; and all the people of this nation are concluded thereby, although the consent and concurrence of the King, or House of Peers, be not had thereunto.

“This is what that eloquent attorney, Mr. PEARSON, called, 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 the 6th of January,—forty-eight hours after having carried this great point, the same House of Commons came to the following resolution:—

“Ordered,—That the Commissioners nominated in the Acts for creating a High Court of Justice for the trying and judging of CHARLES STUART, KING OF ENGLAND, do meet on the 18th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Painted Chamber.

“This, Reader, is the first Act which the PARLIAMENT passed when it consisted of the Commons, without the co-operation of the Lords.

“On the 9th of January, the House of Commons caused a new Great Seal to be made.

“On the 20th of January, a Reform Bill was presented to the House of Commons, and on the 30th of the same month, the KING OF ENGLAND WAS DEFEATED AT WHITEHALL!

“Now here is no theory—here is no argument, no flourish, no prognostication:—this is matter of history:—King CHARLES was a kind, weak man, and conceded, and conceded, and was beheaded. LOUIS the SIXTEENTH was just such another, and he was beheaded too. And what were the results? In both cases, arbitrary rule, despotic 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, and in France to an absolute tyrant in the first instance.

“It is clear, from the extracts we have made from the Parliamentary Journals, that the moment the links which bind the estates of the realms are broken, the whole chain must fall to pieces. If the Lords are debased and degraded, the King habitually follows.

“What is a patent but parchment?—what a seal but wax?—so said some of the levelling Members of Parliament while discussing the rights of corporate bodies to vote. What is the patent of Lord WESTMINSTER, or of Lord DOVER, or Lord DORSET, or of Lord anybody else, but parchment and wax? Come to the materiality: what are higher things? what is the King's throne but an armed chair? what his Crown but a cap? Go higher still: what are visible attributes but emblems of something far above materiality? Let this principle go on, and see where the country will be in six months

IN A STATE OF REVOLUTION. The Government will be overthrown, and blood will run in the kennels; our wives will be debauched, our daughters ravished in the streets; the churches will be desecrated as BOMBOHME (the object of the French nation's love) desecrated those of Portugal. The bankers and merchants will be plundered—the blazing of fire and the gleamings of swords will be seen—and the groans and screams of martyred thousands will be heard.

“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 measure—he will then resist, and will fall among the first victims to their vengeance; and the ghostly head which his disordered imagination occasionally presents itself to his sight, will not satisfy the bloody myrmidons whom he has stooped to encourage.

What did this very Lord GREY himself 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 dictation—what 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 themselves; 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 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 party is taken. I am one of an order which is bound to maintain the privileges and independence of PARLIAMENT, and I WILL STAND OR FALL WITH THE ORDER TO WHICH I BELONG.’

“Spluttering bombast! empty pride! He, the man 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 in its power to draw the people to its extinction altogether.

“But, to go higher than Earl GREY, or Baron DURHAM, or even the Earl of MUMFORD, let us go to His GRACIOUS MAJESTY himself—a presumption which we should not have ventured upon, but that His MAJESTY's name has been hawked about in the House of COMMONS, in the most unceremonious manner; and upon every hustings, and in every pouthouse in the empire.

“When did KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH ever express himself favourable to Reform, until Lord GREY,—finding the Right Hon. Mr. THOMPSON, and Lord ALTHORP, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, 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 in place six weeks,—persuaded the kind-hearted Monarch to give the usual sanction to his Ministers, who proposed this Bill. There did His MAJESTY sit (in the House of Lords) for years and years, and speak perpetually upon all subjects as Duke of CLARENCE: he vindicated the navy, and supported the slave trade; he looked after various things, but never thought about Reform, nor he—why should he?—His Royal Highness was *Heir presumptive to the Throne!* Indeed, 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 Lord GREY's. The Speech of the KING 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 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 COMMONS, SUCH AS HE AS AN INDIVIDUAL PEER RESPECTED THAT HOUSE, WOULD RENDER THE HOUSE OF PEERS USELESS, AND THUS THE NATURAL AND CONSTITUTED BALANCE IN THE CONSTITUTION WOULD BE ENDANGERED.—THIS HE WOULD NEVER ENDURE!’

“These were the words of His present Majesty, KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

“But all feelings, all principles, 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 mistaken delicacy on the part of the Duke of WELLINGTON, they would soon have the task of overturning 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 despise, and are most anxious to get rid of. And such is the absurdity, such the besotted idiocy of these levellers and revolutionists, that at the very moment when they are yelling and shrieking against 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 Lords, 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 could have induced Lord LAMINGTON, and Lord GREY, and the rest of them, not only to nominate the job-commissioners to carry their measure into effect, but actually to scatter them over the face of the country in their inquisitorial capacity, before the odious Bill, under the power of which alone they could be appointed or presume to act, had been read even a second time in the House of Commons?

“Was any conduct during the Protectorate more insolent than this?

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. CROKER's speech, as we find it in the *Mirror of Parliament*, a few observations with which it concludes, which, while they exhibit a different 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 regarded as the peculiar constitutional excellence of the House of Lords, that it is removed from the immediate impulse of that popular excitement which will occasionally disturb the judgment of every free people—which, from the very constitution and nature of a representative Government, is felt in a sometimes dangerous degree even in this House. On that august assembly neither hollow flattery nor insulting menaces will have any effect; they know and appreciate their station and their duties. Firm in their own hereditary honour, they are not to be blown about by equally gusts of popular inconsistency:—

“—in
contaminatis fulget honoribus,
Nec sumit aut ponit secures,
Arbitrio popularis auras.

“Why is it that a Constitution no democratic in some of its general principles as ours, has yet invested one branch of the Legislature with such aristocratical privileges? Why is the Peerage surrounded with such transcendent distinctions of personal dignity? and why are these personal distinctions still further enhanced by being hereditary? Why are they robed in ermine, and revered as the highest tribunal of law as well as legislation? Why are they treated, in social

intercourse, with a degree of respect that may seem almost unbefitting a free people? and why, as a public body, do we surround them with some portion of that majesty—I had almost said that sanctity—which environs the Throne, at the steps of which it is their privilege to hold their august assembly? All these distinctions are conferred on them less for their sakes than for ours. They are thus honourably segregated from their fellow-citizens, that they may not be involved in the vortex of the popular current. They are raised 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 be passing below them.

"These are considerations upon which the superiority of the Lords is acquiesced in by the Commons of England—these are the reasons 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 a kind of proud humility, we present ourselves at the Bar of the House of Lords, to receive from the Woolsack the commands of the Sovereign. 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 of society, by thus contributing our exemplary aid to the smooth and 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 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 to employ themselves upon; but as for 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.

"It is, Sir, for occasions of this very kind that the peculiar power 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, to see that the matter in dispute be discussed with temper, and decided by justice; and surely there never was a question that required a calmer consideration, or deserved a more deliberate judgment, than that which is now in discussion—a question 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 the hopes or fears of the people of this country—a question even more important than that of the Revolution of 1688, or of the settlement of the crown of these realms 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 appropriate—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, or rise no more.—Now or never!

"Sir, I have been educated in a constitutional reverence for the House of Lords,—second in order, but not differing 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 conservative principle of our mixed Constitution. I respect the functions which have been allotted to it; and I am proud of the integrity 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 merely unblemished, but splendid course of public service—I have augured well for the permanence of our national prosperity when I have seen this Assembly successively transferring, as it were, to the House of Lords, as pledges of confidence—I had almost said of affection—our brightest ornaments. I have exulted to see the most eminent 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 his services, would—until, perhaps, within the last few days—have considered that dignity as a species of national recompense for 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 exercise its accustomed wisdom—will exert its ancient fortitude, and will vindicate its hereditary honour; but if it were possible that insults and menaces should deter them from their duty—if intimidation should shake them—if fear, in the mask of prudence, should mingle amongst them—if they could forget their most sacred duty in the mean calculations of personal advantage—if they were to abandon that post for the defence of which they have been specially enrolled, and by anticipation rewarded—if, for a phantom of precarious safety, they should part with the solid power with which they are invested, and thus exhibit themselves equally unworthy and unfit for the duties to which the Constitution destines them—then, I too, in spite of all my ancient feelings and predilections, I too would be against a House of Lords.

"But I have no such apprehensions; and this melancholy hypothesis has been suggested to my mind, not by any suspicion of the firmness of the House of Lords, but by the audacious and unconstitutional menaces by which they are assailed, and the false, hypocritical, and poisonous advice by which they have been insulted. They will despise and defeat both; and if they are in their consciences convinced 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 and bravely, and, as becomes the Barons of England, reject the Bill.

"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 provocation, violate the old? Will future laws bind those who are strong and wicked enough to overthrow all that exist? No, Sir; even if the people of England be as devotedly enamoured of the Bill as they are (I believe falsely) represented to be, they would—however they might lament its failure, still reverence the constitutional authority which, in the legitimate exercise of its judgment and its conscience, had suspended its progress. It might be reproduced—rediscussed—urged 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 force.

"But if I could for a moment admit the probability of such an extremity, what should be its effects on our minds but only to invigorate and fortify us to resistance? If force is to be employed, where will it end? If directed against the Lords, how long will it spare the

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 CROMWELL 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 themselves had inflamed,—unlamented victims of atrocities which their 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 the nation thanked them for having thus exercised their moderating 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 that on which we have now to decide!—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 emulate the wise and noble courage of our ancestors, and act, in this great and vital question, with the same judgment and constancy that they exerted on the more temporary interests to which I have alluded;—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 go, 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 inherited from our fathers, and of having transmitted to our children the same liberty, the same glory, and the same prosperity which our ancestors left to us,—let us take care that there be not inscribed on our tomb that opprobrious epitaph which was applied to a Parliament in ancient days, of having been *Parlamentum insanum*. If such opprobrium 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 place—without any hope of popularity—without any expectation, or any wish, of any other reward than the approbation of our own consciences, have defended, to the best of our manhood, that Constitution, which we believe to be inseparably united, linked, and, as it were, bound up with the prosperity of our country.

"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 for the imitation of the people an instance of that constitutional subordination which is the basis of all society, and we shall, by our precepts and example, teach them that, without such a gradation of obedience to law and of acquiescence in authority, no country can have any guarantee for its peace, its prosperity, its glory, for its foreign 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 see above the clouds the star of the Constitution shining in distant 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 triumphant through the storm."

(The Right Honourable Gentleman sat down amidst loud acclamations, which lasted for a considerable time.)

With this extract we must conclude—seriously 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 threatened our BLESSED COUNTRY.

In an long article of "My Lord's" in the *Times* of yesterday, to show 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 WELLINGTON. Lord GREY, then, if he wishes to abate this pernicious nuisance, will, without losing another hour, just call upon 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 before the second reading. The slander on the QUEEN, 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 laugh 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 nobodies in order to do the same, nothing can be more comical—but, suppose in the struggle for "drumming out," Lord GREY should prove to be the drummer instead of the drummer—and, suppose that Her MAJESTY should say again, as she has been pleased to say before, that Lord HOWE SHALL NOT BE REMOVED—What will the Minister do then? Lord HOWE is a Nobleman, in whom the QUEEN justly has confidence—Lord HOWE has the honour, moreover, to be a connexion, if not a relation, of Her MAJESTY—reasons quite sufficient—if the QUEEN 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 should be forced to become one, in its favour.—Lord HOWE was the QUEEN'S Chamberlain before the villainous measure was thought of.—If Her 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 Household in the Duke of WELLINGTON'S time and 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 Household Lord GREY is, besides being too good a politician, surely much too gallant a nobleman to interfere.

If anybody doubted what we have always distinctly declared, "that the friends of REFORM" are the Queen CAROLINE, 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 see that the same spirit of independence which animated the people of Hammsmersmith during the period of Queen Caroline's persecution, still continues to exist. At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants on Thursday last, after some very severe animadversions on the conduct of the curate, who is paid by the parishioners, and who had refused to allow the call of vestry to be read in the church, a very spirited petition to the House of Lords was unanimously agreed to in favour of the Reform Bill."

To be sure.

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, more 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, submitted to the painful operation with the most becoming 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 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, extra, for himself—the Privy Seal for his son-in-law—another Cabinet office for his cousin by marriage—an Under-Secretaryship for one son, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for another son—a Commandership for a third son—the Grand Cross of the Bath, extra, and the Guelphic Order, for his brother (who has never seen a shot fired since the taking of Martinique, in 1792)—he has got one son-in-law a Lordship of the Admiralty, another son-in-law a Secretaryship—he has got his brother the Deanery of Hereford, and his brother-in-law the Bishopric of Derry—and another brother-in-law has got an Embassy—and he has let his haunted house in Berkeley-square, to Lord BROUGHAM. Having done all which, it appears, as we have already said, that his Lordship should now rest from his labours; and we most sincerely wish him 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 "Human Heads," which has been carried on to a 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 disappointment to the Right Hon. 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 much in need as His MAJESTY'S present Government.

OUR accounts from DORSETSHIRE are, in the highest degree, satisfactory. The numbers on the Poll, when the last despatch came away, were—

PONSONBY 271
ASHLEY 243

Majority 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, distinctly, that the popular feeling is changed; and that in one particular district of the county, of 154 voters, who voted for 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 House of Lords to-morrow, we think it not unadvisable to print the names of those noblemen and gentlemen—several of whom have already voted in the House of Commons on the same question—who have been either promoted in, or raised to the Peerage for the purpose of maintaining and supporting a PURE Government and a CONSTITUTIONAL Reform:—

Earl GROSVEOR to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the title of Marquis of WESTMINSTER.

Earl BREADALBANE to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the titles of Earl of ORMEAU and Marquis of BREADALBANE.

Earl CASSELL to be a Marquis of the United Kingdom, by the title of Marquis of ALBA.

Viscount DUNCAN to be an Earl of Great Britain, by the title of Earl of CAMPERDOWN.

Viscount NORTHAM to be an Earl of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, by the title of RANFURLY.

Lord GEORGE CAVENTISH to be an Earl of Great Britain, by the title of Earl of BURLINGTON.

The Marquis of HEADFORTH to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron KENILS.

The Earl of MEATH to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron CHAWORTH.

The Earl of DUNMORE to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron DUNMORE.

The Earl of LUDLOW to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron LUDLOW.

Lord BELLEVUE to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron HAMILTON.

Lord HOWDEN to be 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 title of Baron PENMUR.

The Hon. GEORGE CADOGAN to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron OAKLEY.

Sir ROBERT LAWLEY, Bart. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron WENLOCK.

The Hon. Colonel ARTHUR CHICHESTER, M.P. to be a Baron of the

United Kingdom, by the title of Baron TEMPLEMORE.—W. L. HUGHES, Esq., to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron DROBEN.

Colonel FITZPATRICK BENKELEY to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron SORAVE.

Sir GEORGE BANFYLDE, Bart. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron FORTMORE.

Sir EDWARD PATE LLOYD, Bart. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron MOSTYN.

These are the promotions and elevations: the claims of all of them are unquestionable—and yet we firmly believe that not all this selection of merit and virtue will secure Lord GREY 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 personal wish; that is, the one to Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, now Lord 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:—

It is singular what anticipations exist in the minds of the lower classes respecting the operation of the Reform Bill. The shepherd of Mr. RYDGE last week came to that Gentleman, and said—"Sir, they are going to make another poor-book; this is wrong, isn't it?" "No," was the reply; "I suppose they want money, Jock." "But, Sir, the Reform Bill is passed." "Well, what of that?" "Why, I understood we were not to pay after that any more taxes; if we have got to pay more rates, what is the use of the Reform Bill?"

No wonder a measure is universally popular, the merits and character of which are so perfectly and generally understood.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

To Mr. HUNT we last week left the task of exposing the contemptible efforts of the Radical Faction in the system of getting up meetings, and that Honourable Gentleman fully answered our expectations in describing the utter failures in 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 hover and flit, to have seen ninety-eight persons collected to 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 report which we have seen: indeed, we believe that Lord BROUGHAM and his family begin to think that Lord GREY and his party have now had "rope enough."—At all events, the fine stories about provincial meetings, their success and their respectability, can have no weight, when those which are under our own eyes are proved to be the most contemptible efforts 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 place in their meritorious exertions for the national benefit.

The Barilla affair—the Cape wine-duty affair—the Steam-boat affair—the Canada timber 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 realms.

The Sugar Refinery Bill, which ought to be called a Bill for the Encouragement of the Slave Trade in Foreign Colonies, is another agreeable affair, and the emancipation of the Government slaves in several of the islands, is another agreeable affair. But now let us mention a new affair, which displays such a total want of the common knowledge necessary for carrying on the commonest business, as scarcely to be credible; indeed, if we were not authoritatively informed of the particulars, we could not believe it.

In Demerara, all the functions of Government are at a stand—the Law Courts are broken up—all judicial proceedings 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 DEMERARA, TRINIDAD, and ST. LUCIE, shall be joined in a Commission 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, with equal labour and perseverance, made themselves masters of the law of the other two settlements—but will it be believed, that the Government which has ordered this Commission to be directed to these three learned personages, are ignorant, that DEMERARA and BERBICE are governed by the DUTCH LAW—that TRINIDAD is governed by the SPANISH LAW, and that ST. LUCIE is governed by the FRENCH LAW; and that each, of itself, entirely and wholly distinct from the others, requires a life-time to comprehend it.

The ignorance or carelessness (whichever it may be) exhibited 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 letters 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.

"The object, perhaps thought more feasible, than it has been found to be, was no less than a *side-stab* to John Bull, by spreading the flames of insurrection, &c. in this Colony, most difficult to quench—in the belief they would extend over the whole of your Colonies, and if not so lost, would at least qualify the innumerable bankruptcies in France, by the tender sympathy that would be professed for consequent numerous failures in England. How delighted would John's enemies be, if they could see him *generously* abandon his West India Colonies."

"Martinique, 28th June, 1831.

"The great evil to about five hundred Africans, mostly belonging to Government, is yet to be told. Those negroes, consisting of slaves on Government plantations which are leased out, and of others variously employed, and proceeding partly or mainly from Guinean landing here, it is the intention of this Government to send to Cayenne, and by giving them lands, agricultural tools, and provisions

for at least six months, and their *liberty*, they are required to form a separate establishment at some distance from that town. These negroes, considered the most likely to be ready, declare against going to a country they know not, and upon such terms; some have distinctly declared they would rather be slaves here; and others have taken to the woods (somewhat impenetrable), where hundreds already laugh at every pursuit, rather than expose themselves to partake of the proffered visionary freedom."

"Antigua, 4th August, 1831.

"I have just learnt that Government has ordered to free the King's slaves in the dock-yard, which was done last week, and the poor creatures are outrageous at the measure! They ask, what have they done to be treated so cruelly?"

"Antigua, 15th August.

"The melancholy accounts from Barbados came while the Court House was occupied by Magistrates investigating the causes of great part of a gang of negroes having come in, in defiance of the Governor's proclamation ordering that deputies only should leave the estates. They had been in town three days, and on one of the evenings of those days Sir PATRICK went out to them; but they paid him no respect; not one of them touched their hats, but kept up a hideous yelling. The forbearance of the Governor (although from the most humane motives) I am afraid will do more harm to the Colonies than helet yesterday, and that, three of the most respectable men in the country investigated the matter. The negroes had nothing to complain of, but expressed their determination to have an extension of time; though I understand they were in the habit of having half the Saturday, and many of them had been allowed the whole day."

We do not hesitate to borrow from the present month's number of BLACKWOOD the following spirited and conclusive appeal:—

"Popular opinion," says the ablest of the writers in favour of Reform, "once allowed to take the lead, soon runs riot; it appoints its own rulers—it dictates to them—it deposes them; and nothing but great 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 man; never any of which passing events more completely demonstrate the justice. How did they find their way into a publication intended to hasten the victory of the populace over the last bulwarks of order and intelligence? Because, in a powerful mind, historic truth prevails over temporary delusion; and the experience of ages furnishes the antidote to the poison of faction.

The author we have quoted, asks, "What will the Lords do?" and he concludes, that "though a vast majority of the House of Lords have a general, though partially concealed hatred of the Reform Bill," they will pass it in opposition to their better judgment, from timidity, the love of ease, or the dread of an excessive addition to their numbers. We will not follow his example, or hazard a prophecy of what the Lords will do; but we will say firmly and fearlessly what they ought to do.

Popular opinion, as this author truly says, when once allowed to take the lead, soon runs riot. It was allowed to take the lead when Earl GREY ascended to office; and has it, or has it not, since run riot? What do the manufacturing cities propose as the ends of reform? Mr. COBBETT, the member elect for Manchester, declares he is to propose the immediate confiscation of the church property—the cessation of any payment of dividends after two years—the abolition of the standing army, and the raising of a militia, with officers appointed by Parliament, in its stead, in all the counties. The electors of Bolton have declared that they are to require pledges from their representative, that he will support an immediate repeal of the corn laws, an equitable adjustment of the national debt; in other words, confiscation of one half of every man's funded property—the abolition of all taxes pressing on the middling, or lower orders—the appropriation of the church property to the public necessities—the abolition of the right of primogeniture. What must follow from the adoption, or serious and incessant discussion, of such projects as this?—National bankruptcy, individual ruin, the failure of every bank in the kingdom—the stoppage of industry—the starvation of the poor—the abolition of the peerage—the overthrow of the throne.—We will not follow this St. Lawrence to its Niagara; the course is fatally sure.

"Need the anti-reformers," says the same author, "be reminded of the result of those court intrigues, and that conservative hatred which at length succeeded in driving NECKAR, the French Lord Grey, from the Ministry? Will they profit by the example? I trust they may." So, it is admitted by themselves that NECKAR was the French Earl Grey. And what was said of NECKAR by the greatest man of the age, the one on earth who prided himself on his reforming? "The projects of NECKAR," said NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, "were more ruinous to France than those of any other man. It was he that brought about the Revolution. DANTON, MARAT, ROBESPIERRE himself, did less injury to the country than the Swiss reformer. All the blood that was shed, rests on his head. Nothing is so fatal as such popular projects; the learned are carried away by them, the populace transported, the cautious intimidated, the public happiness is in every mouth; and meanwhile trade is suspended, industry withers, the people are without bread, they revolt, the reign of blood succeeds, and that is all that is gained by such theories." NECKAR retired from the Ministry, and there the author of this pamphlet leaves him. Was it that which occasioned the Revolution? Quite the reverse. He resigned in 1780, and the Revolution did not break out for nine years after. What then brought it on? We will follow this St. Lawrence to its Niagara. He returned to office in 1789, instantly set on foot his projects of reform, and strained the royal prerogative to overcome the opposition of the Noblesse. He doubled, by royal ordinance, the number of the Members of the Commons, set the populace on fire by the prodigal gift of political power, convoked the States-General, put a priest at the head of the revolution, made men, made men for a little brief space the most popular man in France. And what was the consequence? The Monarch beheaded, the Nobles abolished; their estates divided, themselves guillotined, the public debt abolished, the reign of terror and the rule of ROBESPIERRE. "Will the Peers profit by the example?" We hope they may.

"Past events," says the author, "may be regretted, but they cannot be changed; and those who mourn over their effects, will not strongly evince the purity of their hatred of all excitement, by pursuing measures tending directly to increase it." Historic truth is already beginning to assert its eternal ascendancy over temporary error. "Past events"—the prodigal offer of political power to the people, the excitement of the disolution, are even now spoken of by its authors as "a regret." Will the Lords then, who proposed to remedy it, be remedied? By a continuance of the same fatal system which has brought us to this last and perilous pass. Finding that yielding has quadrupled the power of the enemy of order—that past error has become the subject of regret even to its own authors, they propose an extension of the same concession, a continuance of these errors, as the only means of averting its disastrous effects.

The Bill there in England violated all the laws of the Long Parliament and the populace; they sent STANFORD to the block—passed all the revolutionary Bills sent up to them, and remained passive spectators of the Civil War. What did they get by it? The abolition of their order, the death of their Sovereign, the tyranny of CAESAR. The Peers in France not only concurred in, but voluntarily set themselves at the head of all the Reform projects with which NECKAR, the French Lord Grey, inflamed the country. They surrendered their right of sitting in a separate chamber; gave up their titles, dignities, and privileges, abandoned the church property to the people; concurred in a highly democratic constitution; and what did they obtain in return for so many concessions? Exile, contempt, confiscation, and death.

Again, in 1830, they set themselves to head the movement. They made no stand in defence of the crown. They adopted the revolutionary measures of England. They yielded, without a struggle, to a stern 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 refused to yield to popular violence, despised the threats of Revolution. What will the Lords do? Lord. Midway, 1831.

What will the Lords do? 23. † Ibid. p. 10. ‡ Ibid. 27. † Bourne, vol. vii.

lution, put themselves at the head of the conservative party, and nailed the colours of the constitution to the mast. What was the consequence? Return to non-resistance, renewed prosperity, unheard-of public welfare, 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 rave and thunder and despair; but all who have a thought to bestow, a shilling to lose, will rally round the constitution, the moderate men, the men of sense, the men of property. This is what is wanted; it is not bold and determined soldiers for the army of order, it is firm and uncompromising chiefs.

They have fallen in public estimation, but it was the fatal weakness about the Catholics that lowered them. Another repetition of the same mistake, in opposition to their *known opinions*, will for ever sink them into contempt. One glorious stand will make them stronger than ever; and bury the recollection of one act of weakness, the source of all our disasters, in the remembrance of one act of firmness, the beginning of a new era of glory. "Quid in rebus civilibus," says BACON, "maxime prodest, Audacia; quid secundum, audacia, quid tertium, audacia. Fascinat et captivos ducit omnes qui vel sunt animo timidiore vel judicio infirmiores: tales autem sunt hominum 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, their historic names, their vast possessions, their acknowledged and unrivalled abilities, entitle them to assume, they will never recover their fall, and they never ought. The Conservative party will break up in despair. They will emigrate, bury themselves in retirement, leave the nation to their generals, and to a capital, in a capital, when victory was within their grasp, and await in silent despair till suffering 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 appeals, contemptible their cries, when the tide of conquest approaches their doors; when their honours are abolished, their estates divided, their children exiled. The people will exclaim—You abandoned us when we were in danger: Can you expect us to support 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 thoughts, or influential by their possessions; from the proof which the Cambridge election gave of the sense of the most educated, and that which the recent defeat of the Reformers has given of the returning sense of the humblest among the people; from the vast services which in times past the aristocracy have rendered to the country, the tried firmness of the present leaders of the Conservative party in the Upper House, and who are great abilities and great worth, and of a large proportion of their numbers. If they are true to themselves, we have no fears of the result; in times of danger, the boldest course is in the end the most prudent. We trust that the glorious example of their predecessors will not be lost on them, and that in this last crisis they will be as true to their country as they were on the field of RUNNYMEDE.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Although, politically, I am strongly opposed to Lord ALTHORP, as one of a Ministry whose every act, however intended, seems calculated to sap the foundations of the happiness and prosperity of the British Empire,—still, I am disposed to draw so broad a line of distinction between the character of his Lordship and that of the greater number of those other persons who form the present Administration, as to express my hope, that, for the sake of that character and of his Lordship's honour, that which, by implication, the following questions would seem to convey, may be removed by a negative answer so far, at least, as the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER is concerned.

With reference, then, to the FOREIGN SUGAR REFINING BILL, 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 true, that Lord ALTHORP has said, (although he refuses a Select Committee to inquire into the fact), that he believes the Sugar bill will be a great benefit to the Colonies, and that it will draw so broad a line of distinction between the character of his Lordship and that of the greater number of those other persons who form the present Administration, as to express my hope, that, for the sake of that character and of his Lordship's honour, that which, by implication, the following questions would seem to convey, may be removed by a negative answer so far, at least, as the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER is concerned.

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sign the Petition to the Lords it would not do, therefore this precious production is Beadled about to the dwellings of the GUARDIANS and TOWNSMEN (their rank entitles them to capitals) for them to sign on behalf, and as shewing the sense of the parish, such is the apathy that even the worthies won't take the trouble to repair to the Vestry for the purpose of affixing their marks, and to risk the wearing out their shoes in a journey which they know will be fruitless.

There is another curious circumstance, not bearing exactly upon this question, but which is, nevertheless, worthy of recording, as shewing the character of the men—the affairs of the parish are managed by a Vestry, not a select one, but constituted by all the householders rated above a certain sum—notice of Vestry Meetings are promulgated in the usual way by being read in the Church and by placards on the Church walls, and I believe the Bill-sticker is also put in requisition. Some time since one of the "Gentlemen" (as they are always called by courtesy) complained he had not received a notice of some Meeting, and proposed that henceforward a printed notice should be left at the house of each Vestryman, about 1,300 in number; this was too good an opportunity for giving a job to a Printer, to be lost, and the proposition was immediately carried and acted upon; this occurred some time ago, I believe I may say and strange as it may appear, it is not recollected that the years, and such is the anxiety displayed by his Fellows to aid and assist in the management of affairs, that out of the 1,300 "Gentlemen," it is frequently a difficult matter to procure the attendance, and even then, not without sending out some whippers-in, or a sufficient number to form a Vestry, who require the very modest number of 15—Fifteen out of Thirteen Hundred! Yet these are the men who prate about, and take upon themselves the task of, reforming the Constitution. If they would take my advice, I should say, "Go home to your stalls, my good men, in Whitcross-street and Golden-lane, look well after your Plucks, Polonies, and Penny Bundles, and leave the cares of Government in the hands of those, who, by their rank have a right to, and by their talents and acquirements are qualified, to undertake them."

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR.—The awful destruction of life and property in the island of Barbados, by the late hurricane, and the frightful distresses to which that unhappy colony must now be doomed, call loudly for the commiseration and pecuniary assistance of all well-disposed Christians. The deeply-injured West Indians, ever alive to deeds of true charity, will not be appealed to in vain; and however much their properties are ruined and their characters stigmatised by the *Anti-Slavery* faction, and backed by the Whig Administration, still their hearts are warm to the sufferings of their fellow-colonists and poor slaves, and their consciences pure and undefiled by pseudo-philanthropy. I therefore will aid me in suggesting a public meeting to be called for the benevolent purpose of relieving the sufferings of the ruined inhabitants of Barbados, to which I will cheerfully contribute my portion.

I am, Mr. Editor, &c.

A JAMAICA PLANTER.

We gladly give this letter insertion, but such is the dreadfully depressed state of Colonial property that we fear the appeal in behalf of the Barbadians must be made to any other classes of the public rather than to their fellow-sufferers.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 28th 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, and all the routine of revolution according to the newest and most approved fashion. This week the scene of the revolution has been changed—the dramatis personæ have been somewhat varied—and we have had a revolution in the Chamber of Deputies, and some score of insurrections in the Departments. The evil is the same, the source of our trouble and anxiety the same, and the end must be the same; but it is amusing and instructive to watch the different stages of the drama, and to note down the various changes in a country still more than ever in a state of revolution.

In the Chamber of Deputies we have had some odd scenes. ONILLON BARROT, the Republican, has refused to vote from 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 devoted his life to abusing Baron LOUIS and Marshal SOUL, when they served "the Restoration," now finds it impossible to eulogize these men enough, now they serve 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. de SCHONEU, 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 offended at an untruth, and has reproached M. MAUGUIN with the epithet of "liar." Some of the bullies of the Chamber have pretended to be deeply hurt at the violent terms made use of by both the Ministerial and Opposition 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 ribbon he wore annexed to the "decoration of July." A few of the fighting Members have offered to fight, and a few of the foolish Members have attempted to reason, so what with fighting, and fisting, and threatening, and swearing, and bullying, and lying, and quarrelling, they have contrived to pass a very warm, agreeable, and suitable week in the month of September. This is the revolution in the Chamber! It has all ended in a vote of approbation of the system of the Minister, which before, the Chamber had condemned and exposed, and in the adoption of a line of policy which it had previously denounced, as ruinous and anti-national. The Minister, the Country, and the Press, are astonished at the division; but M. CASIMIR PERIER is the first and last honest Minister belonging to the revolution, we cannot but approve the vote, although we may feel surprised at it.

From the Chamber of Deputies let us turn to the Departments, and, as you will best learn their situation not from opinions but from facts, let me impress upon your attention the following events, which have recently transpired in the French provinces:—

EVENT 1.—The *Journal de Toulouse* contains an account of serious disturbances having taken place in that town, on the arrival of the news of the capitulation of Warsaw. The first demonstrations of public excitement were made, on the evening of the 20th, at the Theatre; where, after the close of the performances, the audience insisted upon the varsovienne being sung by the whole of the company, and they themselves joined in the chorus, which was repeated as they came out, and thus excited the multitude, who continued to parade the streets during a greater part of the night; but though there was much disturbance and altercation between different parties, and the exchange of blows, yet that night no property was pillaged, nor any serious injury done to any individual. The following evening, however, a more numerous and exasperated crowd assembled, and, with the national flag at their head, proceeded to the printing house of the *Memorial* newspaper, and destroyed every article within it, throwing the fragments into the street. The apartments of the editor shared the same fate, and the whole establishment was left a complete ruin. This being accomplished, the *canaille* proceeded to the office of the *Gazette de Languedoc*, which, though they were opposed by a considerable body of horse artillery, they completely sacked, stealing money and property of every description. Much greater excesses and divisions arising among they split into several parties, and thus continued to parade different parts of the town, making forcible entries into cafés, booksellers' shops, and private houses—robbing, wounding, and attacking without mercy. Now this is a plain and wholly unexaggerated statement of the events which have trans-

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 19th 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 making popular riots. When the news arrived in that town the mob assembled—took the flags from the fountain in the Places St. Clare and the Statue of Bayard, and planting 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 CASIMIR PERIER!"—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 Chamber of Deputies. "No, no," was the cry, "down with the Chamber of Deputies—we are sick of the Chamber 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 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, assembled in large groups on the Grande Place, and there awaited his arrival. The young Duke was personally by no means badly received, but the *canaille* cried a thousand and a thousand times, "Down with the Ministers!" "Death to the Russians!" "Vengeance, vengeance!"—and "Down with SEBASTIANI." The 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 took off his hat in token of respect, and made a speech to the authorities, in which he pledged himself to do all he could 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 days since, the inhabitants, as well women as men, arrested a vessel 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 31st 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, instead of aiding to restore peace, joined the *canaille*, resisted the orders of their chief, and rewarded him with death. The National Guards have since been suspended from their duties, and Morannes is placed under strict military surveillance. Thus the National Guards, appointed to watch over and preserve the properties and lives of others, were the first to attack both. So much for the security and peace promised by the revolution.

EVENT 5.—In La Vendée, during the last few days, the Chouans have recommenced the old practice of the monsters of the first revolution, of entering into private houses, making a fire, and then placing the master of the house before the fire until partially burnt or roasted, in order to procure a revelation of where his money was hidden. At Chautormay they have recently attacked a brewer, named GUILLEBERT, in this manner, who, after having robbed their victim, contrived to elude the researches of both the gendarmes 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 price, in compliance with the unjust demands of the *canaille*, serious disorders took place in the town, the National Guards and Gendarmes were called out, and the proprietor compelled to leave the town to avert an attack on his life. This is the liberty assured to us by the revolution of July, 1830.

I could also give you an account of troubles at Brest, Toulon, Montpellier, and in various other departments of France, but I have supplied you with a sufficient number of facts to demonstrate that as in Paris so in the provinces France is in a state of open and flagrant revolution.

And now, my dear BULL, turn with me to the general facts of the week, which are replete with instruction, and are calculated to make those think who never thought before, and those who always think, to think the more. I will give you a list of a dozen as curious facts as you will meet with in any history of any one week during the last twenty years.

FACT 1.—M. ERNEST DUCHATELET has been fully acquitted by the Royal Court of Paris of a charge brought against him of an attack on the person of LOUIS PHILIPPE, although it was clearly proved that he was the author of the following inscription:—

"PHILIPPE apporte sa tête
Sur ton autel O Liberté."

The accused had been previously acquitted by an inferior Court, and therefore the King's Attorney-General applied to the highest tribunal for redress; but the Judge decided that such things were lawful after the revolution of the "grande Semaine."

FACT 2.—The shopkeepers in the Palais Royal have suffered so severely by the mobs in that quarter, since LOUIS PHILIPPE has become King, that a large portion of his tenants have given him notice, that unless he removed to the Tuileries, and thus rendered less probable the mobs and riots in the Palais Royal, they should be obliged to abandon their premises, and leave the Palais Royal vacant. This 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.

FACT 3.—At this moment there are in circulation in Paris a very large number of medals, in copper, representing on one side the Duke of BOURDEAUX, under which is written "Henri Dieudonné," and on the other an anchor, with a heart and a cross, and beneath the anchor is written "Dieu le Roi." These medals are much sought after, and are highly valued by the Royalist party, which is daily on the increase.

FACT 4.—M. BERANGER, the poet, is so sick of the violence, want of principle, and want of decency, of the party to which he has hitherto belonged, and is so thoroughly convinced that the Ministers and friends of the restoration are, after all, the most honest, as well as most talented men in France, that he has written a beautiful and touching ode, addressed to CHATEAUBRIAND, in which he entreats him to return to France, who is represented as mourning over his absence and weeping at his voluntary exile.

FACT 5.—The most popular men in France to-day are M. MARTIGNAC, who was Minister of the Interior to CHARLES X., M. DIEZEL-LEMY, who was Prefect of Police to the same Monarch; Baron LOUIS, who was Minister of Finance to Louis XVIII.; Marshal SOUL, who was the friend and companion of CHARLES X.; and Gen. GUILLEMINOT, who was the protégé of the Duke d'ANGOULEME.

FACT 6.—LOUIS PHILIPPE gave 100,000 francs to the Spanish rebels in September, 1830, for the purpose of enabling them to make a descent in Spain and attempting an invasion. This fact has been brought to light through the late discussions in the Chamber of Deputies.

FACT 7.—The *Memorial des Pyrenées* informs us that troubles have, taken place in various towns in the Midi, in consequence of attempts

made to enforce the payment of the excise duties. At Avignon 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 M. Baron LOUIS assures us that the taxes are paid with regularity, and that the treasury is well supplied with money.

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 reposed 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 last, whilst another moderate candidate was honoured with the suffrages of more than 300.

FACT 9.—M. CASIMIR PERIER, after having been proved to have been named Minister of Finance by CHARLES X. in July last—after having been proved to have protested against voting the *déchéance* of His MAJESTY—and after having been proved to have refused to sign such a Proclamation, although it was signed by M. MAUGUIN, yet obtained for his system of Government, a few days since, a majority of 85 votes in the Chamber of Deputies. It would seem then that to have faithfully served the Restoration is not merely not an objection to a Deputy as a Candidate, or to a Deputy as a Minister; but, in fact, a recommendation.

FACT 10.—A law passed in the spring of the year ordering the pensions granted by the Crown, from 1828 downwards, to be revised within six months. The six months have expired, and the Minister has made no progress in the work! What do you think is his excuse? That the law is unattainable! This is no great compliment to liberal legislation and liberal legislators.

FACT 11.—M. DUPUIS, an Elector and a National Guard of Paris, has published a letter announcing, that neither himself nor his friends and party will pay any more taxes until—A law, on the responsibility of Ministers, shall be presented to the Chambers.—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. DUPUIS and his coadjutors call the system which brought about "the triumph of July, 1830."

FACT 12.—The French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and German Liberals and Demagogues 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 soul, my dear BULL, to assist in the rejection of this revolutionary measure, and thus secure the gratitude of all good men, and the increased respect and affection of your very sincere correspondent,

P. H.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. JOHN HUTTON FISHER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale, Yorkshire.

The Rev. FREDERICK FORD, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Curate of St. Mary, Lichfield, to the Rectory of Church Lutton, Cheshire. (Patron, C. B. Lawton, Esq.)

The Rev. FREDERICK CALVERT, Rector of Whatfield, to the Rectory of Chelworth, Suffolk.

The Rev. EDWARD PATTISON, of Letheringham, to the Rectory of Gedding, Suffolk. (Patrons, Corporation of Ipswich.)

The Rev. FRANCIS ARNEY, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to Viscount Falkland.

The Lord Bishop of Bangor has appointed the Rev. J. W. TAYLOR, M.A. to the Rev. JOHN JONES, B.D., his Lordship's Examining Chaplain.

The Rev. HUGH WILLIAMS, M.A., to the Vicarage of Stannarth, Monmouthshire. (Patrons, Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaff.)

The Rev. E. CORY, B.A., to a Minor Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. W. HEAD, resigned. (Patrons, Dean and Chapter.)

The Rev. JAMES CECIL WYNTER, B.A., to the Rectory of Donington-on-Baine, Lincoln. (Patron, Lord Monson.)

The Rev. W. R. COLBECK has been elected Afternoon Lecturer of All Saints and St. John, Hertford, on the resignation of the Rev. T. LLOYD.

The Rev. JOHN WARNE, B.A., has been elected Custos of the Vicar's Choral of Exeter Cathedral, vice Rev. C. Crag, resigned.

The Hon. and Rev. H. F. TOLLEMACHE, B.A., of St. Peter's College, to the Rectory of Harrington, Northants. (Patrons, Countess of Dysart.)

OBITUARY.

The Rev. CORNELIUS CARLEN, D.D. Rector of St. Erme (Patron, Dr. Wynne), and Vicar of Upper Lelant, Cornwall, (Patron, Bishop of Exeter).

The Rev. JOHN PALMER BOTLER, M.A. of Merton College, Oxford. The Rev. J. GRIFFITHS, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Ystradmeirig and Yspytty, Caernarvonshire, (Patron, Lord Lisburne.)

At Lyne, suddenly, the Rev. M. BABBS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIETIES FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, AND FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The Anniversary of the District Committees of these venerable Societies for the county of Wilts was held in the Town-hall, Devizes, on Tuesday last, on which occasion the Mayor and Corporation, together with a large body of Clergy and Laity, met in the Council Chamber at eleven o'clock, and from thence proceeded to St. John's Church, where Prayers were read, the Bishop of Salisbury presiding, and the Archdeacon of Wilts delivered a most admirable discourse from 1st Cor. iv. 8. The collection amounted to 36l. On the conclusion of Divine Service, the congregation adjourned to the Town-hall, where, among other Resolutions, it was determined to form a District Committee of the Societies for the town of Devizes and the adjoining villages.

His Grace the Archbishop of York will visit Thorne House on Tuesday, the 11th October, for the purpose of consecrating Thorne Church.

NEW CHURCH AT DOVER.—A very eligible spot has at length been fixed on by the Committee for the erection of an additional Church at Dover, near the Bank of FRETTON and Co. The purchase of the old premises has been completed, and the workmen are immediately to commence operations.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last the Lord Bishop of Peterborough held an ordination in Peterborough Cathedral, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Priest.—The Hon. H. F. Tollemache, B.A. St. Peter's coll.

Deacons.—E. Cary, B.A. St. Peter's coll. T. F. Layne, B.A. Sidney coll. Cambridge; H. C. Marsh, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; R. W. K. Wood, B.A. Trinity-hall, Cambridge; T. G. Kidd, B.A. Caius (by lett. dim. from Bishop of Norwich.)

Dr. Martineau, the new Bishop of Winchester, has signified his intention of relinquishing the living of Horsham, and the pension from the parishioners, paying that the Rev. R. CANNINGS, (who has been curate there many years), may be presented to the vicarage, has been forwarded to the Lord Chancellor.

An excellent sermon was preached on Sunday at St. Michael's Church, Aberystwith, by the Rev. MAURICE EVANS, Vicar of Llanegery, Caermarthenshire, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, when a collection was made which amounted to 21l.

We understand that the Rev. F. HUGHES ROSE, B.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, is a candidate for the *Preacher's Chair* of Lincoln's Inn, vacant by the elevation of Dr. MAZZEV.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BEDFORD.—Voluntary contributions towards the intended improvements in this venerable structure are going on rapidly, and the sums already subscribed are considerable. Among the benefactions will be the removal of the central altar, and the former to a more easterly part of the church, and the latter from its present position to near the centre on its north side; much room by this plan will be obtained for the parishioners.

[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of SENEX has been received.
B. will see what we think of the question he asks. We had in other points anticipated him. This is curious.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

As we anticipated—THE LORDS HAVE DONE THEIR DUTY—unawed and unmoved by the threats and intimidations of the factious Press, they have boldly and manfully vindicated the Constitution, and rejected, by a majority of 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 Lord GREY may repel the insinuation that the Peers lately created, owe their dignities to a pledge of support to the Bill, and however implicitly we may believe the Noble Earl's disclaimer, still the fact is, that those new Peers—in number twenty—did unanimously support the Bill,—who, had they not been raised by his Lordship, like another Cadmus, would not have had the opportunity of bolstering up the measure; some of them having, also, given it a lift through the Lower House in their capacity of Commoners.

We are quite ready to admit the claims of Colonel HUGHES and of Sir GEORGE BAMFYLDE 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 their promotion; but still, there they are—and there they voted, by a singular sympathy, all in a swarm—and they and those Noble Peers with patents scarcely dry and seals yet warm, contributed twenty as good votes as the oldest Barons in the land could give in favour of the Bill;—therefore say we, bating Lord GREY's mushroom-bed, the majority in favour of the KING and CONSTITUTION, and against his Ministers, is SIXTY AND ONE.

The nature and construction of this Paper render it impossible for us on ordinary occasions to report, at any great length, the debates in Parliament; but at this very important juncture of affairs we have thought it our duty to give the speeches of Lord LYNCHURST and Lord GREY, towards the conclusion of the debate, as we find them reported in the *Morning Herald*, because they may fairly be considered as the winding up of the affair, and, as we presume, of Lord GREY's Administration. They will be found in our 2d and 3d pages.

We regret sincerely that we have not space to insert, in the same manner, the splendid speech of Lord BROUGHAM, than which, perhaps, nothing more eloquent or brilliant was ever heard in Parliament. His Lordship, although covering his contempt for his bungling Colleagues with something like decency, criticised the Bill in various parts with all the force of his genius and sarcasm. The 10l. clause attracted his Lordship's pointed observation, and he admitted himself ready to concede so much of the present—or rather the late measure—that we think it would be no matter of difficulty for the most honest and conscientious Lords in England to join in his Lordship's views of Reform.

There are some parts of his Lordship's speech, to which we beg most especially to call the attention of our Readers, as displaying the most impartial—to say the least of it—evidence to the splendid abilities of the Duke of WELLINGTON, 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 part of the only really talented man in the present Ministry to praise in the most liberal terms the political and ministerial talents of the illustrious head of the last Cabinet.

The triumph of the Constitutionalists is now achieved, and the odious 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 advantageous to the country, without being injurious to the Constitution.

We trust that four-and-twenty hours will not elapse before some specific plan will be proposed to the House of Lords for that Reform which the change of circumstances may require—a Reform, perhaps, 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.

It would be desirable that such a plan should emanate from some quarter yet unpledged, and equally removed 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 Lord more fit than another to bring forward such a plan for the consideration of the country, we should point to Lord HARROWBY—his Lordship's speech in the past debate is an earnest of what we might expect if he were prevailed upon to assume the great and gratifying 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 EBRINGTON will be prevailed upon to abandon his motion, which stands for to-morrow, by which he proposes to ascertain the real feeling of the House of Commons towards the present Ministers. Lord EBRINGTON should recollect that his proposition would infallibly place the Government 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 balance of the 300 who were found supporting Ministers upon that one question, will feel their duty done, and may not be inclined to support them any longer. The Resolution of the Meeting, and the proposal to write encouraging letters to their constituents, assuring them that Reform will be carried if they remain peaceable, will have its effect; but we recommend Lord EBRINGTON to attend to the advice of his party, and not bring Lord GREY's Government before the House of Commons. His Lordship may, perhaps, have heard these words before—"I can protect myself from my enemies, but GOD preserve me from my friends."

As for Lord GREY's course—one, perfectly plain and defined, remains for him to pursue. His Lordship over and over has stated in Parliament and out of Parliament (and when he did so state, Lord BROUGHAM, we remember, cheered him loudly)

that by the BILL—the WHOLE BILL—and NOTHING BUT THE BILL—he would STAND or FALL. It has been a favourite expression of his Lordship's—it has become a by-word—THE BILL—which, by the way, is not THE BILL—the WHOLE BILL, OR ANYTHING LIKE THE BILL—is lost—ergo, Lord GREY must go too—but 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 House to induce him to abandon the KING—this is capital—"his Lordship takes more killing than a badger;" but then, his Lordship was not prepared for the majority by which the "nothing like the Bill" has been actually rejected—no—he 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 himself called upon to resign if the majority exceeded twenty—and moreover, because at this moment there are SIXTEEN NEW PATENTS OF PEERAGE, not only promised, but made out.

Knowing as we do what the KING solemnly declared last Wednesday week—and having implicit faith in OATHS—we think that these patents never would have received the necessary seals and signatures, even had they sufficed to force another Bill through 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 independent 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 against Reform altogether, that we rejoice in the defeat of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Bill,—it is the Bill itself—the particular, individual Bill, to which, in common with all those who care for the country, we strenuously object. 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 party—a party, whose inefficiency and incapacity upon all other matters have not been exhibited to the people, and who, as we have already said, should be as far removed from the Ultra Tory as from the ranting Revolutionist. The present Ministry have not the confidence of the Country. Lord GREY himself tells us he has no knowledge of official duties—no habits of office. The rest of his Lordship's Colleagues, with the exception of Lord BROUGHAM, 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—have left upon the Financial, Mercantile, Colonial, and Agricultural interests, an impression, which no confession could strengthen, and no explanation could erase.

With respect to the debate in the Lords, like the debates in the Commons—the oratory, eloquence and reasoning were all on one side. The CHANCELLOR, a host in himself, and Lord GREY in his first speech (which was all about himself)—were the only Ministerial Peers who kept the House awake, or made the ladies sleep. On the Opposition side, LORD MANSFIELD, WHARNCLEFFE, DUDLEY, WINCHILSEA, FALMOUTH, and CARRNARVON—(who sunk from exhaustion)—the venerable ELDON, and the illustrious WELLINGTON, nobly redeemed their pledge to the country, and unawed by threats, and unmoved by insults, preserved the country from the certain destruction which the acceptance of the LATE REFORM BILL must inevitably have entailed upon the KING and CONSTITUTION.

LORD HOWE tendered 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 Chamberlain to be wholly unconnected with politics, refused to accept his Lordship's staff. Lord HOWE, with respectful firmness then enquired, if His MAJESTY's refusal to accept his resignation implied a perfect liberty to vote as he pleased upon all occasions? His MAJESTY replied in the affirmative, and Lord HOWE, who voted according to his conscience, remains Lord Chamberlain to the QUEEN.

A SMALL collection of people, in the dusk of yesterday evening, stopped Lord BROUGHAM's carriage near Charing-cross, as he was returning from the House of Lords, and took the horses from his Lordship's carriage, and drew him home. The Great WEALE in the News list thought how near a neighbour he had in the Great SEAL.

The inconsistency of the radical party is, to be sure, most extraordinary. The *Cronicle*, the other day, mentioned, as a proof of the liberality of the present Government, that several clerks, in the public offices, had gone to Dorchester, to vote for Lord ASHLEY. Upon which the *Times* adds, in quoting the paragraph, "Why are they not turned out?"

The *Times*, also, in discussing whether the new Bishop of WORCESTER would or would not vote for the odious Bill, states, as the strongest possible reason why he should, that Lord GREY made him Bishop of WORCESTER because he wished him to vote with him—and a threat follows,—and a hint that if the translation is not actually concluded it ought not to take place—the *Times* having first insisted upon the impropriety of Bishops interfering with political questions at all, and, above all other insistings, insisted always upon the purity of Parliament—which the Bill was to secure—and upon the infamous conduct of such men as the Duke of NEWCASTLE or Lord EXETER, who presumed to hint to their dependants an expectation of their support. Dr. CARR has, throughout his life, been—as far as the politics of a Bishop can be known—a Tory—a constitutional Tory—attached to the KING and CONSTITUTION in the true and legitimate sense; and the *Times*, the pure exalted *Times*, would have the faithful servant of two Monarchs change his principles, and stigmatize the whole course of his past life, by voting for a revolutionary measure—which, in his conscience, he must abhor—because Lord GREY has increased his income by a few hundreds a year, not of his own motive, but in obedience to a wish which, even the "riders rough-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. MALTRAY—for this reason he is called an UNITARIAN.—The only Bishop 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 appear scarcely worth our while to expose the flagrant falsehoods 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, and within the sphere of our own observation, and they will more satisfactorily shew the real state of public feeling than all the exaggerated histories and romantic fabrications of Assemblies and Unions, and Petitions and Addresses, "coming from afar."

Look at the Election for Dorsetshire.—In point of fact, as illustrating the state of the Reform question, at this moment, it does not signify sixpence whether Lord ASHLEY or Mr. PONSONBY is actually returned—although there can be no doubt of the result. The fact to look at, is the incontrovertible one, let who may be returned, is the positive increase 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 one—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 respectable part even of the Livery of London, never was exhibited. KEY is a reformer, and upon the ground of being a reformer, it was proposed that he should act Lord Mayor for another year. LAURIE, whose turn it was, had only justice on his side in opposing this infraction upon the general rule of civic succession,—and justice, with reformers, goes but a little way. The claim that LAURIE had upon the respectable and influential portion of the Livery was, his being the opponent of a man, whom it was proposed by the radical part of the Livery to compliment for his political conduct, by giving him another twelvemonth of gingerbread and glutony; upon this ground, and because LAURIE was supposed to be hostile to KEY politically, they determined to support him;—they did so, and he headed the poll: but lo! and behold, one fine morning Sir PETER, ill-advised indeed, proclaimed that HE was a reformer too, and as such a reformer as KEY! What then was the advantage of the struggle?—all, but KEY's personal friends and LAURIE's personal friends, were indifferent to anything but the triumph of loyal and constitutional principles over revolutionary doctrines and radical practices;—the moment it was ascertained that LAURIE was a reformer, all the support which would have placed him in the enviable position of "Lord Mayor of Lunum," was withdrawn. A Lord Mayor is a Lord Mayor, and whether his name be LAURIE or KEY, it can make not the slightest difference to any human being in existence, always excepting my Lady Mayoress: the same state coach—the same mace—the same footmen—the same postilion, (with a model of the weathercock of Bow Church on the top of his cap)—the same ceremonies—the same absurdities, present themselves to view—so that if KEY flatters himself that any interest in himself personally—KEY, PER SE—has caused the filth to ferment—he is woefully mistaken—and if LAURIE had only held his tongue about Reform, he would have had the coach and the chair, and the footmen and the postilion, instead of KEY.

Still KEY is not in port. The Court of Aldermen are yet to be consulted, and perhaps—although we insinuate nothing against their independence, whatever we may say about their intellects—perhaps, since Lord KEY's worthy friend and colleague in Downing-street has met with utter defeat and discomfiture, their Worship 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 falsehoods to which the Reforming faction have had recourse. If we were to insert all the authenticated explanations and contradictions of accounts of meetings alleged to have been held in various parts of the kingdom which we have received, we should literally fill our paper—one lie, of the species which SIERIDAN, in the *Critic*, calls the "lie circumstantial," is so barefaced and so impudent, because so easily contradicted, that we must, at the suggestion of a Correspondent, beg to call the attention of the reader to it.

The following appears in the *Morning Herald* of Thursday, September 29th, copied into that paper from the *Brighton Guardian*:

"RIDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.—At half-past ten on Friday the news was known here, that the Reform Bill had passed the Commons by a majority of 109. The flags were immediately hoisted on the tower, the ringers were summoned by a double call, they rang three times in the course of the day, and in each peal rang three courses of grand-sire trebles, firing a Royal salute with the bells between each course, and at the close of each peal fired them down."

"None est RIDE-endum!"—the news of the success of the Reform Bill was received with perfect indifference—this we state upon good authority, but the statement may be questioned; what follows is incontrovertible—there are no flags 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 grand-sire trebles," whatever they may be in the language of campanology, it seems as if it would have been a somewhat difficult task to ring them at Ryde, seeing 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 may be, it is quite worthy of notice as a specimen of the "lies circumstantial" with which every organ of the revolutionary faction has been loaded during the discussion of the most momentous question which has agitated the country since the days of CHARLES the First.

NOW the odious Bill is lost, who is to defray the expenses of the Itinerant Commissioners whom the Minister had the impudence to appoint before the Bill had been read a second time?

WE some time since mentioned the appointment of a number of Naval Aides-du-Camp to the KING, as having given cause of uneasiness to a vast many of those officers who naturally expected a *Brevet* at the Coronation.

It appears that, in the Appropriation Act, a special clause had been introduced to exempt these officers from the effect of a regulation which takes their half-pay from officers holding any official situation of greater value.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE, who brought this matter forward on Friday in the House of Commons, far from objecting to this indulgence, enforced—not the impropriety of allowing officers to draw their half-pay with any additional emoluments—but the partiality of granting to the Navy what is NOT permitted to the Army; but the Ministers did not seem very much to trouble their heads with the past services of the brave fellows who have sacrificed their health and the prime of their lives in our service, and their gallant comrade failed in establishing his just claim in their behalf. Sir

JAMES GRAHAM expressed himself favourably towards the army; but Lord ALTHORP, as usual, said—nothing.

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 Peers have nobly done their duty, there are some portions of the same Pamphlet which relate to the actual state of the cities which have received the benefits of REVOLUTION, so apposite that we think another extract may be seasonably given at a moment when the impending danger has been removed from our beloved Country.

The Author, supposing the odious Bill to have passed, says—

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 facts—existing facts, too.

Two years ago Paris was the centre of all gaiety: its commerce was flourishing—its people were happy—it was the resort, the rendezvous of travellers, the mart of talent, the arena of science and of art. Its shops sparkled with the richest merchandise—its streets were crowded with the gayest equipages—a carriage, attended with laughing valets, was crowded with admiring spectators—money circulated plentifully, and prosperity was universal. Then came Reform—the three glorious days!—and then came a Citizen King to assume the throne from which his nearest relative had been driven, (a precedent which may not remain altogether unfulfilled); and the people cheered the CITIZEN, and cried—"Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la France!"—and he was bald, and was kissed, and he was loved, and he was likened to all the heroes and sages of antiquity, and his palace was crowded with liberal ministers, and the people rejoiced in the Revolution.

LOOK AT PARIS NOW—LOOK AT THE CITIZEN KING—LOOK AT THE LIBERAL MINISTERS! The King totters on his chair, (we cannot call it throne), the ministers are insulted, and the reformed Parliament is a bar-garden, and revolutionized PARIS is a desert.

An eyewitness, who arrived from this once gay place, states, that in four hours he counted three carriages only, passing from the Place Louis XVI. to the Boulevards, via the Rues Rivoli and Castiglioni, the Place Vendôme, and the Rues de la Paix: of these three carriages, two were hack cabriolets, and the third a hackney coach. More than half the shops are shut; houses are to be had at rents a hundred per cent. lower than they were last Christmas twelvemonth; the theatres are empty; the gardens abandoned; the boulevards mutilated and destroyed as they are, exhibit nothing but the melancholy reminiscences of outrage and rebellion; and the coffee-houses, which rang with mirth and blazed with light, such as are not entirely closed, are frequented only by stragglers, who may be found in corners muttering in under tones the outpourings of gloom and discontent. Trade is dead, and the higher class of commerce stagnant.

Look at Brussels and Antwerp! What is the state of that once beautiful city and kingdom since the mania of Reform has attacked the people? Even the Times Newspaper is forced to admit the desolating effects of revolution on this once flourishing kingdom!

Look at London, where only the precursors of the demon have exhibited themselves—notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the continued residence of the court in town, the frequency of levees, dinners, sights, and the gardens abandoned; the state of the currency of a Coronation; the depreciation of house-rent, the stoppage of building and improvements, the dullness of trade, are evident, and the subject of deep and general complaint; and all this results from the want of confidence, from the fear of what is to happen.

And can any body expect that London would fare better than Paris by such a convulsion? It is clear that the more about security and the farmer must feel their weight; but it is equally true that London is immensely benefited by the amount paid into the metropolis, and afterwards employed and spent there. Is it not certain that the funds would be destroyed by the very first acts of a Reformed Parliament?—this would prevent twenty millions of money, or thereabouts, from flowing into London, and circulating there amongst its millions of artisans and tradesmen. All the landed proprietors who live in London draw their revenues from the country; and, therefore, although a great preponderance of the taxes appears to be paid by London, it is NOT THE FACT.

Let the smaller inhabitants consider what ruin the demolition of the funds will bring upon their earnings and savings; and as for the threat of the ruin to the principle of power, over the breeding bodies of the Lords have passed the Bill, it should be recollected that the nobles who make this senseless clamour pay hardly any taxes, if any at all, at present.

But here let us ask,—if the worst should happen, (and we repeat, that if the mob are incited to underrate the Lords, or attempt to overthrow their power and authority in the State, the worst will be, who knows?)—what does the daring villain, whoever he may be, who eventually strikes to the principle of power, over the breeding bodies of his once happy countrymen, and over the ruins of our once glorious Constitution,—what, we ask, does that daring villain propose to himself as the ultimate reward of his ambition? Does he imagine that, because the Parliament is reformed according to the present revolutionary doctrine, the creatures returned to act under the new system will suffer him to GUIDE OR PROTECT THEM?

HEAR DE LOUISIE ON THIS POINT.

"We may here," says DE LOUISIE, "name CROMWELL, as he was supported by a numerous army, and possessed more power than any foreign Monarch who has not been secured by an armed force. Even after he had purged, by the agency of Colonel Pride and two regiments, the Parliament that was sitting when his power became settled, thereby thrusting out all his opponents to the amount of about two hundred, he soon found his whole authority endangered by the proceedings of those who remained; and was under the necessity of turning them out, in the military manner with which every one is acquainted. Finding still a meeting of this kind highly expedient, to legalize his military authority, he called together that assembly which was named Barebones Parliament."

"He had his selfish choice the Members of this Parliament, to the number of about one hundred and twenty, and they had severally received the bribe to the principle of power, over the breeding bodies, and the total want of moral weight and merit, and the members, he began in a very few months, and in the midst of his powerful victorious army, to feel a serious alarm at their proceedings.—These he also dismissed."

"Being dignified with the legal appellation of Protector, he ventured to call a Parliament elected by considerable parts of the people; but though the existence of this Parliament was grounded—we might say grafted, upon his own; and though bands of soldiers were even posted in the avenues to keep out all such members as might take certain personal engagements to him, he made such haste in the issue to rid himself of their presence, as to contrive a mean quibble or device to shorten their sitting by ten or twelve days."—(By pretending the few months when they were to sit, were intended to continue in only twenty-eight days each, as that was the mode of reckoning time in paying the army and navy.)

"To a fourth assembly he then applied: but though they made him a formal tender of the Crown during the first sitting, he put an end to the second with resentment and precipitation."

So much for the advantages to be derived by the people from a Reformed II.—as if Commons acting by itself; so much for the security to be obtained for a revolutionary leader, by picking his single House of Parliament.

Listen to CORBETT—to WILLIAM CORBETT, the living writing WILLIAM CORBETT—the reported member for Manchester under the new Bill. Hear his words, taken from the 171st page of his Register.

"The absurdity about Reform in Parliament is gross beyond endurance. That a Parliamentary Reform is the handle by which the English Revolution intend to effect the destruction of the Constitution, needs not be insisted upon. It is not notorious, I ask, that changing the forms of government is the destruction of the Constitution? Has the French Revolution introduced all the troubles in Europe? Had the form of government in France continued what it had been for twelve or thirteen hundred years, would those troubles ever have had an existence?—to hazard an assertion like this, a MAN MUST BE AN IDIOT, OR HE MUST TRINE HIS READERS SO."

Again CORBETT, in page 156 of the thirty-second volume of his Works, says:—
"A Demagogue is a wretch gorged, or wishing to be gorged something, or trying to suck, the blood of the Commonwealth; a base

wretch, who, rather than not latten upon the public spoil, would set the whole nation together by the ears, and 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 a Parliamentary Reform, which concerns you about as much as the discovering the longitude—but they will try to make you believe you have, and so wheedle 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 of the world. Consider your security, your liberty, your comforts—are they to be jeopardized only for the chance of something not half so good? Judge, we pray you, 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 monarch; recollect what England underwent at the time that CHARLES conceded. Picture to yourselves the anarchy and confusion which must follow the establishment of mob-law, or what is called the reign of liberal principles: be firm then to yourselves, and no evil can harm you.

If you believe the country is favourable to the present scheme of Reform, you are deceived. If you believe that the King is favourable to the present scheme of Reform, you are deceived. The King supports his ministers or removes them; in so far the King supports the Reform, because he retains the ministers who move it; but as the King, the individual King, he does not carry support to it. Upon what principle should he support it? What can the King or ENGLAND gain by unsettling the Constitution? They are as inseparable as CHURCH and STATE; and when the irruption comes that breaks the links of any of their component parts, as 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 firmly believe—such is the facility with which TALLEYRAND, like an old spider, beslimes and entangles such flies as Lord 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 and foot, and laid at the mercy of the Citizen King of revolutionized France, and embroiled through him in bloody, expensive, 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 DENHAM—Attorney-General, the present Chancellor gave notice of his determination to bring forward his plan of Reform, in the 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 difference in principle which exists between Lord GREY's Revolutionary Bill and Lord BROUGHAM's Reform measure. In Lord BROUGHAM's proposition there is something fair and rational, and we are quite sure that in a very cursory glance over what follows, will fully justify Lord GREY's exceeding alarm, lest Mr. BROUGHAM should resent the indignity offered him, by bringing forward a plan which would have cast the present scheme of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's into oblivion, and with it the influent junta who have clung to office for nearly a year, by their exertions to support it:—

Albany, London, April 28, 1810.

MY DEAR SIR—The subject of Parliamentary Reform is so soon to come before the House of Commons, and is one of so great importance 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 forming an estimate of the sense of 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 the better. The question is, what should be done in this, and how we should have the best chance of doing most for the cause? 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 specific proposition so grave a subject. But if I can persuade no one of better pretensions to undertake it, I am so deeply 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 my indispensable duty to step forward 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 agitated, and not without the support of all the most eminent men in Parliament and the country. Strange to tell, no progress, not a step gained, at least not a step forward; nay, until very lately, all came about it was gone, and the most important of questions excited no kind of interest. 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 have dealt too much in generals—their plans have either been too vague and undefined, or too large, so very large as to bear no stamp of caution, and give no fair hopes of success. In other branches of legislation we go gently, reform evils gradually, and are content with doing the lesser good that is practicable rather than grasp at the greater which is beyond our reach. In this greatest and most momentous subject alone we have no moderation, will be satisfied with nothing short of complete success, and are resolved to have all or nothing. Hence many doubts of our really caring much about it, and many fears of our imprudence, have arisen in the minds of those who do not doubt of our good and zealous intentions. We have a Constitution, not very perfect certainly, but containing so much of excellence as should incline us rather to mend than to new model. Our House of Commons in particular is inadequate to its functions, but it affords so many real checks to the Crown, so much substantial protection to the people, that if its evils are not really quite incurable we should prefer healing to amputation. We should take the system and cure its defects. We have a machinery 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 and unknown. I believe the question of changing the whole system of the Representation, that is, of the Constitution, is the only one in the history of politics, from a general law down to a road bill, which has never been discussed with any caution or fear, and never suggested to any man the necessity of going to work, mending piecemeal, before you began with destruction and re-production. Now, seeing this to have produced no good, and being a sincere friend of Reform, I am for profiting by past experience, and trying what can be done in a new and more ordinary way.

When Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY 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 it too large, so many that it was lost, and he only succeeded in carrying 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 a Committee on the Bankrupt Laws, every trader in England would have been alarmed, and all lawyers at least would have opposed him. So now, in attempting the reform of our criminal law, he confines himself to the introduction of two measures, which, though important in themselves, bear so small a proportion to the whole of the abuses

to be corrected, that zealous for reform would scarcely condescend to look at them; yet that great lawyer 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 see no reason for moving most swiftly on the most slippery ground when the precipice is nearest and the gulf deepest. A beginning is the great object; 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 plans whose magnitude 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 to the name of a plan—but to introduce in a temperate and conciliating manner, before the end of the Session, one or two separate Bills, intended to cure as many acknowledged evils, and to leave those Bills for further discussion during the vacation—to let them die altogether if not approved of by the wiser part of mankind, or to revive them next Session with such improvements as the discussion of the intervening summer would suggest.

One might be given up and another carried; all time for reflection would be afforded; a decent caution, at any rate, would work so grave a proceeding; and either the outrageous Reformers of the day would see that Parliament was disposed to amend itself, or the well-meaning part of their followers would see it and be reclaimed. A man must be blind to the state of public opinion not to think this a safer way of protecting Parliament than those at present in vogue. He must be far gone in zeal not to see that this is the only attainable Reform, and that any other, if attainable, would be little desirable.

The first of these Bills should be a place Bill, not certainly to exclude the Ministers and principal members of the Boards 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; but a Bill for limiting the numbers of inferior placemen, such as puisne Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty, Board of Control, and leaving the head of each and a leading member. Those inferior persons at present enjoy mere sinecures. They do nothing but vote. They are made Lords of the Treasury, &c., not because there is anything for them to do, or because they are fit for it if there were, but because they can get into Parliament, and will, by their offices, be always within call and ready to vote. They are paid nominally for sinecure places, really for ministerial votes. They are a dead weight on every division, because, being always on the spot, and well disciplined and paid, they are equal to three times as many irregulars or volunteers. If fifteen or twenty of these were excluded, first, the boards would be filled with able officers, and would become effective; and next, the overgrown influence of the House would be sensibly diminished. Secondly, a Bill for reforming the representation of the Scotch counties. In Scotland no law ever was passed similar to our Statute of Westminster 3d, commonly called *quia emptoris*, and no check was ever imposed upon subinfeudations. Hence the real property of the land and the feudal superiority are quite distinct and separable 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 received in quit rents, waifs, &c., 40s. yearly from his copyholders. Without an acre in land in his manor he alone could vote, his revenue being little more than nominal, while the copyholders would have no votes though they might possess estates of 10,000l. a year each. Thus in Scotland a man sells his lands and keeps his vote, or sells his vote and keeps his land, and thus all the country Members might be chosen by a few rich Jews born in England, residing in London or Amsterdam, or by one such Jew. This is an extreme case, but the real evils are great. It has followed, first, that the voters are few in number, in the largest about 150, in others 40 or 50, in some 14 to 20, in one 11, in one a single voter, and, as it happens, no person eligible for the voter is a Judge, and only votes, but can be elected; such, at least, was the case last election. Even in the most populous counties a compromise takes place between a few leading families who can make more votes at pleasure, and in whose hands numbers of the existing voters are. Secondly, it has followed that many very wealthy landholders in every parish have no votes at all; but thirdly, and chiefly, that a traffic is established in votes, most hurtful both to the voter and the Member, the country and the Parliament; for a man buys a vote in a county where there are few, and where parties are nearly balanced. It is a source of revenue to him; it provides his children with cornetries, cadetries, and writerships—his dependents with places in the Excise and Customs—his widow and daughter with pensions. The Member is a slave; suppose him ever so independent himself, (and this is supposing a great deal) he must be eternally at the Minister's levee for places to his voters; it is the tenure by which he sits, and again he can only get those places by service in the House of Commons; he must be constantly at the vote, it is the tenure by which he gets his places; all the morning at Downing-street at the Minister's feet, all night in the House at the Minister's back. Such is his life, such it must be, but such it is in real fact. The thirty Scotch county Members are as regular in their attendance and votes as the fifteen or twenty inferior placemen. You find them always there. In a House of seventy Members, perhaps the average of the Session, I dare venture to say you will find thirty Scotch, the right of proportion being only four to five: this includes the borough as well as county Members, but I am speaking of the latter only. Now why should not this gross abuse be done away? Why not restore the Scotch counties to the same footing with the English which they originally had, and which they would still have had if there had been a law against subinfeudations made by the Scotch Parliament. I will mention another fact, though it may be invidious. In the first division on Waltham the Opposition had thirty-nine English county Members, twenty-six Irish, and five Scotch. The Ministry had 37 English county Members, 26 Irish, and no less than 20 Scotch. In the other divisions the majority of English county Members was considerably greater, but the total of counties was for Government by means of the Scotch Members. The advantage of this plan would be, that it pledges us to no English reform which any man objects 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 the head of which were the Chief Baron and the Lord Advocate (Mr. DUNN) now Chief Baron. It would greatly improve the character and station of Scotland, but chiefly it would improve the Parliament. Thirdly, The English 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 vassals 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 freeholders. But beyond this trivial change we are not called to go by previous and more important alteration in Scotch rights of election. Lastly, It is advisable to lay the foundation of a Scotch and English Borough Reform, but with infinite caution, and avoiding a principle of disfranchisement 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-

selecting the Member who represents the borough. All the boroughs, and Edinburgh and Glasgow as well as the rest, are quite close, the Corporations or Magistrates alone electing (to this there is an exception, viz. Stridling, which was thrown open for bribery 30 years ago.) Now, it would be better to begin merely by giving Edinburgh a popular election there. There are serious objections to what at first might seem desirable, giving Glasgow a similar Reform; for 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 would be a small price for the benefits to be purchased by it. The population of Edinburgh is very singularly composed—8,000 people without trade or manufactures, with a large and enlightened body of lawyers and clergy, a famous and flourishing University, and the winter 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 election. Such an election would improve the elections all over Scotland, and the success of the experiment, so partially tried, would secure a favourable 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 Essex lost its charter by expiration, which I believe will soon happen there, or as soon as Old Sarum could be purchased by the country!

Disfranchisement is the word of all others to be avoided on the present occasion. It is the worst enemy of all practical Reform.

Should it be determined to go beyond these partial and unambitious measure, the voluntary sale of some English boroughs and Scotch corporate rights might furnish the means of giving not only several other towns, as Leeds, or Sheffield, a representation, but of adding to the County Members, as by giving Yorkshire two or three, Lancashire one or two, additional Members. But for a first step I am very 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 seriously wishes an improvement in Parliament. Then let us stop, and see, and try. In bringing forward 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 subterfuge—a collusion, and every thing most obnoxious; we shall be infinitely more abused than if we did nothing at all. What is worse, such idle clamours will for a while dupe the well-meaning Reformers in most places. But in the end we shall reclaim the latter from the influence of their misleaders, and shall have the ultimate 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 rewards 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 certain that the grounds for them would have been removed. I am extremely 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 measures of rendering places during pleasure, which are conferred by Boards as well as those granted by the Crown, a ground for vacating 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 1,500L.), and not the Secretaryship, worth twice the sum? May I beg your early attention to this matter, as it is my wish to make up my mind on it without delay. I have only to add, 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 and support it, and my reason for stepping forward with it, or for intending to propose it to Parliament myself, should I ultimately be satisfied with its soundness, and should I find no better persons to bring it forward, is my acquaintance with the subject in my professional capacity, both in attending Election Committees, and in Scotch law practice. Believe me, with great regard, your's very faithfully,

HENRY BROUGHAM.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 5th October, 1831.

MY DEAR 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 favourable 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 concessions to pacify the clamorous, satisfy the discontented, and give up all that is most dear and valuable, to appease a faction that will never be 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 measure 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 Jacobins, the Revolutionists, the levellers, the Atheists, the political paupers and political plunderers, not only of France, but also of all Europe, desire most sincerely the passing of the Revolution Bill. 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 because it would diminish it—not because it will increase the glory, fame, peace, and happiness of England, but because it would tarnish that glory, injure that fame, disturb that peace, and mar that happiness—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 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 support or assistance in Great Britain, and that, on the contrary, the Jacobins, Atheists, blasphemers, 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 LAMARQUES, the MANOUVINS, the LAVITTES, and the COMENINS of France, with a thousand others, all hate England. Their speeches are full of bitterness, as their thoughts are full of hatred and malice. They oppose all reciprocity in treaties—oppose all mutual concessions to British merchants and British diplomatists—throw the blame upon England for every measure which does not chime in with their wishes and dovetail with their cupidity—and if even by chance, or expressly, any measure be adopted which they cannot avowedly dis-

approve, they attribute it to the avarice of England, 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 chance whatever of satisfying these men, even were our policy as crooked as that of Lord GUY'S and our course as tortuous as that of Lord BAUGHAM'S. All parties and factions, except the Royalists in France, hate England. The Republicans hate England, because, during the last thirty years, we have shown that liberty is compatible with a constitutional monarchy. The Napoleonists hate England, because the WELLINGTONS and the HILLS of England have vanquished their idol. The revolutionists hate England, because they are levellers, and desire the equal distribution of the wealth which they are too dishonest or indolent to obtain by honest means. And the patriots of July—the light sky-blue ribbon boys—detest England, because, to the present moment, England has been protected by an aristocracy, which has given the practical lie, by its acts, to the statement of these Jacobins, that liberty is incompatible with hereditary titles and hereditary honours and property. I say, then, that as these men hate England, and avowedly hate her, making no secret of their jealousy, their fears, and their abhorrence, we cannot but know, and feel, if we are not as ignorant as Alderman WATMAN, or as stupid as Alderman WOOD, that 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 civic force on the laws and fiscal institutions of France—and to a 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 revolution—because they hate order, peace, virtue, the laws, and religion, 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 France, spoke well of England, of her morality, of her respect for religion, of her honour, virtue, and probity, of her high state of civilization and intellectual improvement; if they cited England as the Royalists of France always cite her, for her mercantile, manufacturing and maritime greatness—for her generosity to strangers, humanity to the suffering, and benevolence and generosity to all who fly to her for assistance and succour—if these French liberals imitated the French Royalists, and pointed to England as the country where 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, and virtue with support and protection—then, indeed, we might imagine 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 ALGERS, or the Emperor of MOROCCO, are infinitely more respected in France, by the Liberals, than the King of GREAT BRITAIN, and that much as the Emperor of RUSSIA is to-day disliked in France by this school, in consequence of his successes at WARSAW, WILLIAM IV. will be infinitely more raved against and insulted if he shall refuse to create Peers by hundreds for the purpose of carrying the Reform Bill, and thus involving England in all the consequences of revolution. I 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 desirous to go hand in hand with England, and that they wish to form an alliance, to which they shall contribute either wealth, industry, talent, or military or naval assistance. No such thing. They hope to see England in a state of revolution, and therefore they desire that 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 principles all over Europe, they will support the measure; but that otherwise they will delay it in the Committee, by Council, by hearing witnesses, and by long and protracted debates, until the people, having their eyes open, shall themselves come forward and pray that the measure may not pass. I ought, perhaps, to apologize for occupying so large a portion of this letter with the subject of the Revolution Bill; but really, during the last week, it has attracted so much attention in Paris, and has been the theme of such perpetual conversation by all parties and in all societies, that I should have neglected the prominent affair of the week had I not alluded to it. Reject the Revolution Bill in England, and you destroy the hopes of the rebels in Belgium, in Portugal, in Spain, in Italy, and in Germany; but pass it, and you will aid anarchy and revolution all over the Continent.

And now, my dear BULL, turn with me, I pray you, from England to France, and behold how the same revolutionary principles have worked in this country, and to what they have led to during the past week. The lesson may arrive in time to be useful to young Lords and old Lords in case the bill shall not have been rejected, and in 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 their own Journals and own Clubbists. They are all recent facts—the facts of the few past days—and then let England see what France has gained by the "little week."

1.—At Strasbourg, the National Guards appointed by law to protect property have taken up arms and refused to pay the town taxes unless reduced to the amount required by them. Guards opposed Guards, and troops opposed troops—and, although the conduct of all parties has been illegal, violent, and wicked, yet the Minister dares not order their disbandment for fear of resistance, and a successful and general opposition. This is the strength of a popular Government.

2.—The Citizen QUEEN and Citizen Princesses having been so much alarmed during the recent Revolution by the horrible cries of "Death," &c. uttered under their windows, during the late insurrection, their medical advisers and friends have insisted on their removal to the Tuilleries, in order that such cries may not again reach them. The Tuilleries is well guarded with troops of the Line, and the great fear of the Citizen KINGS is to come in contact with the citizens.

3.—A Society or Club has been established in Paris for the purpose of attacking the present Ministry, and has issued a circular addressed to all the towns, and even communes of France, inviting them to present Petitions to the Chambers, demanding the impeachment of M. PIERRE and M. SEBASTIANI. Thus the very men who made the Revolution, and who headed the canaille, are now attacked by that same canaille with an equal degree of ferocity to that displayed by them against the Ministry of Prince POLIGNAC. Indeed, their circulars and all the letters and speeches written and spoken state that M. PIERRE and M. SEBASTIANI are more deserving of punishment than was the Prince POLIGNAC. This is the language of those who, a few months since, cried "Mort a POLIGNAC!"—and who now shout "Mort aux Ministres!"—"Mort a SEBASTIANI!"

4.—The Minister has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, and a Ministerial measure rejected by a majority of forty-five. With these facts I conclude, and assure you that I am, as ever, your affectionate correspondent,

P. H.

THE REFORM BILL.

A numerous and respectable meeting of non-resident Freeman of Dover, resident in London, was held on Friday evening, Sept. 30, at the Prince of Orange, Back Church-lane, Whitechapel.

The Chairman (Captain PASSELL) in a short but very impressive speech addressed the meeting, and concluded by stating, that having received a requisition signed by a number of freemen, he had called the meeting.

Mr. EASTES stated the object of the meeting was to petition the Lords against the Reform Bill generally, and those parts that affected Dover, and the Prince of Orange, Back Church-lane, Whitechapel. The Kings of the fifth century—under the Norman Kings it was renewed, and, down to the present time, never was so base an attempt made to infringe upon them. In case of invasion their charter compelled them to find five ships of war, and man them with 20 men and a boy, and proper ammunition, at their own expense: this their ancestors had been called upon to fulfil several times, and the present freemen were still liable to be called upon. He (Mr. E.) contended at some length that they held their freedom as a public justice for services rendered the country, and which ought to be invaluable, as much so as any hereditary claim in the kingdom; and proposed that a petition which he had written to that effect be adopted and sent to the Lords, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HURCULAN proposed a string of resolutions condemning the present Reform Bill as unjust in its principle, and breaking the first link of the chain that binds the hereditary claims in England.

Mr. CARTER stated, that a few persons who differed from us were meeting at the Bee-Hive, Leadenhall-market, to send the Lords a petition in favour of Reform, with the signatures to a petition previous to the last dissolution (but never sent) attached to it.

Messrs. STYKE, KAY, MITCHELL, H. PASSELL, JENNINGS, BRYCE, &c. severally addressed the meeting, and condemned in high terms the conduct pursued by a few designing persons to mislead the Lords as to the voice of Dover freemen.—The meeting was all cordiality, and did not break up till a late hour.

TO JOHN BULL.

Cambridge, Oct. 7.

SIR,—I trust that the following particulars will be deemed worthy of a place in your valuable Journal, inasmuch as they tend to confirm opinions which you have of late expressed, and which must be entertained by every man of judgment and observation. One fact is worth a thousand assertions: let this fact be stated by the empty cry of Reform, and who are too much warped by prejudice to see things in their true light, deny now, if they can, that a re-action has decidedly taken place throughout the country. Lord OSBORNE has signified his intention of retiring from the representation of this county, and two candidates are already in the field. Mr. TOWNLEY, who supports the Bill, and Captain YORKE, the latter gentleman's arrival in the county, his recent visit, was most enthusiastic. He had not proceeded far on his canvass when the populace took the horses from his carriage, and dragged him about the town in triumph. The feelings of exultation which were displayed must have arisen from two causes—the approbation of Captain YORKE's opposition to the Reform Bill, and the recollection of the time when the county had a member of the Yorks family for one of its representatives. In fact, the people are beginning to have their eyes opened, and it is to me truly surprising that they should have been so long blind to the consequences which must inevitably ensue if the Bill be passed into a law. Trusting to your insertion of the above, I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

A CAMBRIDGESHIRE FREEHOLDER.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

The Rev. ROBERT GREEN JESTON, M.A. has been instituted by the Bishop of Gloucester to the Rectory of Marston Sica, Gloucestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Loggin. Patrons, T. and G. Brace, Esq.

The Rev. HENRY T. STRETTON, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, to be Minister of the New Church at Richmond, Surrey. Patron, Rev. S. W. GANDY.

The Rev. GEORGE DUGARD, B.A. to be Minister of the New Church at Ancoats (St. Andrew's), near Manchester. Patrons, Manchester Collegiate Church.

The Rev. THOMAS HALSTED, M.A. to the Rectory of Little Bradley, Suffolk. Patrons, W. and C. Lamplir, Esqrs.

The Rev. JOHN SPENCER CONNOLD, M.A., on his own petition, to the Rectory of Wimpole, Suffolk.

The Rev. SAMUEL TITTE, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, has resigned, and the Rev. THOMAS GAISFORD, M.A., Prebendary of Durham, has been appointed to the Deanery. Mr. GAISFORD has resigned his Prebend, and the late Dean, Dr. SMITH, has been appointed to it by the Bishop of Durham.

The Rev. S. H. ALDERSON, M.A., to the Vicarage of Buckden, vacated by Dr. ALDERSON's promotion to the Sec. of Chichester.

The Bishop of CHERESTER has appointed the Rev. GEORGE BLAND, M.A., of Caius College, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

ORATORY.

The Rev. W. H. MOLINEUX, Vicar of Sheriff Hales, Staffordshire. (Patron, Marquis of Stafford.)

The Rev. FREDERICK CHARLES SPENCER, Rector of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire. (Patron, Lord Charles Spencer.)

The Rev. JOHN JAMES LATES, M.A. formerly of All Souls' Coll. Perpetual Curate of Chilton Abbots, Gloucestershire. (Patron, Francis Pryn, Esq.) Rector of Sudley, in the same county. (Patron, Lord Rivers), and Vicar of Windcombe, same county. (Patron, Lord Rivers.)

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Oct. 8.—Congregations will be held on the following days for the purpose of granting graces, and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing Term, viz.: October, Monday 10; Thursday 20; Thursday 27.—November, Thursday 3; Thursday 10; Thursday 17; Thursday 24.—December, Thursday 1; Thursday 8; Saturday 17. No person will on any account be admitted as a Candidate for the Degree of Arts, B.A. or M.A. or for that of B.C.L., without proceeding through Arts, B.A. or M.A. and 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.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 7.—The following gentlemen, Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, were, on Saturday last, elected Fellows of that Society:—Arthur Martineau, John Moore Heath, John Worleidge, Charles Ann Kennedy, and Joseph Wm. Blakesley.

The Rev. Samuel St. John's College, for the month, is the Rev. J. B. Blunt, of St. John's College, the Hulsean Lecturer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We regret to state, that the Lord Bishop of St. ASAPH was, on Tuesday evening last, afflicted with a second attack of paralysis, and that his Lordship now lies in such a dangerous condition, that but little chance is entertained of his recovery.

On Sunday last the Rev. ISAAC GOSSETT, Vicar of Windsor, preached a sermon in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on which occasion the sum of 31l. was collected.

ORDINATION.—The following gentlemen have been recently ordained by the Lord Bishop of LINCOLN, in the parish church of Buckden:—

Priests.—C. W. H. Alston, B.A. and Nath. P. Small, B.A. St. Mary Hall, Oxf.; C. J. Barnard, B.A. Eton Coll. Camb.; S. R. Catley, B.A. Francis Unjoh, B.A. and Chas. Woodward, S. C. D. Queen's Coll. Camb.; John T. Day, B.A., C. C. Camb.; J. D. Grundy, B.A., Brazenose; G. R. Oakley, B.A., Trin. Coll. Dublin; J. C. Wynter, B.A. St. John's, Oxf.; John C. Street, B.A. Queen's Camb.; C. R. Wells, B.A., C. C. Camb. and the two last from Bishop of Ely.

Deacons.—C. C. Beatty, B.A. Clare hall; W. J. P. Bedford, B.A. St. John's, Camb.; T. Blackburne, B.A. Brazenose; W. Brown, B.A. Lincoln; Walter Drake, B.A. Christ's, Camb.; J. H. Flowers, B.A. Jesus, Camb.; H. W. Hockin, B.A. Pembroke; W. G. H. Hughes, B.A. and J. H. Stuart, B.A. Trin. Coll. Oxf.; Moore, B.A. St. John's, Camb.; J. H. Talbot, B.A. Pembroke; H. G. Wais, B.A. Ch. Ch. Coll. Camb.; W. Golden, B.A. Queen's, Oxf.; James A. B. Magd. Coll. Camb. from Bp. of Ely.

NEW CHURCHES CONSECrated.—On Saturday se'night, the New Church at High Harrogate was consecrated by the Bishop of CASHMERE, who preached a sermon in aid of the building fund, after which the sum of 26l. was collected. The Bishop preached also on Sunday evening, when a liberal collection was made in aid of the same fund. This edifice has been erected under the direction of Oates and Co. of Huddersfield, and forms a prominent and beautiful object of admiration from all the surrounding parts of this celebrated watering-place. WM. SHEPHERD, Esq. has presented a clock (valued at 200l.) to be placed on the tower of this church.

On the same day the Bishop of CHERESTER consecrated the Church at Staveley, near Knaresborough, which has been rebuilt by subscription of the inhabitants and neighbourhood.

argued by a Noble Lord that the people of England—those at least as far from the new frontiers as given over to the rule of a despotic king—were doing what was good for them. This was an insult to the people of England, because they were demanding 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 Reverend Bench of Bishops. But what reason was there for such complaints? To whom could such an appeal be more appropriately made than to those who were the pillars of the moral and political edifice 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 say to their flocks, "Do evil that good may come"—(cheers.) The system was founded on hypocrisy and fraud—the money changers had been admitted into the temple of the Constitution, and they would not give their vote to drive out, no matter how much every one of them might be a hypocrite and a cheat. Member, then, (cheers.) The Noble Earl then proceeded to recapitulate the principles, and some of the details of the Bill, and to answer some of the objections urged against it. Ministers, he said, had first of all resolved to disfranchise sixty-five boroughs, and to add a system, which preyed on the vitals of the Constitution. The next class among those disfranchised, which were to consist of Members, he thought the weakest part of the Bill; but that part of it had been founded on the most constitutional principles. No borough was to send a Member unless it contained 300 voters. The Noble Earl then defended the plan for conferring the franchise on large towns, and adding a number of Members to the county representation, and stated that, in order to prevent bribery and corruption, it was necessary to disqualify the holders of certain offices from the constituency, which should consist of persons possessed of bona fide property. He believed in his conscience that the rejection of this Bill would be attended with general discontent, and, perhaps, dangerous consequences in the present state of the country, and of Europe—(hear, hear.) The Noble Lord on the Woolsack had also pointed out the necessity of a combination to offer a passive resistance to the Bill refusing to pay the taxes, if the measure should not pass, and he coincided in the probability of such an occurrence, though he hoped it might not take place, but that, in proportion to the patience with which the people had borne their great sufferings, while they had just caused of complaint, they would give assistance and firmness and fortitude a decision which could never give satisfaction nor comfort to which, he said, he had in the course of the debate observed more of party spirit in the opposition to the Bill than of enmity to the Bill itself. He had observed symptoms of it having been made use of as a fit occasion to attack, with a view to overturn, the Government. To this measure, he had already stated, or to one of equal efficacy, he was pledged, and he would not consent to propose a less efficacious measure. The Noble Lord on the Opposition then proposed that the Government should resign. "But I tell him that to do so would be a culpable abandonment of my duty to the King. What I will do rests with myself to consider of; but I will never abandon my King as long as I can be of use to him—(hear, hear.) I am bound to him by the strongest obligations, and by ties of gratitude more than any other man here. I have in the person of the King a master. He has treated me with such uniform confidence, and on all occasions accepted my offers of service with such kindness, that I should be ungrateful indeed could I abandon him. Under a strong sense of the many favours I have received at his hands, I feel that the King has a right to command my services, and no one shall ever have to reproach me with having abandoned him while I am able to do so. I have been able to carry out measures useful to the country. My character is all prize. To ability I make no pretensions; but I have a sincere and ardent zeal to do my duty to my King and country as well as I can. I am sensible of my own deficiencies; but there is no sacrifice that I am not willing to make in return for kindness that cannot be obliterated from my heart, even to the end of my mortal existence. I have entered the Government of the country was offered to me under peculiar circumstances, and nothing but a sense of duty would have induced me to accept the trust. I felt that I was placed in such a situation that I could not retreat from the service of my country, and I accepted it against my own inclination. I had passed a long life of exclusion from office. I have no official habits—no knowledge of official business. I might also be said to be in retirement in the bosom of my family, and might also be said to be

"Bankrupt of life and prodigal of ease," and nothing could have tempted me to accept office but a sense of duty. I have done my duty to the best of my ability, and I will continue to do it. If Parliament shall think fit to withdraw its confidence from me, I shall be ready to resign an office which I did not count on to hold, and I shall be glad to retire with the happy consciousness that I have done my best to serve my King and country.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he had asked Noble Lords to keep themselves free on the subject of Reform, as the Speech of His Majesty before the opening of the last Parliament had excited the country to consider the question of Reform, and he had been upon wholly different grounds. It had wholly changed its character.

Lord LYNCHBURGH denied that he had ever been an advocate for Parliamentary Reform.

Earl GREY said he had not alluded to his conduct in Parliament, but he always understood that he had been once an advocate for the measure.

Lord LYNDHURST—Never.

Earl GREY—Then I have been misinformed.

The House was then cleared for a division, when there appeared—

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|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Contents Present | 150 | } 199 |
| Proxies | 49 | |
| Non-contents | 128 | } 158 |
| Proxies | 30 | |

Majority against the Bill

The Bill is consequently lost.

On the Lord Chancellor declaring the state of the numbers no expression of feeling took place; and their Lordships immediately adjourned, at a quarter past six this morning.

By the late Sir Vincent's papers to the 19th of August, we are informed of the storm which has occurred at Barbados having spread to that island, and the damages which were effected on the various estates.

The silk trade has fallen into a dreadful state of embarrassment; most of the manufacturers and throwsters at Macclesfield are coming to a stand-still; some mills are totally closed, others are reducing their employments to a half; and all are obliged to contract the small pittance of wages.

Among the published heads of expence attending the formation of the Manchester and Liverpool railway is the following:—"Parliamentary and Law expence, £18,465 7s. 11d."

By the late census the population of Scotland is 2,365,700, being an increase since 1821 of 272,234.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

At the late census of the population of the County of Glamorgan five young men, was upset by a sudden squall in Limehouse reach; they were, however, all saved by the exertions of a waterman, who fortunately happened to be rowing past in his wherry, at the instant the accident took place.

REMARKABLE DEATHS.—On Wednesday, Mr. Webb, robe-maker, and his wife, expired nearly at the same time, at their residence in Clarendon-street, near the Strand, having been ill of the same complaint, a short time since, committed suicide in a state of insanity, which preyed upon their minds.

On Friday week, a steam vessel from Dundalk (Ireland), laden with grain, was wrecked in the river Lune, and every one on board was lost. How the accident happened no one can tell, as all have perished; but it is conjectured that she got on a sand bank, and the Clarendon-street, near the Strand, having been ill of the same complaint, a short time since, committed suicide in a state of insanity, which preyed upon their minds.

The captain (whose name is Wilkinson), his wife, one of his daughters, and one of the crew, have been washed ashore. The vessel is called *The Neptune*, of Liverpool, but the names of the owners are not known.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

On Wednesday morning, the fine old clock, a frightful accident occurred at the corner of George and Bainbridge streets, St. Giles's, which has placed the lives of several persons in the most imminent danger. About the time above-mentioned a cart belonging to Mr. Rhodes, the cow-keeper, laden with grain, having just left Meux's brewery, was turning the corner of Bainbridge-street into George-street, when one of the wheels caught a pole supporting a scaffold, and the whole of the scaffold being drawn forward fell into the street, and the cart, which was laden with grain, being driven into the street, and two bricklayers, were at work on the scaffold when it fell, and were picked up apparently on the eve of dissolution by the four inspectors of the E Division of Police, and carried to the Middlesex Hospital.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The decline in Consols has not exceeded 1½ per cent. during the week, 80½ being the closing price for the Account this evening. Russian Bonds sold off at 92½; Danish at 61½, and Brazilian at 42½; Mexican closed at 35½.

Bank Stocks..... shut.
4 per Cent. 1826..... shut.
Hank Loan Ann..... shut.
India Bonds..... 2 dis. par.
34 per Cent. Red..... 67 ½.
24 per Cent. Red..... 87 ½.
Consols for Acct..... 80 ½.

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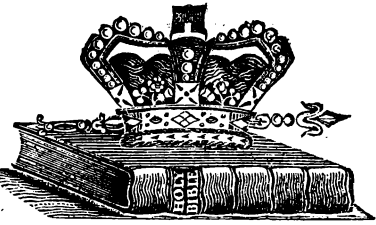
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Vol. XI.—No. 566.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1831.

Price 7d.

LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Monday, Oct. 17.

The supply of all Grain is short, but particularly Wheat, and the only arrivals of the latter are by land from Kent and Essex; and of the fine qualities the proportion is small compared with the inferior, and consequently fine Wheat has met ready sale at an advance of 1s. per quarter. Inferior qualities, however, fully support our last week's quotations. In the Oat trade there is full as much firmness, and the shortness of the supply rather inclines upwards. Barley, from a similar cause, has advanced 1s. per quarter. Beans and Pease fully support last Monday's quotation. Linseed has advanced 3s. to 4s., chiefly caused by the loss of several vessels at Davis' Straits. Rape-seed is also on the rise, the price being from 23s. to 25s.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Wheat, Kent and Essex, 64s to 69s | Pease, White, 36s to 38s |
| — Suffolk, 62s to 67s | — Boilers, 45s to 50s |
| — Norfolk, 59s to 61s | — Grey, 38s to 43s |
| — Old, 58s to 60s | — Beans, 32s to 34s |
| — Barley, 32s to 34s | — Peas, 33s to 35s |
| — Fine, 40s to 43s | — Oats, 25s to 28s |
| — Malt, 50s to 52s | — Poland, 22s to 24s |
| — Fine, 58s to 62s | — Rye, 21s to 23s |

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| Town made Flour, 55s to 63s | |
| Ditto ditto, 53s to 59s | |
| Essex and Suffolk Flour, 50s to 53s | |
| Norfolk and Stockton ditto, 45s to 50s | |

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

The arrival of Grain in general this week is exceedingly small; yet the trade is fully stocked with all varieties of wheat, and all sorts of good wheat, and Barley, Beans, and Pease support Monday's prices; whilst good fresh Oats, from the shortness of the supply, meet rather a better sale.

| | | |
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| Wheat, 64s to 69s | Barley, 32s to 34s | Peas, 33s to 35s |
| — Suffolk, 62s to 67s | — Boilers, 45s to 50s | — Grey, 38s to 43s |
| — Norfolk, 59s to 61s | — Beans, 32s to 34s | — Peas, 33s to 35s |
| — Old, 58s to 60s | — Peas, 33s to 35s | — Oats, 25s to 28s |
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PRICES OF FOREIGN CORN.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Wheat, Russia, 50s to 53s | Barley, Grinding, 23s to 30s |
| — Hungary, 50s to 53s | — Fine, 23s to 30s |
| — Prussia, 50s to 53s | — White, 23s to 30s |
| — Danzig, 50s to 53s | — Boilers, 40s to 46s |
| — Dantzic, 50s to 53s | — Beans, Alexandria, 33s to 40s |
| — Prussia, 50s to 53s | — Peas, Dutch, 33s to 40s |
| — Danzig, 50s to 53s | — Oats, Dutch, 33s to 40s |
| — Prussia, 50s to 53s | — Peas, Prussian, 33s to 40s |
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| Kent Pockets, 3 10s to 5 10s | Kent Bags, 3 10s to 5 10s |
| — Sussex Pockets, 4 4s to 5 10s | — Sussex Bags, 4 4s to 5 10s |
| — Essex Pockets, 4 4s to 5 10s | — Essex Bags, 4 4s to 5 10s |
| — Kent Pockets, 3 10s to 5 10s | — Kent Bags, 3 10s to 5 10s |
| — Sussex Pockets, 4 4s to 5 10s | — Sussex Bags, 4 4s to 5 10s |
| — Essex Pockets, 4 4s to 5 10s | — Essex Bags, 4 4s to 5 10s |

PRICE OF POTATOES.

| |
|--|
| Potatoes (Ware), 21s to 31s 10s per ton. |
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PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

| | |
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| Butter, CWT., 85s to 90s | Curry, per cwt., 56s to 60s |
| — Irish, 85s to 90s | — Single ditto, 48s to 54s |
| — Waterford, 85s to 90s | — Cheshire, 48s to 54s |
| — Cork, 85s to 90s | — New York, 48s to 54s |
| — Foreign, 85s to 90s | — Lard, 48s to 54s |
| — Emden, 85s to 90s | — Colored, 48s to 54s |
| — English, 85s to 90s | — Bacon, per cwt., 48s to 54s |
| — Cambridge, 85s to 90s | — New Belfast, 48s to 54s |
| — HAMS, per cwt., 48s to 54s | — New Waterford, 48s to 54s |
| — Irish, 48s to 54s | — India, per tierce, 31s to 36s |
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| — Westmorland, 48s to 54s | — Beef, 10s to 12s |
| — Cumberland, 48s to 54s | — Pork, 10s to 12s |

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| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
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| — Mutton, 4s 0d to 4s 6d to 5s 0d | — Mutton, 4s 0d to 4s 6d to 5s 0d |
| — Veal, 4s 0d to 4s 6d to 5s 0d | — Veal, 4s 0d to 4s 6d to 5s 0d |
| — Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 6d to 5s 0d | — Pork, 4s 0d to 4s 6d to 5s 0d |
| — Lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 6d to 5s 0d | — Lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 6d to 5s 0d |
| — Head of Cattle, 10s to 12s | — Head of Cattle, 10s to 12s |
| — Sheep, 10s to 12s | — Sheep, 10s to 12s |
| — Pig, 10s to 12s | — Pig, 10s to 12s |

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL.—(By the Carcase.)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Beef, 10s to 12s | Beef, 10s to 12s |
| — Mutton, 10s to 12s | — Mutton, 10s to 12s |
| — Veal, 10s to 12s | — Veal, 10s to 12s |
| — Pork, 10s to 12s | — Pork, 10s to 12s |
| — Lamb, 10s to 12s | — Lamb, 10s to 12s |

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW.—Per Load.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Switzerland, 10s to 12s | Switzerland, 10s to 12s |
| — Yellow, 10s to 12s | — Yellow, 10s to 12s |
| — White, 10s to 12s | — White, 10s to 12s |
| — Red, 10s to 12s | — Red, 10s to 12s |
| — Green, 10s to 12s | — Green, 10s to 12s |

PRICES OF CATTLE.—(By the Carcase.)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Beef, 10s to 12s | Beef, 10s to 12s |
| — Mutton, 10s to 12s | — Mutton, 10s to 12s |
| — Veal, 10s to 12s | — Veal, 10s to 12s |
| — Pork, 10s to 12s | — Pork, 10s to 12s |
| — Lamb, 10s to 12s | — Lamb, 10s to 12s |

PRICES OF SHEEP.—(By the Carcase.)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Beef, 10s to 12s | Beef, 10s to 12s |
| — Mutton, 10s to 12s | — Mutton, 10s to 12s |
| — Veal, 10s to 12s | — Veal, 10s to 12s |
| — Pork, 10s to 12s | — Pork, 10s to 12s |
| — Lamb, 10s to 12s | — Lamb, 10s to 12s |

PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.—In bond.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Brandy, Cognac Imp. gal. 3 6s to 4 4s | Wines, 3 6s to 4 4s |
| — Bourdeaux, 3 6s to 4 4s | — Port, 3 6s to 4 4s |
| — Geneva, 3 6s to 4 4s | — Sherry, 3 6s to 4 4s |
| — Run, Jamaica, 1 1s to 2 2s | — Madeira, 1 1s to 2 2s |
| — Demerara, 1 1s to 2 2s | — Cachaça, 1 1s to 2 2s |
| — Leeward Island, 1 1s to 2 2s | — Brandy, 1 1s to 2 2s |
| — Cape, 1 1s to 2 2s | — Brandy, 1 1s to 2 2s |
| — Red, 1 1s to 2 2s | — Brandy, 1 1s to 2 2s |
| — Good, 1 1s to 2 2s | — Brandy, 1 1s to 2 2s |
| — Inferior, 1 1s to 2 2s | — Brandy, 1 1s to 2 2s |

BRITISH SPIRITS.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| British Raw Proof, gal. 11 0s to 12 0s | Wine, 11 0s to 12 0s |
| — Irish and Scotch, 11 0s to 12 0s | — Gin, 11 0s to 12 0s |

PRICE OF OILS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cocoa Nut, 10s to 11s | Imperial Tallow, 10s to 11s |
| — Palm African, 10s to 11s | — Cod, 10s to 11s |
| — Sp. Sicily, 10s to 11s | — Seal, 10s to 11s |
| — Calabria, 10s to 11s | — Seal, 10s to 11s |
| — Barbary, 10s to 11s | — Seal, 10s to 11s |
| — Florence, 10s to 11s | — Seal, 10s to 11s |
| — Linseed, 10s to 11s | — Seal, 10s to 11s |
| — Rape, 10s to 11s | — Seal, 10s to 11s |

CURRENT PRICES OF SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND GINGER.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SUGAR, Cwt. s. a. i. | COFFEE, In Bond, Cwt. s. a. i. |
| Barbados, 53s to 58s | Dem. and Berb. s. a. i. |
| — M. S. Java, 53s to 58s | — Good ditto, 83s to 100s |
| — Java, 53s to 58s | — Java, 53s to 58s |
| — Java, 53s to 58s | — Java, 53s to 58s |
| — Java, 53s to 58s | — Java, 53s to 58s |
| — Java, 53s to 58s | — Java, 53s to 58s |
| — Java, 53s to 58s | — Java, 53s to 58s |
| — Java, 53s to 58s | — Java, 53s to 58s |

THE AVERAGE PRICE OF BROWN OR MOSCOWA SUGAR.

For the Week ending Oct. 5, is 22s. 3d. per Cwt. exclusive of Duties and Customs paid on the same when imported into Great Britain.

CURRENT PRICE OF TOBACCO.—(In Bond.)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Virginia Ordinary, 2s to 3s | Parts black, 2s to 3s |
| — Parts black, 2s to 3s | — Parts black, 2s to 3s |
| — Parts black, 2s to 3s | — Parts black, 2s to 3s |
| — Parts black, 2s to 3s | — Parts black, 2s to 3s |
| — Parts black, 2s to 3s | — Parts black, 2s to 3s |
| — Parts black, 2s to 3s | — Parts black, 2s to 3s |

PRICES OF ANISES.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| United States (Per lb.) 3s 6d to 4 0s | Russian (Per lb.) 2s 6d to 3 0s |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

DYE WOODS, &c.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Logwood, 15s to 18s | Indigo, 15s to 18s |
| — Brazil, 15s to 18s | — Brazil, 15s to 18s |
| — Brazil, 15s to 18s | — Brazil, 15s to 18s |
| — Brazil, 15s to 18s | — Brazil, 15s to 18s |
| — Brazil, 15s to 18s | — Brazil, 15s to 18s |
| — Brazil, 15s to 18s | — Brazil, 15s to 18s |

PRICES OF SILK.—(In Bond.)

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Raw, 10s to 12s | Raw, 10s to 12s |
| — Raw, 10s to 12s | — Raw, 10s to 12s |
| — Raw, 10s to 12s | — Raw, 10s to 12s |
| — Raw, 10s to 12s | — Raw, 10s to 12s |
| — Raw, 10s to 12s | — Raw, 10s to 12s |
| — Raw, 10s to 12s | — Raw, 10s to 12s |

PRICE OF COTTON WOL.—(In Bond.)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Maranham, 10s to 12s | Maranham, 10s to 12s |
| — Bahia, 10s to 12s | — Bahia, 10s to 12s |
| — Bahia, 10s to 12s | — Bahia, 10s to 12s |
| — Bahia, 10s to 12s | — Bahia, 10s to 12s |
| — Bahia, 10s to 12s | — Bahia, 10s to 12s |
| — Bahia, 10s to 12s | — Bahia, 10s to 12s |

PRICES OF WOOL.—(In Bond.)

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Spanish, 10s to 12s | Spanish, 10s to 12s |
| — Spanish, 10s to 12s | — Spanish, 10s to 12s |
| — Spanish, 10s to 12s | — Spanish, 10s to 12s |
| — Spanish, 10s to 12s | — Spanish, 10s to 12s |
| — Spanish, 10s to 12s | — Spanish, 10s to 12s |
| — Spanish, 10s to 12s | — Spanish, 10s to 12s |

PRICE OF FLAX.—(In Bond.)

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Flax, 10s to 12s | Flax, 10s to 12s |
| — Flax, 10s to 12s | — Flax, 10s to 12s |
| — Flax, 10s to 12s | — Flax, 10s to 12s |
| — Flax, 10s to 12s | — Flax, 10s to 12s |
| — Flax, 10s to 12s | — Flax, 10s to 12s |
| — Flax, 10s to 12s | — Flax, 10s to 12s |

CURRENT PRICE OF HEMP.—(In Bond.)

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Hemp, 10s to 12s | Hemp, 10s to 12s |
| — Hemp, 10s to 12s | — Hemp, 10s to 12s |
| — Hemp, 10s to 12s | — Hemp, 10s to 12s |
| — Hemp, 10s to 12s | — Hemp, 10s to 12s |
| — Hemp, 10s to 12s | — Hemp, 10s to 12s |
| — Hemp, 10s to 12s | — Hemp, 10s to 12s |

PRICES OF IRON, per Ton.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| English, 10s to 12s | English, 10s to 12s |
| — English, 10s to 12s | — English, 10s to 12s |
| — English, 10s to 12s | — English, 10s to 12s |
| — English, 10s to 12s | — English, 10s to 12s |
| — English, 10s to 12s | — English, 10s to 12s |
| — English, 10s to 12s | — English, 10s to 12s |

PRICES OF LEATHER.—(In Bond.)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Calves, 10s to 12s | Calves, 10s to 12s |
| — Calves, 10s to 12s | — Calves, 10s to 12s |
| — Calves, 10s to 12s | — Calves, 10s to 12s |
| — Calves, 10s to 12s | — Calves, 10s to 12s |
| — Calves, 10s to 12s | — Calves, 10s to 12s |
| — Calves, 10s to 12s | — Calves, 10s to 12s |

PRICES OF BULLION.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| New Double, 10s to 12s | New Double, 10s to 12s |
| — New Double, 10s to 12s | — New Double, 10s to 12s |
| — New Double, 10s to 12s | — New Double, 10s to 12s |
| — New Double, 10s to 12s | — New Double, 10s to 12s |
| — New Double, 10s to 12s | — New Double, 10s to 12s |
| — New Double, 10s to 12s | — New Double, 10s to 12s |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Amsterdam, 10s to 12s | Amsterdam, 10s to 12s |
| — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s | — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s |
| — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s | — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s |
| — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s | — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s |
| — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s | — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s |
| — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s | — Amsterdam, 10s to 12s |

COUNTRY MARKETS.

LAST PRICES.—(received this Morning.)

| TOWNS. | WHEAT. | RYE. | BARLEY. | OATS. | BEANS. | PEASE. |
|------------|------------------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bristol | 6s 6d to 7s 9d | — | 4s 6d to 5s 0d | 2s 3d to 3s 6d | 4s 6d to 5s 3d | 5s 6d to 7s 0d |
| Cambridge | 5s 9d to 6s 2d | — | 3s 7d to 4s 0d | 1s 7d to 2s 0d | — | — |
| Canterbury | 5s 6d to 6s 0d | — | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 2s 2d to 2s 6d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 4d to 4s 8d |
| Chichester | 5s 6d to 6s 0d | — | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 2s 2d to 2s 6d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 4d to 4s 8d |
| Covey | 2s 4d to 2s 8d | — | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | — | 1s 4d to 1s 8d | — |
| Darlington | 14s 6d to 15s 0d | — | 4s 0d to 4s 4d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 6d to 5s 0d | 5s 4d to 5s 8d |
| Dorchester | 14s 6d to 15s 0d | — | 4s 0d to 4s 4d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 6d to 5s 0d | 5s 4d to 5s 8d |
| Derby | 6s 4d to 6s 8d | — | 4s 4d to 4s 8d | 2s 4d to 2s 8d | 4s 4d to 4s 8d | — |
| Devizes | 2s 4d to 2s 8d | — | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 2s 2d to 2s 6d | 1s 4d to 1s 8d | — |
| Doncaster | 18s 2d to 18s 6d | — | 4s 4d to 4s 8d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 6d to 5s 0d | 5s 4d to 5s 8d |
| Durham | 13s 6d to 14s 0d | — | 4s 4d to 4s 8d | 2s 2d to 2s 6d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 4d to 4s 8d |
| Gloucester | 4s 6d to 5s 0d | — | 4s 4d to 4s 8d | 2s 2d to 2s 6d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 4d to 4s 8d |
| Guilford | 15s 1d to 15s 5d | — | 4s 4d to 4s 8d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 6d to 5s 0d | 5s 4d to 5s 8d |
| Hexham | 15s 1d to 15s 5d | — | 4s 4d to 4s 8d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 6d to 5s 0d | 5s 4d to 5s 8d |
| Hereford | 15s 1d to 15s 5d | — | 4s 4d to 4s 8d | 3s 4d to 3s 8d | 4s 6d to 5s 0d | 5s 4d to 5s 8d |

EPSOM OCTOBER MEETING

The above Medicines, when genuine, will have "Butler, Cheapside," engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each package.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to apologize to our numerous friends for the omission of a great number of their favours last week—we were compelled, by the press of matter, to exclude them; but from the vast increase in their number, together with the increasing circulation of BULL, we shall, on any future occasion, publish a double paper. Indeed, we contemplate a permanent arrangement by which the size of BULL will be very considerably increased.

We shall be glad to hear from A. B.

VERAX has no cause to complain—we cannot answer in detail one quarter of the correspondents who address us; nor can we use one fiftieth part of the communications which we receive.

Mr. W. is thanked for his letter; but it does not seem calculated for the public eye.

The communications respecting the West Indies came, we regret to say, too late.

We would do all B. suggests, if we had fifteen more columns—as it is, we are obliged to omit two-thirds of our advertisements. He will see a notice above relative to a projected enlargement.

The numerous Letters we have received during the week deserve our warmest acknowledgments; but we would suggest that, where it is practicable, our correspondents should let us receive their favours by twelve o'clock on the Friday noon.

The observations upon the energetic speech of the BISHOP of EXETER, in which we fully agree, are excluded only from being too late.

In answer to the question of some low paper, as to what right the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY had to withhold the ARCHBISHOP of YORK's proxy, we answer—the proxy was given to his Grace, by the ARCHBISHOP of YORK, to use as his judgment best directed—and so it was used, and what then?

A friend suggests that the title of Camperdown has been given to LORD DUNCAN, who knows nothing of Camperdown, merely for the purpose of wounding the feelings of the Dutch—we can scarcely believe in such littleness.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

THEIR MAJESTIES have been in town since Wednesday. On Friday their MAJESTIES 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 given at the Palace to the Grand Duchess HELENA of RUSSIA.

Earl GREY, it is said, has appointed the Marquess of QUEENSBURY Lord 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 BUCKLEIGH with their presence on Tuesday, when the KING will stand Godfather to 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 Parliament will take place on Thursday or Friday. The sitting of the Houses is protracted in order to carry LORD BROUGHAM'S Bill for regulating Bankruptcies. The great attention paid to this particular subject by the majority of the Ministers, is fully justified by their apprehensions almost amounting to certainty that when their scheme of Reform is carried, Bankruptcies will form a most important feature in our national affairs.

The country is perhaps not prepared for the advancement to high legal office of Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, Grand Master of the Order of Liberators. To make the subject of criminal prosecutions, criminal prosecutor general, is of itself something—but to select Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL for Attorney-General was a feat left for Lord GREY's Ministry to perform. Lord PLUNKETT is Chancellor—DAN is to be Attorney-General, and after that, small blame to the man who does not agitate.

If this appointment is made, some of the present Ministers must resign—if it is not made, some of them will resign; such is the state of things—such is the advantage of the bolstering system—such the fortitude of Lord GREY.

THE triumph of Constitutional principles in Dorsetshire is wornwood to the mendacious bangers-on of the Ministry. Ashley was THIRTY-TWO A-HEAD of his reforming opponent on Friday, and so sure is the victory to be obtained by loyalty and rectitude, that a new writ has been moved for, for Tavistock, for the purpose, as it is supposed, of securing a seat for Mr. PONSOMBY before the prorogation.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, on Wednesday evening, was pleased, if we may trust the Newspaper reports of Parliamentary debates, to expose himself in a most particular manner, and eventually to endeavour to explain himself out of an expression, of which we suspect his Lordship has not yet heard the last.

This Right Hon. Gentleman, commonly called Lord JOHN RUSSELL, being one of His MAJESTY's subordinate Ministers, and in these days of *extras*, a sort of extra Member of the Cabinet, has thought proper to enter into a correspondence with a set of fellows calling themselves a Political Union, to return his thanks for the obliging enquiries of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men and Women—of buckram—and to stigmatize to these people, the decision of the Majority of the House of Lords as the "Whisper of a Faction." My Lord JOHN denies that he meant the Majority of the Lords, but as he could mean nothing else, we beg to leave the thing where we find it, and ask Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in very few words, how HE DARED TO USE SUCH AN EXPRESSION, addressed to an illegally assembled mob, he being permitted to hold a subordinate office in the KING's Government.

"A WHISPER OF A FACTION?"—let us examine—not the faction—as his Lordship calls the Majority of the Peers of England—but the Minority, and we will shew his Lordship the real causes of the support the Bill met with in the House of Lords, and the wisdom and policy, and above all, the loyalty of calling a Majority of that House, consisting of two hundred—save one—a faction; or presuming to designate the solemn decision of this vast body of the aristocracy as he has done.

Had Lord JOHN RUSSELL (as he is called) not been the son of a Duke, what would he have been?—as an author he would have starved—as a playwright, have been damned—too weak to labour and too dull to learn, his name would never have been heard—and yet this man, who owes his political existence to the mere circumstance of having a Duke for a father, is the man to cast dirt upon the House of Peers, because in its wisdom it has exercised its constitutional right of rejecting an innovation so wild and unmanageable, that with the avowed determination of standing or fall-

ing by the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, the thing has been altered in every point and particular, and is now thrown out upon the conviction of wiser heads than his Lordship's, or even than his sagefather's, that whatever may be the propriety of increasing the representation, proportionably with the increase of the constituency, the thing, concocted after leave had been given to bring it into the House of Commons, is abhorrent to the spirit of the Constitution, and would be decisive of its overthrow.

But 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 Cabinet have all failed—his foreign negotiations have all failed—his colonial measures have all failed—in short, not one act has been done by the existing Government, since its official existence, except the granting a privilege to people to set steel traps and spring guns in their gardens 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, although in the House of Lords it speaks differently—and convince them that, if it were not for the lucre 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 House of Parliament who voted with Ministers. Although the adherents of the present Government have not been so fortunate in their exertions, perhaps we may be permitted to test the respectable Minority of Saturday morning on the same principle—and we beg our readers to follow us through the list of Noble Lords who, by virtue 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 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 GREY, from about the KING's person, of all noblemen who did not choose to barter their consciences for their convenience, or sell their respectability for a valuable consideration—Now for the summary:—

| DUKES. | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sussex | Ranger of the Parks (sinecure £1200) |
| Devonshire .. | Lord Chamberlain |
| Richmond .. | Postmaster-General |
| Bedford | Lord John Russell's Father |
| MARQUESSSES. | |
| Anglesea | Lord Lieutenant of Ireland |
| Laundowne .. | President of Council |
| Queensbury .. | Lord of the Bedchamber |
| Winchester .. | Groom of the Stole |
| Westminster .. | New Elevation |
| EARLS. | |
| Albemarle .. | Master of the Horse |
| Camperdown .. | New Elevation |
| Carlisle | Father-in-law of a new Peer |
| Amherst | Lord of the Bedchamber |
| Denbigh | Ditto ditto |
| Clarendon .. | Chief Justice in Eyre (sinecure) |
| Grey | Prime Minister! |
| Lichfield | Master of the Buck Hounds |
| Munster | A new Peer |
| Burlington .. | A new Peer |
| Derby | Minister's Grandfather |
| Spencer | Minister's Father |
| VISCOUNTS. | |
| Falkland | Lord of the Bedchamber |
| Goderich | Secretary of State |
| Granville | Ambassador at Paris! |
| Hood | Chamberlain to the late Qu. Caroline |
| Lake | Lord of the Bedchamber |
| LORDS. | |
| Brougham .. | Chancellor |
| Clinton | Lord of the Bedchamber |
| Dinorben | New Peer |
| De Saumarez .. | New Peer |
| Foley | Capt. of Gentlemen Pensioners |
| Sundridge (Argyle D.) | Keeper of Great Seal, Scotland |
| Holland | Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster |
| Auckland | Master of the Mint |
| Howden | New Elevation |
| Kenlis (Headforth) .. | Ditto |
| Kilmarnock (Errol E.) | Master of the Horse to the Queen |
| Lilford | Lord of the Bedchamber |
| Melbourn | Secretary of State |
| Mostyn | New Peer |
| Poltimore | New Peer |
| Pannure! | New Peer |
| Segrave | New Peer |
| Oakley | New Peer |
| Ponsomby (Beshborough) | Father of a Minister |
| Ponsomby | Lord Grey's Brother-in-law |
| Plunkett | Irish Chancellor |
| Dover | New Peer |
| Wenlock | New Peer |
| Rosie | New Elevation |
| Selton | New Elevation |
| Cloncurry | New Peer |
| Somerhill (Claricarde M.) | Captain of Yeomen of the Guard |
| Howden | New Elevation |
| Wellesley (Wellesley M.) | Lord Steward |
| Willoughby d'Eresby .. | Lord Great Chamberlain |
| Templemore .. | New Peer |
| Erskine | Ambassador |
| Durham | Lord Privy Seal |
| Chichester (Bishop) .. | Dr. Maltby |

Here are sixty dependents of the Ministers. Now let us deduct these sixty, (and we rather incline to believe there are several more whose offices under the present changing, shifting regime we have overlooked)—let us, we say, deduct these sixty from the Minority of 158, and let us see how many remained—98—! That these ninety-eight are perfectly independent nobody can doubt, who sees the noble titles of FERRERS, MONTFORT, TEYNHAM, and others of the same class amongst them; but yet, with all this aid and support—all the power of wealth, intellect, and respectability—what is the result?—recollecting, too, those who did not vote at all, but who WILL VOTE, if the Peerage is to be de-

based by a glut of crawling creatures, to undermine the Constitution. Let us, we say, look at the result.

| | | |
|--|------------|-----|
| Of three Princes of the Blood | against it | 2 |
| Of two Archbishops (one absent) | against it | 1 |
| Of two Bishops (six absent) | against it | 16 |
| Of 16 Scotch Representative Peers | against it | 12 |
| Of 28 Irish Representative Peers | against it | 19 |
| Of four Irish Prelates | against it | 3 |
| Then let the reader take the English House of Peers at 420, and see the result of the analysis:— | | |
| For Reform | | 98 |
| Against it | | 323 |

Majority of Peers

225

Is this the "whisper of a faction?"—Or taking the Majority, as it stands, over the placemen and plighted partisans and relations of Ministers, and leaving it at 41—How, again, do 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 Lords, 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-shops when the whole Peerage of England amounted to but 80 Members. Now that the lay Peers exceed four hundred, the number and consequent influence of the Prelates continues at the old standard.

Will Lord GREY venture to insinuate to the KING that a majority of FORTY-ONE, over all the power and influence of his Government, is a "whisper?"—while the KING himself most recollect, that the measure which opened the Throne of England to His MAJESTY's family, was carried by a MAJORITY OF TWO IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS—Two carried the question!—And 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 extraordinary tone adopted by Lord JOHN, in designating the Majority of the House of Lords, since anything more humble 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 little as he is at any time, is in his present crushed and damaged state, not game for us. But we warn those who permit him to use such language relatively to one of the Estates of the realm, that they are quite mistaken if they fancy the forbearance of those who did not vote will continue if a future effort to outrage the Country is made—the PEOPLE ARE WITH THE LORDS—and let Lord GREY, if he doubts it, look to Dorsetshire, where ASHLEY is triumphant—or to Dorchester, where his brother has been returned without opposition—to Dublin, where the destruction of the Bill has been received with acclamations of joy—to Manchester, where an Address in its favour has been rejected by an immense majority—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 have already distinctly shewn to the thinking portion of society the real end of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Reform to be neither more nor less than Revolution. Let Lord GREY come out of the KING's Closet—let him mix and mingle with the world, and he will find that the cry against the Bill is 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 TRENCH, who is always at work for the public good, made a proposition, one night last week, the efficacy of which seems to be self evident. The gallant Colonel proposed to ventilate the House of Commons by taking off the roof—nobody could doubt the success of such an expedient.

AN event has occurred during the last week which may serve to shew the feeling about Reform in high places, and the tyrannical use which is made of Ministerial authority, in riding rough-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 again to the KING; the KING declined to accept it, and gave Lord HOWE the privilege of voting according to his conscience. Lord HOWE availed himself of that privilege, and voted against the Revolutionary Bill, and remained, as the KING had promised, and declared, in writing, he should remain, Lord Chamberlain to the QUEEN.

This expression of his MAJESTY's feeling towards the question which, if carried, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL would have it, would confer upon his MAJESTY the ultimate dignity of being the last KING of ENGLAND, was too powerful to be endured by the Viceroy over him; and, accordingly, Lord GREY insisted upon Lord HOWE's removal—dismissal in fact—although Her MAJESTY made known her Royal intention to appoint no other Lord Chamberlain if Lord HOWE were removed; and although the Sovereign of these realms, in his own Palace, had given his Royal permission to the Chamberlain of his Royal Consort's Household to vote as he pleased, and yet retain his office.

Here we have the fact—putting aside the gross indignity offered to Her MAJESTY—that Lord HOWE is removed from the Household, in opposition to the wishes and will of the KING and QUEEN of England. And this fact is worth a great deal, because 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 derived, and how they are used, by which these dismissals and removals 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"—this attack is injudicious—Lord HOWE is perhaps one of the most estimable men in existence—the fond father of a large and affectionate family—his happiness and comfort centred in home; but Lord HOWE, driven, as he is, from the bustle and turmoil of a Court, may surely claim for his adherence to office at least as much credit as Lord GREY, when he declares he "will not abandon the KING." We are quite sure that if abandon, means to leave the KING alone, Lord GREY will remain near the KING as long as it is possible to get anything from him. Had

Lord HOWE said that in the midst of faction and innovation he would not abandon the QUEEN—the case might have been different.

Lord GREY's affection for the MONARCH has produced him already places for thirteen relations—not to speak of the Garter *extra* for himself, the Bath *extra* for one brother, and a Deaneery for another, over and above his own emoluments and 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 value during the last year—for the public should know that this Honourable Nobleman, who has been driven from the presence of his SOVEREIGN, never accepted or received one shilling of the salary attached to his office.

In addition to these remarks upon the dismissal of Earl HOWE, the following statement has been placed in our hands, which makes the case *even stronger*.—*Littera scripta manet*.

It may be some consolation to private individuals who are suffering under the Ministerial system of intimidation, to know that the highest individual in the State is not exempt from similar inconvenience. Earl GREY peremptorily required, in the name of the Cabinet, the dismissal of Lord HOWE, though that Nobleman had no less than three several times tendered his resignation to the KING, on the ground of unalterable aversion to the measures of His MAJESTY's Government, which was three times declined by His MAJESTY, with an assurance, *in writing*, that he was at perfect liberty to act according to his conscientious conviction; but in spite of this written assurance, which, no doubt, His MAJESTY must have pleaded, Lord GREY remained firm, and the QUEEN's inclination and the SOVEREIGN's honour have been outraged to gratify the pleasure of an arbitrary Minister.

Lord HOWE was received at Windsor on Saturday, after the debate, and treated by the KING, not only without any reproach, but in his usual cordial, friendly, and confidential manner. On the subsequent Monday, after his dismissal, though commanded to attend the KING declined the interview.

THERE is an old story, which every body has heard, but which we venture to repeat. An old woman riding to market, was greatly annoyed by the east wind, which blew in her face very violently. "Eh dear," said she to her son, who was with her, "I hope and trust the wind will get round to the west before night, that it may not blow in our faces going home again."

The wisdom of this old person was very much on a par with that of a certain Lord SUFFIELD, one of the powerful upholders of the present Government, who, on Tuesday night last, arraigned the Bishops because they supported the last Ministry and voted against this.

It seems either that his Lordship is what the Scotch call "daft," or that he thinks Bishops have no conscience.

TO JOHN BULL.

Clappert Kommon, Hoet. 14.

DEAR B.—What will you Auntie-reformers say now. The parliament is to be berogued, and your hopes are all blighted—now my expectations are answered—this is a nice two do—FULMER, who is on your side, sings what he calls his High Ho Pea hens, but I can't agree with him, because Mr. RAM was a wriggler radical, and so am I, because I do not know no better, and therefor I redos the *Tims*, and am quite agreeable to the pinions of the Head-eater of that pepper.

I have bin to hear the debretts of the peerage—we had seats in the House of Lords. What a man that HARRY BROOM is—what a spich he made, and how thrusty he got—I asked what it was he was a drinking, and they told me a Bishop—he send as if he could have swallowed the See. He had the tumbler bin, of and ot, like the stakes at his Club—but when he went down upon his Marybones, I was quite resolved into tiers, for fear he never could git up agin.

Lord GREY is a fine cretur, but very grey indeed; I remember him as Lord HOWWEAK many cars ago. I saw Lord MONSTER too, and the Kernal which has the Kopper minds, who is called Lord DINNIBELL, because of his feedin a great Duck at his ouse in Whales.

I had a not from Lord PUMMICKSTONE, to tell me he was not gone to resin—he poots lub with a grate deal from Lord GREY and BROOM, and even from Lord DRUM, when he is well enough to go to the Cabinet—that was a purty scrap he got into about NINSVEAL, the Ditchman; and now I heer he is another two do about the Emperor of the Brass-heels—LEWEE FLIP does not like given up the Porting-ships, and as we does everything TALLYRONG thinks right, why we must not grumble—this is PUMMICKSTONE's nose to me. If the King of SPAIN helps Don M-GILL they say he will suckseed in keeping his home—the Spanish is all he wants to put him to rites. As for Rooshy and Prooshy, P. says he can't say much about them, only I see that LEAVING has not left, and that BOWLOW is halso here—but else foraying affairs seems below pa.

The Bishop of LUNDUN did not vote agin the Bile—I herd why—his first start in life was loeing to a translation—he wants to try another—this is Greek to me, Mr. B.

I think the people are just shewing their spirit—Honly think of Lord Lummundery pooling out a pistole, and friting such a manny men as he did. They are rong to set phire to houses, and as for the Hayfair at Knottingham Castle, it was absird him the hextreem, for to my mind the surest way of raising the NEW CASTLES, is burning down the old ones.

Our friend P. applied to me to see and ask FULMER to be made a pier this time; and LAVY would like to be a Vicecountess she says—a Barreness she would not lison to; but I did not like to say anything to F., because Lord P. said "He was wanted to carry the Bill through the House of Lords"—these are P.'s hone words out of his leather to me, and I do think FULMER was born and bred to better things than to do porter's work at is time of life—Hif they wants "the Bill carried through the House," why dont they employ surrvants of their home, without trying to disgrace onest people witch is as good as themselves.

Pray what do they mean by sayin "a whipster of a fraction," whenever they talk of Lord JOHN RUSTLE? I think it is in allusion to some of his impudence in the Ouse of Kommons. FULMER says that his Lordship can't bear ironing—he sime to me to have been mangled last Wensday—however, I'm all for Reform, and Lord GREY, and Universal Suffering, and Vote by Ballad. And now the Bill has been rejected, I am ready for another hole Bill, and nothing but the Bill—

and you mark my words Mr. B. you will be hoblged to pool in your ouns afore you have dun.

The KING must be a good deal worried, wot with wun thing and hanuther. If I was he I never would let Minsters hovverrule me—I would have my own whey, and hif I could not master them piecably, I wood do as FULMER says, "cut the Jordan knot at once, and resolve the Parlyment."

Say somethink 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, ADDLEHEAD, is going to be married next week, to Dr. PILLYCOOSHY, of Peckham.

MANY people have complained of the inaccuracy of the population-returns before Parliament, and the insufficiency of the documents upon which the returns have 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 population of Surry, Kent, and Sussex, must be beyond belief erroneous. The *Post*, in describing the gaities 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 Wellington Square, 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, besides part of Sussex, a considerable portion of Surry, and a very considerable portion of Kent, and yet two hundred families constitute the whole population.

WHIG PRETENSIONS.

Among the many amiable qualities of the Whigs, we have always considered 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 Sheffield, claiming a superiority of rank and merit for the Peers of his party, who were fortunately in a minority upon the late division.

But, notwithstanding his Lordship's dangerous principle of making distinctions in such cases, we may fairly ask what *public services* conferred its church-property and coronet on the vaunted house of RUSSELL? By what merit did WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM—for the boasted connexion with the WENTWORTHS is very recent, (1774)—come by his Peerage in 1620? Which of the Dukes of NORFOLK has won the wreath of honour, on the field or in the Cabinet? Which of the Dukes of DEVONSHIRE has been distinguished beyond the rest of men? MARLBOROUGH, CLIVE, HOWE, and WELLINGTON, are known, indeed in history, and may vie with the SCIPIOS and CÆSARS of ancient, or the PRUSSIAN FREDERICKS and CORSICAN NAPOLEONS of modern times: while the present representatives of CECIL, BACON, and HENRAGE FINCH bear names as illustrious, at least, as those of GREY and LAMBTON. Need we add that the wisdom of ELDON, STOWELL, LYNDBURST and TENTERDEN, (men who have risen from the ranks of the people), may be reckoned equivalent to that of the solitary Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX?

Comparisons, we know, are invidious, but we can assure Lord MILTON, pigmy as he is, that, to his cost, he will find them sometimes very instructive.

We find the following copied into the *Times* of Friday from some Evening Paper.

A deputation from several of the parishes of the metropolis waited upon Earl Grey last night at a late hour, at the Treasury, with a memorial, praying his Lordship to recommend to the King not to prorogue the Parliament for a longer period than seven days. His Lordship received the deputation with great urbanity, and conversed with them for a considerable time on the subject of their visit; observing, however, that he hoped the Government, after the efforts they made to fulfil the wishes of the people, would be considered entitled to a greater degree of confidence than such a request would seem to imply, if this Lordship were not fully aware of the intense excitement which had induced the parishioners to make the recommendation to his Majesty. His Lordship said, that if the people would name only a short time for the continuance of their visit, for which he and his colleagues felt very grateful, he had not the slightest doubt of being able to bring in and carry a reform bill quite as efficient as that which has been just rejected by the House of Lords. The gentlemen of the deputation appeared to be considerably impressed with the importance and propriety of his Lordship's observations, and a mutual confidence seemed to be the result. Previously to their departure some of the deputation conversed with Earl Grey on the subject of the different public meetings, and related instances of strenuous exertions on the part of particular individuals for the preservation of the public peace. His Lordship appeared to be highly gratified with these accounts, and exhorted the deputation to use their influence in their respective parishes to enforce respect for the laws, and instil confidence in the paternal and patriotic intentions of his Majesty. The noble Earl said that it would be lamentable indeed if any violence were to be attempted on the part of the people, the Government being resolved to do their duty, and, if necessary, maintain the laws by force. In answer to this observation his Lordship was assured, that whilst the people had just confidence in the King and his Ministers, the public tranquillity could not be disturbed.

The cool effrontery of this, is even above the general run of Ministerial flourishes. Lord GREY, who has over and over again declared that he and his party would stand or fall by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Bill, tells this deputation, that if they will but keep him in, he has no doubt of being able to carry another Bill quite as efficient—(but totally different)—as that which has just been rejected by the House of Lords; and in answer to this, the deputation tells his Lordship, "That while the people have just confidence in the KING and his Ministers, the public tranquillity could not be disturbed," the streets of London being at that very period in possession of the mob, who, besides destroying the property of the Dukes of NEWCASTLE and WELLINGTON, Lord BRISTOL, and half a score other Noblemen and Gentlemen, have assaulted and outraged Peers proceeding to Parliament, and, according to the report of the *Times* newspaper, unhorsed the King's Brother in the King's park, and were only prevented from murder, by the intervention of the King's Guard.

If Lord GREY had opened his windows and looked towards the Parade, this scene might have gratified his eyes; so if he had opened the newspaper he would have seen that Nottingham Castle had been burned to the ground; that the Jails of Derby had been forced, and the prisoners liberated; 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. MUSTERS—who never has taken any part in politics, and whose only fault is his being a gentleman—had been ransacked and plundered; his pictures destroyed, and his furniture scattered about the church-yard.

With these things before his eyes, Lord GREY stands and listens and smiles to the preaching of a knot of radicals, who gravely assure him, while the *Times* proclaims the

country to be in one general agitation, that the public peace cannot be disturbed. That these people should talk in this way is natural—that Lord GREY should attend to them is curious—but the most curious part of all is, that the retainers of Government should circulate a history which proves either that Lord GREY knows nothing of what is going on, or if he do, that he considers assassination, robbery, and incendiarianism merely agreeable expressions of popular feeling, not amounting to a disturbance of the public peace.

We suppose our readers, in the midst of the riot and confusion incidental to a proposed revolution, have found time to look 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, and while the measures of our Government have a tendency, if not an intention, to destroy the English Peerage, the bungling Government of England having already submitted the nation to every possible indignity on the score of military and political matters, are now throwing away the exclusive mercantile privileges she enjoyed in one of the most important marts of Europe, which the vigilant Government of the United States are achieving for that country.

This will, no doubt, be shortly brought forward as a striking proof of the superiority of a Republic 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 Englishman who loves his country must deeply and bitterly lament it.

We some time since submitted a comparative statement between the amounts of exports and imports from and into this country, to and from France and Portugal. Yet, notwithstanding the results which those official documents exhibited, our policy has been to violate treaties, outrage alliances, and break up friendships, merely to truckle to revolutionized beggared France.

We have every reason to believe that the trade of Portugal will not be the last nor the greatest advantage which America will obtain from England.

Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated Oct. 12:—

"A Meeting was held to-day in the Riding School, Lower Moreley-street, to address the KING on the subject of the Bill. The Borough-recree presided; but, as the room proved too small for the numbers present, an adjournment to Campfield was proposed and carried, as it would appear, against his inclination, as he declined to take the Chair, which was in consequence occupied by Mr. POTTER. Resolutions, in the modern mode, embodying regard for the Bill and confidence in the Ministers, were then moved, but were subsequently nullified by the adoption of an amendment, carried by an immense majority, and declaring that the people would not be satisfied with any measure short of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Annual Parliaments!

"The Ministerial Reformers are all agast at this untoward event, and the Chairman, I hear, refuses to sign the Resolutions. How the affair may terminate, I will not venture to predict; but no explanation can get rid of the fact that these were the sentiments of a Meeting of nearly 50,000 persons, of a class that entitles them to be considered as so many component atoms of the 'Sovereign People'."

LIES CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

THE "Lies Circumstantial," which we last Sunday noticed, as generally adopted in the histories of Reform Meetings, has been even more in vogue during the last week than ever. The *Times* of Tuesday begins an account of a Meeting of Marylebone parish, and all the stuff talked at it, by telling its readers that upwards of FORTY THOUSAND PERSONS were present in the grounds of Mr. MABERLY, in the Regent's Park.

Thus FORTY THOUSAND PERSONS were assembled in a field belonging to Mr. MABERLY, in which at no time there existed a crowd sufficiently dense to prevent any individual composing part of it from moving about at his pleasure. If the *Times* people will send a Surveyor to measure the ground, and count the number of persons requisite to crowd it to suffocation, four thousand persons would be nearer the mark than forty. As for the number present three thousand is very far above the mark.

When the "Lie" is circumstantial, the Lie should always recollect the facility of detection.—Another Meeting of St. George's Parish was held in a stable-yard by Berkeley-square, on Thursday, at which the *Times* talks of an immense assemblage. There were, including all the groom-boys, and a large party of Noble Tories (Ladies and all), who were enjoying the contemptible farce, not three hundred people present at any period of the affair. A most respectable tradesman, a parishioner, stated that number to be, as he expressed himself, the "outside" of the amount.

We now subjoin a few antidotes to the bane of the Radicals—all of which are derived from the most authentic sources, and which will show that whatever the feeling may be upon a modified Reform which shall encrease the representation in proportion to the encrease of the constituency, the odious Revolutionary Bill of Lord GREY and his satellites is hateful to the body of the People, who PAY TAXES, and have, according to the cry of the Revolutionists themselves, a right to an opinion.

The following are authenticated communications:—

Brighton.
The rejection of the revolutionary Reform Bill was received with the greatest joy by all the principal inhabitants and residents here, whose feeling for the House of Peers is one of gratitude and praise. The Radicals got up a Town Meeting on Tuesday, and voted an address to the KING and to Earl GREY; and to insure an attendance, sent a beggarly procession round the town, preceded by a beggarly band, with the flag used on the defeat of their late Parliamentary candidate for the county, Lord SCARBURY. But the meeting was a failure, none of the respectable inhabitants being present. The speakers were the agitators who always attend the local meetings, and whose regular attacks on the Established Church and the constituted authorities have left open to them the field, as one of disgrace, in which no gentleman ever thinks of entering. During the debate a stranger, Mr. BORNAM, who was attracted to the street music, thought proper to dissent from a dogma uttered by a Radical attorney, "that every one present regretted the loss of the Bill;" and he was at first very roughly handled; but on the directors of the day's amusement seeing he was a gentleman, they ordered that he might be shewed 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—but his reform would not satisfy the House of Peers, the Established 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 forget in their resolutions to request the Constable will charge the expenses of the day to the rate made for the relief of the poor!!—thus by their actions contradicting their own frothy words, which are loud for a proper application of the public fudge.

Newington, Oct. 11, 1831.
SIR,—I take the liberty of forwarding you a brief account of a meeting professing to be composed of "the inhabitant householders of St. Mary, Newington, to petition the King to adopt measures to ensure the passing of the Reform Bill."

It was held at the Horse-shoe public-house, in the open yard, and there might have been fifty respectable people present, but four-fifths of the party were of the lowest order—in fact, it ought to be called

vening of the fatal calamity."

Milton, Esq. of Enfield, Middlesex—On the 10th inst.
brother, W. C. Russell, Esq. King's Heath, Worcestershire, Miss Russell.

COLES'S PATENT TRUSS.—We recommend those who require the aid of a Truss, to peruse **COLLES'S GAZETTE OF HEALTH**, on the subject of the Truss. Read it with care. It is published by Messrs. Sherwood and Co., and all Book-sellers, price Two-pence), which contains the opinions of Sir Astley Cooper, and twenty other Surgeons, on the properties of Coles's Patent Trusses, and their adaptation to the different species of Hernia. The Gazette is a single letter, which will be forwarded by Wm. Coles, J. Clarendon-cross, to any part of the world gratis. Letters must be post paid.

Kitchen is kept going on Tuesdays and Fridays, from one to three o'clock.

THOMAS SMITH, Chairman.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To our friend who communicates the information concerning the patriotic gin people, we only say, at present, be still.

The Friend to moderate Reform will find that we had anticipated his wish.

We regret to say, that the letter directed to Mr. W. has been (as every unused communication to this paper invariably is) destroyed.

A. G. is a suggestion would not be politic—the same rule of three calculation might be applied to the whole body, and so strike at the privilege altogether.

Our correspondent S. will be always acceptable.

B. is always welcome—we are puzzled—how can a man who sores at Elton, know anything of the clouds of Harrow?

The thing to which Anti-democrat refers is too contemptible to notice, and too obscure to do mischief.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

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 say "The age of Chivalry is over," when, by the Royal will, as well as the Law of Nature, we have as many Knights as days.

HIS MAJESTY proceeded in state to prorogue the Parliament on Thursday—there was no great mob, and no noise whatever—everything was still and quiet, but there was no manifestation of that rapturous joy, with which, after all that has been done to delude, we might have expected. We suspect the case of Lord HOWE has opened their eyes and 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 been brought under your consideration.

"I have felt sincere satisfaction 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 industry of my people; and I have observed with no less pleasure the commencement of important improvements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial effects may be expected.

"I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly disposition of Foreign Powers.

"The Conference assembled in London has at length terminated its difficult and laborious discussions by an arrangement, unanimously agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers, for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium, 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 has been presented to the Dutch and Belgian Plenipotentiaries, and I trust that its acceptance by their respective Courts, which I anxiously expect, will avert the dangers by which the peace of Europe was threatened whilst this question remained unsettled.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the provision made for the future dignity and comfort of my Royal Consort, in the event of her surviving me, and for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year. You may be assured of my anxious care to have them administered with the strictest attention to a well-considered economy.

"The state of Europe has made it necessary to incur, in the various establishments of the public service, an increased expenditure, which it will be my earnest desire to reduce whenever it can be 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.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In the interval of repose which may now be afforded you I am sure it is unnecessary for me to recommend to you the most careful attention to the preservation of public tranquillity in your respective countries.

"The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my people for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament will, I trust, be regulated by a due sense of the necessity of order and moderation in their proceedings. To the consideration of this important question the attention of Parliament must necessarily again be called at the opening of the ensuing Session; and you may be assured of my unaltered desire to promote its settlement by such improvements in the Representation as may be found necessary for securing to my people the full enjoyment of their rights, which, in combination with those of all the other orders of the State, are essential to the support of our free Constitution."

If the people will take the pains to consider the guarded moderation of the expressions relative to Reform contained in this political paper, drawn up as it is by the Minister who lives but in the existence of the measure, they may, perhaps better than by any other method, satisfy themselves of the struggle which the KING has made with his confidential advisers to make them so mild, or rather, to permit HIS MAJESTY to express himself in a tone so extremely gentle upon the subject.

THE KING, in his speech, speaks a language to which every constitutional Englishman will cordially respond; but how different is what the Ministers say by the mouth of the Monarch to that which they advocate in their own proper persons and by the efforts of their underlings?

Parliament for the present stands prorogued to the 23d of November; but we conclude that a further prorogation will postpone the meeting until the latter end of January or the beginning of February.

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 all, does Lord JOHN RUSSELL—there never has been a more exquisite piece of Ministerial intrigue shown up—and to crown all, comes Lord HOWE's letter—here it is:—

"Gossip Atherstone, Oct. 16.

"Sir,—Although I have not the honour of your acquaintance, I am certain you will pardon the liberty I take in making a few observations on a question which the papers of yesterday mention to have been put by you in the House of Commons respecting my dismissal from the Queen's Household. If the answer Lord JOHN RUSSELL is reported to have given in the House is the one he really made, I must say his Lordship made a statement at direct variance with the real facts of the case, which are these:—

"In the month of May last, and for the second time, I submitted to HIS MAJESTY my intention of opposing the Reform Bill, and my perfect readiness to resign my situation as Chamberlain to the QUEEN at any moment at which he might be pleased to fix on. I received in reply a most gracious command to retain my office, and a distinct recognition of my privilege of being perfectly independent of any Government from the circumstance of my being in Her Majesty's Household.

My having offered to resign again was out of the question, as I was allowed, by the King's own communication, to act and vote exactly as I pleased. Nothing, therefore, but the positive request of Lord GREY and his Colleagues to the King for my removal, in consequence of my vote the other night, has been the cause of my being no longer in Her Majesty's Household. I feel that it is but common justice to my own character to make this statement, and to give you full authority to make whatever use of it you like, except the insertion of it in the public papers. I have the honour to be your faithful and obedient servant,

"The Hon. A. Trevor."

A word upon this strait-forward contradiction of the statement of a Cabinet Minister, communicated authoritatively to the House of Commons, would be needless.

No new appointment, that we have heard of, has yet taken place, and it is generally 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 person a Nobleman in whom Her MAJESTY placed reliance and confidence, Her MAJESTY should feel that in her high station such an officer as LORD CHAMBERLAIN is essential and necessary; and it will be more gratifying to the country to perceive the magnanimity with which their QUEEN can endure persecution and 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 his Royal pleasure that Lord HOWE should be dismissed.

The stupidity of the dismissal of Lord HOWE, as far as the Minister is concerned, is nearly 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 comes forward again, and the Nobleman who is to have the staff will have voted for it already, and would have voted for it again—for the case has become so very public that there is no hope of getting anybody over by the office. It seems to have been nothing more nor less than a bit of small revenge, which some would call spite, and reflects all the credit upon the parties concerned that ought to be derived from such a course of conduct.

THERE has been another disturbance in the Cabinet—again has Mr. STANLEY kicked, and again has he conquered; for although, 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'CONNELL manoeuvre, we were greatly surprised; that he should have condescended to vindicate the measure by which that insult and degradation were published to the world, surprised us even more; and that in the last discussion about that flagrant and infamous case of corruption and undue influence at the Dublin election, he should have been so easily tamed, surprised us even more than that. So did it surprise Lord GREY, but with the surprise there mingled a belief that STANLEY would stand any thing; and so, to wind up the whole affair, it was proposed, and even carried, last Friday week, or rather Saturday morning, that Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL should be made Attorney-General 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 say, how strange it would be to see the man who had been convicted upon an Attorney-General's prosecution, come back to Dublin Attorney-General himself—but this was carrying the joke too far for even the ostrich stomach of Mr. STANLEY, and if he was to be Attorney-General the other was no longer to be Irish Secretary—and so the thing has failed.

With respect to the claim of Mr. O'CONNELL to the Attorney-Generalship, and his fitness for the office, of one thing we are quite sure, that fit or not fit, his claim is a good one; it is a claim recognised by Lord GREY, and Mr. O'CONNELL is fully justified in using the power he possesses over the Irish constituency and the Irish representation, to teach Lord GREY the real value of a promise and the real nature of a pledge. The people of Dublin have already exhibited the most unequivocal marks of delight at the defeat of the Reform Bill—the people of Dublin, besides making bonfires and ringing bells in honour of its overthrow, have taken the Dorsetshire method of speaking intelligibly, and have returned two staunch anti-reform Tories as representatives for the capital, in the teeth of all that influence, the nature and character of which have been so charmingly displayed in the Committee-room of the House of Commons; nay, they have gone further, for in order to exhibit the full force of their feelings, the Corporation have responded to the announcement of the Ministerial favour, conferred upon Sir Something HARTY (the Lord Mayor who was convicted of bribery and unseated) in the shape of a Baronetcy, by disfranchising him and expelling him from the Corporation of which he was recently the very head.

This may serve to show Lord GREY what the popular feeling in Dublin actually is. Does his Lordship think that Mr. O'CONNELL, wheedled by the offer, and insulted by the refusal, of the Attorney-Generalship, will use his powers and influence to stem the torrent of unpopularity which runs against the Ministry? Not he. If he has an atom of that spirit which characterises his countrymen generally, he will give Lord GREY a serviceable lesson upon the value of mob applause, 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 be, perfectly useless as a measure of tranquillization, so that PARLIAMENTARY REFORM is not what the People of Ireland want. What they do want Mr. O'CONNELL probably knows—and we certainly expect that His MAJESTY's Ministers, who make promises, and break them, will find that their affair with Mr. O'CONNELL will turn out to be one of the worst *inadvertencies* they have yet committed.

LORD GREY, like the great lady in *Chrononotologos*, has, during the last week, "by far outdone his usual out-doings," and expressed his abhorrence and detestation of PLACE. This, to those who know his Lordship, and perceive no fewer than nineteen near relations comfortably settled and provided for, may be somewhat startling—Let them listen and learn—there are more places than one, 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 hold, but by a Tailor of the name of

PLACE, who, at the head of a select party of friends, honoured the said Earl with a visit in Downing-street, on Wednesday night in the last week.

Nothing could exceed the disgust and dismay which the Noble Earl, who, returning from dinner dressed and *decoré*, with his *extra* blue ribbon, found his hall occupied, his anti-chamber possessed, and even his sanctum tenent, by what his Lordship designated as "all the tag-rag and bobtail" of Westminster.

We think the Gentlemen who honoured his Lordship were 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 whenever any one (or nine of them, as the case may be,) happens to feel displeased or dissatisfied with the measures of his Government, and ask him for an explanation of his conduct. Let us have no Select Vestries. What is the Cabinet to us? There should be no secrets between the Sovereign 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 have no doubt, repeat his visit to Downing-street whenever 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 short, cutting his coat according to his Lordship's cloth. But it also appears that Mr. PLACE has vindicated himself, in a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, in which Paper the report of the proceedings in Parliament makes Lord GREY anxiously endeavour, in the House of Lords, to back out of what he had said to the detachment of the "great unwashed" who did him the honour of a visit.

As what Mr. PLACE says is plain, clear and strait-forward, we beg to call the attention of the reader to it, in order that the question of veracity may be settled satisfactorily as between Mr. PLACE and the Right Honourable Earl GREY, Prime Minister of England, and an extra Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter:—

DEPUTATION OF THE METROPOLITAN PARISHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In the leading article of your paper of this day you have incorporated a portion of Earl GREY's speech in the House of Lords on Monday, respecting the Deputation which waited on his Lordship on Wednesday night. His Lordship is reported to have said, that "expressions had been attributed to him which were not correctly stated by those who made them public." This statement of his Lordship is not quite correct, and as the error is of some importance, I beg leave to correct it.

In making this communication to the public, you used those words—"The result of the interview was the assertion, 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 is not said that his Lordship used any such "expressions," the words used being merely inferential.

The Memorial presented to Earl GREY says, that those whose names are attached to it "intend to leave with the Lordship that it is intended to prorogue Parliament, and not to re-assemble till after Christmas;" and they "most urgently implore his Lordship's immediate attention" to that and the other matters contained in the Memorial.

His Lordship observes, "I said nothing of any period of adjournment—I said nothing of any prorogation of Parliament to the end of January." I said nothing of the kind. True it is that his Lordship said "nothing of the prorogation of Parliament to the end of January," but his Lordship did say something of "time." He said, "that the framing of the Bill to be presented to Parliament would require much attention, and occupy much time." It would neither have been respectful nor decent to have pressed for a more particular reply; and, indeed, none of the particular seemed necessary. Whoever attends to the words of the memorial, and to what his Lordship has been pleased to say, as well to the Deputation on Wednesday night, as in the House of Lords on Monday, cannot, I think, come to any other conclusion than this—the fears of the persons who appointed the Deputation were well grounded. That it was in contemplation to prorogue the Parliament beyond Christmas, or that it was ascertained, "as you expressed it," that Parliament would be prorogued till after Christmas."

His Lordship says "I repeated what I had said before, that I would never be a party to the recommendation of any measure not founded on the same principles as that which had been rejected, and as effectual for the accomplishment of the objects which it was declared to have in view." This is undoubtedly the substance of what his Lordship said, though the words are not quite the same as those his Lordship used to the Deputation.

In your paper of Saturday you say "The Deputies assured his Lordship that the people would be content with Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Bill!" and that his Lordship answered, "that it would be absurd to think of again proposing Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Bill—that Ministers would not think of bringing in a Bill which they knew would not be carried."

This is substantially correct, though his Lordship did not use the words "Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Bill;" the latter part of the sentence is literally correct. In his Lordship's statement, on Monday evening, no notice is taken of the important passage.

The Memorial contains these words:—

"That they (the memorialists) should neither do their duty to themselves, to their country, nor to the Government itself, if they did not assure your Lordship it is their firm conviction, that unless Parliament be prorogued for the shortest possible period (not exceeding seven days), and that the Bill for reforming the Parliament, which has passed the House of Commons, be then again introduced, and the necessary means be adopted to secure its becoming the law of the land, the country will inevitably be plunged into all the horrors of a violent revolution, the result of which no man can predict."

The words "necessary means," &c. imply the creation of Peers; they were intended respectfully and delicately to suggest 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 must, I think, have so understood them; yet his Lordship did not either to the Deputation or to the Lords, take the slightest notice of them.

The Deputation was composed of men who knew the world, as well as the respect due to his Lordship, too well to urge any point too far, or not to take 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 unbiased man can, I think, come to any other conclusion than that those who signed his Lordship's Memorial, in an incorrect statement of his expressions." They may be stated thus:—

1. That it was contemplated to prorogue Parliament till after Christmas.

2. That Ministers did not intend to recommend the creation of Peers.

3. That the Bill which had passed the Commons, and had been rejected by the Lords, was not to be again presented to the Commons. It was apprehensions of these three circumstances, now proved to have been entertained on good grounds, that induced the Meetings, which was a public Meeting, called by advertisement, to sign the memorial, and send the Deputation to Earl GREY; and, notwithstanding the false quotations and scandalous imputations of *The Courier*, the proceedings of the Meeting will, I trust, be acknowledged as generally as they have already been pretty extensively, to be warranted by circumstances, and this is all which I think need be said in reply to Lord BUCHANAN's assertion, in which he endeavoured to attribute the proceedings to "one or two well-meaning but over-anxious individuals."

Were the whole of the proceedings of the gentlemen who assembled on Wednesday evening, laid before the public in detail, they would be as highly creditable to them as the result will, I conclude, be acknowledged to be useful. Should that result be no more than shortening the Prorogation, of which, however, I have great doubt, much good may be done—much mischief prevented. Whether the apprehensions

of the Meeting, expressed in the Memorial, are well or ill-founded, time will shew, if the Prorogation be continued over Christmas.

Yours sincerely,

Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1831.

FRANCIS PLACE.

LOWERING THE STANDARD; 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 CUMBERLAND's enquiry whether the gallery was intended for the *new Peers*? It 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 voting 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 augmentations should go on. There was a time, indeed, when public services alone gave a title 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 the House of Lords!

THE triumph of loyalty and principle is completed in Dorsetshire. The return of Lord ASHLEY is an unanswerable evidence of the change in public opinion upon the Reform 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 "Look at the meetings!"—"Read the petitions." 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 as many petitions and addresses about Queen CAROLINE.

Is there now existing a man, or woman, who affects to believe in the innocence of that unfortunate personage, or hopes to deceive others into the belief that the excitement and the petitions and the addresses had for their object the vindication of her honour or the establishment of her innocence? Not a bit of it—as we said at the time, she was the great mob leader—she was the pole upon which the *bonnet rouge* was hoisted—the real original MOTHER RED CAP of the revolutionists. It is now REFORM's turn; and, as was the case then, a certain proportion of that extensive class of English population who never take the trouble to think for 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 "Un-sunned Snow," and Mr. DENMAN, then known as *Sin* more DENMAN, now His Gracious MAJESTY's Attorney-General, denounced as "hidden assassins" and "cowardly slanderers" people, against whom he would not for the life and soul of him utter the slightest expression of disrespect.

As we have before said, England goes mad once in every ten years—the fit is on it just now—but it has past its height, and the 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 rapidly changing into an active consideration of the question, 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 favoured by the Bill in the most absurd manner), and the little farmers, who hate the greater ones, are still *adhesive* to it.

Now, if these facts are denied, and we are referred to public meetings, we again say, that public meetings, even supposing them to be what they profess to be, and supposing them to be attended by one half the number of people whom we are told *circumstantially* do attend them,—what evidence do they all put together afford, 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 intelligence, the whole 40,000 liberty-bobs who were seen by the *Times* reporter congregated in Mr. MARRLEY'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 the destruction of the late Mr. CALCRAFT,—by that comparison 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 country and her constitution, and who, having heretofore suffered themselves to be drawn along with the current, have at length roused from their apathy to a sense of the dangers which Lord JOHN RUSSELL's plan of reform would accumulate round us, and have added another example to the many already afforded of that salutary change, which the newspapers deny, but which Lord GREY and his friends clearly perceive and most acutely suffer from.

We sincerely congratulate Lord ASHLEY on the result of a contest carried on, as might be expected from such a person as his Lordship, in a manner so different from many of those which have disturbed the public peace and degraded the national character. A few low fellows, both at Dorchester and at Poole, attempted to commit outrages; but the attempt, although not discouraged in certain quarters, failed, and Lord ASHLEY quitted the hustings, leaving but one impression behind him on the minds of his friends and his opponents.

Let Lord GREY add this signal defeat to the defeat at Dublin—at Grimsby—in Dorchester town—in Lord PANMURE's borough in Scotland, indeed all the contested elections since the Reform scheme has been developed, and ask himself how all of them have arisen; or, if that does not satisfy his Lordship, let him look at the poll in the City at this moment—so long as LAURIE was supposed to be an Anti-reformer so long was he heading the radical Stationer—the instant he avowed himself a Reformer the interest was lost, and, as we said last week, it being of no earthly consequence which of two Radicals is Lord MAYOR, all the respectable part of the Livery have withdrawn from the contest, and Sir PETER LAURIE has got about 300 votes. All these are signs which Lord GREY will do well to consult.

REFORM seems, in all conversations, to have given place to CHOLERA—we have heard of Mr. ST. JOHN LONG's system of getting rid of an inflammation in one part of the body by creating a new inflammation in another; in the same way the country appears to be treated just at this period—we very much doubt, however, whether the cholera can be considered the greater evil of the two.

One thing gives us considerable satisfaction, and will inspire the country with confidence—the Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON, Viscount BARILLA and Baron TALLOW that shall be, seems to have the whole arrangement of the

cholera affair, and is actively employed in circulating instructions for checking its influence and overcoming its violence.

The recommendation to the inhabitants of the eastern coast, which is, of course, the most liable to the infection, 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 Custom-house officers in Suffolk and Norfolk, it is quite worth attending to.

We have yet great hopes that the influence of the Sea, which girts our island, and has saved us from equally serious calamities in other days, will stop the march of the disorder; but we seriously recommend every person to be prepared with the prescribed remedies, so that nobody shall have to attribute to his want of caution the spread of a malady so terrible and overwhelming.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Upon a perusal of the LORD CHANCELLOR's observations upon introducing the Bankruptcy Court Bill, I observe that his Lordship remarks he has been compared to Cardinal WOLSEY. Having been for a long time puzzled to find out where the point of comparison lay, as it certainly cannot be in any propensity which our present CHANCELLOR has ever shewn for founding Colleges like his great predecessor, unless the London University be considered as one, 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 Court?*" the poem of a contemporary satirist, and the lines certainly present us with a very curious coincidence.—I remain, Sir, your's, &c. OXONIENSIS.

"The Erie of Northumberland
Dare take nothing in hand,
Our Barons be so bold,
Into a mouse hold they would
Runne away and creep,
Like a mainy of sleep:
Dare not loke out a dur (door)
For drede of the maystife cur,
For drede of the boucher's dog!"

"For, and this curde do afar,
They must stand all gnar,
To hold up their hand at the bar.
For all their noble bloude
He pluckes them by the hood,
And shakes them by the eare,
And brings them in such feare;
He bayeth them like a beave,
Like an ox or a bul;
Their wittes he sayth arr dul;
He sayth they have no bryne
Their estate to maintaine:
And make to bowe the knee
Before his Majestie."

* Cardinal Wolsey's nick-name, 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 Press, setting forth that Lord MANSFIELD was hissed and 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 certain verses of the 58th Psalm in order to insult the Noble Earl, and that the effect produced was very striking.

The first lie of these two we contradicted upon the authority of an eye-witness—the second we have now the satisfaction of overthrowing upon the authority of the Clergyman who officiated, and the Organist (not the Clerk) who gave out the Psalm.

Hampstead, Sunday Evening, Oct. 16, 1831.

SIR—It seems incumbent upon me to notice a letter, under the signature of "A Resident of Hampstead," which has just been shown me in your Paper, imputing to one or more persons in my Chapel a sinister motive in the choice of a Psalm, sung on Sunday last. The Psalm was selected by the Organist, whom I have thought it my duty to interogate 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 together with this in your next Paper. Other public Journals, I understand, have asserted, that he studiously selected the verses as well as the Psalm; now this it was not in his power to do, as the selection of Psalms, which is always used in my Chapel, contains no other verses from the 58th Psalm than those which were sung on the Sunday in question.

At a period like the present, when so much bitter animosity and calumny are abroad, I feel it due to myself to say (notwithstanding I have been so charitably 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 Servant,

C. WORSLEY,

Minister of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead.

October 16, 1831.

SIR—I had no intention whatever of making the 58th Psalm, which I gave out at St. John's Chapel, on Sunday last, Oct. 9, a vehicle for political opinions.

RICHARD PARSONS, Organist.

We last week gave—hastily enough, to make several important omissions in it—a list of the Minority in the House of Peers, which, imperfect as it was in two or three instances, may serve tolerably well to exhibit the real value of the support upon which Ministers built their hopes of success upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL'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 influenced 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 to exhibit to our view, the virtuous and patriotic Whigs—the cutters-up of corruption—the denouncers of despotism in the charac-

ters of champions of compulsion, and enquirers why any man in office, however subordinate, should presume to have an opinion of his own, or express that opinion by voting in opposition to the Government, or exhibit even a modest neutrality *by not voting at all*. And these people, at the very same period of time, are denouncing the Duke of NEWCASTLE—and 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 and too ready to carry into effect.

Our motive in publishing the List of the Minority was to shew exactly the claims which the Government have upon the greater number of Peers composing it—we felt no ill-will towards those Noble Lords, nor could we be considered as holding up any one of their Lordships to a dangerous indignation on the part of the people, by pointing out to their notice who were LORD CHANCELLOR or GROOM of the STOLE, or PRIME MINISTER or CAPTAIN of the GENTLEMEN 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 given to a measure, which we are told every hour, by the Ministers, is popular with the people *generally*? more especially since it has been publicly proved by Lord GREY's dismissal of Lord HOWE from the QUEEN's Chamberlainship—in spite of her MAJESTY's avowed disinclination to be deprived of so honourable and so faithful an officer, and in defiance of a WRITTEN PROMISE of the KING's—that the tenure of 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 favourable to the measure, that the KING is in the hands of Lord GREY—so completely in his hands, that the people cannot tell what the KING is "FOR," nor the KING say what he is "FOR," himself. That this is the case the people can no longer doubt, when they know that, which never can be too often repeated, Lord GREY forced the KING to break his royal word; and not only his royal word—for in these days, veracious as His MAJESTY himself is known to be, that might be denied by Ministers—but the royal word solemnly given to Lord HOWE in the form of a written promise; and more than that, in the shape of a refresher of his Lordship's recollection of a promise 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 to the KING to injury to the CONSTITUTION.

We have thus incidentally referred in this place to Lord HOWE's removal—As that subject now involves the character of Lord JOHN RUSSELL or the correctness of the Parliamentary reporters, we shall recur to it elsewhere; but having exhibited the Whig manœuvre of the dismissal merely as a test whereby to judge of the feelings and opinions of the noble Minority, we shall now take leave to examine the BLACK LIST of the Majority, which has been printed and most actively and extensively circulated in every quarter of the metropolis. We beg the reader's particular attention to this most inflammatory and lying libel, the more especially as the groundless falsehoods it contains are ushered to the notice of the PEOPLE by this observation—

"This list has been compiled with immense labour and expense, and although it is impossible to be completely accurate in all the calculations, yet the amount is *rather under than over the mark*."

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, as *High Steward of Oxford*! has £8,000 per annum.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, *late* Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Vice Admiral of Northumberland, has £30,000 per annum.—The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND does not receive one shilling per annum from Government.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM receives £19,816 per annum as Lord Lieutenant of Bucks—to which office there is *no salary* attached.

Of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the List says, he has £73,531 per annum, and adds, "Everybody knows who he is!"—they do indeed.—He is the unconquered hero of a hundred fights, by whose arm nations have been saved, and at whose feet monarchs themselves have knelt. After having served his country for nearly half a century, and having only dimmed the glory which surrounds his name by a too ready credence of a lying popular cry, he has lived to experience the effects of barbarism and brutal ignorance in a besotted faction, who, infatuated with the hope of plunder in the general confusion incidental to a revolution, begin their outrages by striking first at all that is great and noble in the nation.

The Duke of BEAUFORT, as Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and Brecon, receives £48,600.—The Duke of BEAUFORT does not hold those offices, and if he did, would not receive *forty-eight pence* in consequence.

The Duke of MANCHESTER, the List says, receives £20,000 a year as *Postmaster-General*.—The Duke of MANCHESTER is not Postmaster-General—but his Grace the Duke of RICHMOND is.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE receives, as Lord Lieutenant of Nottingham, the salary, fixed by the list-maker, of £19,700 per annum.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE receives not one shilling of the public purse.

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, receives £30,000 a year as Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Kent;—false of course;—but the poor wretches who made out this catalogue 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 £65,891 (the nicety of the calculation is amusing) as Lord Lieutenant of two counties; who receives not one farthing. Lord SALISBURY is said to get £6,400 per annum as Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire.—Why his Lordship 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 receives 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 permitted to vote according to his conscience if he were anything in the Household. Lord WELLESLEY is the Steward of the Household, and voted accordingly.

Lord TWEEDALE receives £5,500 a year as a *Colonel in the Army*. His Lordship must find the service more profit-

able than his brothers in arms—the £500, without the £5,000, would more than double the amount of the Marquess's military emoluments.

LORD DARTMOUTH is also made extremely fortunate in the list, for his Lordship is said to clear £9,000 a year by being a Colonel of Militia.

LORD ROSSLYN appears by this venacious list not to be quite so fortunate as either of the preceding Noblemen, for his Lordship is stated to receive only £5,400 a year as Keeper of the Privy Seal, General in the Army, and Colonel of Dragoons; while Lord TWEEDALE, a half-pay Colonel, receives £5,500. This is a curious arrangement; but the extreme accuracy of the statement will be best appreciated when the reader recollects that instead of Lord ROSSLYN's holding the office of Keeper of the Privy Seal, that important place in the Cabinet is filled by Lord GREY's son-in-law, Lord DURHAM, whose brother, called by the wags "Coal man the younger," is also provided for by his Lordship in the Royal household.

LORD DUDLEY is represented as receiving £15,000 a year, at least, as Secretary 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, perhaps, to say, Lord PALMERSTON is the individual now filling it.

LORD ELDON receives £56,400 a year pension himself and family. Lord ELDON receives £4,000 a year, after having served his country honourably, loyally, and faithfully more than fifty years.

LORD BATHURST is set down as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lord JERSEY as Lord Chamberlain, at considerable salaries out of the public purse; Lord GODERICH being at this moment in the one office, and the Duke of DEVONSHIRE in the other: but Lord WESTMORELAND is made even yet 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 BURGHES, his Lordship's son, is also charged upon the amount as King's Aid-de-Camp, 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 Lieutenant of two 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 Sir JAMES GRAHAM, of Cockermouth, receives, if anybody does; and Lord ABERDEEN is charged with receiving nearly £12,000 a year, for holding the same office with Lord DUDLEY, which Lord PALMERSTON, as we have before said, takes the liberty of being paid for.

LORD WALSHINGHAM gets £2,200 a year, as a Major-General in the Army, a circumstance which is the more remarkable, as his Lordship is, also, a dignified clergyman. Lord SHEFFIELD, who is, also, made to be brother to Lord GUILFORD, receives, on that account, £3000 per annum.

LORD DE ROOS is put down as "not known"—this is "the unkindest cut of all"—however, his Lordship is not accused of receiving any salary; but Lord STOWELL appears to be perfectly well-known to the list-makers, as Lord ELDON's nephew, for which he receives £4000 a year. Lord LIVERPOOL gets £20,000 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 MOUNTCASHL is charged with £1000 a year, because his son is a Captain in the Foot Guards, called a *secure*; while the Duke of GORDON is placed upon a half-pay majority, with a Lord-Lieutenancy, and a salary of £20,990 per annum.

We have not room to exhibit more instances of the accuracy of this infamous paper; suffice it to say, that there is not one individual statement in the whole list which, in the smallest degree, approaches the truth; nevertheless, as the following portion of it is meant more particularly to inflame the lower orders against the Church and her Prelates, we give it entire, with the notice by which it is prefaced:—

"With respect to the Bishops (the greatest of all the cornorants), we have had no means of calculating exactly the wages they receive. We have, however, taken each benefice at 500l. a year. There are many which are under this sum of annual worth we will allow; but there are more worth several thousands a year each. Independent of the actual money the Bishops receive, there is another sum of little bit called Patronage, which, although it is not bona-fide money, is the same thing. To have the absolute power of giving 1000l. a year is to possess that 1000l. a year, for of course we give it to some relation, friend or servant, to whom otherwise we should have been obliged to provide for out of our private purse, so in fact the value is enjoyed by ourselves. Yet in our list we have reckoned nothing for patronage. In short, we have only placed the known sum of 500l. on these Bishops. We will leave it to the reader to judge whether this way of distributing the labour of the country is best calculated to do good or evil to the country. No doubt they dreaded the result of a reformed Parliament, therefore joined heart and hand to destroy the People's rights by opposing the 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 in his particular diocese. It will guide the reader in his estimate of this shameful bit of Ministerial wickedness to remark, that his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY holds no Living, no Archdeaconry, and no Prebendal 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:—

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------|
| Archbishop of Can- | Has 176 Livings, an Archdeaconry and Three Pre- | 70,000 |
| terbury | bends, impossible to say exactly, suppose | |
| Llandaff | Twenty six Livings | 13,540 |
| Winchester | Twelve Prebends, Six Canonries, and 20 Livings | 40,000 |
| Lincoln | Two Archdeaconries, 25 Prebends, and 36 Livings | 18,000 |
| Rochester | Bishoprick, Archdeaconry, a Prebend and 21 Livings | 37,000 |
| Gloucester | Bishoprick and Twenty-four Livings | 18,000 |
| Bristol | Master of a College and Fourteen Livings | 15,000 |
| Bath and Wells | Twenty-seven Livings, Two Brothers, and 17,320 | |
| Exeter | Forty-eight Livings, Clerk of the King's closet | 16,000 |
| Litchfield | Dean of Durham, Forty-eight Livings | 22,500 |
| Salisbury | Forty Livings and Thirty-five Prebends | 24,000 |
| Oxford | Gift of an Archdeaconry and Eleven Livings | 12,000 |
| Archbishop of Tam- | An Archbishoprick, Three Sons in the Church | 28,000 |
| bangor | Eighty Livings, besides appointments in the Cathedral | 15,000 |
| St. Asaph | Not correctly known, at least | 15,000 |
| Cardiff | Numerous kindred benefices his Stipend of | 6,400 |
| Peterborough | Archdeaconry, 6 Prebends, and 13 Livings in his Gift | 4,654 |
| Durham | and Prince Palatine of Durham, altogether | 91,000 |
| Carlisle | Brother-in-law to Lord Sidmouth, Thirty-four Livings | 18,120 |
| Leighlin and Ferns | Not correctly known—about | 19,000 |
| Cloyne | Patronage great, his salary alone | 7,600 |

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 of England undoubtedly is, there is yet such a mass of ignorance and credulity existing amongst the lower orders, that every particular in the list would meet with implicit belief from thousands of readers. We admit that one advantage is derivable from a perusal of its contents and the conclusion to which anybody who thinks must come, namely, that if the revolutionists really believe that the House of Peers would

ruin the country for the sake of the offices they hold and the patronage they may exercise, the danger is to be apprehended, not from the Lords enumerated in the "BLACK LIST," but from Lord GREY and his friends who happened to be in the minority; for it is they who hold all the offices and receive all the amounts, under the mark or over the mark, which the list-makers have charged upon their constitutional opponents.

Foolish and vicious as the list may be, we are convinced that it is right to expose its vice and its folly. We are quite of the opinion expressed by Sir GEORGE WARRENDER when he drew the attention 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 humble they may appear; the popularity which noticing such efforts is supposed to obtain for them is not to be put 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 Vestry 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 necessary,' you said, 'that this should be the principle of voting.'"

Now, my Lord, I agree with the Duke of WELLINGTON—*clarum est venerabile nomen*—that the late Reform Bill involved a simple abstract question of Government; and I deny that any Government ever has existed, or ever can exist, except as a pure democracy, upon the principle which you have stated.

I was much surprised, indeed, to find Lord BROUGHAM, upon the very evening on which the Vestry Bill was discussed, referring any conduct of his to the reasoning classes of society; but, in appealing to that jurisdiction, the Chancellor entirely took leave of your Lordship's pretended principle of Government.

The reasoning classes of society are, indeed, the major part in value, but they are the lesser part in number; and thus the Chancellor, quite unintentionally, no doubt, confirmed, by his appeal, the very principle—viz. "a scale of voting"—against which he had previously divided with your Lordship.

The effect of your Lordship's Vestry Bill, will be the same as the effect of your late Reform Bill would have been. It goes to destroy that ascendancy which the reasoning classes should possess over society and over the Legislature.

But your Lordship is a great antiquarian, it seems, and you are pleased to call the scale of voting a *new quirk*.

I admit, my Lord, that it was never proposed in the time of ALFRED, 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 good a scholar nor so philosophical a Statesman as you have been reputed.

The ordinary Legislature of the Romans during the age of their republic consisted of the *senate* and the *comitia centuriata*. The first was selected by the censor, and was composed of those who had served the chief offices of the republic; the second was an assembly of the people, to which all voted upon "a scale of property." It was under this legislature that the empire of Rome extended over almost all the known world.

But, why do I refer to history? Surely the friends of the ballot will not talk of *new quirks*.

Be this, however, as it may, I will fearlessly assert that, since the settlement of 1688, 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; Gattin may be a pig-stye; the Cornish and Wiltshire boroughs may consist of nothing but ruined stables and broken-down cow-houses; yet the patronage connected with these places is the gist of the reformer's complaint—the butt of his hatred. The patronage is, indeed, partial and invidious; the patrons may be good, bad, or indifferent; but the effect of that patronage has been to give an ascendancy, a balance of power, to the wealthy and reasoning classes over the many who are neither wealthy nor rational. And pray, would not this be the effect of "a scale of voting?" I prefer the Chancellor's principle of government to that of your Lordship's.

The principle on which our Constitution has "worked so well" both at home and abroad may never have been elicited and put to your Lordship in this form; but it has, nevertheless, produced its effects; and if your Lordship, as a pupil of Mr. CANNING, can prove the contrary, I have no doubt that BULL's mouth will be open to your communications.

Believe me to remain, with great respect, your Lordship's obedient humble servant,
SCÆVOLA.

Middle Temple, 18th Oct. 1831.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Your Hampstead correspondent, (in his letter inserted in your paper of this week), after stating that "the 58th Psalm was given out by the Clerk at St. John's Chapel, on Sunday the 9th inst., that nothing could be more evident than the meaning intended to be conveyed, and accordingly, the congregation felt highly disgusted and indignant," (as well they might be) "at such indecorous conduct," proceeds—"if others were concerned in the selection of this Psalm besides the Clerk, it is fit they should be exposed, and their conduct represented to the Lord Bishop of the diocese. I acquit the Clergyman of all participation or connivance in the matter—indeed he appeared much concerned when he heard the Psalm."

Now, Sir, may I venture respectfully to suggest, through the medium of your columns, that, if the officiating Minister were always to appoint the Psalms to be sung in his Church or Chapel, the indecency would not have 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 direction 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 satisfaction, and would tend to the promotion of that devout feeling which ought solely and entirely to influence the mind on so solemn an occasion as that of "assembling together" for the purpose of Divine Worship.—I am, Sir, yours,
Oct. 18th, 1831. A VICAR IN ESSEX.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—As the public will no doubt be favoured with a *posthumous account*, in the "leading journal," and others of the revolutionary press, of a Reform Meeting held this day at the Vestry Room of St. Dionis, Backchurch, Fenchurch-street, Ward of Lambourn, at which the "Lord Mayor" presided, I beg to inform you, that having been an inhabitant of this ward 30 years, I attended, and although an hour after the time the meeting was convened, there were not 30 persons present of the inhabitants, and at no period of the discussion so many as 50 that I could identify as parishioners.

This Ward, which includes Lombard-street, be it observed, embraces, in point of wealth, character, and influence, more leading merchants, bankers and tradesmen, than any other in the city of London. The entire absence of these important classes, sufficiently indicates their sentiments upon "the Bill," "the Whole Bill," and "nothing but the Bill."

A SUPPORTER OF THE CONSTITUTION
IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Fenchurch-street, Monday, Oct. 17, 1831.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Opening a periodical work just published, and turning to an article, "Anecdotes of William the Fourth," the following remarks arrested my attention. I subjoin the passage, as a specimen of the deep research, the love of truth, and marked good taste, which prevail in every 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 another instance of His Majesty's inclination to benefit his people. Though not brought up under circumstances to engrain on his mind a taste for the Arts, to which accordingly he never made any pretensions, soon after his Accession he gave a commission to STANFIELD to paint two Pictures, Portsmouth and Plymouth Harbours, for Greenwich Hospital, limiting him neither to size, price, nor particular point of view." and also one to Sir W. BRECKEN, for Portraits of himself and the Queen, for the same National Institution. How much more worthy was this conduct, than to crowd the Royal Collection with a quantity of those Dutch bestialities which were a few years since exhibited at the British Institution, and had been bought at an immense price, merely for the gratification of vain-glory, and the enriching of certain picture-dealers and parasites, noble and ignoble, who profited largely by pampering the Royal predilection. With the exception of the dandynisms of Sir T. LAWRENCE, and one of the wretchedest productions of a much self-puffed painter, whom we will not name, and which we have heard is to this day most properly in its packing-case, we believe there is not a single instance known of His late MAJESTY, the great Patron of the Arts, as he was falsely called, having patronized native talent in Art by a commission for, or the purchase of, any one picture."

This panegyric of King WILLIAM THE FOURTH, I beg you, Mr. BULL, particularly to observe, quotes these Royal commissions for two Sea-Pieces, and two Portraits, as a marked instance of His Majesty's inclination to benefit his people.

In the full spirit of this justly applauded princely feeling, as it affects our Sovereign, King WILLIAM THE FOURTH, meeting this Radical writer on his own ground, permit an honest pen to record in your columns a portion of the "deeds in kind" done by our beloved late Sovereign to "benefit his people."

First then, with reference to Greenwich Hospital, His late MAJESTY presented to this identical "National Institution," the whole of the fine Collection of Portraits of British Admirals, from the Reign of Queen ANNE to GEORGE THE SECOND inclusive, which had formed one of the most interesting features of the Royal Gallery. His late MAJESTY, in addition to his munificent gift, at his own expense, caused faithful copies to be made from another series of Portraits of British Admirals, painted for him by commissions given to British Artists, then in his own Gallery, which copies the late King also presented to Greenwich Hospital.

His late MAJESTY, moreover, gave a commission to J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., to paint a large Picture, the Battle of Trafalgar, and presented this also to the same National Institution; Lord Howe's Victory of the 1st of June, and several other Pictures, now upon the walls of the Greenwich Gallery, were contributed to the same Collection, by the same illustrious Donor.

It may be worthy of observation, that these princely gifts to Greenwich Hospital were bestowed on that "National Institution" in paternal affection by the King of ENGLAND, in honour to his beloved Brother, at that time presiding over the Navy, as Lord High Admiral of ENGLAND.

Now, Sir, with reference to "those Dutch bestialities" which were exhibited at the British Institution, and which the writer audaciously asserts "had been bought at an immense price, merely for the gratification of vain-glory," and to put money into the pockets of "certain 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 United Kingdom, by whom, and by all the enlightened foreigners who have been here, it is considered to be the finest and most unexceptionable "gathering together" of the cabinet pictures of the renowned Flemish and Dutch masters that is in existence.

Now, the far greater portion of this superb Collection was neither purchased by picture-dealers, nor parasites, noble or ignoble—they were openly and honourably bought of Sir THOMAS BARRING, and the late King paid the sum of £30,000 for them to that gentleman, and at so great an advantage, that after the least valuable part of the collection had been sold, by command of his MAJESTY, the pictures retained, on the authority of the opinion of honourable men, able connoisseurs, would, if consigned to the hammer, realise at any time—aye! even in these radical times—a profit of cent. per cent. upon their transfer.

As for the opprobrium cast upon the delicacy of the Collection, the absurdity of the charge could be refuted, if it called for refutation, by thousands and tens of thousands. It would be difficult indeed to point to a single picture therein that the most corrupt imagination could distort into sufficient shapelessness, to fit the grossness of the imputation—the Dutch bestialities exist only in the dreamings of the libeller's morbid brain.

No, Sir, these pictures were not purchased at an immense expense for the mere gratification of vain-glory; they were collected with the liberal spirit worthy an enlightened Prince, for the indulgence of that becoming mental gratification which moves every gentleman in the possession of wealth, and imbued with a well-cultured taste, to decorate his apartments with such an invaluable species of ornament.

Had the fabricator of this senseless attack upon the memory of one of the most accomplished and beneficent princes that ever graced the British throne possessed the least sagacity, he would have enquired of those who knew anything of the affairs of art, or anything about the late Sovereign, touching these matters, for a little information at least upon the subject, ere he committed himself thus wantonly and rashly, to the scorn of all the host of radicals not absolutely madmen, or fools, for doing the cause such irremediable mischief. There is not an honest, creasy-aproned, slipshod politician, who pays his hard-earned penny for standing-room in the Rotunda, that does not know that King GEORGE THE FOURTH was a patron of the Arts.

Now, my dear BULL, as I am a great enthusiast in the cause of the Radicals, and as the worthies, one and all, patronize your popular

* This is not true, the size was limited, so was the price; one Picture is completed on a small scale; the other, intended for Greenwich, is to be a large Picture.
† Pray bear in mind, Portraits, for reasons to be shown in my next Paper.

paper, I beg to avail myself of so opportune a channel, to convey to them a few instances to shew, although only in part, to what an extent his late Majesty, on the self-same enlightened feeling, manifested his "inclination to benefit his people."

The radical writer very becomingly lauds our present SOVEREIGN for bestowing his royal patronage upon Sir WILLIAM BEECHER. His MAJESTY could not confer these honours more worthily. Neither did the late King regardlessly overlook the talent of this, now venerable, painter; for, years ago, he gave commissions to Sir WILLIAM to paint several portraits for his own private Collection, and they formed no inconsiderable part 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 GAINSBOROUGH, R.A. Amongst the portraits by his masterly hand was the Prince himself, and another of his Royal Highness' early friend and companion, Colonel Sir LEDGER. These formed only part of the commissions given by the Prince to Mr. GAINSBOROUGH.

Sir JOSHUA 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 domestic about the Court were used to designate him, in honest affection for his gracious manners and princely-mindedness even from his boyhood.

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 blue." Connoisseurship need not be told that this was the grand whole-length portrait of the Duke of ORLEANS.

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 ESSKINE, and was nobly remunerated for these transcendent specimens of his talent, 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 star of the Royal Collection, and the pride of the British School."

His late MAJESTY gave a commission to Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, many years since, for that sterling specimen of art, the portrait of Lord Chancellor THURLOW, which was placed in one of the state apartments, together with HOPNER'S fine portrait of Dr. MARKHAM, 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 MAJESTY also purchased Sir JOSHUA'S magnificent copy of the Archangel MICHAEL.

JAMES HOPNER, R.A. benefitted largely by the patronage of this 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 late King, amongst other whole-length portraits of the Royal Family, and to correspond with a splendid whole-length of her late Majesty Queen CHARLOTTE, by GAINSBOROUGH; these were held sacred by the late King, and solely occupied the walls of one splendid apartment 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. COSWAY, whose pencil was all elegance, painted and drew, by commission, several portraits of the Prince of WALES, many of which were presentation pictures; and many more, for the same Royal Patron, of his esteemed friends, were painted by commission, by him, for his Royal cabinet collection. In this cabinet, too, are the works of JEREMIAH MIEARS, R.A. OZIAS HUMPHREY, R.A. ALFRED CHALON, R.A. and other native artists, whose names grace the annals of the British school.

The venerable HENRY BONE, R.A. for many, many years largely participated in the princely patronage which our honoured late SOVEREIGN divided amongst the painters of our native school. The 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 guineas.

The ingenious, the lamented late Mr. BIRD, a provincial artist, well remembered for his "Chevy Chase," received of his late MAJESTY, for an elaborate commission cabinet picture, one thousand guineas.

To this catalogue of British artists who benefitted by his late Majesty's munificence, written from memory, and, as I fear, too late for insertion in your succeeding number, I promise to add more, yea, many more, splendid and no less memorable instances of his late Majesty's "inclination to benefit his people."

Aware that errors may be discoverable in the foregoing hasty statements, I shall endeavour to correct them in my next, provided you give insertion to this; which, already extending to an unreasonable length, shall terminate for the present with our late Sovereign's 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'œuvre* was submitted to His MAJESTY, under the hope that it would be purchased for the Royal Collection; but His MAJESTY reluctantly declined the offer, on the plea, that the then state of his finances prohibited him the indulgence of adding to his collection. Shortly subsequent to this, the lovers of art had to lament the premature death of the artist.

His MAJESTY enquired into the circumstances of his widow, when, on being informed that her only means would result from the sale of the very few works he had left in her possession, in that spirit of benevolence which ever prompted him to do good, His MAJESTY employed a confidential agent to wait upon the afflicted lady, to offer her his condolence, and with it an order to pay to Mrs. MUSS fifteen hundred guineas for the picture; a sum more than twice that for which His MAJESTY might have possessed it, during the life of the painter.

His MAJESTY'S beneficence did not terminate here; unfortunately for the widowed lady, the greater part of this princely gratuity was swallowed in that ruin which involved so many through the failure of FAULKNER'S bank.

Months had elapsed ere His MAJESTY accidentally heard of this new calamity; when, mildly reproving those immediately about his person for withholding the circumstance from his knowledge, he again sent to Mrs. MUSS to ascertain the extent of her loss. All who knew the heart of our late Sovereign may anticipate the result; His MAJESTY'S gracious bounty supplied the full amount.

Are not deeds like these recorded at that mercy-seat, where the voice of slander reacheth not?

SENEX.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1831.

DEAR BULL.—The Government of Prussia having signified to that of the Tuileries, that in case the French troops should again enter Belgium to oppose the army of the King of HOLLAND, that they would find, on their arrival, a Prussian army ready to repulse them, the Citizen King set about finding out an expedient, in conjunction

with his friend and Minister, M. SEBASTIANI, for avoiding the necessity for another appeal to the armies of France, and for rendering unnecessary any future entrance of the French troops into Belgium. Prince TALLEYRAND 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 lead eventually to the restoration of the House of Orange. Having, however, refused his signature without having received any instructions from the Government to that effect, he applied for directions, and received for reply, "Sign any conditions, and agree to any terms 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 to Holland than those of the 18 articles which had been adopted by the Five Powers as the basis of an arrangement between Holland and Belgium, and then sent off to Paris a notification to that effect to LOUIS PHILIP. On the receipt of this news at Paris a Council of Ministers was assembled in order to decide upon the best course to be adopted for making known to the country the fact that the Ministers of the Citizen King had been obliged to submit to conditions for the arrangement of the differences between Belgium and Holland, which were decidedly advantageous to the latter country, and which were in direct opposition to the principles and agents of the Brussels revolution. Afraid and ashamed of declaring that the revolution of July was unable to maintain its own principles and aid its own disciples, the Minister of LOUIS PHILIP counselled the Citizen King to make a virtue of necessity, and represent a defeat as a victory, by not only acknowledging that Prince TALLEYRAND had signed the protocol unfavourable to Belgium 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 excitement 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 protocol establishing the basis of an arrangement between Belgium and Holland. The gaping ignorant fools who frequent the Bourse thought 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 the cause of the brave Belgians! in order to adopt that of the really brave Dutch, raised the price of the funds nearly two per cent. and shouted *Vive le Roi! Vive M. Casimir Perier!* Upon enquiry, however, these wiseracres learned that the French Government had literally abandoned the cause of Belgium—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 Prussia and the court of Berlin, who had threatened war if France should again dare to enter Belgium in order to assist it. When the French learned this they complained that their interests had been compromised, that their honour had been sold, and that the Minister charged to support the revolution of July had completely adopted the policy of those most opposed to it.

And now, my dear BULL, let me invite your attention to the following 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 importance.

FACT 1.—The Prefect of Police, of Paris, only just appointed by M. CASIMIR PERIER, has found it so impossible to maintain peace in the capital without recurring to extra legal measures that he has preferred sending in his resignation. This is the seventh Prefect of Police since the Abdication of CHARLES 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, 420 were present, and of these 386 again voted against an hereditary Peerage as well as against the King having the right of creating Peers of France, even for life, except from amongst certain descriptions of individuals named by the new law. By this decision the Aristocracy in France is oppressed, and wealth and character, respectability and honour, made no more authority or influence than is possessed by the journeyman or apprentice of a Parisian tailor.

3.—The falling off in the last three months' Revenue, as compared with the first three months in the reign of CHARLES THE TENTH, amounts to nearly nine millions of francs, and the last nine months of receipts have fallen off fifty millions of francs, whether we compare those nine months with the same periods in the years 1829 or 1830.

4.—The *Cambray Journal* says—"We have seen one of the Proclamations of HENRY THE FIFTH. It is surrounded by a border of lilies, and headed, 'Vive HENRI V.—Vive la France!' It promises to France all the liberties which LOUIS PHILIP has promised, but has not given, and invites all who are disposed to enrol themselves under the white flag to assemble at Sarre Louis, where the Bourbon army is to assemble. It appears from this statement that the Citizen King has accepted a Crown that is not merely surrounded by, but is made of, thorns.

5.—A violent disturbance took place a few days since at Aurillac, in the department of Aveyron, in opposition to the collection of the direct taxes. All the efforts of the gendarmes, a detachment of the 57th regiment, and the national guards, were insufficient to maintain order; and, until several of the ringleaders had been seized, the revolutionists maintained their ground. In Aveyron it has long been known that the inhabitants are sincere royalists and cordially detest the revolution of July.

6.—The *Constitutionnel* states that in the West of France the supporters of the ex-dynasty have become unceasingly active, and are full of confidence in the speedy return of HENRY V. It adds, that the priests and great landholders of the country every where announce that 120,000 troops are about to enter France on the north-east side, whilst the Duchess de BERRY is to make her appearance in the opposite direction with the royalists of the south, backed by a Spanish army, and that several hundred royalist officers are going to organize *La Vendée*.

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 protection to persons and property promised by the revolution of July have, by the organization of a civic guard, turned out to be mere delusions.

8.—Mons. CABRET, a Deputy of France, and who enjoys the confidence of the patriots of July, has just published a pamphlet, in which he distinctly accuses the Government of LOUIS PHILIP of treason. This is a serious charge, and must be met boldly.

9.—A Journal called *The Tribune*, which has an extensive sale, and 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.

Adieu, my dear BULL; let me re-congratulate you on the triumph of good principles in England, and assure yourself of the esteem of your affectionate correspondent,

P. H.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERRMENTS.

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.

The Rev. THOMAS WILLIAM SALMON, M.A., has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Woodbridge, Suffolk, on his own petition. The Rev. THOMAS GEORGE KIDD, B.A., has, on the nomination

of the Bishop of Norwich, been instituted to the Vicarage of Redingham, Norfolk. Patron, John Winn Gooch, Esq., of Woodton, in the same County.

The Rev. GEORGE OLIVER, to the Vicarage of Scopwick, Lincolnshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Winslip. Patron, Bishop of Lincoln.

The Rev. ROBERT VERNON, Rector of Heythrop, to the Rectory of Grafton Wyford, Worcestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Darke. Patron, Earl of Coventry.

The Rev. ARCHDEACON HAMILTON has been appointed by the Bishop of Bedford to the First Rectorial Rectory in Lichfield Cathedral, vacated by the Rev. John Lonsdale.

The Reverend ROBERT WHITEHEAD has been licensed by the Bishop of Chester, to the Chapelry of Hensingham. Patron, Earl of Lonsdale.

The Rev. JOHN TOMLINSON DAY, to the Vicarage of Risely Beds. Patron, Lord St. John.

The Rev. T. LOWE, to the Ministry of the new Church of St. Paul, Warrington, Lancashire.

The Rev. JOHN WICKES TOMLINSON, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, vacant by the resignation of the Dean of Lichfield. Patron, John Tomlinson, Esq.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. JOSEPH WILKINSON, Vicar of East and West Wretham, Perpetual Curate of Breckles, Norfolk, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Gordon.

The Rev. THOMAS HOLE, Rector of Goringham, (Patron, Sir J. Chichester Bart.) Ashton, (Patron, G. C. Oxenden), and of Doldisdonleigh, Devon, (Patron, Rev. R. Hole).

The Rev. CHARLES COPNER, jun. Vicar of St. Peter, Worcester, (Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Worcester), and Rector of Naunton Beauchamp, same County, (Patron, the King).

The Rev. RICHARD JANSON, Minister of the new Church at Stretton, near Warrington.

JOHN MARTIN BUTT, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Oct. 21.—On Thursday, the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts, Rev. George Phillimore, Student of Christ Church; Rev. W. F. Walker, Magdalen Hall—Bachelors of Arts.—Rev. Charles Crawford, Magdalen Hall; B. A. Dayman, Fellow of Exeter. At the same time the Rev. G. W. Stocker, D.D., of St. John's College, was nominated Public Examiner in the room of Mr. Carr, of Balliol. A Fellowship is vacant in Brasenose College.

Cambridge, Oct. 22.—On Tuesday last, the first stone of the new Pitt Press was laid with much ceremony. Most of the heads of houses were assembled on the occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An address to the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. CARR), testifying their regret at his departure, signed by the most respectable inhabitants of Chichester and its neighbourhood, has been presented to that most amiable prelate, previous to his departure from that place. On Saturday se'night there was a Meeting of the Clergy of the diocese for the same purpose, when the following address was unanimously agreed to:—

"My Lord—At a moment when the sacred tie which has so long connected us with your Lordship is about to be dissolved, we, the undersigned Clergy of the City and neighbourhood of Chichester, beg leave to approach you with our congratulations on your appointment to the see of Worcester—congratulations which no selfish feeling of regret for the loss sustained by ourselves, shall prevent us from requesting you to accept.

"After having long exercised the duties of a parochial clergyman within this diocese, your Lordship has now, for more than seven years, presided in its episcopal chair; and during that period of time, the urbanity of manners, the kindness of disposition, the attention to the wants of the poor, the sound and judicious views which your benevolence which formerly endeared you to your local flock, have not failed, when exercised in a larger sphere of action, and united with a higher dignity and a more important office, to be duly estimated by the general body of your Clergy, and to command at once our love and our respect.

"That your Lordship may long continue in health and in the enjoyment of every blessing, temporal and spiritual, is the sincere wish and fervent prayer of us, your obliged and obedient servants."

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—A Public Meeting of the Bath and Bedminster District Committee of this Society took place last week at Long Ashton. Service commenced in the Parish Church at eleven o'clock, when prayers were read by the Rev. ISAAC LAWES, of the Vicar. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. PROCTOR, M.A., Curate of Wrington, from Eccl. ii. 12. "The excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom giveth life to them that have it." After the discourse the company proceeded to the Magistrates' room, where the Rev. Vicar took the Chair, and prayers being read by the Rev. W. D. WILLIS, (Secretary), the Chairman called upon the same gentleman to read the Report, which detailed, in a luminous and eloquent style, the difficulties and triumphs of this venerable Institution, and gave a succinct but clear outline of its history. Some excellent addresses were delivered on the occasion, and the various resolutions were moved and seconded by different gentlemen, after which the meeting terminated.

CHURCH OF ENGLISH SOCIETIES.—The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Leveson District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of the Clergy Orphan Society, took place a few days since in that town, when Sir R. WILMOR, Bart. presided, in the absence of the President, the Earl of CHICHESTER. The accounts of the quarterly meetings of these Institutions, held in this town, at Cuckfield, and at Lewes, were read by the Rev. H. J. TAYLOR. After this the Rev. Dr. HOLLAND related to the Meeting the results of the Committee's exertions since the last General Meeting, when it appeared that no less than 1,400 Bibles and Testaments, 1,600 Prayer Books, and nearly 10,000 other books and tracts of great utility in the furtherance of religious instruction, (the sum expended being nearly £2000), had been distributed among the poor in the district, for about one-third of what they originally cost, and some were given gratuitously.

ST. ANTHOLY'S CHURCH.—This building, which stands in an obscure part of the City, (Watling-street), has been recently repaired at an expense of £22,400. Its elegant and graceful steeple, (one of WREX'S finest specimens), which, for chasteness of form and delicacy of proportion may vie with the works of the Pointed style, having fallen out of the perpendicular, fourteen feet were taken down, and very accurately restored.

CHURCHES CONSECRATED.—The new Church, dedicated to St. Paul, at Warrington, in Lancashire, was consecrated on Tuesday last by the Bishop of CHERESTER, who preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion. The Church was very much crowded. The Rev. T. LOWE, Curate of the Old Church, is appointed the Minister. On Monday his Lordship consecrated the new Church of St. Andrew, West Derby, near Liverpool. The Church of St. Michael, at Tranmere, Cheshire, was also consecrated by his Lordship.

The consecration of his Grace the Archbishop of DUBLIN, (Dr. Whately, Principal of St. Alban Hall), took place on Tuesday, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

The Rev. H. GOODE, M.A., Vicar of South Creake, Norfolk, has been appointed the Surrogate for the Diocese of Norwich.

The Bishop of WORCESTER will hold an Ordination on Sunday the 11th of December.

Price 11. 8s. in boards, and 11. 10s. in silk, illustrated by 56 vignettes, (26 of which are Landscapes, and 30 are Figures), by J. H. Stoddart.

I T A L Y.—A POEM. BY SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq. T. Cadell, Strand; and E. Mozon, 64, New Bond-street. India Prints of the Prints at Moon, Boys, and Co's 6, Pall-mall.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720, submit to the Public A NEW PLAN for LIFE ASSURANCES, offering the following advantages to persons desirous for the whole term of life:—

Abatement of Premium without liability of Partnership, ample Security for the Payment of Losses, and Exemption from charges of Management.

The Premiums received annually, are to be accumulated by the Directors of the Corporation to meet Losses, &c.

At the expiration of the year 1836, and of every subsequent year, a valuation of all Policies is to be made, according to certain defined principles. One-fifth of the surplus of the accumulated fund is to be then appropriated as follows, viz.:—Two-thirds to the Assured who shall have paid full five years Premiums, to be allowed in abatement of their Premiums for the next year, and the remaining third to the Corporation.

No charge to be made for Rent, Salaries to Directors, or other usual charges of management.

The Policies being under the Seal of the Corporation, the assured will possess the most perfect means of claiming losses, the payment of which will be secured, not only by the assets of the Corporation, but also by the personal assets of the Corporation. All Policies effected on or before the 1st of January, 1837, will be entitled to the first abatement.

Prospectuses and every information may be obtained at the Office, No. 19, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, where attendance is given from 10 till 4 o'clock.

JOHN LAURENCE, Sec.

40, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4, COMMUNICATIONS
(post paid) are received.

James Fraser, 215, Regent-street, London; John Anderson, jun. Edinburgh; W. R. M'Phun, Glasgow; and Grant and Co. Dublin.

POLICE.

Two boys and a man last week incautiously placed in their sleeping-room, at Mountstewart, in Ireland, a lot of charred coals, on retiring for the night. The next morning the boys were found dead and the man totally insensible.

Four men were drowned last week by the upsetting of a small skiff, in which they were proceeding, with nearly a ton of iron work and other goods, from Cromarty to Balintraid. The boat is supposed by the fishermen acquainted with the Firth to have foundered in a deep channel a little to the north of the roadside, and over which, at a certain time of the year, the terrific rough squalls by adverse currents,

wishes and sentiments of the people of Ireland. I can tell you that the number of honest Irish Members at present in the Lower House produced a considerable impression there. But for them, several bad Acts would have been passed. Do not you imagine that the Ayns Act would be full force now but for those Members? I thought at the proposition of Mr. Stawley relative to that Act made my words come dry and husky from my tongue, still what would my voice be if it were not echoed by Walker and Lambert, by More, O'Farrell, by Sheil, by Blackney, by Sir J. Doyle, by O'Connor Don, by honest Ruthven, by Musgrave, by Wyse, by Hutchinson, by Callaghan, by my old friend William Nugent McNamara—and a man like that, there, in the House of Commons? I should not attempt to run over that catalogue, lest by any inadvertent omission, I should possibly pass by one of those worthy men—lest I should omit the name of one of that firm and honest phalanx who prevented many a bad measure from becoming a law. Even as Ireland is represented now, I have seen the benefit that may be done—and I can tell you, and I have great pleasure in doing so, that the Radicals, the real Reformers of the House of Commons, feel great sympathy for Ireland—that they are determined to go with us, and to attend at our meetings in order that justice may be done to Ireland. My most anxious wish is, that we should do all we can at present to carry the great cause of Reform. The movement of popular freedom is going forward; it cannot be retarded; every additional impulse that is given to it renders it the more powerful, and makes it less liable to injury. The rights of human freedom can never recede; it is ignorance and treachery that can alone bring them back.—(Hear.)—While, then, knowledge is on the increase, and democratic power is making rapid progress, I should wish that the first and most important step should be made by us. We are bound to join the honest people of England in obtaining their freedom. Englishmen have often fought, and shared the risks of battle with the English. This now is the great fight, and the time, I think, has not only come for the fight, but for the Irish to obtain their just share in the spoils of the combat. What then are we to do? To rally round the Ministry, to call on them to support themselves, and to oppose their enemies; let us not be one and all join in the universal, the national cry of Reform. There is not a county in Ireland which should not be the seat of the Parliamentary Reform Association; there is not a city nor a town that should be without one. Our forces should be concentrated. Every one who has, or can have a vote at present, should take care and be prepared to give it: for we know not what sudden revolution may come upon us. Why, in the county Donegal, there are but sixty-eight 100. freeholders, and it has accordingly two anti-reformers for its representatives. An exertion ought to be made to get the whole of the county into the ranks of the Association. I would not like to see the people of Ireland thrown my mind thus loosely, carelessly, and unconnected before you. I was about to convey to you my wish that the people should engage in the cause of liberty—that the people of Ireland as well as the people of England should join in that great cause. I consider, that though the Administration has done its duty to England, it has neglected what it owed to Ireland, and that it should now perform what is due to both. I would that the popular demand were properly embodied, it would prove that the people were everything and the faction nothing, and that no obstacle could retard the advancement of liberty and Parliamentary Reform. I wish to raise once more the hopes of Ireland. I raised your hopes for religious liberty; and I told you, that till we had obtained it, we could never expect civil freedom. Now we have lessened our struggle with—civil freedom is the prize, and we would be unworthy of it, if we did not take advantage of the opportunity to make a manly fight for it.—(Hear.)—Let every man who esteems liberty stand with us—let his thought be, that freedom is the greatest of blessings, and let him recollect the concentrated energies of despotism. It requires the united strength of England, Ireland, and Scotland to break down the lofty tower of the papal domination, and to scatter the seeds of the winds that immense force of the oligarchy which has alike usurped the prerogatives of the Throne and the privileges of the People.—(Hear, and cheers.)—Recollect that hitherto the Aristocracy have everything, and the People nothing.—(Hear, hear.)—The Aristocracy must be defeated—the People successful. When the victory is achieved, our first duty will be to look to our native country.

While he has this recorded declaration before him, can the KING be any longer deceived, or will he permit himself to 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 MAJESTY is entrusted?

If after this—HUNT'S opposition to the measure because it does not go far enough, and HUME'S support of it because he prefers getting all he can at first, and working upwards by degrees—do not open the KING'S eyes, what can?—If the consolidation and incorporation of Political Unions, under such leaders as Sir FRANCIS BURDETT—if the proposition for arming the PEOPLE, and appointing officers to the different corps, do not awaken HIS MAJESTY—there must be something more than ordinarily deep in his slumbers, or something more than usually apathetic in his constitution. Like one of his predecessors, he sits patiently, while the billows roll in upon him one after another, and fancies, even although the water is already over his shoes, that he can make the tide recede whenever he pleases—either the delusion is complete, or the infatuation lamentable.

As for Lord GREY, his conduct is past all comprehension—his extraordinary short-sightedness is more marvellous than the blindness of those whom he contrives to darken;—Lord GREY has nothing before him but 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. Does he ever repeat—does he ever recollect his own figure “of opening the door”?—Does he not see that in the game he is playing, there are five hundred—five thousand men ready to outbid him—Lord GREY is now going on extremely well; for he is playing the game as the Revolutionists would have it played; but their present favour of his Lordship has nothing of affection in it; they hate him for his rank—they abhor him for his pride—and they abuse 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 them. But they know, and so do people nearer about him, that it is not in the nature of things for Lord GREY to go on, and go on, granting and conceding, and making the MONARCH grant and concede, to an indefinite period—at some point he must stop: the moment he does, away goes his Lordship and all his colleagues—when the nation legislates for itself corporately, and the march of sedition has given the mass the rate and power of a vast steam-engine, the first check 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 recommended—the entire change of the Bankrupt Laws, which throws into the hands of the Chancellor a vast increase of patronage by which he will be enabled to draw round him a body of lawyers, is not without a precedent; and that the effect of this adaptation of foregone principles to present practice, may no longer be hidden or concealed, the *Times* newspaper of Thursday speaks of the almost miraculous advantages given to France by the election of a reformed Chamber, the first great distinguishing result of whose deliberations and decrees has been the EXTINCTION OF THE HEREDITARY PEERAGE.

We repeat, again and again, our opinion, that such proceedings, such opinions, and such declarations, must open the eyes of KING and PEOPLE. If the nation wish for REVOLUTION, let them make their decision, but do not let us

permit ourselves to be betrayed into so gigantic an enterprise by trickery and deception.

GOVERNMENT had it seemed 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 surprise 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 continued in its place for some time, making a great noise and bustle, and will probably quit it, just as suddenly, but not so unexpectedly, as it came into it;—and then, “What will they say at Cockermouth?”—What they will say there, when they find 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 concocted for the *Times*, which requires a few words of remark.

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 number of 1,100, intended to leave the church as soon as 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 individual, however, was found credulous enough to fancy it true, and that one individual was the 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—anonymous allegation—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 have ruffled his silk or frayed his lawn—his Lordship writes to Dr. MACLEOD, the venerable Incumbent, to inform him that his Lordship is *unavoidably* prevented from preaching in his church, as he was pledged to do.

And is this the Bishop of LONDON to whom we have been taught to look up?—Is 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 irrepressible living contradictions of the calumny which charges favouritism towards high birth and connexions in those to whom the patronage of Church preferment is confided?—What had the Bishop of LONDON to apprehend from the radical mob of St. Anne's, Soho, even if he believed the rumour, which bears within itself the clearest marks of falsehood?—What, we ask, had his Lordship to apprehend from the people—elevated, from amongst themselves, to the high station which he fills, by the influence of one of the most exemplary and virtuous ministers England ever possessed, as a mark of respect and gratitude for his Lordship's useful services to one of his Lordship's pupils—what had he, even though the schoolmaster be abroad—what had he to fear?

It is true the Bishop of LONDON was raised from nothing to everything by a Tory Minister—the pupil to whom we allude is a Tory Peer—but Dr. BLOMFIELD has expiated all these sins of his early life by staying away from the House of Lords, when the House divided upon a Whig Minister's revolutionary measure, and by keeping his proxy snug in his pocket.

The explanation given of this act, to those who thought they had a right to enquire about it, was, that the Bishop of LONDON's father died just at the period, and that respect, and affection, and sorrow, so entirely occupied the exemplary Prelate's mind, that all other matters were forgotten; and that duty prompted, and decency required, a temporary seclusion from all worldly concerns. And who shall breathe a syllable against this beautiful display of filial piety and dignified devotion? Nobody. We may, however, presume 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 speech at the opening of KING'S COLLEGE, and vindicating, in a place where all he said went for nothing, the constitution in Church and State; having abstained, for serious reasons, from supporting both, by a loyal, and in his case, a most consistent, vote against a revolution.

For our own parts, we should believe—if we believed the story at all—that the premeditated insult said to have been intended against his Lordship, had its origin in the wavering, shilly-shally coquettishness of his Lordship's political conduct. If his Lordship had taken example by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, he would, under all the circumstances, have exhibited to the country a few virtues, which, although perhaps inferior to filial respect and affection when sincere, might have raised him in the estimation of those, whose opinions and feelings are as worthy of his Lordship's attention as the anonymous threat of some half-dozen Radicals.—But, perhaps, the distant—we hope and trust, very distant—prospect of being Archbishop of CANTERBURY is considered, by some people, more pleasant, as it is more profitable than *imitating* one.

The Bishop of LONDON, let his political conduct have been what it might, should not have been driven from his pious purpose by a “rumour” of insult. Does his Lordship seriously believe that, in any Church in the British Empire, such unanimity of opinion could be found to exist, as would move 1100 parishioners to “go out,” upon the Reform Question, 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, frequenters of the Church of England, could be found, in any congregation, who would be induced to desecrate GOD's holy temple 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 sprinkling of revolutionists, and a more than ordinary proportion of dissenters—but his Lordship might have proceeded in his functions without the slightest apprehension; for, while his Lordship's political variability could not fail to conciliate the former, his pastoral anathema against harmless amusement and social intercourse, must have secured for his Lordship the superficial, yet hypocritical, favour of the latter.

As his Lordship has been driven from his functions by this rumour, we are rather at a loss to know what he will do next,

ERRATA IN BULL.

The names of Lord WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY and Viscount LAKE should be struck out of our list of *sixty* Peers under the direct influence of Ministers, or forming part of the Government, who voted for the Reform Bill,—the former Nobleman no longer exercising the office of Lord Great Chamberlain, and the latter being no longer a Lord of the Bedchamber.

The following, however, may be ADDED TO THAT LIST:—

DUKES.
Hamilton Brother-in-Law of Lord Dunmore, a new Peer.
Portland Brother of the Governor-General of India.

MARQUESSSES.
Stafford Brother of the Ambassador at Paris.
Ailsa New Elevation.
Breadalbane New Elevation.

EARLS.
Hillsborough (Downshire)—Just made Knight of St. Patrick.

Ilchester } Brother-in-Law of the Lord President of the Council, and Brother of a Minister abroad.

Charlemont Just made Knight of St. Patrick.
Gosford Lord of the Bedchamber.

LOARDS.
Napier Lord of the Bedchamber.

Byron Lord of the Bedchamber.
Clements (Leitrim) New Peer.

Dunmore New Peer.
Ranfully New Elevation.

Mendip (Clifden) Father of Lord Dover, a New Peer.
Glenlyon Lord of the Bedchamber.

Fife Lord of the Bedchamber.
Hamilton (Belhaven)—New Peer.

Chaworth (Meath) New Peer.
Fingall 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 AUDIT OFFICE.”—This is as snug and delightful a retreat as any under the borough system. Were a proper system adopted in keeping the public accounts, this office might be dispensed with. In 1806, the Ministers of that day set about improving the Audit Department—and the way they went to work is a very apt specimen of their peculiar mode of reforming Government abuses. They created a Chairman of the Board, salary 1,500*l.*; four new members, each 1,200*l.*; a Secretary (a foreigner), 1,000*l.*; six Inspectors, each 600*l.*; and eight additional Examiners; with numerous other appointments, which increased the expense from about 1,400*l.* to 28,000*l.*; and after all the establishment is now less efficient than under the old and less expensive system.”

This paragraph, which is extracted from the *Morning Herald*, lays a heavy charge to the account of the wasteful and profligate Ministers of 1806, and we must confess, if what the *Herald* alleges be correct, they richly deserve it;—a grosser case of job never was exposed.

It may perhaps amuse our readers when they recollect, that the Ministry of 1806, who did this deed, consisted of Lord GREY, Lord LANSDOWNE, Lord HOLLAND, and some other noblemen and gentlemen who are again at the head of affairs, and who, we must admit, appear by no means to have outlived their jobbing propensities.

This is a sad slip of the *Heralds*.

NEWSPAPER DELUSIONS.

This is an age of delusion more destructive, we fear, than that of the bubble years 1725 and 1825. We were 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 to some of HIS MAJESTY'S thinking subjects, we find that many of our literary brethren are labouring to keep up the profitable excitement which they have created. The kings of the press, we can assure the public, are wiser in their generation than the children of light. We are not surprised, indeed, to see dejected countenances in every shop which we enter; we were not astonished to hear that, at the late silk sale, almost every bale was scratched, as it is called, or in other words, there were *no buyers*; nor does it cause the least wonder in our minds to find that the bankrupt lists are increasing in length all over the country. How should it be otherwise? The tendency of the present measures is to make every man a *politician*: to withdraw his attention from himself, his family, and his trade; and to transfer the powers of governing society from the reasoning to the working classes. In the mean time, who are the sufferers? Why, the very people for whose pretended benefit the knowing ones are so anxious. The patriots get the oyster; the shells are thrown to the people. But, however profitable a state of general delusion may be to certain classes, we sincerely believe that Lord GREY has too great a regard for the merchants and traders of this fine metropolis to countenance his underlings in fanning up the flame of excitement, for no other purpose than that the shopkeepers may be ruined while the newspapers are selling better than ever.

AN Address has been presented to the Bishop of WORCESTER on his translation to that See from CHICHESTER, signed by nearly all the Clergy in that city and the neighbourhood. This well-merited testimonial of respect and regard for the amiable Prelate was presented to his Lordship last Saturday by a deputation, consisting of the DEAN and the mover and seconder. The Bishop's reply follows:—

“It is impossible for me, at a moment so interesting as the present, to convey to you in adequate terms, how gratefully, how kindly, I feel the strong expressions of friendship and regard addressed to me by the Clergy residing in Chichester and its neighbourhood. Although “the sacred tie which has so long connected us” is now dissolved, yet the remembrances of twenty-seven years can never obliterate from my heart those feelings of gratitude for many acts of kindness, which, during that period, the Clergy have constantly evinced towards me. As their fellow-labourer, I have always experienced their friendship and good-will: as their Diocesan I can truly say, that to them, and to their unwearied zeal and exertion in the promotion of every good and praiseworthy object, I can alone attribute that kind and cordial feeling which has always subsisted between us. That the ALMIGHTY may send down His blessing upon those who are thus commended to the charge, shall, to the latest moment of my existence, ever be the fervent prayer of their most affectionate friend and brother,

“Chichester, Oct. 19, 1831.” “R. J. WORCESTER.”

REFORM MEETINGS.

WE subjoin the account of some Reform Meetings, which afford additional proofs of the change of feeling with respect to the BILL:—

The Dorsetshire election, and its result, are yet amongst the deepest 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 his defeat was, in a great degree, owing to the discord which prevailed amongst the Leading Reformers.

A Town-Meeting 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 on the rejection of the Reform Bill.

Like other recent Meetings, of the same sort, it was an egregious failure. Should popular opinion continue to ebb as rapidly as it has lately done, the Ministerial measure will never be kept afloat! Instead of "The whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," the cry will speedily be, "Anything 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 *striking* 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, for the sake of peace, kept away. Like FAIRFAX, on a former occasion, "they had too much sense to be there!" So the Revolutionists, having it all their own way, played out the farce with tolerable good humour, and condescended to part peaceably.

The Speechmongers and Resolutioners (for there were Speeches and Resolutions, ready cut and dried, as usual) were two or three trafficking attorneys, who find it their interest to fish in troubled waters—a Unitarian Preacher, a second *Mauvoorn* in emphasis and gesticulation; and, lastly, a Quack Doctor, fond of *vapouring* in the Newspapers, at Benefit Clubs, and Reform Meetings! The Speeches were stale, paltry, and pitiless. Nothing was said 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 "Excellent Member" (*excellent with one l!*) would attend the Meeting. But the Hon. Gentleman did not come. It turned out that the worthy Baronet was too much engrossed with his darling employment of dangleing after great people; and that Mr. ROBERT VERNON 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, at first, 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 body cleft the Political Union of that borough. We should not have called the attention of our readers to such an unimportant event, if it were not to notice one little fact, namely, that amidst the usual proportion of sedition and twaddle which distinguishes such meetings in general, and those of the Warwick wisacens in particular, one of the spouters, a Rev. ARTHUR 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 consulted 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 presumed to carry the requisition about for signature without asking his permission. This gave mortal offence to our citizen-Parson, who, though sufficiently democratic to suit COBBETT or CARLILE,

"Could bear no rival near the throne;"

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 glorious day 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 "*dressed 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 meeting, he would wait to see whether the Rev. Doctor would start a requisition *more proper!*" Thus the cause of Revolution is in danger of losing one of its most powerful advocates, and the simple folks of Warwick may want another cobbler to excite them into rebellion, owing to this "untoward event."

It consoles us, however, to remember the proverb, that "when rogues fall out honest men get their own;" and, assured as we are that there are long other meetings *will be called*, having objects for discussion far "*more proper*" than those about which these demagogues at Warwick have lately been cackling, we congratulate ourselves that *one of the set*, at least, will, in kindness to us, retire to his proper sphere, and leave the stormy scene in future to the Rev. Doctor and his worthy coadjutor, the vaunted descendant of CROMWELL and leader of the Unitarians in this same town. J. T.

The mania of Radicalism is fast fading in every quarter; for example, from *Andover*, where, at the election, it raged most rabidly, an inhabitant now writes to his friend in London—"The rejection of the Reform Bill caused about as much sensation here, as would have been occasioned if the KING had declared his resolution never again to eat 'mustard with boiled beef!'"—*Ex uno disce omnes.*

The Staffordshire Meeting, bolstered up only by the Roman Catholics, and the new-made Lords, was equally a failure. In Suffolk, no Meeting could be got up, although every possible exertion was made to arrange it.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR.—Having promised to add to the catalogue of commissions for pictures given by his late MAJESTY to British artists, as further proof of that munificent Prince's "inclination to benefit his people," I shall continue the list by informing the libeller that DAVID WILKIE, R.A., in addition to what he had already painted for the King, at his MAJESTY's dearest held commissions to execute pictures for his royal gallery to an amount little short of ten thousand guineas. W. COLTINS, R.A., and W. MURRAY, R.A. were also employed upon commission pictures for the same great encourager of the national school, at the same period; and have, in common with many other distinguished painters, to lament the death of their most princely-minded patron. Were I to include instances of minor importance, wherein the benevolence of his late MAJESTY had led him to assist

with his purse indigent rising merit, I could swell the catalogue to the filling a great space in your paper; but it would ill-become me to make exposures of persons who have benefited by the charitable hand of that illustrious personage, who strictly forbade those about him to proclaim aught on these occasions that might be painful to the feelings of those ingenious men whose misfortunes had been relieved by his bounty.

Now, Sir, by permission, a word on the reviler's observation, "the dandylisms of Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE." This, unhappily for the case, as it affects the writer's sagacity, to say nothing of his *taste*, is a censure not only upon the taste of his late MAJESTY, but a slander upon the taste of all the artists and all the connoisseurs, abroad and at home, for Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE was universally allowed to be "men of genius are allied to all 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 genius of those who add to the mental glory of their country. The complaint of all the moral philosophers, whose writings tended to the civilization of the community, had hitherto been directed to the general indifference, the total apathy indeed which our Sovereigns had manifested to the fine arts of the country. Lo! one appears, who is heir to the throne—who, whilst yet a subject, fondly and most liberally cherishes the talent of his fellow-subjects; and at length, becoming Sovereign, with a spirit of munificence, which in his royal person removes this stigma so long and so loudly proclaimed, than in the strange inconsistent spirit of murmuring, one class of revilers charge him with an extravagant waste of wealth, upon the indulgence of such matters, and another attacks him for his want of patriotism, by neglecting the genius of his people—altogether.

Yet, in all our school books are we taught to admire the splendid minded PERICLES—and the name of MICEASAS is familiar to school-boys' ears, as that of ARLOLO or HERCULES. But, to step from the ages past to our 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 Fourth 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 King's Portrait Painter—posterity will do justice to the memory of his generous and enlightened patron, the King.

That this Prince did manifest his "desire to benefit his people," is, moreover, manifest, by the employment which he provided for the sculptors of the British school. Look, were evidence wanting, to the splendid commissions which were divided, of late, amongst all the distinguished sculptors of the country.

No, the King did not proclaim the many deeds which originated in himself, in his patriotic "desire to benefit his people." Soon after the peace of 1815, his late MAJESTY, urged by this consideration, observed, "now shall we have a hundred thousand, or more, mechanics, artisans, and others return to their native country; we must devise means to give them employment." Regent-street originated entirely out of this becoming princely feeling. Would that the same spirit universally prevailed, and that it led to the appropriation of a due share of the almost countless wealth of this mighty empire, to purposes so universally beneficial.

Those who wield the pen, methinks, should be amongst the last to asperse the memory of our late Sovereign. The National Gallery originated under his royal auspices, and surely the Fine Arts, and Painting particularly, allied in sisterly affection to Literature; for, who is the author whose works are not sometimes indebted to graphic aid?

But, what concerns Literature yet still more—can it be already forgotten, that the magnificent apartment in the British Museum is destined to receive the most superb library that ever was collected by a King of England, and that this library was presented to the country, in his "desire to benefit his people," by the British PERICLES—King GEORGE the Fourth.

One word more, Sir, and I have done.

His late MAJESTY, in part only of his princely intention, was founder and patron of a Royal Society of Literature. Twelve honoured names were already on his private pension list. The captains 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 fought in the field, in adverse times and seasons, had their hard-earned wreaths stripped from their brows, and thus bereft and thus forlorn were driven forth, again to seek their fortune.

It is a question of old, who would be a poet? But who would be a King? SENEX.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Oct. 26, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL.—The Liberals are sick—the revolutions are expiring—and Count CAPO D'ISTRIA is dead! The Liberals are sick, because they have been beaten; the revolutions are expiring, because they want that principle of life which is essential to their progress; and I hear that Count CAPO D'ISTRIA has died of a broken heart. As I 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 otherwise be disposed to do about the ex-President of Greece, and shall content myself with one observation on his life and his memory: He never thought wisely, spoke well, or acted with judgment or decision.

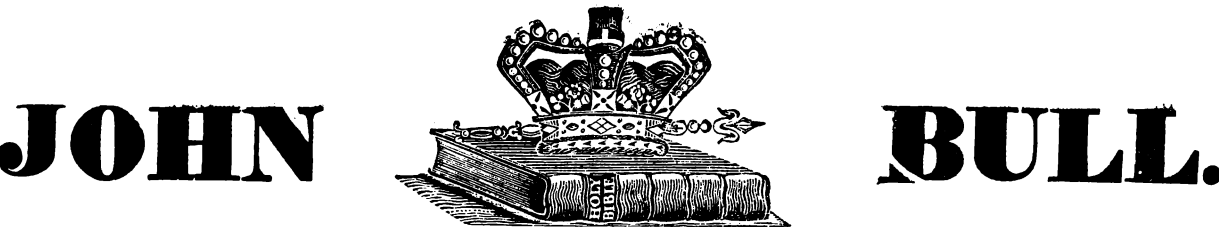
The Liberals are sick all over Europe, for some of them are to be found in every country and in every clime. In Italy they are sick of French promises and of the French Ambassador; in Turkey they are sick of the Sultan and his reforms; in Greece they are sick of their constitution, and now of the Hydriots (which, with your permission, we will pronounce "Idiots"); in Spain they are sick of waiting for MINA and VALDES, and all his gang of travelling political gipsies; in Portugal they are sick of being in the minority, and of the promises of return made by Don PENNO and Miss GLORIA; in Austria they are 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 sick of the Belgians, who promised to make a bit of a skirmish in the Rhenish provinces, but who are now compelled to bite the dust and kiss the rod which whips them; in Poland they are sick of Louis PHILIP, SEBASTIANI, and M. PERIER, who all distinctly engaged to assist them, but who afterwards sold the Poles, and left them to *kip* to Galicia, Posen, and Cracow; in Belgium they are sick of their September barricades, of their farcical revolution, of their Chambers, their 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 WILLIAM; and in France they are sick from shame, and sick from 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 journalists, 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, but I assure you it is not so. They desire to establish a republic

above all things in the world,—but as they cannot succeed in this, 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 peace to Europe and order to society, and which can secure to France either honour or prosperity. Of course they think their republican government would be more national and glorious, but as this is not attainable, they now do not hesitate to cry "Vive HENRY V." Thus I have shown you that the Liberals in Europe are sick! I have said nothing of poor Lord PONSONBY at Dorchester, nor of poor Lord JOHN RUSSELL's purge in Bedfordshire, nor of the poor old *Times*' hysterics in Printing-house-square. These poor "old bodies" must have suffered too much lately from their defeat and disgrace to admit 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 been the signal for the defeat of all the revolutionists in Europe.

But I have said that "the revolutions are expiring," as well as that the Liberals are sick; and I am about supplying you with a few facts in corroboration of the truth of this statement. In France it is expiring amidst the cries of "Down with CASIMIR PERIER," "Vive HENRY V.," and even "Vive la Republique." M. CASIMIR PERIER, though himself formerly 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 the most determined and zealous anti-reformer in all Europe—and he hates the MANGUINS, LAFAYETTES, LAMARQUES, BAYOUX, and CORCELLES of France, infinitely more than these ever hated the BOURBONS. M. CASIMIR PERIER is resolved that the French revolution shall not progress; and, as its existence depends on a loco-motive principle, and as it lives on agitation, tumult, and mobs, it is expiring like a dying lamp for lack of oil to feed it. In Belgium the revolution is expiring amidst the curses and groans of ruined merchants, bankrupt traders, distressed agriculturists, and an impoverished and wretched nation. Even the *cannille* now deplore that they were ever so mad as to join with the PORTRES and VAN DE WEYERS, and BROUCKERES of Belgium. Even the *cannille* 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 French emissaries and agents. Even this same *cannille* have now discovered and feel that those alone who profited by the revolution are the present Ministers of the provisional King of Belgium. Belgium does 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 do, either next year or the year after. Never did a revolution receive such a stab as that which has been lately given by the Five Powers to that in Belgium by the last protocol. It has placed the Belgians in a position from which they cannot extricate themselves, 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, undoubtedly, the right to object to the treaty which has been proposed since, although it is very advantageous to that country, provided Belgium is to be separated from Holland; yet, on the other hand, the King of the NETHERLANDS has the right of demanding the re-establishment of the Kingdom of the Pays Bas. If allowed to attack Belgium by the other Powers of Europe, that great and important object would soon 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 revolution is in either case expiring. The Polish revolution, though not dead, is yet dying. The Duke of MODENA has pardoned his rebel subjects. The Pope has refused to obey the dictation of the Liberals of his opinions. The Duchess of PARMA has banished or imprisoned those who raised 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 *Blanford* 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'CONNELL is lecturing the Irish to *loyalty*; and exciting them to revolution! but his words return upon him void—for he has been bought, and his price is known. In England then, also, the revolution is dying; and although the Whigs yet retain the Woolsack and the Treasury, they are the mere temporary occupiers of seats and power until the effervescence they have created shall have somewhat subsided; and then a Tory Administration will arrive in power, and will attend at the funeral of the Whig Ministry. Thus, my dear BULL, you will perceive that I have made out my proposition, that "the Liberals are sick—the revolutions are expiring—and that Count CAPO 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 now, therefore, according to my usual plan, invite your special attention to the condition of France. That condition is in no respect ameliorated: the same party spirit—the same discontent—the same refusal to pay taxes and enter the army—the same cries of "Vive HENRY V.," and "Vive la Republique!"—the same depression of trade and commerce—the same want of employment for the manufacturer and the workman—the same riotous proceedings 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, continue to exist. Now and then, indeed, a ray of light darts on this benighted and wretched land, and then the capitalists take courage and endeavour to support a ruined credit; but night soon returns, the funds give way again, and the capitalists find that they have 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 prevent deception in England. You will perceive that the funds have lately risen, and some good-natured, honest blockheads will therefore imagine that order is restored, and that peace is about to succeed to misery and ruin. No such thing: the evil continues to exist, and until the cause be removed the effects may be various, but they 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 object of additional persecution, and the *Revolution*, *Tribune*, *Gazette de France*, and *Quotidienne*, have all been seized more than once at the post-office for alleged libels on the Citizen-King and his present Ministers. By these seizures you will understand that 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 acquitted when their respective causes come to be tried by the juries. This 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 the liberty of the press in France cannot be attacked without endangering



"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE"

VOL. XI.—No. 569

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1831.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening will be acted the *Tragedy of KING HENRY VIII.* King Henry, Mr. C. Kemble; Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Young; Queen Katharine, Miss Fanny Kemble; Anne Bullen, Miss E. Tree. In Act 5, an exact representation of the Coronation of Queen Anne Bullen. After which, *THE MILLER and his MEN.*—Tuesday, the new Opera of *Fra-Diavolo*, or *the Inn of Terracina*; and *A Roland for an Oliver*—Wednesday, King Henry VIII., and Robert the Devil—Thursday, the Opera of *Fra-Diavolo*, and *John the Painter*; Friday, the Gamster, and Brother and Sister—Saturday, *Fra-Diavolo*, and Katharine and Petruchio.

MADAME VESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To-morrow Evening will be presented the new Burletta, called *THE LOVE SPELL.* Francis, Mr. Bland; Doctor Pharmacopoli, Mr. Horn; Bianchette, Miss Forde; Thersine, Madame Vestris. After which, *GERVASE SKINNER.* Gervase Skinner, Mr. Liston; Charles Maxwell, Mr. Jas. Vining. The whole to conclude with *THE OLYMPIC REVELS.* Jupiter, Mr. Bland; Pandora, Madame Vestris. Box Office open from 10 till 4 o'clock. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrews, Bookseller, 167, New Bond-street.

GREAT SUCCESS—VICTORINE and THE LIONS. Every Evening. **THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—To-morrow evening, and during the week, will be presented a new and peculiar Domestic Burletta, partly from the French, chiefly original, called *VICTORINE*; or, "I'll Sleep on my Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reeve, O. Smith, Hemmings, Buckstone, Mrs. Yates, and Mr. Fitzwilliam. After which, a new Burletta, called *QUADRUPEDAL SONGS*, called *HYDER ALI*, or *the Lions of Mysore*. Quadrupeds, Messrs. J. Reeve, Wilkinson, Buckstone, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam—Bipeds, Mr. Yates and Mr. S. Smith. To conclude with *THE FLOATING BEACON.* Private Boxes may be had Nightly, of Mr. Sams, Royal Library, St. James's-st.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow, Tuesday, and Friday next, the performances will commence with the popular romantic Melo-drama of *THE ROBERTS' WIFE.* During the week, will be added the new Drama, entitled *DOMINIQUE*, or *the Devil and the Deserter*. To conclude every Evening with the popular Romance called *THE POISONED GOBLET.*

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MUSIC OF FRA-DIAVOLO. Just published by S. CHAPPELL, Music-seller to Her Majesty, No. 3, New Bond-street, the following favourite Pieces from Auber's New Opera of *FRA-DIAVOLO*, as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden:—
On yonder rock reclining; Song, sung by Miss Romer, and also by Mr. Graham.
The Gondolier; Barcarolle, sung by Mr. Graham. 2 0
Young Agnes, beautiful voice; Serenade, sung by Mr. Graham. 2 0
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N.B. All the above Songs may also be had with Guitarr Accompaniments.
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Katy's Rondo for the Piano-forte, on "On yonder rock reclining," &c. 3 0
Auber's Fantasia on the same Air. 3 6

TO THE CLERGY.—To be SOLD, a FREEHOLD PROPRIETARY CHAPEL, in a distinguished WATERING PLACE, capable of accommodating a large congregation, and of returning an income of about £1,200 a year. The peculiar circumstances under which it is offered for sale are such as to render it desirable to possessors of a Clergyman, and one desirous of entering into Holy Orders. Three Thousand Pounds, about half the purchase money, may be left on Mortgage at 4 per cent. Letters from principals only, addressed to Mr. Hare, Solicitor, South-street, Lincoln's Inn, post-paid, will meet with attention.

THE TIMES TUNNEL, near Rotherhithe Church, and opposite the end of Old London Road, the Magazine side the River. Notice is hereby given, that the Public may VIEW the TUNNEL every day (Sundays excepted) from Eight in the Morning until Eight in the Evening, upon the payment of One Shilling for each Person. The Tunnel is lighted with Gas, is dry and warm, and the descent is easy and safe, and is attended by JAMES BIRKETT, Clerk to the Company. Walkbrook Buildings, Nov. 3, 1831.

BRUSSELS CARPETS. 2s. 4d. per Yard.—GRAHAM and Co. announce that they will CLEAR OUT (this week and next) the whole of their last year's Patterns in BRUSSELS CARPETS, amongst which will be found an immense quantity of the best fabrics ever manufactured.
Lowest price. 2s. 4d. a yard.
Highest ditto. 3s. 6d. ditto
Nov. 24th and 25th.

B. and T. REDDEN'S NEW PATENT SAFETY GUN. Agent—W. H. PRYDS, No. 23, POULTRY, LONDON.
THE ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW PATENT SAFETY GUN.
First.—That, without the least danger, it may be carried at full Cock, and always ready to be discharged, so that the Sportsman, relying upon its perfect safety, may feel the same confidence, whether he be forcing his way through an entangled hedge, (and how many dreadful accidents have happened under such circumstances), or whether he be leisurely walking along a level paddock. In fact, the Improvement is a most valuable assistance, that, however inattentive and careless the Sportsman may be, his Gun, (though to the Game a more destructive instrument than the one hitherto used), will always be to him a harmless and faithful servant.
Secondly.—That the Gun admits of greater steadiness in the aim, and of greater rapidity in the firing.
The Patentees are conscious that it does not become them to speak in terms of panegyric of their own Invention, which, if it is indeed worthy of public patronage, will in all probability obtain it; but they do not deem themselves chargeable with presumption, when they express a conviction, that should their Improvement be generally adopted, it will have the effect of displacing much natural and well-founded apprehension in the Families of Sportsmen, and of preventing many melancholy accidents, and many untimely deaths.

DURHAM'S NEEDLE-THREADER.—CAUTION.—W. DURHAM respectfully begs to leave to inform the Ladies that, owing to the unprecedented success that his Improved Needle-Threader has met with, a great many are making spurious ones, and offering them to the Public as W. Durham's Improved. W. D. assures the Ladies that none but those marked with his name and the words "W. DURHAM'S IMPROVED" are genuine, and that they are to be had only of him.—W. DURHAM, Corner 261, Regent-street, and nearest Portico, and of his Two Doors from Oxford-street.—N.B. W. D. DOES NOT SUPPLY ANY ONE IN REGENT-STREET.

EUROPEAN COMPANY, for LIFE INSURANCES, and the SALE and PURCHASE of ANNUITIES. Established January, 1819. Office, No. 10, Chatham place, Blackfriars, London.
This Company continues to effect the Insurances, the same as on which may be paid Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured: to grant Annuities on single or joint Lives; and to advance money on Annuity secured on freehold, copyhold, or long leasehold property, or on money in the Funds.
The Assured with this Company participate periodically in the profits.
The Bonus declared on the 30th of July, 1831, attaches to all Policies effected on or before the 31st of December, 1829.
DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.

THE LONDON MARBLE and STONE-WORKING COMPANY, by improved Patent Machinery, Agent for the sale of the largest and most select Collection of FOREIGN MARBLE, that they have in this country, which they are enabled to supply, not only in Slab from the saw, Builders, &c.; and also in the same and in the same patterns, for Pavements, Balis, &c.; polished and inlaid Marble, (for Furnishings), and nearest Portico, &c.; Lining for Bannet Cases Steps, and other ornamental work. Noblemen, Gentlemen, Architects, Surveyors, Upholsterers, will find their orders executed with a rapidity and superiority of workmanship, which cannot be obtained elsewhere, combined with a very great reduction in price.—Fine Statuary and other Articles in blocks, if preferred. Monuments and Tablets, Bath, &c.—Essex street, Holwell-street, Milbank, Westminster.

AGED PENSIONERS.—The Committee of the Royal Union Pension Fund, anxious to extend the operations of the Society as widely as possible, intend that a FURTHER ELECTION of PENSIONERS shall take place in January; and entreat solicitation on the part of the wealthy classes. Subscriptions thankfully received at Messrs. Twining's Bankers, Strand; Messrs. Bansom's, Pall-mall East; and at the Office, foot of Waterloo Bridge.—All Petitions from aged Candidates to be in by 21st November.

TO ARCHITECTS and Others.—The General Cemetery Company are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a CHAPEL for the performance of the Funeral Service, and a corresponding Entrance Gate and Lodge, and offer a PREMIUM of 100 GUINEAS for the best Design. The Design to be sent in on or before the 20th of January next, to Mr. Bowman, the Secretary, 13, Milk-street, Cheapside, of whom particulars may be obtained. By order of the Committee, C. B. BOWMAN, Sec.

MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, Leicester-square.—The Galleries having undergone extensive alterations, with the addition of a GRAND NEW PICTURE, THE JUDGMENT upon CAIN, are now RE-OPENED to the Public from 9 in the Morning until dusk.—Admission 2s. Children 1s.—Catalogues gratis.

MATRIMONY.—Those of either Sex who find difficulty in forming suitable Matrimonial Alliances from the immediate circle of their own acquaintance, can be greatly aided by Mr. WRIGHT, of matrimonial celebrity, who has published a pamphlet explaining the propriety and necessity of his advocacy upon such occasions, and offering Marriage Contracts, showing the advantages of either sex availing themselves of such suitable and proper introductions that come before him, as are corresponding with their own minds, and therefore desirable. The same may be had by personal application to himself, or ordering a letter, postage free, containing a list of these Colonies, may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom. His Carriage is at command for all proper negotiations, where persons in the first instance object to use their own.—St. Edmund's-square, Birchington-lane, London.

HURRICANE.—BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT, and ST. LUCIA.—SUBSCRIPTIONS for the relief of the POORER CLASSES of these Colonies, to be apportioned by the Legislatures of these Colonies, will be received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; Herries and Co., 16, St. James's-street; Ladbrookes and Co., Bank-buildings; Maude's and Co., Great George-street; Sir C. Scott and Co., Cavendish-square; Grote and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street; Sir W. Kay and Co., 1, Mansion-house-street; Hankey and Co., 7, Fenchurch-street; and Smith and Co., 1, Lombard-street.

LAST ACCOUNT rendered, by the Agence pour la Défense des Français établis en France, to the French Subscribers for the Relief of the DISTRESSED IRISH. Extract from L'AVENIR, French Newspaper, of 30 Sept. 1831:

| | Francs. | Cts. |
|--|---------|------|
| The total amount, according to the lists already published in former numbers of L'Avénir, is | 75,543 | 37 |
| The lists transmitted by sundry newspapers exhibit a further sum of | 933 | 53 |
| Together | 76,476 | 90 |
| Donations not inserted in the principal list (including the correction of a few clerical errors made in printing the lists) | 1,254 | 65 |
| Total subscriptions and donations | 77,731 | 55 |
| Extra Stamp-duty on the lists | 1,799 | 85 |
| Less amount not yet paid by some of the subscribers | 75,932 | 30 |
| There has therefore been received by L'Avénir | | |
| From which sum are to be deducted the following charges, viz.: | | |
| A complete Supplement to L'Avénir | 95 | 0 |
| Six half Supplements to ditto | 271 | 25 |
| Extra Printers for those Supplements | 56 | 0 |
| Extra Stamp-duty on ditto | 90 | 0 |
| Carriage of money, loss by exchange on sundry foreign coins, deduction of 5 per cent. by the Directeurs des Postes on sums transmitted through their hands | 230 | 15 |
| | 742 | 40 |
| Postages, expense of collection, salaries of clerks | 75,189 | 90 |
| | 450 | 0 |
| Net amount received | 74,739 | 90 |
| Sent to Ireland, including the 8000 francs of yesterday's remittance | 69,600 | 00 |
| Balance | 5,739 | 90 |

to be sent to the Most Reverend Doctor Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, as soon as the sums still owing to the subscription shall have reached us, and the promissory notes in hand shall have been paid.—Paris, 29 Sept. 1831.

SOCIETY for the DISCHARGE and RELIEF of PERSONS IMPRISONED for SMALL DEBTS, throughout ENGLAND and WALES, established 1772. President.—The Earl of ROMNEY. VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M.P. Charles Edward Pigou, Esq.

THE REV. C. B. CHALLEWOOD has been appointed by the Board of Health to be the first Wednesday in every month.

LET-OFF CLOTHES.—Gentlemen having any quantity of Left-off Wearing Apparel, NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS, COURT DRESSES, and COSTUMES of all kinds, are respectfully informed, the same will be purchased for CASH (the utmost value being given), or New Clothes made in exchange, or required for the present fashion and best quality. Apply personally, or by letter, to STEPHEN PEARSON, No. 22, Lamb's Conduit-street.

THE ENGLISH BROCADE DAMASKS for WALLS and STONE-FRAMES, manufactured by MILES and EDWARDS, No. 134, Oxford-street, can only be equalled, as a work of art, by the Gobelin Tapestry.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—The Board of Health strongly recommend the use of the CHLORIDES of LIME and SODA as one of the best preventatives of this most dreadful malady.—BAKER and MACQUEEN, Manufacturing Chemists, 201, Strand, are preparing them on such an extensive scale as to be able to supply the Public at nearly half the usual prices, viz.:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Quart Bottle of Chloride of Lime | 2s. |
| Ditto Soda | 2s. 6d. |
| To be had of all respectable chemists and druggists | |

CARPETS.—CARTER and CO., 2, Cheapside.—Per yard.
Brussels, good quality, useful neat patterns . . . 3s. 4d. and 3s. 6d.
Ditto, superior quality, the patterns novel and elegant . . . 3s. 10d. — 4s. 0d.
The very best quality, upwards of 150 patterns, suitable . . . 4s. 2d. — 4s. 4d.
For every style of furnishing
Lining for bed rooms, &c. 2s. 7d. — 2s. 9d.
C. and Co.'s Velvet Pic Carpet, with their fashionable designs in Brussels, are universally admired. The magnitude of their stock enables them to execute the largest orders without delay. None of the inferior goods vend by the large dealers (frequently for the best quality) are admitted into the stock. Four hundred Hearth Rugs, with Druget and Floor-cloths, in the greatest variety.

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THE SPLENDID NEW ANNUAL, THE BOUQUET, with 18 Plates, and the first class of Literature, is now ready, and may be had of all respectable Booksellers. Price 10s. 6d.—S. Robinson, St. Paul's.

BOMBAY or WESTERN INDIA.—Preparing for the Press, a Narrative of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of that Presidency in all Branches of its Administration; with an Appendix, containing a standard Sketch of every Native State in alliance with, or dependent on it; of Outlets and Natives of Rank who have been employed by that Government; and an elaborate Glossary. The Influence of the Institution of Castes in the population considered; and the Bengal Judicial System vindicated, with a review of its workings and effects in the Society at each of the Presidencies. A Plan for the future Government of British India also submitted. By an OFFICER of the BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

CHOLERA.—SIR GILBERT BLANE'S WARNING.—A Second Edition of this being printed (with Additions) for GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION. Copies may be had by Members of either House of Parliament, by Clergymen, and Magistrates, either by personal application, or sending their name in writing, to Mr. Nicol, Printer, Cleveland-row; or 50 Hatfield, or Kidgway, Booksellers, in Piccadilly.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—THE MOST authentic and interesting Account of this alarming Pestilence will be found in No. XCI. of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, published on Wednesday last.—John Murray, Albemarle-street.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—In a few days will be published, in one vol. 12mo. AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE PLAGUES and PESTILENCES which have appeared in various parts of the World. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

LIFE and WORKS OF BYRON.—The PROSPECTUS, with Specimens of the Letter-press and Engravings, of the first complete and uniform EDITION of the LIFE and WORKS of LORD BYRON, to be published by Messrs. Murray, in consequence of the NEW EDITION of THE WAVELEY NOVELS, may be had of Mr. MURRAY, and of every Book-seller and Newsmen. The Publication will commence on the 1st of January next, and the price of each Volume will be only five shillings.

THE WINTER'S WREATH for 1832.—A Collection of Original Poems, in prose and verse. Contributed by some of the most popular Writers of the present day, and illustrated by the following:—Plates, engraved on steel, in the style:—

| | PAINTED BY | ENGRAVED BY |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| The Highland Fortress of Leasing Cray | J. Martin | R. Brandard |
| The Village Sutor's Welcome | Stothard, R.A. | E. Smith |
| The Wreck | J. Williamson | R. Miller |
| Alton, the Piper of Mull | E. Goodall | H. Robinson |
| Portraiture of the Visionary | E. Levesque | J. English |
| Lago di Nemi | A. Azio | R. Brandard |
| The Reply of the Fountain | H. Levesque | E. Smith |
| Vintage Feast at a Villa of Rione Trastevere | W. Linton | H. Robinson |
| Naples | D. Roberts | A. Freebairn |
| Abbeville | G. Barret | R. Wallis |
| Sunset—Bavarian Alps | W. Dyck | E. Smith |
| The Wreath | Yandyeke | E. Smith |
| Naples, the Treacher, and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London; and G. Smith, Liverpool. | | |

Just published, in small 8vo. 5s. in cloth, with a Portrait of Archbishop Secker, the Sixth and concluding Volume of the

SUNDAY LIBRARY; containing Sermons by Archbishop Secker, Bishop Boniface, Heber, Huntingford, Hay, Mant, Porteus; Archdeacon Pears; Rev. G. P. D'Oyley, H. Milner, R. Morehead, and Sydney Smith. With Notes, &c. by the Rev. T. F. DIDDM, D.D. Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

FURS.—POLAND and Co. 351, STRAND, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE WATERLOO BRIDGE, FURRIERS to the ROYAL FAMILY, long celebrated for inviting the Nobility and Gentry to an Inspection of their splendid and general STOCK of FURS, Poland and Co. make it an invariable rule, on no account to take old Furs in exchange. Ladies may therefore confidently rely upon having a new and perfect stock of Furs, that have taken the place of the old, and that the most improved improvements, rendered it necessary to announce, that they continue in the same Premises, occupied by them for upwards of half a century, and that the above is their only address, not being connected with any other House.

THE ABSOLUTE RIGHT which the Nobility and Gentry have submitted to pay the high price of a new stock of Furs, which they have monopolized their patronage for so long a period, is, that until now no one had succeeded in producing Clothes which a gentleman could wear. But this monopoly can be now put of short duration, as FLETCHER, of 33, NEW BOND-STREET, has produced Cloths, &c. &c. which cannot possibly be distinguished by the critical eye, even of a Brummell, either in make or materials, from those of any eminent Tailor in the neighbourhood of Chifford street or St. James's, and at very little more than half their charges, yet obtaining a fair Tradesman's Profit.

H. FLETCHER begs to leave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble Men and Gentlemen who have honoured him with their support since his commencement in business; and assures them that the same assiduity and exertion which has gained him so many Patrons (whilst under an engagement to a very eminent Tailor, who has since been obliged to relinquish his extraordinary reputation as the only first-rate Tailor who has boldly stepped forward to destroy the monopoly which Gentlemen who do pay, have for so long a period, been taxed for those who do not. The following Scale of Prices is respectfully submitted for prompt payment:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Dress Coats, Blue or Black | 3 16 |
| Do, any other colour | 3 6 0 |
| Frack ditto, Blue or Black, Skirts lined with Silk | 4 18 0 |
| Travelling Coats, Blue or Black | 4 10 0 |
| Ditto, any other colour | 1 10 6 |
| Ditto, white Drill | 0 18 0 |
| Waistcoats | 0 15 6 |

Regimentals, &c. upon equally reasonable terms.

A Footman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcoat, and velvet breeches 4 5 0
A Suit, with kerseymerie Breeches 4 10 6
A Suit, with half plush ditto 4 15 0
A Stable or Working Dress 1 4 6
A Footman's extra double-milled drab Great Coat with large Cape 3 13 6
Gold Stick Buttons and Crested Buttons, charged the wholesale price.
Deputy Lord Lieutenant's Uniform, complete, 30 Guineas.
Officers' Coats, &c. &c. lower than any other House in London.

SHAWLS.—Messrs. WOOLLATT and SON particularly claim the attention of purchasers to their splendid STOCK of BRITISH and FRENCH SHAWLS, which is now complete, and very novel for the present season. The liberal encouragement they have received has induced them to make arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers for a regular supply of NEW SHAWLS, at the following unprecedented prices:—

| | |
|---|------|
| Superfine Cashmere Shawls, from 1 to 2 | £2 2 |
| Superfine Indian Wool ditto, from 1 to 2 | £3 5 |
| 150 splendid Zebra Stripes, from two to ten guineas each. | |

Shawl Warehouse, 53, Holborn-lane, opposite Hatton-garden.

THE ROYAL FILTER.—The Board of Health strongly recommend the use of the CHLORIDES of LIME and SODA as one of the best preventatives of this most dreadful malady.—BAKER and MACQUEEN, Manufacturing Chemists, 201, Strand, are preparing them on such an extensive scale as to be able to supply the Public at nearly half the usual prices, viz.:

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DELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, Lombard-street

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of Madame D—, detailing the intentions of Ministers, as imparted to her by her Right Honourable Friend, is a curious proof of the honour and integrity of the party concerned—we have rarely seen so striking a union of public virtue and private honour.

We must see the correspondence between the magistrate and the lady before we understand it.

We do not know where the interesting Mrs. D. was born, but we know where she was bred—and that is the point.

It seems hardly worth while reviewing the "Black List" in detail. We have exposed enough of its falsehood, we should think, to convince every man who saw our paper which contained it, of the utter worthlessness of the statement; but if our correspondents, who write from various parts of the country, where it is most assiduously circulated, will give us good reason to believe such a course desirable, we shall gladly do so.

B. did not receive the letter, because the delay has rendered his communication unreasonable—we hope to hear from him next week.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 6.

THE Rebellion is, for the present, suppressed—two or three hundred lives have been lost—nearly half a million's worth of property has been destroyed—palaces, gaols, public buildings, private houses have been burnt—robbery unlimited has been committed, and outrages of every character have been perpetrated.

Under these circumstances, Ministers consider it right to do something; and, holding the opinions we do of their views and intentions, we never suspected it would be much. We thought perhaps a reward for the apprehension of the rebels might be offered, a Commission for their immediate trial issued, some little effort made to mark the feeling of the Government towards the revolutionists and reformers who think it just and proper to murder, burn, rob and destroy in all directions, because a Judge, whose political opinions differ with some part of the community, comes to a city to fulfil his public duty.

What has been done?—Lord GREY ordered the KING to London, and there was a Council held, and after going through the formality of a debate upon the propriety of acceding to Mr. PLACE's command, 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 MAJESTY put on his great coat, and went home to Brighton, upon the walls of which town are chalked—"No BISHOPS"—"No KING"—"No WILLIAM GUELPH," in every direction.

And now for the Proclamation:—

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas in divers parts of Great Britain, and more particularly in the towns of Derby and Nottingham, and in the city of Bristol, tumultuous assemblages of people have taken place, and outrages of the most violent description have been committed both upon the persons and property of divers of our subjects; and whereas all the restraints of law and order have been overborne and trodden under foot by such lawless multitudes, the mansions of individuals violently entered, pillaged, and set on fire, the ordinary course of justice forcibly interrupted, the goals for the confinement of criminals broken into and destroyed, and malefactors and persons charged with offences let loose upon the public, to the great disturbance and danger of the common weal, and the subversion of established Government; and whereas the welfare and happiness of all nations do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon the observance and enforcement of the law; and whereas it is our firm determination faithfully to discharge the duty imposed on us, to preserve the public peace, and vigorously to exert the powers which we possess for the protection of all our subjects, in the entire enjoyment of their rights and liberties:—We, therefore, being resolved to suppress the wicked and flagitious practices aforesaid, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning our liege subjects to guard against every attempt to violate the law, and to abstain from every act inconsistent with the peace and good order of society; and we do hereby charge and command all sheriffs, justices of the peace, chief magistrates of cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all the magistrates throughout Great Britain, that they do effectually repress all tumults, riots, outrages, and breaches of the peace within their respective jurisdictions; and that they do make diligent inquiry in order to discover and bring to justice the movers and perpetrators of all such seditious and wicked acts aforesaid; and we do further earnestly and solemnly exhort, enjoin, call upon, and command all our liege subjects, of all ranks and conditions, that they do come forward upon the first appearance or apprehension of any such disturbances as aforesaid, as they are bound by their duty to us, by their regard for the general interest, and by the obligation of the law; and that they be a lively aiding and assisting to all sheriffs, justices of the peace, and other magistrates, in enforcing the law against evil doers, and in protecting their fellow-subjects in the enjoyment of their property, and the exercise of their rights, against all forcible, illegal, and unconstitutional interference, control, or aggression.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this 2d day of November, 1831, and in the second year of our reign.

God save the King.

Now, we put it to our readers whether such a thing as this ever before emanated from a Government in a country circumstanced as England at 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 weeks have elapsed since some of the outrages 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, public buildings, private houses "before recited," and goes on to say that the KING is determined to discharge the duty imposed upon him, and protect his people in the entire enjoyment of their rights and liberties; and then follows this sort of "twaddle"—

"The welfare and happiness of all nations do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon the observance and enforcement of the law;" having informed us of which remarkable circumstance, it goes on to beg "ALL the people, of all ranks and all conditions, to come forward," whenever 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 justifies the Cabinet in the construction of this admirable piece of absurdity, in which ALL the people are requested to combine to keep the OTHERS quiet; and that we find in the following popular poem:—

"Three children sliding on the ice,
All on a summer's day,
It so fell out, they all fell in,
The rest, the, run away!"

We hope and trust that as HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers have evidently founded their Proclamation upon this striking example, the results will be equally similar, and whenever it may be necessary, according to the paternal advice of

HIS MAJESTY, for ALL his liege subjects to "FALL IN," that the rest may RUN AWAY.

THE country is, we suppose, beginning to awake from the stupor 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. BLOOD HAS BEEN SHED—be it on the heads of the Ministers—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 illustration.

The burning of Nottingham Castle, the different outrages upon the Nobility, the assaults upon the Bishops, are all, in their several degrees, distinct exposures of the real views and objects of the Reformers; but the affair at BRISTOL combines all the attributes which compose their characters—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 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 objects in view—this is the point—the aim and intention of the Reformers; there is no longer any doubt—the fact is before us—and affords the most ample fulfilment of what the convicted Irish rebels distinctly declared—"that Reform was but the stalking-horse of Revolution;" and a complete corroboration of COBBETT's statement—"that Parliamentary Reform was the handle by which the Revolutionists proposed to overthrow the Constitution."

REFORM IS THE CRY—REVOLUTION IS THE OBJECT; else, why should Bristol be agitated about the odious Bill—what share of constituency has BRISTOL now—what proportion will BRISTOL have if the hateful measure should eventually be carried?—BRISTOL possesses at present one of the largest constituencies in England; why, therefore, should Bristol be anxious for Reform?—But more—BRISTOL will lose part of its constituency by the operation of the Bill; is it, therefore, probable, that BRISTOL would be thus excited in its favour? Neither BRISTOL, nor NOTTINGHAM, nor LONDON, nor any other place, cares sixpence about the Bill as a legislative enactment, or a constitutional change in the representation of England; no—not sixpence!—But this Bill is to the Revolutionists the rallying cry—the point d'appui—the sign—the symbol, and the watchword of Rebellion.

And all this is the work of Lord GREY and his party.—Lord GREY admitted the very last night he spoke in Parliament that he had neither habits nor talents adapted to office;—Lord GREY'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 have attempted in the lamentable year which has passed, proclaims their qualities as financiers and statesmen; every measure, one after another, from the greatest to the least,—from the infliction of the most oppressive tax that Ministers 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 vanity which leads them to all excesses 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.

GOOD GOD, to think that, twelve months since, ENGLAND 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 labourers into plunderers and rebels, her name despised, her character degraded, the ally of her bitterest enemy leagued against her warmest friends—the tame spectator, if not the abettor, of one of the most nefarious acts ever committed by a civilized government, with her fleet at sea actually prepared to plunge her into an endless war, because, upon the declared principle of non-interference, she is to espouse the cause of France and Belgium against the KING of HOLLAND. Let this go on—draw closer the connexion between FRANCE and ENGLAND—let the unnatural coalition prosper, and ENGLAND and FRANCE will stand alone against the world in arms.

But such being the case—such wanton folly—such woeful incapacity—such ignorance—such weakness—such want of principle—such want of conduct could not stand for an hour—the people would cry out for the dismissal of these men; and Lord GREY and his nineteen near relations would long since have been compelled to "abandon the KING," and 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 dazzle and confound the public mind. REFORM was the cry—and of such importance was it, that the very threat of taking it out of their hands made BROUGHAM LORD CHANCELLOR. For his talents, his weight and importance, his learning and genius, his eloquence and his virtue, Lord GREY had made Mr. BROUGHAM, what the late Common Sergeant DENMAN is now, Attorney-General.—"Oh, Oh," says BROUGHAM, "is this the way my Lord GREY exhibits his hatred and contempt for me?"—and BROUGHAM spat upon his Lordship's offer, and trampled it under his feet. And what would Lord GREY have cared for that?—Nothing—but mark what followed. BROUGHAM goes down to the House of Commons, and having declared that nothing could occur to connect him with the Administration, gives notice of a motion on REFORM for the following Tuesday.

Did BROUGHAM care about Reform?—as much, perhaps, as he cares about the West Indian negroes, or as he did for Queen CAROLINE. Not he—he cared for himself—he saw that the love of Lord GREY would produce him nothing; that his Lordship's estimate of his legal ability would appropriate to him the Attorney-Generalship—"Let me try fear, then," said he; and accordingly he threatened, on the Tuesday following, to outbid 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 career in legitimate policy, and his performance of those duties for which, as he has himself since told us, he has neither the habit nor the ability. What was the consequence? Mr. BROUGHAM was made LORD CHANCELLOR within eight-and-forty hours of the time he declared that nothing could occur to connect him with the Ministry; and, as a pure reformer should do, he threw over the great county of York, which had returned him because

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 believe, that the MONARCH is a RADICAL!—Merciful Heaven! what can Lord GREY expect or hope by the inculcation of such 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 KING is a Reformer, and that the last evidence given of the Royal disposition that way, was the removal of Lord HOWE from the Household; but who removed his Lordship? Why Lord 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; 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 HOWE in a letter, a copy of which is now in his Lordship's possession, and which, whenever he is forced to produce it, will prove exactly the converse of the proposition his Lordship intended to establish.

There was one occasion upon which the KING evinced a disposition to condescend to the PEOPLE in an unusual way, when, under the auspices of Lord MELBOURNE, the "Trades of London" went in procession to St. James's, and when Lord ALTHORP 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 personal 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 himself at the window over the gateway. Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, 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 as these did HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers condescend in the very outset of their career.

But while their policy rendered it necessary to dazzle and confound the PEOPLE, it required that the KING should be hoodwinked also; and, accordingly, we find HIS MAJESTY, under Lord GREY's directions, hurried about, day after day, to one pageant and another pageant, to launches, reviews, inspections, bridges, colleges, chapters, levees, drawing-rooms, incessantly receiving large parties at banquets, at concerts, at balls—kept in a continued fever of agitation—and, literally, without time to consider what is going on, even if permitted the society of those persons who might enlighten, or the perusal of those Papers which might inform HIS MAJESTY of the real state of affairs. This system, chequered with Whig austerity and Whig servility, tends to unsettle the Royal mind, while the concession of every little personal wish, even to the creation of a Duke of CLARENCE, if necessary, assails the Royal heart in its tenderest point, and in the confusion of all this intrigue, it is permitted that the PEOPLE should believe that the KING IS A REFORMER.

That they do believe it—and that, moreover, they believe, that, in rebelling against the Church and its Prelates, the LAW and its administrators, they are espousing the cause of the KING and the GOVERNMENT, we firmly believe. Strange and incongruous as it is, we believe it—and we will tell our readers why we believe it—and we will go no farther away than BRISTOL, to no earlier or later a period than five days since, for a fact to corroborate our opinion. The fact is this—The Bristol Reformers proceeded to 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 order that they might save the official books and papers. By this caution Government was enabled to preserve all the documents, not only of account, but such as are absolutely necessary to the regulation and enforcement of the outstanding sums due by all persons subject to the operation of the Excise Laws in Bristol.

We only ask the reader, Did he ever hear of any previous 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 plunderers, the incendiaries, the rebels in short, resolve to destroy the Excise Office, amongst the rest of the public buildings; but such is their affection for the Government that they refuse to embarrass it by the loss of £100,000, which would have occurred if the official papers had been destroyed, and would of course have remained in the pockets of the PEOPLE, who will now have to pay it. Why this speaks volumes—these reformers believe that they are serving the KING, and supporting his Ministers, by wreaking their vengeance upon the Bishops, and by establishing a reign of terror in the land.

Far be it from us to say that Lord GREY and his colleagues are guilty—willfully 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 whether my servant burns my house by carelessness or design?—whatever may have been the intentions of the Ministers, or whatever may have been the extent to which they originally proposed to use their "tower of strength," the effect is unquestionable—the ignorant believe that it is loyal to be reformers; and most assuredly, if the origin of this belief is not to be attributed to the Ministers, and if the Reformers at Bristol had not received secret instructions how to conduct the outrage—which we will not venture even to imagine—it is clear that the principle upon which they acted was that of revolutionizing the country, without injuring the existing Administration, who, liberal and patriotic as they are, would, 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 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 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 to Lord GREY's faction is liable to be assaulted and assassinated, 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 devastation.—When Bristol was blazing, her jails untenanted ruins, her Bishop's palace destroyed, and forty or fifty houses fired, then such orders were given as checked the rebels;—at Nottingham, after the Duke of NEWCASTLE's house was burned, the military paraded the streets; in London, after the Duke of WELLINGTON's house had been left at the mercy of the mob for more than an hour, the Police arrived—although Lord MELBOURNE must have known, or ought to have 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;—even an individual, since identified, was permitted to ride about on horseback, directing the movements 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 Reform; surely the time is come when a general declaration of 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 remains silent! The loyal and constitutional MEN OF ENGLAND should speak out, in firm and respectful language, to the KING himself—he is the Father of his Country—WE HAVE A RIGHT TO HIS SUPPORT AND 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; 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 purpose 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 honourable peace she ever concluded—let him ask himself under what Government the victories of the Nile, Camperdown, St. Vincent's, and all the conquests of NELSON, HOWE, and DUNCAN, were achieved—let him ask himself under what Ministry was the gigantic power of France quelled—under what Government the hundred fights of the immortal WELLINGTON were fought, the course of unchecked victory consummated at WATERLOO—under the Administration of those who were always opposed to the present Ministers.

Then, let the KING ask himself, under whose administration the British arms were disgraced in South America—the British honour tarnished at the Dardanelles;—let him enquire what Ministry it was that doubled the income tax, which it had before denounced as tyrannical, monstrous, and oppressive—and he will find that everything untoward (except, indeed, the recent barbarities of Navarino,) that has happened to England during the last half century, has been produced by the party now in power.

In short, let the KING give the country fair play—England is inherently loyal—the KING of England is dear to every Englishman in his KINGLY capacity. Why, then, are those who are devotedly attached to the KING and CONSTITUTION, to be denounced by men, who, having got possession of the royal person, are determined to retain it, by the most flagrant misrepresentations of the feelings of the PEOPLE, while, on the other hand, to retain the favour of the PEOPLE, they misrepresent the feelings of the KING.—We say—LET US APPEAL TO THE KING—let us address him—and let us endeavour to rouse HIS MAJESTY to a sense of the awful situation in which he is placed.

For the details of the rebellion at Bristol we refer the reader to another part of the paper; but we cannot do so without offering the humble but heartfelt tribute of thanks to our brave defenders—those gallant troops, whose exemplary patience and well-regulated courage, which they displayed during the tumult, have given them a new claim upon the affections of their grateful countrymen.

We had proposed to-day to give an analysis of the papers which have been printed relative to the serious differences between England and Portugal, arising out of the grievances of an English teacher of the name of GRAYLEY, and a French gentleman of the name of BONHOMME, whose sacrilegious 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.—we, however, delay our review of them on account of the pressure of more urgent matter; nevertheless, we would venture to mention to Lord PALMERSTON, that his friend M. DE PALMELLA, by himself or agents, is actively employed in this country in raising troops to serve in the Pedroite army, destined to invade Portugal. This is done under the pretence of encouraging emigration. Does Lord PALMERSTON know whether the foreign enlistment act is still in force?

These Pedroites are not likely to have an agreeable reception at Madeira; every effort is making to strengthen the Island against any expedition in behalf of DON PEDRO, and in Portugal the feeling is so decidedly against him, that his appearance of the Tagus will rouse the whole mass of people—with the exception of the Lisbon reformers—and combine them in defence of their ancient institutions against the South American tyrant, 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 this paper, that his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY 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 daily 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. MALTBURY, known for his piety and orthodoxy, and the latter Dr. BATHURST, remembered as the patron of QUEEN CAROLINE, we thought it not worth while to take any extraordinary means of correcting the clerical error, but postpone, till to-day, the explanation which we now give.

THE NEW FOREST.

Ye, sturdy oaks of form so fair,
The monarchs of the Forest are;
But, in the present state of things,
It's no such pleasant time for Kings,
Since some Sub-Divil, called Reform,
Finding his late abode too warm,
By kind permission of his lord,
With BILL in hand, is gone abroad,
Who, shocked at such an appellation
In his "Improved new Patent Nation,"
Should he return this way from town,
May Pollard you, or cut you 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 published in the *Times* newspaper of the 27th and 30th of June last:—

"A concession to the national demand of a free Parliament may avert the necessity of changes which we tremble to think of, if the members of the Church of England imprudently draw upon themselves the suspicion that they are allied with the boroughmonger-crow in a league against the public liberties.

"There is no want of Members to sit for Gattor or Old Sarum, but to mount upon popular lustings, and to hear their names coupled with curses both loud and deep, and perhaps to have their persons assailed with those missiles with which it is not to stamp his displeasure upon those who have betrayed him. We own, for ourselves, we deprecate such scenes; but we cannot be surprised either that, under the present circumstances, they should take place, or that Tory candidates should be afraid of them.

"We can easily picture to ourselves how grating it must be to the feelings, mental as well as physical, of a high-born and high-bred young Tory, sent from some Club-house in St. James's-street, or from the snug lodgings of Mr. ex-Secretary PLASTRA, with the wages of corruption in his pocket, and travelling luxuriously to some comfortable corporation constituency, consisting of thirteen or sixteen persons—who can conceive, we say, how grating it must be to such a holiday candidate to experience the rude reception of the unrepresented townsfolk, which is almost certain to await him. He sees him, in our mind's eye, present himself to the people—he hears the groans which at first assail him—we see the first discharge of mud, dead cats, and rotten eggs, which enwraps his bare and devoted head. Then, as the populace becomes more determined, and more excited, we see the pebbles and gravel begin to fly—these are succeeded by paving-stones, bricks, &c., and the Cornish capital of Truism is forced to retire with a broken head, and through the back door of the mayor's private house. Nor do the yells, of which he has been the victim, cease to haunt him till he is many miles on his road home again.

"Thus the King, his ministers, the great liberal party, the press, and the people, are all united. These, as we have looked would say, are the odds for the corruptists. But the latter, whose blindness and recklessness of consequences are equal to their bigotry, rush madly on in their career of folly. They 'beard the lion in his den,' and yet hope to go unscathed.

"Once and again we warn them to desist,—not if they value the lives and happiness of others, for they are too selfish to be moved by such considerations, but if they value their own. In every borough town, where there is a population even of a few hundreds, will they meet the reception which we have just pictured to them.

"They will become acquainted with every village parson; the clear river and the muddy pond will alike receive them; they will carry away 'undesired samples of the soil' from each county, and will consider themselves fortunate if contumely and contusions be all they meet with. Would it not be better for these dandy candidates to confine their exertions to the ruined and tenantless walls of their own burgess tenures?"

These observations appeared in the Ministerial newspaper the *Times*; and if the reader will take the trouble to read the report of the reform rebellion at Bristol, he will see that every direction given by this official organ has been adopted, and that the supposed circumstances of the writer and the real occurrences of the case tally minutely, even to the retreat of Sir CHARLES WETHERELL by the back-door of the Mayor's house. The suggestion with respect to the "muddy pond" has also been adopted at Coventry, whence the Bishop received notice, that if he came that way he would be ducked, and probably drowned.

It must be highly satisfactory to the *Times* writer to see all his hints so readily and ably attended to.

WEST INDIES.

A week or two since we mentioned that the white inhabitants of some of the West India Colonies had provided themselves with sixty rounds of ball cartridges; this announcement has produced an effect—for HIS MAJESTY'S paternal and affectionate Government has, since 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 authority, we proceed to submit extracts from certain loyal and affectionate addresses from the different Colonial Legislatures to the KING, who knows the justice of their claims and the reasonableness of their remonstrances—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 language 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 cruel and mischievous colonial policy on the part of Government.

What of course renders the conduct of Ministers so pecu-

liarily wounding to the West Indians is, the total difference it exhibits to that of the KING, who, as we have just said, has lived amongst them, and borne the most convincing testimony to their merits and virtues, and to the absurdity and malice of the stories raised and circulated against them, of cruelty or carelessness in their conduct towards the slaves. They little know how small is the power of the Monarch whom Lord GREY declares he will not abandon, nor comprehend the difficulty under which that Monarch labours who expects to be enabled to keep his royal word or fulfil his royal promise, who has a Whig Minister at his side to blind his eyes, stop his ears, and guide his tongue.

The Colonial policy of the King's Government is of the *fabric* of the Councils of Aldermanbury, rather than of the Councils of Downing-street. MACAULAY and STEPHEN, and those who are in their train, regulate the course of proceeding, and thus aided and abetted, Ministers, in the affairs of the West Indies, act exactly as they have done, about Reform, in the very teeth of the KING's opinions and wishes.

We now subjoin extracts from Addresses of several of the Colonial Legislatures, which mark the prevalence of the feeling which we have endeavoured to describe, and we beg the attention of our readers to the moderate and dutiful tone which pervades them:—

EXTRACTS.

BARBADOS COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.—Aug. 21, 1830.

Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects in Barbados, remembering with pride and exultation, that their country has been honoured by the presence of their KING; and they cannot but feel themselves blessed in being placed under the Rule of a Monarch who has with the generosity to avoid the favourable impressions which he derived from a personal knowledge of the West Indies, under circumstances which required more than an ordinary degree of magnanimity and unanimity to encounter, the obloquy which a powerful party have endeavoured to attach to the West India cause, and to all who have the courage to advocate it.

St. VINCENT ASSEMBLY.—Sept. 23, 1830.

Your Majesty's faithful Colonists of St. Vincent look back with grateful recollection to that early period of your Majesty's career in the service of the State, when your Majesty was actively engaged in affording protection to the British West Indies; and those repeated declarations which your Majesty has been pleased to make of your regard for the welfare and prosperity of these important and valuable appendages of the empire are gratefully recollected, and encourage us to hope that your Majesty's paternal solicitude will do no less experienced by your Majesty's subjects in the Colonies than by the more fortunate inhabitants of the British Islands.

DOMINICA COUNCIL.—Sept. 22, 1830.

We assure your Majesty that these Colonies, among which occurred many of those events which will shine most gratefully in your Majesty's personal history, even now, amid the unexampled distress which they are afflicted, are sensible how much reason they have to be thankful in being placed under your Majesty's benignant rule. They look back with pride to the days when your Majesty was a sojourner among them, and an eye-witness of their value to the parent State, and of their devotion to your Royal house. They look forward with humble but confident assurance to your Majesty's gracious favour and protection.

DOMINICA ASSEMBLY.—Sept. 20, 1830.

Your Majesty's faithful and affectionate people of Dominica recollect with sentiments of sincere gratitude your Majesty's early benevolence to this portion of the British dominions, when, in your Majesty's paternal care, they were protected and preserved in their lives and properties, to which your Majesty has since, as a Peer of the realm, added the defence of their character and reputation, and they hail gratefully the repeated declarations of regard which it has pleased your Majesty to make for the welfare of the West India colonies, as an assurance that your Majesty's paternal care will be equally extended to your Majesty's subjects in this part of your empire as to those more happily placed nearer your Majesty's throne.

NEVIS COUNCIL.—Sept. 4, 1830.

We look back with honest pride, and grateful recollection, to that early period of your Majesty's life, when this little Island was honoured and rendered happy by your Majesty's presence, and for which your Majesty was pleased to extend repeated proofs of your condescension and regard. This cheering remembrance still animates its loyal inhabitants, as, from experience, the inestimable value of such a Sovereign is duly appreciated.

NEVIS ASSEMBLY.—Nov. 4, 1831.

Our congratulations on this event are enlivened by the knowledge that a portion of the early part of your Majesty's professional life was passed in the West India Colonies, and that your Majesty is the first British Monarch who, from personal observation, can duly appreciate the measures best calculated to raise them from their present state of distress to that state of prosperity in which your Majesty formerly held them.

VIRGIN ISLANDS' COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY.—Sept. 9, 1830.

We look back, with grateful recollection, to that early period of your Majesty's devotion to the public service, during which your Majesty's active protection was given to the British West India Colonies, those important appendages of the empire, to the welfare and prosperity of which your Majesty has been so graciously pleased to extend repeated proofs of your personal regard.

WE are obliged to the *Morning Chronicle* for calling our attention to an Article which appears in the present number of the *Quarterly Review*—nothing could be more opposite than the remarks which led us to refer to the Article itself. We think a few extracts may not be disagreeable to our readers.

The writer having most ably "minced" Lord GREY and his descending conduct to Mr. PLACE, the taylor, and his colleague, Mr. CARPÉ, proceeds to take the same view with ourselves of the difficulties and dangers into which his Lordship has brought himself by his league with the creatures he formerly despised, but now dreads.—We shall, next week, give a more copious 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 more powerful:—

"For our parts, we despair of the Ministry being able to extricate itself from the difficulties into which it has blindly and obstinately run. We do not believe that they have the moral courage to confess their error, and to resign themselves to the consequences of a firm and steady course of sound and sober part of the country for refuge and for help. Still less, we fear, have they either the fortitude or the force to resist—to repel—to subdue the popular storm which they have created. By the first course we might be saved: of the success of any other, in their hands, we are almost hopeless. The issues of life and death are in the hand of God, and with reverent reliance on that Providence which has so often rescued, and so long protected, our happy country, we cannot despair. But it is our firm opinion, that if the Ministers, contrary to their own acknowledged wishes and judgment, should, in obedience to Mr. Place, re-assemble Parliament in the present ferment, and should persist in passing any Bill equally efficient—that is, equally outrageous to the feelings of one part of the people, and equally inadequate to the inflated demands of the other—anarchy is at hand, and that they themselves will be, not the last, but the victims of a convulsion which their own blindness has prepared, and their own folly precipitated.

"But why talk of the Ministers as prologuing or assembling Parliament? The Ministers appear to have much less real share in such decisions than Mr. PLACE, Mr. CARPÉ, and Mr. STEVENS. We have Lord GREY's own avowal (*Courier*, 17th Oct.), that he was, previous to the midnight intrusion of PLACE and Co., a Tory, and a low Tory, brought down by persons to announce one of the shortest prorogations ever known! Who are our governors—the Ministers or the mob? What evidence have we that there is a Government? Where is the

I confess, however, that at this moment, I have no difficulty in making a selection from the topics to which I have alluded, for I have this moment risen from the perusal of a most able and unanswerable pamphlet, which has just made its appearance in this city, and which is the production of the Viscount de CHATEAUBRIAND. The Viscount has some faults, and who has not? But those faults are forgotten, as they are completely obscured by his talents and virtues. He is a poet, an historian, a politician, a patriot, a philosopher, a diplomatist, and a divine. He has ever been faithful to his party—to his Church—to his King—to his country—and with reverence he is spoken, to his God! He is the friend of the unfortunate—the consolers of the wretched—the visitors of the poor in their affliction—the of the sick in their chamber of disease and of the prisoner in his cell and in his chains. To LOUIS XVIII. he was a faithful friend—to CHARLES X. he was a wise and prudent counsellor—to the BOURBONS he was attached from feelings and from principle, and to the Duke of BOURBON he avows that he owes his allegiance and his heart! At a moment when it is proposed by the Chamber of Deputies to banish from France the young and guiltless Prince, he rushes forward to the beach, raises the standard of the lilies, and cries aloud "Let there be no vengeance!" When others are turning to the rising sun, he looks only to the west, and while others are seeking for immediate honour or advantage, by attacking themselves to the dynasty of *fact*, he carries the standard of the descendants of St. LOUIS, and defends the dynasty of *right*! His pamphlet 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 of the future—it is as the cry of the watchman which proclaims the hour of the night, and which assures us that at least some one is watching over our safety—it is as the voice of a friend in a land of strangers, and as the cheering light of home after the drought, the famine, and

the pestilence of the desert! 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 partisans—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 springs of water in a thirsty land! The objects of this invaluable publication are, to shew to France that there is no rest for her Church, for her literature, for her commerce, for her credit, or for her honour and happiness, but in her legitimate and therefore Bourbon Government; and further, to shew her, that however, for a while, she may endeavour to evade, on the one hand, or may be tricked on the other, out of her lawful Government, yet that, ere long, she will discover her error, and will invite him to return whom now she repudiates. There is also another motive for this publication; it is to counsel the Duchess de Berry not to entrust the education of her son to those men who, though possessed of every private virtue, are disliked by the French nation, and who are unfortunately too little disposed to give that sort of education to the Duke of Bordeaux, which will prepare him to wield the sceptre with honour to himself and advantage to his subjects.

I avow that no portion of this most touching and delicious work has so deeply 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 CHATEAUBRIAND may be heard at the Palace of Holyrood, and may produce their suitable effect on the future education of Henry 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 work, which presents, in a condensed form, and in a style the most pure and elegant, the present condition and the future prospects of "La Belle France."

From the Viscount de CHATEAUBRIAND and his manly and eloquent appeal in behalf of the unfortunate, let us turn to the situation of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and of his amiable but unhappy family. The Citizen King, unable to maintain his popularity with the mob, advised by his friends 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 encroachments on the established order of things; and as the French revolution is the only one which now remains of all those which were made on the Continent during the last six months of 1830 and the first six months of 1831, it is quite certain that in the spring of next year, if not before, it will also have to sustain 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 PHILIPPE. I need not tell you, my dear BULL, how happy I should be if I could hold out to your readers the probability of so great a blessing 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. Petersburg? 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?—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 change the character of the base of the new monarchical-republican edifice reared in France. That base is popular sovereignty, and so long as it is permitted to remain undisturbed, the mere fact 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 mediated by nearly all the great powers of Europe will commence with the refusal of the King of HOLLAND to enter into a treaty with the *pro tempore* Prince of BELGIUM, or whether it will arise about the nationality of Poland, or the affairs of Portugal, or the kingdom of Greece, saturated as it is with blood and treason—or about new revolutions in Italy, or new difficulties 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 should decidedly object to any portion of his private estates, and which belonged to him as the Duke of ORLÉANS, being incorporated with the crown lands or property of 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 enjoy the same amount of civil list as if the Monarch had no private property whatever. Thus a large annual fortune is to be at the disposal of the Citizen King, without even being subject to the responsibility or the Ministers of the Crown, and which may therefore be applied 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 so principally to shew you that so little is the confidence in LOUIS PHILIPPE in the stability of his throne, that he has refused to accede to any arrangement which shall deprive him of a 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 cobblers and shook hands with the tailors) now rides out in Paris, he is attended by guards and protectors, enough to defend him from a 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.

FACT 1.—At Perpignan the National Guards have been dissolved, because they have been opposed to the present order of things established in France.

2.—At Bayonne letters and placards have been distributed, containing the following sentences—"Long live CHARLES X., and his grandson the Duke of Bordeaux! Friends of legitimacy, let us unite in restoring him to his throne."

3.—Two hundred and twenty-eight prosecutions have been commenced against the press in one year, and during the last week the *Gazette de France* has been seized four times.

4.—The police has seized a caricature, representing the Pavilion of Flora, at the Tuileries, with a certain illustrious person coming out of one of the chimneys, covered with soot, and crying "Comme je suis sale pour monter jusqu'ici."

5.—The Minister has at length decided on the peerage question. A member that the Liberals had shortly appear in the *Moniteur*. You will see the reasons for the Revolution in 1830; and yet now, the Revolution is itself encouraging the making of Peers to pass an Anti-hereditary Peerage Bill.

6.—At Lyons the *canaille* have triumphed, and the Prefect has been

compelled to sign a tariff of improved prices, or run the risk of an insurrection; he has preferred submission and defeat to decision and courage. This should excite no surprise, since how can the agents of a Revolutionary Government be courageous?

7.—In the items composing the Civil List of the Citizen King will be found the following sums for the following articles: 1st, 300 horses, for which 36,000, sterling are demanded per annum, being 1200, sterling for the support of each horse: remember this sum is exclusive of salaries for grooms, &c., and is solely for the keep of the horses—2nd, For books and subscriptions to engravings, 10,000, sterling—3rd, For music and the theatre, 12,000, sterling—4th, For liveries, for the men-servants, 8,000, sterling—5th, For fire-wood, although LOUIS PHILIPPE has forests of his own, 10,000, sterling—and 6th, For I cannot mention any more, for butter and confectionary, 30,000, sterling, or nearly 1000, a day. This is the cheap Government promised to France by the Liberals!!!

8.—The Editor of *The Tribune* has been condemned 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. PERIER in the purchase of muskets for the French army.

9.—The French *Méridionale* 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 to levy the duties. The whole transaction was like the explosion of a mine, as ten minutes before the conflagration commenced the square in front of the Hotel de Ville, which was the rallying point, 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 put 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 fortifications round Paris are proceeding with great spirit, and though the Minister talks of peace I can assure you he is preparing for war.

I will now conclude this long letter by the following Lies of the 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 RUSSIA entertains a sincere regard for the revolution of July, and professes great friendship for LOUIS PHILIPPE.

3.—The Five Powers are unanimously resolved on disarming; and, according to the favourite toast of Sir WILLIAM CURTIS, we are to have a "speedy peace and soon."

4.—The Chamber of Peers, as at present constituted, will consent to abolish the hereditary Peerage.

5.—Don PEDRO will sail from England, with an expedition against Portugal, in the month of January next.

And 6.—The Grey Ministry will be in office on the 1st 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 Lord PALMERSTON. And now adieu. Assure yourself of the unabated regard of yours, very affectionately,

P. H.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARATIONS.

The Rev. J. W. HATFIELD, M.A., of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to the Rectory of Eastington, Gloucestershire, on the presentation of his father, ABRAHAM HATFIELD, Esq., of Cheltenham.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's has presented the Rev. JOHN HUGHES, to the Prebendal stall of Nantunillo, in the Collegiate Church of Brecon, void by the death of the Rev. D. NEWSON.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has appointed the Rev. THOMAS MOORE, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. TREWELL, to the Vicarage of Ovey, Bucks. Patron, Lord Chancellor.

The Lord 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.

ORITARY.

The Rev. THOMAS FALLOWFIELD, M.A., Curate of Hebron, near Morpeth. Patron, Rev. Mr. Boothall.

JOHN LAMPERT, Curate of Heworth.

The Rev. JAMES WILLIAM BURFORD, D.D., formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Vicar of Pelham, Rector of Lever Magdalen (Patron, Dr. Burford), and Vicar of Tottington (Patrons, Governors of Chigwell School.)

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Nov. 5.—On Thursday the following degrees were conferred:

Masters of Arts.—Rev. George Fort Cooper, Wadham Coll.; Rev. John Cobbold Aldrich, Lincoln Coll.; Rev. Courtenay James Cooper Bute, Henry Norris, William Pennefather, and Salisbury Everard, Balliol Coll.; Rev. James Fry, St. Edmund Hall; Alexander Allan Franklin, Exeter Coll.; Hon. William Henry Spencer, Christ Church.

On the same day the following gentlemen were elected. Fellows of All Souls' College:—Thomas Dyke Acland, Gent. Coll. of Ch. Ch.; Hon. Robert Liddell, B.A. of Ch. Ch.; Henry Denison, Student of Ch. Ch.; Henry Seymour, B.A. of Ch. Ch.; Fitzharding Berkeley Portman, Commoner of Ch. Ch.; Walter Wrottesley, Commoner of Ch. Ch.; and Francis Leybourne Popham, Commoner of University Coll.

On the same day, I. F. S. Gabb, B.A., T. B. L. Browne, B.A., F. French, A. Gardner, and James Owen, Commoners of Jesus Coll. were elected Scholars of that Society.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 5.—The Seasonian Prize (for the best poem on David playing the harp before Saul) has been awarded to the Rev. T. E. HAWKINSON, M.A. of Corpus Christi College; and the successful poem is, in the opinion of the examiners, of such merit as to entitle its author to receive 100l.

The select preacher to whom the Sunday afternoon turns at Saint Mary's church are assigned for the present month, is the Rev. CHAS. SIMON, Senior Fellow of King's College.

At the Congregation on the 26th ult. JOSEPH WILLIAM CHARLES-WORTH, of St. Peter's College, was admitted Bachelor of Arts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDINATION.—On Friday the Bishop of Cloyne held an Ordination, when John Russell, Joseph Keating, William Oule, J. Hill, Henry Sadler, and J. Gwynne, were admitted to Deacon's Orders, to Rev. Wm. Hughes, Rector of Stratton, Suffolk, for the pious-worship view of ameliorating the condition of the labouring poor, has adopted the plan of letting allotments of land to the extent of a quarter of an acre to each labourer belonging to his parish, to be cultivated by them for the benefit of their families.

LAMPETER COLLEGE.—The following prizes have been lately awarded in St. David's College, Lampeter.—For the best English Essay, to Rev. Wm. Harries, Curate of Llandaw; for the best Latin Essay, to Rev. Wm. Harries, Curate of Llandaw; for the best Welsh Essay, to Rev. Evan Morgan, Curate of St. Alban's, Tyglyn; for the best Hebrew Examination, to Rev. Wm. Harries, Curate of Llandaw.

CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHAPEL, DOWNEY.—This ceremony took place on Friday's night. The interest excited by the occasion drew together a large assemblage from the surrounding neighbourhood, by whom, and by a numerous body of clergy, &c. the Bishop of Bristol was received on his arrival at the church at the house of the Minister of the parish. At the church the usual prayers were read by the Rev. ROBERT HODGKIN, M.A. and a sermon preached by his Lordship conducted the ceremony. The utmost order and decorum prevailed throughout the proceedings. A collection, to complete the fund for the building of the chapel, was made after the sermon, which amounted to nearly 900l. The internal fitting up of the chapel is most commodious. It contains 1,024 sittings, of which 773 are open to the general classes of society.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last the General Committee

of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, held their meeting at St. Martin's Vestry room; there were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of London, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of 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CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING.

The Corn Market was rather buoyant during the week, but the speculations respecting the cholera has caused them to become heavy, and yesterday they fell to 20 1/2 for the account.

To-day has been a close holiday at the Stock Exchange, and few of the speculators assembled on the Royal Exchange. The price remains nominally, as before stated.

Nothing of the slightest importance has been done in the Foreign Markets. Russian Bonds are 98 1/2 to 99.

LATEST NEWS.

THE CHOLERA.—Considerable anxiety has existed in the metropolis during the last two days, arising from the circulation of a statement that the cholera had appeared at Sunderland. The following important communications, which we extract from the *Standard of the night*, will, we doubt not, in a great measure relieve the public mind of any very serious apprehensions, and show that the town remains upon the subject in the neighbourhood of Sunderland than in London. The following is the official Report of the Board of Health established in the town, and which was received in London yesterday.

"Sir—I am directed by a general meeting of the Board of Health established in this town, to report to you, for the information of the Board in London, that no case of cholera has occurred since the report which was last transmitted to you, and that the town remains generally healthy. I have much satisfaction in making the present communication.—I have, &c.

Chairman of the General Board.

Sunderland, Nov. 3, 1831.

"Dr. Seymour, M.D., Secretary to the Board of Health."

"We have been very active in our inquiries respecting the cholera at Sunderland, and are gratified in being enabled to state that the cholera has not appeared at Sunderland, and that the town remains healthy, in fact, some go so far as to doubt whether the cases really were cholera, it being thought that the disease which had displayed itself at Sunderland and Newcastle was typhus."

"We have spoken with a gentleman this morning, who has a brother at South Shields, which is seven miles from Sunderland. He is an official capacity there, and he does not write one word on the subject of the cholera, and he says that the town remains healthy, otherwise it must have been known at that short distance, whence coaches proceed twice a day to Sunderland. He received a letter from his brother this morning."

"It appears that no great alarm has been excited at Sunderland by the deaths on Tuesday; and this will account for the slight mention of this, to us all-engrossing topic, in the communications received this day."

"The following brief communication is of very great importance, and will go far to tranquillize the public mind:—

Deepford, Sunderland, Nov. 3, 1831.

"We are all in alarm about the cholera morbus, but medical gentlemen tell me that we have no more cholera or other sickness than we have every fall, and they do not think there is any cause of alarm."

"From Messrs. John Pire & Co."

"Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman, dated Sunderland, Thursday, received by Messrs. Burton and Bentley:—'There has been no new cases of cholera in this place for the last two days.'"

"It is strongly asserted that the cases at Sunderland do not prove to be cholera, but that, in fact, the family fallen the supposed victims of this disease have been suffering from typhus."

"We learn that all the colliers from Sunderland have been stopped at the Nore. Coals have risen 10s. per chaldron."

A numerous meeting was held at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol, on Thursday, for the purpose of memorializing the Government to institute an enquiry into the causes of the unprotected state of the City during the late riots, when a Resolution to that effect was carried unanimously, and a Committee of twelve appointed to carry it into effect.

The citizens were sworn in yesterday in great numbers at Guildhall, to special constables, to preserve the peace of the City on Monday. Meetings were also held in the various parishes of the Metropolis for the same purpose. It was, however, reported last night that the meeting was postponed.

Explosion of Gas.—Thursday, a destructive explosion of gas occurred at the extent of the new work of Messrs. M. and W. Sturge, at the bridge-road, Mile-end. A man had been at work at the pipes (the place having been newly painted and fitted up), and during his operations, there had been some escape of gas. Mrs. Gray was at the bar serving at the time of the explosion, which was tremendously loud, and though a thousand fragments of various descriptions flew about in all directions, fortunately neither she nor the other persons present suffered any bodily injury. The damage done is estimated at not less than £500.

We regret to perceive, by the Provincial Papers, that several fires, apparently the work of incendiaries, have taken place in Kent, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk. In the last county not less than five incendiaries have occurred at Great Melton, Cockley, Cley, Great Walsingham, and at Great Wingham. The property destroyed was exclusively corn and other farm produce.

CHOLERA.

Published under the Authority of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

PAPERS relating to the Disease called CHOLERA SPASMODICA IN INDIA, now prevailing in the North of Europe. A NEW EDITION, containing Despatches from His Majesty's Ministers abroad—the Letters of Dr. Russell and Dr. Barry—His Majesty's Order in Council, and many other Documents, price 1s. 6d. Winchester and Varnham, Strand; Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Court; Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

A new day will be published, New Edition, enriched with much original matter, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 14s. boards.

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Printed for James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row; J. and J. Deighton, and T. Stevenson, Cambridge; J. P. and W. Sturge, Bristol.

OXFORD ALMANACK NEW SERIES.

Drawings by Mackenzie and De Witt; Engravings, upon Steel, by Henry Le Kux.

THE ALMANACK for 1832, price 5s. 6d., will be published on the 21st of November. The subject of the Engraving, the New University Printing House.

N.B. A few Proofs of the Engraving on India paper, price 10s.

Just published, in 8vo. price 1s. 6d.

SERMON preached at Beddington, Surrey, Oct. 9, 1831. In Aid of the Funds of the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL AMONG FOREIGN PARTS. By the Rev. I. B. FERRERS, A.M. Rector of Beddington.

Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

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"Campbell's Poetry will find it is wherever the English language shall be spoken, and will be admired wherever it is known. His verse rises up like the voice of a war trumpet. He is the poet for active, energetic man."—*London Weekly Review*.

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Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

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TWO ESSAYS; on the ASSURANCE of FAITH; and on the EXTENT of the ATONEMENT and UNIVERSAL PARDON.

By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D.

Glasgow: printed for Fullerton & Co.; J. Wardlaw, Edinburgh: W. Curry, London and Co., Dublin; Hamilton, Adams, and Co., and Simpkin and Marshall, London.

On the 22d of Nov. will be published, 3 vols. post 8vo. 25s. 6d.

THE USURER'S DAUGHTER: a Novel. By one of the Contributors to Blackwood's Magazine.

London: published by W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, Stationers' hall-court. Of whom may be had, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11s. 6d. hd. bd.

THE CELEBRATED COUGH AND ASTHMATIC REMEDY.

This Invaluable Medicine, (a favourite Prescription of a very eminent Physician), has for a considerable time been daily appreciated by a respectable circle of private friends and a large portion of the public, who have all recommended it with the most astonishing unanimity to their personal acquaintance, and are afflicted with TROUBLESOME COUGHS. By adhering to the prescribed mode of taking this invaluable Specific, Expectoration has been produced, Irritation allayed, and effectual Relief afforded. Many an unfortunate sufferer, who, for weeks, has been unable to perform his usual duties, and who, by taking this remedy, enjoyed comfortable rest, and that, too, without the admixture of laudanum or any other opiate.

The following are some of the Testimonials in favour of this invaluable remedy, the originals may be seen on application at No. 37, Fleet-street, London.

JAMES-terrace, Lincolne-square, 5th March, 1831.

DEAR SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to add my testimony to the beneficial effects resulting from your Cough Remedy. I have been annoyed the whole winter by an incessant Cough; after taking one of your large bottles of the Remedy, I was exceedingly relieved, and am now perfectly cured. I am recommending it to my friends, and all who have used it, have been relieved by it. You may make any reference to me you may think proper relative to it.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours, very truly,

Fleet-street, July 1st, 1831.

SIR—I beg to inform you that for several years I have been troubled with a bad cough, and last winter had the good fortune to procure some of your valuable Cough Mixture, and from which I found immediate relief, and have since been enabled to make it my constant use, and I am now perfectly cured by taking some of it; I shall be happy to add my humble testimony to its efficacy in all cases that has come to my knowledge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. Barker.

Sold by Mr. E. HARKER, 37, Fleet-street; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, and by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom. In Bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, the larger bottles holding twice the quantity of the Medicine contained in the smaller ones.

None are genuine unless signed by E. Harker.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XCII., was published on Wednesday last.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

At the same time was published, Nos. LXXIX. and LXXX. of the QUARTERLY REVIEW (continuing the Index from Volume 1 to 40).

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Edited by E. L. BULWER, Esq.

A new Editor and new Contributors have been added to the former Conductor and Correspondents of this Journal. With fresh allies come an increased ambition. The Conductors of the New Monthly Magazine trust that it will henceforward be more than ever interesting to the public, and more valuable to the literary and systematic tone—in Literature, a more earnest and enlarged attention to criticism—in Miscellaneous matter, a more careful selection of those articles that relate not only to the day, but to those topics of the day, the most important and generally interesting. With the new Contributors, the Magazine, by those characteristics, by which they shall improve on the past, and hope for distinction for the future.

The November Number contains, among other interesting papers, Address to the Public—State of the Country—The Temper of the House of Commons, by a Member of Parliament—The Cholera Discovered—Why may we blame the Bishops?—The Room in which Canning died—Discussions on the French Persecution—Our Correspondents, and the Public—The World as it is: a Tale—Samuel Rogers and his Poets (with a Portrait)—Conversations with an Ambitious Student—Pandemonium Politics—The King: a Sonnet—Government and Administration—The Derby Festival—The Annuals—Monthly Commentary on Men and Things—Journalism: the People's Secret—The Actress Contrasted—The Cholera in the Gazette—Sidney Smith too good for a Bishop—New Levy of Irish Cavalry—Servants' Advertisements—The Reformer's Hymn—Lions in London—The Bugears of the Month—The Olympic Games—The Dorset Election, &c. &c.

Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, AND NAVAL AND MILITARY MAGAZINE.

For the 1st of NOVEMBER, contains the following interesting Articles:—1. On the Maritime Population of the British Empire—2. Promotion—3. The Bounty again—4. Sir Walter Scott—5. On the Principle of Subordination—6. The War of 1812—7. Survey of the Western World, or Africa—1825 (continued)—8. Reminiscences of a Subaltern (continued)—9. Service Afloat during the late War (continued)—10. The Services of Lord de Saumarez—11. Recollections of a Sea Life, by a Midshipman of the last Century (continued)—12. Reply to Colonel Macdonald's Remarks on Rifle Shells, Traits and Incidents—Naval and Military: A Resurrection; The Action of Benevolence, and Capture of General Le Peire; Colonel John Cameron, &c. &c.—General Correspondence: Lord Munster in Explanation of a Passage of his Campaign of 1809, referring to Lord Howden; Congress of the Gambia; Naval and Military—Meteorological Register, &c. &c.

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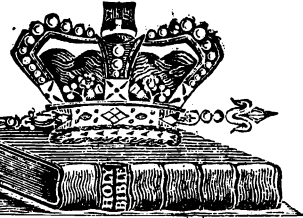
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Vol. XI.—No. 570.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1831.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. XCII., was published on Wednesday. It contains Articles on—1. Moore's Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald—II. Croker's Edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson—III. The Bishop of Peterborough's Life of Bentley—IV. Jones on the Distribution of Wealth—V. The State, Origin, and Progress of the Cholera Morbus—VI. The Archbishop of Dublin on Political Economy—VII. Royal Geographical Society—VIII. Directions of the Privy Council of the 20th October, 1831—IX. State of the Government.

"We must take the liberty of asserting, that a more malignant attack upon the character of any administration, is not to be found in the history of human wickedness, than in a recent article in the Quarterly Review"—Times, Nov. 7.

Albemarle-street, Nov. 8.

TO THE REFORMERS OF ENGLAND.
In a few days will be published, by Mr. MARSHALL, 1. Holborn Bars, near THE REPORTERS' POCKET BOOK, or 1832, with splendid Portraits of William the Fourth, Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord J. Russell, and Viscount Althorp. It will contain a retrospective History of the Rise and Progress of Reform—from the introduction of the measure into Parliament, to the present time, and will be a most valuable and interesting work, to disseminate its principles, and enforce its necessity;—the pledge of His Majesty's present Ministers to support Reform in Parliament—the principal features of their Bill—and correct Lists of the chief divisions on the debate in the House of Lords and the House of Commons; also, an extended number of Royal Memoranda and a Cash Account, Lists of the House of Peers with the New Creations and of the House of Commons, and every article of useful information. Price 2s. 6d. and may be had with an Almanac.

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Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

BRIGHTON.
THE COURT JOURNAL. AND GAZETTE of the FASHIONABLE WORLD.

In the No. for Saturday, November 12, was commenced a series of papers on Brighton, its Residents and Visitors. The Publisher begs to remind those who wish to commence taking this publication, that orders should be given to the Booksellers or Newsmen in their own immediate neighbourhood to insure its regular supply.

This new and popular Weekly Journal of Fashion presents itself as the companion not merely of the drawing-room and the boudoir, but of the breakfast-table and the study. It supplies information on every topic of passing interest, thus rendering it a Weekly Newspaper, of an entirely new, improved, and valuable character.

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Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

CHOLERA.—In the LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE, of Nov. 5, will be found the most complete view of this important subject, in all its bearings, which has hitherto been presented to the public. A MAP of its progress from its Origin to the present hour, tracing the Disease through all its Routes, Climates, and Dates, accompanies the Number of Nov. 12.

W. Scripps, Wellington-street, Strand.

CHOLERA.—THE MEDICAL GAZETTE of Nov. 12 (with an additional Sheet, price 1s.) contains a mass of important information on CHOLERA, demonstrating, among other points, how it spreads, and consequently how it may best be avoided.—In relation to the numerous articles recently promulgated; also Critical Notices of several New Works on the subject: Rules of the Parisian Board, &c.—A Lecture of Dr. Elliott on Medicine—Clinical Observations, by Professor Thomson, on Hydrocephalus—and on Stricture, by Dr. Thompson.

LONDON, published by Longman and Co. every Saturday Morning, price 6d.; and sold by all Booksellers, &c.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A few days ago a very melancholy party of young sailor amateurs were engaged in a boat regatta at Valence Harbour, Mr. M. O'Connell, M.P., was President of the Club, and when arrangements were completed under his inspection, the Captain of the 73^d Regiment, lately returned home on leave of absence from Malta, proceeded in a small boat, accompanied by two or three seamen, and, as we are informed a brother officer to arrange a certain point, when a sudden squall arose and upset the boat. The officer and seamen sunk to rise no more, while Captain Primrose swam to a rock about twenty yards away, from which he reached the rock in safety, and remained on it for a short time, when, in this situation, he was observed by his brother and sister, who immediately had their boat rowed towards the rock, with the intention of Captain Primrose threw himself into the water, with the intention of swimming to his relative's boat, when, we regret very much to say, he perished. Captain Primrose was a very young man, and a near relative of Mr. O'Connell. The grief of his family, especially his sister, is indescribable.

There has been a nonsensical paragraph going about, calling upon the Bishop of LONDON to say why he did not give the Archbishop of YORK's proxy to the Bishop of CHESTER, for the Reform division in the House of Lords. The answer to this absurd interrogatory is this—the Archbishop desired the Bishop of LONDON not to use his proxy either way, if *he*, the Bishop of LONDON, himself, did not vote: the melancholy death of the father of the Bishop prevented his expressing his opinion upon the Bill, and, as the

Archbishop duly appreciated Dr. BLOMFIELD'S filial grief and duty, his Grace, by a sympathy quite curious in natural history, did not express his opinion; so that the melancholy death of the father of the Bishop of LONDON, and *that alone*, diminished the majority by two votes. As to sending the Archbishop's proxy to the Bishop of CHICHESTER, the writer of the question should have known that one Peer can only hold one proxy, and that, as Dr. MALBY did hold that of the Bishop of NORWICH, he could not have held that of the Bishop of LONDON; and that, except the orthodox MALBY, there could not have been found a Bishop so amiable and obliging as to cinge to the Minister upon such an occasion.

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 himself attacked the Duke of NEWCASTLE in his election speech in 1830. We forget the details of this curious harangue, but we believe, on reference to it, it will be seen that some allusion was made in it by the Learned Gentleman, to the castle which has recently been burnt—we will, next week, or at any rate before the Learned Gentleman begins his work of crimination, publish the harangue, which may perhaps afford an interesting pendant to that which he will make against the prisoners.

HAWKCHURCH.

The paragraph which lately appeared in the *Times*, and which represented the clergyman of this remote and retired parish as having used threats and intimidation, &c., to induce persons to vote for Lord ASHLEY, at the late election for Dorset, contains not, we are authorized to state, a particle of truth. No threats or intimidation whatever were necessary, or used; for every land-owner in the parish cheerfully gave his vote in favour of Lord ASHLEY; and as to any 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 scarcely an inhabitant, besides, who could afford to give anything in furtherance of such an object. The above shows, first, the caution with which statements of this nature should be received, and, secondly, the unjustifiable means to which recourse is had, at the present moment, to lower the character, and asperse the conduct, of the parochial clergy.

WHIG JUSTICE, OR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—A poor clerk in one of the dock yards, from a salary of £100 a year, is, from reductions in the department, obliged to retire; his period of service entitles him to half; but from this pittance a deduction is made of 30 per cent., and the poor devil is sent adrift with a pension of forty pounds. Now, mark the difference. Sir BYRON MARTIN, with a salary of £2,000 a year, with private wealth besides, and an admiral's half-pay of nearly one thousand per annum, is superannuated a short time after upon the fullest allowance, from which not the slightest per centage is taken. Why are the affluent thus favoured? Why are Treasury regulations only put in force against the necessitous? Is it surprising that a bad feeling should exist amongst the forlorn and wretched when they see themselves thus singled out for every species of deprivation?

We suppose that, never, in the annals of British history did there occur three such events connected with the conduct of Ministers, as we have witnessed during the last few weeks.

The first of these striking affairs was the answer written by Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Political Union—the second was the interview between Earl GREY and the Deputation from the Reformers; and the third, the interview between Lord MELBOURNE and the leaders of a rebellion, which the Law Officers had decided *was* a rebellion to all intents and purposes.

The *Quarterly Review*, in the article, part of which we last week extracted, puts the two former of these events in the clearest and most satisfactory light, and we regret that want of room hinders us from giving the whole of that part 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 LORD MELBOURNE.

Two interviews took place with Lord Melbourne on Saturday; the first in the morning, at half-past twelve, the other at three. They were attended by Messrs. Lovett, Cleave, Watson, Osborne, and Borcham. On entering the room, Mr. Watson stated the object of the mission. A short staff, 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 the individuals who have called the meeting for Monday next, at White Conduit House, about which so many falsehoods and misrepresentations have appeared before the public.

Lord MELBOURNE—Are the persons here whose names are attached to the printed declaration? We consider that declaration *highly* *seditious*, and *perhaps treasonable*.

Mr. WATSON—Yes, my Lord; *we* are the parties who signed the document to which your Lordship alludes.

Lord MELBOURNE—Your names being to the bill is no proof that you are the authors.

Mr. WATSON—Yes, we are aware of that, my Lord.

Lord MELBOURNE—Could you attend again at three o'clock?

Mr. WATSON—If it would accommodate your Lordship, we should have no objection, though to persons in a little way of business it is very inconvenient to be away from home on a Saturday.

Mr. CLEAVE—My Lord, we are come here to give you all the information in our power, and to answer any questions that you may think proper to put to us; and we trust that your Lordship will use the same openness towards us. We, therefore, wish to know if your Lordship premeditates any step against us, in consequence of the admission we have made concerning the printed placards?

Lord MELBOURNE—I have no intention of the kind.

[Mr. Cleave certainly ought to have been informed of the determination of the Cabinet, after his openness; but the crafty Secretary of State only says, "I have no intention of the kind."]

Mr. BOREHAM—I am from Spitalfields, and shall give your Lordship all the information in my power.

Mr. CLEAVE—My name is Cleave, and I beg your Lordship to accept of the rules of the National Union, and an address to the working classes by Mr. Detrossier, which contains all our views as to their improvement.

Lord MELBOURNE—I have seen this before. The deputation then withdrew to Pamphillion's Hotel, in the Haymarket. In the meantime Lord Melbourne attended a Cabinet Council, which was then being held on the subject, and at three o'clock the parties again met, when the following conversation took place:—

Mr. WATSON—My Lord, we wish to undeceive you with regard to

the intention of the working people, in calling the meeting to be held on Monday, which the public journals have traduced. We never had, nor do we entertain any inclination to disturb the public peace; but shall use all our power to aid the public authorities in arresting any person who should dare to propose or practise violence. We have been charged with a desire to imitate the Bristol proceedings, while the real fact is, that a declaration was agreed to, and posted on the walls of London, long before those unfortunate transactions commenced, should our aid be deemed necessary. With regard to the principles put forth in the declaration, and which your Lordship tells us are highly seditious, if not treasonable, we have read them in the works of many eminent men, and were not aware that the simple fact of putting forth such principles in a placard could subject us to so serious a charge. They are our opinions, and we saw no impropriety in endeavouring to ascertain how far our fellow-workmen agreed with us.

[No impropriety in abolishing the hereditary rights, &c. &c. &c.]
Lord MELBOURNE—Well, I do not wish to advise you what to do—[Well, we do wonder at that!—]—I will merely let you know what the 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. LOVETT—We think it a great hardship to the working classes, my Lord, that the middle classes are allowed to form Political Unions, to put forth documents expressive of their feelings, and to arm themselves to procure their rights, while the working classes, who are literally starving, who are ground down to the dust, are not permitted to express their feelings. We consider, indeed, that these meetings are safety-valves for the public discontent, and had much better be allowed than suppressed.

Lord MELBOURNE—I do not desire to hear any more, gentlemen. I must wish you good morning. (But his Lordship was begged to wait a moment longer.)

[We suppose his Lordship's conscience smote him at having sanctioned the arming of the middle classes for the purpose of enforcing reform, and Mr. Lovett's sneer his Lordship wished to bolt. The committee were not to be done so easily, and the gentle Lamb was detained.]

Mr. WATSON 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, offensive.

Lord MELBOURNE—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 empire to meet in one day. This is, in fact, tantamount to saying that Government is defunct—is set aside, and persons adopting these declarations would be seditious, and the act would be the committing of high treason.

[A shrewd remark that, the Government was defunct—a sentence containing more truth than his Lordship generally gives utterance to.]

Mr. CLEAVE—I am sure you have been erroneously informed, my Lord, as to the state of the working people, or your Lordship would not think harshly of their proceedings; if you but really knew the destitution and consequent irritation of them, you would not wonder at there being excitement amongst them, and *especially at a moment when so much has been done to prompt them to act in favour of reform*.

Mr. Cleave here let the cat out of the bag, when he stated that every excitement had been made use 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 acquired ones those of reform.

Mr. OSBORNE—My Lord, the persons who have been appointed to conduct the procession to the meeting are most willing to go before the magistrates, to be enrolled as special constables.

Lord MELBOURNE, however, pointed out again that it was the proposal for simultaneous meetings throughout the country that was particularly illegal; and, having so said, his Lordship escaped through the side-door of the room, and the deputation then retired, considering that they had received every attention at the two interviews.

These particulars having been laid before the committee, the Chairman (Mr. Lovett) said, it was for the meeting to express their opinions on the course which should be adopted. [We cannot give the names of several of the speakers, for the chairman omitted to announce them.]

A Member said, that if the meeting took place on Monday, he was sure every branch of the Union would pledge themselves to keep the peace.

Mr. COOPER proposed that the meeting should be postponed indefinitely. It was of no use to attempt to hold it in spite of the Government.

Mr. CLEAVE recorded the proposition. Whatever the working classes might think of it now, he was sure that in six weeks they would be satisfied that this was the best course which prudence could dictate. Would any one of them undertake to march the Spitalfields Union, for instance, to the ground, in face of the fact, that Government circulars were posted against the meeting, that the magistrates had been called on to act, that thousands of special constables had 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 Spitalfields workmen were starving. They had been grossly, cruelly, infamously ill-used by the new police. Articles were every week published in a weekly newspaper, the *Dispatch*, of the most exciting kind, against the police, and stimulating enough to make them anxious on receiving provocation, to give the police a good looking, and be revenged 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 laws of the Union, which enjoined the strict observance of legal modes of obtaining redress for their wrongs—this meeting being declared illegal. He was deputed by Mr. Watson, whom urgent business prevented from attending this evening, to say the same thing, and that he (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 proper manhood 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.]

Mr. LAVENDER thought the Secretary of State ought not to have influence enough to stop the meeting, as there was no *proof* before 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 meetings 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 great occasion, when every one of them knew that peace was meant. 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 it would be, if at this, the first meeting that the working classes had ever held, without the aid of either Whigs

or Tories, disturbance should take place. He thought it a most severe 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 Government, 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.

Mr. SANGSTER could not consider that anything more than precautionary measures had been taken by the Government, and that they had not been forbidden to meet. The Government did not dare to insult their first.

[What will Lord GREY 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 it was impossible to postpone it.

Mr. WAKLEY, 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 time to add more than a few words of his address. It had, he said, 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 go, 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 illegal one, and which would, in truth, subject them to arrest before they could even reach the ground; for, if the Law Officers of the Crown were justified in the opinion they had given, the Home Secretary would himself be justified in taking the parties into custody who had subscribed to that declaration. There was no danger to be apprehended from the members of the Union, who had all of them behaved with the greatest propriety. There was not to be found a more virtuous 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 property of the quiet and unoffending inhabitants? If he had been correctly informed, one of their chief objects in holding the great public meeting, was to make a formidable exhibition of their power by a display of their numbers. Now he considered that object was, in effect, 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 acknowledgment of the government. Convinced as he was that the members of the Union wished to discuss their grievances under the sanction of the law, the most effectual mode of proving that they were not to be trifled with, was to show that they possessed at once immense power, and judgment, to use it discretely.

[From Mr. Wakley's wind-up of the affair we learn three things:—1st. That the Government have acknowledged that the National Union was sufficiently large to endanger the peace of the whole metropolis. 2dly. That any one attending the meeting would be guilty of high treason. 3dly. That Mr. Wakley was prepared to face the military as a traitor, although the guardian of the legal rights of the people.]

After a further discussion, which we are unable to report, the motion to postpone the meeting was put by the chairman, and carried unanimously, and with loud applause. 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 cordial thanks for his kindness in attending to their wishes, and for the zeal he has manifested for their interest."

The subjoined placard was subsequently drawn up by the committee, and ordered to be posted throughout the metropolis this day.

NATIONAL UNION.

"The working classes are informed, that in consequence of the meeting intended to have been held in front of White Conduit House being declared by the magistrates to be illegal, and tumult being apprehended, it is postponed."

"JAMES OSBORNE, Secretary."

[We must now leave this precious gang of traitors (Lord Melbourne's own epithet) to the fostering care of his Majesty's Ministers, and more especially to the kind *advice* of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who so generously volunteered his official services to lead them from that block where they alone would meet their just deserts.]

THE CHOLERA.

The subjoined latest accounts connected with this dreadful malady we extract from the *Standard* of last night:—
OFFICIAL REPORT—COUNCIL OFFICE.

Nov. 12, 1831.

Lieutenant-Colonel Creagh, in his despatch from Sunderland, of the 10th of November, states that he has pleasure in reporting for the information of the Lords of the Privy Council, that only one slight case of cholera has occurred in that town since his communication of the 9th.

The following is a letter received from Sunderland this morning dated November 10:—

"The Medical Board met this morning; there were no new cases reported, and the general opinion is that the disorder is abating. Some of the medical gentlemen do not believe it is the cholera. Persons who have visited the town agree in stating that it is healthy."

NEWCASTLE, Nov. 10.—The cholera continues at Sunderland, but thank God we have no case here. There has been, I am sorry to say, great concealment at Sunderland. The physician sent from London does not get the information he ought to have. Surely the Government will not remain indifferent to the negligence of the Sunderland Custom-house. The bad state of discipline in that Custom-house is no new subject. The Chamber of Commerce of this town long since presented a remonstrance to the Board of Customs on the subject of the Sunderland Custom-house, complaining that while the revenue laws were enforced here with due and proper strictness, the contrary was allowed to be the case at Sunderland, to the great prejudice of the fair trader.

We have been favoured with the following letter to a respectable mercantile house in the City, received this morning:—

"NEWCASTLE, Nov. 11.—The report of the parties sent to Sunderland was, that the district they visited was seldom or never in a more healthy state. The reports and also the opinions of the medical men on the subject of the cholera are various and conflicting. I think the Sunderland cholera makes a great deal more noise at Newcastle than it does there, and perhaps more at London than at Newcastle. 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 occur than usual at this season of the year, and they are generally persons who have been in a declining state, or of irregular habits; and but for the prevalence of that disease on the continent, they would, in all probability, have been unnoticed; 2 or 3 more cases are reported to-day. The fever has done as much harm (perhaps much more) here as the cholera at Sunderland. Mr. Thomas died of it about a fortnight ago; a son of Mr. Handyside, the bookbinder, was buried on Tuesday week; Mr. Haynes, a preacher, aged 22, a very pious and promising young man, was buried on Monday; Mr. Peters, the attorney, is dead thereof; Mr. Bambridge, aged 32, attorney, died yesterday thereof, said to have been very intemperate; and Mr. Atkinson, a foreign broker, is reported dead this morning, but it is said there have been no deaths in the Fever Hospital, though it has been full."

[We are happy in having it in our power to place before our

readers the following letter of an eminent Physician, of North Shields, addressed to the Editor of the *Bulletin*, in relation to the tradition of the alarming reports which have been circulated that the Asiatic cholera had appeared at Sunderland:—

CHOLERA-PHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DURHAM ADVERTISER.

SIR—Unwilling, in the present excited state of public feeling, that contradiction should rest upon rumour merely, I made it my business, this day, to visit Sunderland, and am warranted in assuring your readers, and the public generally, that the malady, termed "Cholera," prevailing in that quarter, is the offspring, mainly, of disordered passions, in other words—fear and apprehension.

It is most deeply to be deplored that a Government measure should have been made the subject of this silly affect; and, above all, that the "Board" in London should have issued such a document (in circulation every where) regarding "Cholera;" it must be confessed, so pre-eminently calculated—might I so express it—to realize public dread and expectation.

I write from hence to save post, and hope you may be able to find space for insertion. Most truly yours,

Sunderland, Nov. 9.

WM. HORSLEY, M.D.

We seldom devote much space in *BULL* to Sporting matters, but Mr. OSBALDESTON has achieved a feat which is worthy of being put upon record, and accordingly we give our readers an accurate detail of it.

The match was made previous to the July Meeting between Col. Charrie and Mr. Osbaldeston for 1,000 guineas a side, the latter undertaking to ride 200 miles in ten hours on the ensuing Houghton Meeting, the number of horses being unlimited. By some oversight it was originally fixed to come off on the Monday after the meeting; but on the objection that this would be a violation of the articles, the time was altered for Saturday. Up to the last week the backers of time were numerous, the contingencies being all in their favour; in the first place, Mr. Osbaldeston's age (forty-seven) was considered inimical to his doing 200 miles at a racing pace, while the mere fatigue of mounting and dismounting it was thought would be sufficient to give him what is quaintly termed a *tie-up*. Again they urged that a horse might fall lame, or turn restive, be awkward to mount or pull up; the weather might be unfavourable; in fact, that putting aside all these objections, it was a task requiring nerve and stamina that could scarcely be expected from any man, however young and vigorous; on the other hand, nothing could possibly happen to prejudice "Old Time."

Several of the most experienced sporting gentlemen backed Mr. Osbaldeston from a knowledge of his almost iron constitution, vigorous habits, and great capability for a hard day's work, 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 in the last week or ten days, frequently riding forty, fifty, or sixty miles a day, in the teeth of wind that "cut like a razor." The ground was measured over the Round Course, beginning and ending at the Duke's Stand. The saddles were covered with lamb-skin, and marked with the names of the horses to be ridden, and the order in which they were to be brought to the post; refreshments (consisting of weak brandy and water, warm jelly, cold partridge, &c.) and changes of clothing, were provided; the latter, however, were not required, Mr. Osbaldeston preferring to continue in his own clothes to lose time in shifting them; and the grooms were Mr. Bowyer for Colonel Charrie, and Mr. Thelluson for Mr. Osbaldeston. The distance was divided into heats of four miles each, and was performed by the following horses:—

Mr. Sowerby's Paradox, Mr. Sowerby's Coroner, Mr. Stonehewer's Fairy, Mr. Gully's Tranny, Mr. Gully's colt by Tramp, Mr. Arnold's Dolly, Col. Russell's Silver, Mr. Rush's Guldred, Mr. Henry's Tam O'Shanter, Mr. Dilly's El Dorado, Mr. Yeats's Coventry, Colonel Wilson's Ringleader, Mr. Pettit's Ipsala, Mr. Wagstaff's Streamlet, Lord Ranelagh's Donegan, Hassan (late Lord Queensberry's), Mr. Clifney's Surprise filly, a horse by Smolensko, Mr. Rogers' Acorn, and eight others who were cocktails, and most of them the property of Mr. Osbaldeston; those named are race horses, and were lent and prepared for the occasion by their trainers. At twelve minutes past seven all the arrangements were completed, Mr. Osbaldeston started. He was dressed in a purple silk jacket, black velvet cap, doe-skin breeches, and top boots. The following is a correct return of the fifty-four mile heats:—

| | Min. | Sec. | | Min. | Sec. |
|--|------|------|-------------------------|------|------|
| 1 Emma | 9 | 26 | A horse by Smolensko | 9 | 40 |
| 2 Paradox | 9 | 20 | 27 Tranny (21 time) | 9 | 8 |
| 3 Liberty | 9 | 25 | 28 Skirmisher | 9 | 25 |
| 4 Coroner | 9 | 15 | 29 Guldred | 8 | 25 |
| 5 Abeston | 9 | 19 | 30 Coventry | 9 | 10 |
| 6 Don Juan | 9 | 31 | 31 Key Solomons | 12 | 0 |
| 7 Morgan Rattler | 9 | 13 | 32 Tam O'Shanter | 9 | 40 |
| 8 Paradox (21 time) | 9 | 6 | 33 El Dorado | 9 | 20 |
| 9 Cannon Ball | 9 | 23 | 34 Coventry | 9 | 10 |
| 10 Clasher | 9 | 23 | 35 Ringleader | 8 | 42 |
| 11 Ultima | 9 | 10 | 36 Tranny (3d time) | 8 | 15 |
| 12 Fairy | 9 | 5 | 37 Ipsala | 8 | 20 |
| 13 Coroner (21 time) | 8 | 40 | 38 Skirmisher (21 time) | 8 | 15 |
| 14 Liberty (ditto) | 9 | 28 | 39 Guldred (ditto) | 8 | 10 |
| 15 Emma (ditto) | 9 | 21 | 40 Streamlet | 8 | 50 |
| 16 Don Juan (ditto) | 9 | 8 | 41 Donegan | 9 | 12 |
| 17 Abeston (ditto) | 8 | 20 | 42 Hassan | 9 | 0 |
| 18 Cannon Ball (ditto) | 9 | 43 | 43 Surprise filly | 9 | 10 |
| 19 Ultima (ditto) | 9 | 0 | 44 Ringleader (24 time) | 9 | 20 |
| 20 Tranny | 8 | 10 | 45 Tranny (4th time) | 8 | 50 |
| 21 Fairy | 8 | 8 | 46 Coventry (24 time) | 9 | 30 |
| 22 Morgan Rattler (24 time) | 8 | 58 | 47 Surprise filly | 9 | 10 |
| 23 Colt by Tramp | 8 | 58 | 48 Streamlet (ditto) | 9 | 0 |
| 24 Dolly | 8 | 59 | 49 Donegan (ditto) | 10 | 15 |
| 25 Making 7 hours, 12 minutes and 4 seconds; to which must be added 1 hour 22 minutes and 26 seconds; the total, 8 hours 44 minutes, 6 seconds, and 6 tenths. Total, 8 hours and 44 minutes, or 1 hour and 18 minutes less than the time stipulated for the match! | | | | | |

In the 10th round Clasher broke down near home; and in the 31st Key Solomons tripped and threw Mr. O., who fortunately retained his hold of the reins and escaped unhurt, but was slightly flurried. The first 24 miles were done in 58 minutes; the 48 miles in 2 hours 1 minute and 5 seconds; the 60 miles in 2 hours and 33 minutes; 70 miles in 2 hours and 59 minutes; 86 miles in 3 hours 25 minutes and 30 seconds; 100 miles in 4 hours 19 minutes and 40 seconds; and 120 miles in 5 hours 11 minutes and 30 seconds. At this stage of the match Mr. Osbaldeston proceeded to the Stand and lunched, stopping 6 minutes and 20 seconds. 136 miles were performed in 6 hours; and 160 in 7 hours and 37 minutes. All the stoppages are included in the calculations. If they are deducted throughout the match it will be seen that the whole distance was done at the rate of about 26 miles per hour. Tranny did his 16 miles in 33 minutes and 15 seconds. The weather was unfavourable. A drizzling rain at the commencement increased to a heavy storm, which did not cease till about ten o'clock. Just previous to commencing the 48th round a tremendous storm of wind and rain struck Mr. O. in the face, and Streamlet, frightened, actually turned round; in spite of this, however, the hardy son of Nimrod left off full of spirits, and with scarcely perceptible symptoms of distress. Mr. O. rode from the race-ground into the town on one of his favourite hacks, and was loudly cheered on quitting the scene of his triumph.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Nov. 9, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL—"Finis coronat Opus," says the Latin proverb; which, if translated after the manner of Revolutions, will read as follows—"It is impossible to decide on the merits of the French Revolution until its results are known!" But though this may hold good with the merits of the French Revolution, I suspect it will not be necessary to wait till the end to know its demerits, for these have become increasingly apparent every day. I have recently been taking some pains, especially since the publication of the celebrated pamphlet of M. de CHATEAUBRIAND, to which I alluded in my last letter, to ascertain 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 terminated my enquiries, I will endeavour to supply you in as few words as possible with the result of my labours.

A general officer in the army has assured me that the effect of the revolution has been to demoralize the troops—to give them a great desire for conquest and propaganda—a great hatred to those citizen

forces called National Guards—to render them less obedient and respectful towards their superior officers, and to beget in them that 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 me that the July Revolution has been the means of rendering the Marines less contented and submissive, for they were taught to believe that from henceforth the French navy was destined to undertake expeditions of war and conquest, which the men now find out were mere deception, and which induces them to ask why a revolution should have been made which has been in no respect beneficial to the navy, or to the army, or to any one in France, but 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 revolution 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 has apprized me that the largest houses of commerce have so little real business that they scarcely give any paper at all—that so little business is done with London, that paper on that capital is no longer sought after, since the merchants have but few payments to make there—that second and third rate paper, which used to be discounted at 3 or 4 per cent. cannot now be discounted under 5, 6, or even more, and that when the bills of the second and third rate class arrive at maturity, they are generally dishonoured! A huissier, whose duty it is in France to present and protest bills, has informed me, that commerce has so much diminished during the last 12 months, that his receipts would have fallen off in proportion, but that so many bills not being paid, the charges for protest have tended in a great degree to make up the deficiency. He has further stated to me, that in six cases out of ten, when a bill is now not paid, the holder prefers to lose his money, or make a composition, or give time, to incurring one sou of expense in instituting law proceedings, which he would find himself compelled to sustain. An avoué, who has one of the best practices in Paris, and who is, in France, the same as an attorney is in England, assures me that commercial men have now so little to expend even in obtaining the payment of their just debts, that the emoluments of his profession have diminished at least 40 per cent.; and that of general business, as agent for collecting rents, and settling by arbitration affairs in dispute, he has scarcely anything to do.

A notary of 20 years standing in Paris, and whose reputation and talents as well as connexions are of the highest order, informs me, that although he had for several months past some of the finest properties to sell both at Paris and in the departments, that he can meet with no buyers, even at most reduced prices; that all commercial schemes which two years ago were sought after with so much avidity, now lie unregarded in his bureau; and he does not think that the best speculation ever offered to the French public could now command the assistance or support of five bankers or capitalists in all the kingdom. A barrister, or avocat, who in 1829 made by his profession, of which he is a distinguished ornament, the sum of six hundred pounds sterling, has only received for fees, from October 1830 to October 1831, a little more than half that amount. A large linen-draper, living in one of the best situations in Paris, and known for the excellence of his goods and the reasonableness of his prices, has been compelled, in consequence of the falling off of trade, to turn away two-thirds of his shopmen and clerks, and declares to me, on his honour, that unless during the year 1832 commercial affairs shall 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 province, there to live in retirement and obscurity, on the wreck of his fortune! The proprietor of five of the largest and best houses in the most fashionable part of Paris, has convinced me, by the inspection of his rent roll, that whereas from the 15th of July, 1829, to the 15th of July, 1830, his five hotels brought him in £2,600 sterling, subject, of course, to taxes and repairs, that from the 15th of July, 1830, to the 15th of July, 1831, he only received £1,100, being considerably more than 50 per cent. loss! One of the first jewellers in the Palais Royal has shewn me from his books that he has not, during the last six months made enough profit in his establishment to pay the mere expenses of his shop and family during one month; and thus five months out of six those expenses have been taken from his capital! I could go on to weariness with the facts which I have thus collected together during the last few days; but I think I have already said enough to convince you that if the end or result is to be a test of the character of the "week," then the "Opus" of the "great week" was the worst week's work which has been done in France for the last quarter of a century. It would be impossible, in any description which I could present you, to delineate the wretched air of want of occupation and misery which is presented in many of the most populous districts of this capital. In the streets most frequented, and the thoroughfares best known, you perceive as you pass along every fifth or sixth shop to let; and even in the Rue Castiglione, which is decidedly the most fashionable in Paris, the best café and restaurant is shut up for want of custom; and at the other extremity of the same street, the late silk mercers of the present Royal Family have closed their establishment, and stuck on the shop "Boutique à Louer." In the Rue Vivienne, and the Rue de la Paix, similar facts are visible to the passer-by; and if you enter into the shops of those who yet continue to face the storm, you hear nothing but the most doleful complaints, accompanied by the most fearful prophecies.

Thus much for Paris, of which lately I have said but little, principally because M. PEREIRA having succeeded in preventing mobs during the last two months, I had hoped to have recorded something better of our commercial position. Let us now turn our eyes to the departments, and see whether there the "finis" which has crowned the "Opus" is of a more satisfactory nature than in the capital. I do not think we shall have to go far, in order to be convinced that the provinces have gained no more than Paris, and that if a tree is to be judged by its fruits, the French Revolution has been sadly barren to a large portion of France. I will go no farther back than to-day for the purpose of shewing the truth of my proposition; and with the Paris and provincial journals before me, which have reached me only in one day, I will convince you that this country has lost immensely by the "great week." I propose to arrange these proofs numerically, and to give them in the form of facts, to which I invite your best attention.

FACT 1.—They write from Chemillé that the Chouans on the 4th inst. attacked a detachment of the 42d Regiment, exchanged shots, wounded officers and soldiers, and then succeeded in effecting their 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 evinced much zeal in the cause of the revolution, and had rendered herself obnoxious to those of an opposite opinion, had just been massacred, and all her property destroyed.

FACT 3.—They write from Chollet that some Chouans having lately made their appearance in that neighbourhood, have been attacked by the National Guards, and one of them killed on the spot, whilst some of the Guards were wounded.

FACT 4.—They write from Lyons that the workmen have again commenced the most serious riots, and threatened to destroy the lives and property of the silk manufacturers who shall not sign, by a certain day, their consent to the new tariff of prices which the workmen have imposed on their masters. The masters contend that they cannot afford such prices, because, in the present distressed state of

trade, such wages would eat up all the profits; but the workmen refused to listen to these objections, and cried death to the masters 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 colour of the silks and the fashion of the fabric. Yet this is called liberty! I need not say it is the liberty of a revolution, where he who is the boldest and most violent has the best chance of success.

5.—They write from St. Simon, which is a commune near Toulouse, that an individual not having any great love for revolutions or revolutionists having cut down one of those bloody emblems of the worst of times, I mean a tree of liberty which had been planted in that commune, was arrested by the butchers and bakers of St. Simon, who called themselves National Guards, and was taken to, and is now confined in, the prison of Toulouse.

6.—They write from Rennes that M. CAILLY, 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 against the personal and window, and door taxes of this year; and the letters add, that so great is the misery in those districts, that if the taxes are enforced, beds of hundreds of families must be sold from beneath them.

8.—They write from Charente-inférieure that an individual in good circumstances has been arrested for having endeavoured to enlist troops for La Vendée, for the purpose of raising the standard of the Duke of Bordeaux. It also appears that many conscripts have been induced to desert, and that they have run 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 locale not approved of by the mob. All the furniture of the Hotel Dieu was destroyed; the Mayor and Commissary of Police were ill used; the tax office was assailed; and troops were obliged to be sent to Rodez to restore order.

10.—At Cahors a most dreadful fire has been lighted by the populace for the purpose of burning down the bureau of the excise duties, and for destroying the papers and property therein. Cries were heard of "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 more taxes!

11.—In Bourbon Vendée a celebrated writer, named GABORIAU, has lately been tried for various acts committed by him against the present order of things in France—but the jury have pronounced him not guilty! This decision has produced a great effect on the Government, which perceives that, in that part of France at least, it is of no sort of use to try rioters.

12.—They write from Marseilles that the local authorities have lately discovered that at a country house in the neighbourhood of that town, meetings were held of persons unfavourable to the present Government—soldiers were enlisted in the service of the Duke of Bordeaux, and letters were induced to desert the standard of Louis PHILIPPE. The letters add, that 50 gendarmes made a precipitate descent upon the house, and arrested 21 persons, amongst whom were five soldiers.

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 convince you, that up to this very day the departments of France have gained as little by the revolution as the capital. The Ministerial 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 at Rouen, and because there is a little more stir in commerce at Marseilles, they would fain persuade us that the state of the departments is really better. But how can they succeed in this object when we have before us such facts as we have just narrated; and when the Deputies from the departments themselves state, that they daily receive, from their constituents, orders to represent to the Government, and the Chamber, the sad and ruined state of their manufactures and commerce.

I have dwelt at some length on this subject, because the late riots at Bristol, and the reported appearance of the mob in London, have convinced me that in England there are many persons who are looking about for an opportunity to carry into effect their long projected 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 of facts, reflect on the state of the departments of France, the "Opus" of the Revolution, and on the "Finis" which has "crowned it" in France. If they be not the veriest idiots breathing on this earth of ours they will not fail to observe the vast difference which there is between France as it was in June, 1830, and France as it is in the month of November, 1831. And if they do not desire to see in their own country the same opposition to the laws—the same contempt for human and humanity—the same state of civil war—the same description of murders and assassinations—the same opposition to the local authorities, as well as to the head Government—the same system of incendiarism, 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 fortune, credit—and the same personal and general bankruptcy of fortune, character, and happiness, they will not fail to make himself as happy as he can by giving dinners to the English Ambassador and English Noblemen, and appears carefully to abstain from having much to say to his Flemish subjects. The Emperor of Russia has been offering up a *Te Deum* for his successes against the Poles, but I am sorry to add that the Polish officers are being sent to Siberia, and the property of many hundreds of Polish families has been confiscated. The King of Prussia is said to be about to bestow a new Constitution on his subjects, but has sent M. de Prutz to Neuchâtel to reduce the insurgents in that canton to submission and obedience. According 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 order now reigns; but our news from that capital resembles angels' visits few and far between. And now having got into the clouds with the angels near the Poles, surely it is high time I should finish my letter. This then will do; but before I terminate I must just apprise you of a piece of local news which will make you laugh. M. de ROTHSCHILD has been sentenced to forty-eight hours' imprisonment for not having attended to the regulations of the police as to the numbering and registering of cabriolets, and the banker and capitalist, who has a good chance of spending a couple of days in St. Petersburg, and who has I and all our friends may keep out of such capital mistakes is the sincere desire of, my dear BULL, your very affectionate correspondent,

P. H.

TO JOHN BULL.

Dumfries, 10th Nov. 1831.

THE "ENEMY TO HUMBURG" who addresses Earl Grey in your last journal, is well aware that the Noble Lord he mentions must have been shewn good and sufficient reasons for voting in favour of the defunct humbug Reform Bill!

General SHARPE, to whom reference is made, gave such clear and dispassionate evidence in favour of Mr. St. John's Long, and amused in the public so much by his quarrel with Sir ANTHONY CARLISLE, in my defence of that quack, that he is no doubt a qualified authority in any matter connected with the subject, especially, as in opposing the present humbug Reform Bill, he is in consistent member for this district of boroughs, he strenuously insisted upon the perfectibility of the original genuine humbug Bill!

I am, dear JOHN, your constant reader,

NO HUMBURG.

people of the Levant. It is seldom that we have enjoyed so delicious a reverie as that afforded us by the Letters from the *Ægean*."—*London Review*.

JOHN HUBBARD.

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

Vol. XI.—No. 571.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1831.

Price 7d.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Evening, the Tragedy of *HAMLET*. Hamlet, Mr. Young; Ophelia, Miss Taylor. After which, the Musical Romance of *ROBERT THE DEVIL*, Duke of Normandy—On Tuesday will be produced a new Tragedy, to be called *Catharine of Cleves*; the principal Characters by Mr. J. Mason, Mr. Ward, Mr. C. Kemble, Mr. Abbott, Mr. G. Henson, Miss Taylor, and Miss Fanny Kemble. With the new Farce of *The Irish Ambassador*—On Wednesday and Friday, the new Opera of *Fra Diavolo*, or the Inn of Terracina; after which, *The Irish Ambassador*.

MADAME VESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To-morrow Evening will be presented *THE CHASTE SALUTE*. Col. Derrill, Mr. Horn. A new Burletta, called *THE WIDOW*. Augustus Gallipade, Mr. Liston. A new Burletta, called *MADAME VESTRIS*. A new Burletta, called *THE OLYMPIC REVEALS*. Jupiter, Mr. Bland; Pandora, Madame Vestris. Box Office open from 10 till 4 o'clock. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrews, Bookseller, 167, New Bond-street.

New American Burletta, in which Mad. Celeste will make her first appearance.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—To-morrow evening, and during the week, will be presented a new and peculiar Domestic Burletta, partly from the French, chiefly original, called *VICTORINE*; or, "I'll Sleep on it." Principal Characters by Messrs. Yates, J. Reeve, O. Smith, Hemmings, Buckstone, Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Thelwell. With a new American Burletta called *THE WIFE OF THE WHIS-TON WISH*. Principal Characters by Messrs. J. Reeve, O. Smith, Gallot, Hemmings, Downe, M. Daly, and Mad. Celeste. After which, a new Burletta Quadrupedical Squall, called *HYDER ALI*, or the *LOVES OF THE LIONS*, or *Hyder Ali's Squad*. In which, Mr. Wilkison, Buckstone, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam—Bipeds, Mr. Gallot and Mr. S. Smith. Private Boxes may be had Nightly, of Mr. Sans, Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street.

SADLER'S WELLS.—To-morrow Evening, and during the week, will be presented an entirely new series of Melodrama, entitled *THE OLD GREY CLOAK*. Principal Characters by Mr. G. Henson, J. R. Williams, P. Williams, J. Fother, J. Starnum, Andrews, Mrs. Wilkison, and Mrs. Young. The new Pastoral Ballet, called *THE ENCHANTED STATUE*. The Statue, by Monsieur Edgar; Daphne, Mrs. Seale. After which, the Revue of a never-performed splendid Musical Opera, in which, called *THE LOVES OF THE LIONS*, or *Hyder Ali's Squad*. To conclude with an original Drama, entitled *LAURETTE*, or the *Lily of St. Clairs*.

NEW MUSIC, Published by WILLIS and CO., Royal Musical Library, 55, St. James's-street (opposite Jermyn-street), London; and may be had of all Music-sellers in the United Kingdom: s d
MOSCHELES' Pastoral Fantasia for the Piano-forte, called THE SPRING. Price 3 0
THIRTEEN STYRIAN MELODIES, sung by the Singers of the Alps, arranged for the Piano-forte. Price in boards 3 0
KENSINGTON'S VARIATIONS, for the Piano-forte, on a popular Syrian Melody, called "The Knight of the White Horse." Price in boards 3 0
KEILWORTH QUADRILLES, Nos. 1 and 2; the Airs composed and selected from the Grand Ballet of "Keilworth," by Signor Costa. Each 4 0
COSTA'S GRAND MARCH, from Dith. Price 2 0
GOSSE'S PAROCHIAL SONGS, Third Edition, printed in a convenient form for the Pocket, containing 65 Psalms and Hymns; 5 Responses to the Commandments (including Jemell's favourite in E flat); 20 single and double Chants, with the words of 19 additional Psalms and Hymns for particular occasions. Price in boards 6 0
THE WHISTLE, a Syrian Melody, arranged for the Harp by T. H. Wright. Price 2 0
WRIGHT'S MILITARY GEMS, Marches, &c. from Rossini's and other Operas, arranged for the Harp. Nos. 1 to 4, each 2 0
PAGANINI QUADRILLES, &c. for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniment for the Flute, by Seitzler. Price 5 0
VALENTINE'S Arrangement of PAGANINI'S AIRS for the Piano-forte, in a familiar style. Nos. 1 & 2, each 2 0
NEW SONGS, &c. composed by Mrs. Hemans and Sister Troubadour Song. Price in boards 2 0
The Young Arab. Price in boards 2 0
The Brook is Purling (second edition). Price in boards 2 0
The Knight of Arden. Price in boards 2 0
O Pearly Town. Price in boards 2 0
O Pearly Valley (new edition). Price in boards 2 0
GRACE "Not unto us, O Lord," for 3 voices. Price in boards 1 0
The German Watchman's Hymn. Price in boards 1 0

IN THE PRESS.
A Set of Six Songs, called *SONGS OF CAPTIVITY*, the Words written expressly for this work by Mrs. Hemans; the Music by her Sister.

TO THE CLERGY.—To be sold, a FREEHOLD PROPERTY, a large and commodious WATERING PLACE, capable of accommodating a large number of persons, and containing an income of about £1,200 a Year. The peculiar circumstances under which it is offered for sale are such as to render it a most desirable possession for a Clergyman, or to one desirous of entering into Holy Orders. Three Thousand Pounds, about half the purchase money, may be paid on Mortgage, and the balance paid by instalments only, addressed to Mr. Hore, Solicitor, South-street, Lincoln's Inn, post paid, will meet with attention.

ST. MARYLENE.
CHOLERA MORBUS.—At a MEETING of the ST. MARY'S BRYNSTON SQUARE DISTRICT SOCIETY, held at the Western National School, on Wednesday, the 16th of November 1831.
A communication was made from the Board of Health, established in this Parish:—The Right Honourable Lord Colville, Chairman, (in consequence of a letter transmitted from the Privy Council to the Parochial Authorities)—namely, "That the District Societies be earnestly requested to co-operate in furthering the instruction and vigilance of the Board of Health."
It was resolved,—"That the St. Mary's Brynston-square District Society do lend their aid as an Auxiliary Board of Health."
Your benevolent assistance is therefore most earnestly requested, to enable the Committee to raise an adequate Fund for the purpose of immediately purchasing Blankets, Flannel, Clothing, &c. Coals and other necessities, which, under ordinary circumstances, it is to be feared, the Poor would too much stand in need of at this season; but more particularly from the apprehension that the Metropolitan may be visited by the Malignant, and contagious Cholera, as in other countries.

REV. W. I. BIRDWOOD, Chairman.
Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. Wm. Albert Birdwood, 6, Upper Seymour-street; Henry Holland, Esq. 35, Montagu-square; at Messrs. Holt's Library, corner of Bedford-street and Montague-street; at Messrs. H. and J. Partridge, Grosvenor-street; at Messrs. J. and W. T. Taylor, 75, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Tailor.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—PRICES OF THE BEST CLOTHES that can be produced:—
Extra Saxony Dress Coat (colours) £3 3 0
Ditto, Black or Blue 3 13 0
Extra Saxony Frock Coat, Skirts faced with Silk 3 13 0
Extra Saxony Trowsers 1 10 0
Ditto, Black or Blue 0 14 0
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None but the best materials are used in a Footman's Suit. Livery, complete, &c. The articles supplied at these prices by W. T. are warranted to be equal to any that can be produced, let the maker be who he may.
DEPUTY LIEUTENANT'S UNIFORM and APPOINTMENTS, complete, of the best quality, lower than any other house in London. W. T. TAYLOR, 75, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Tailor.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.
BULLER'S FET-WARMER.—This vessel is constructed upon the most philosophical principle, and imparts a gradual and increasing heat through the night, so desirable to Invalids, or those who suffer from cold feet. Also the Spare Bed Airer, upon the same principle:—This vessel will retain its heat, free from any smell or vapour, when once filled, for sixty hours, thereby avoiding the Apparatus, by which the application of this vessel occasionally—Freezing without ice. The Ice Preserver, in which ice can be kept for at least fourteen hours in the warmest season, thereby preventing the necessity of opening the ice above articles of scientific use. Ice Pails, Butter Coolers, Ice Moulds, &c.—The 60, Jermyn-street, six doors from St. James's-street, London, the Manufactory only, No. 60, Jermyn-street, six doors from St. James's-street, London.

CANDLES, 64d. per lb., Palace Wax-lights, 2s. 3d. per lb.—M. P. will meet the prices of any house in London with the same quality of articles.
For Cash on delivery as follows:—Candles, 6d. per dozen lbs.—Wax-wick 10d. per lb.—Sealing Wax, 1s. 11d. per lb., Composition Candles, 1s. 10d. per lb., 6d. per lb.—Yellow, 6d. per lb.; Fine Candles, 8d. per lb.—Wax, 6d. per lb.; Brown Wax, 5d. per lb.; Fine Candles, 8d. per lb.—Wax, 6d. per lb.; Lamp Oil, 3s. and 3s. 6d.—Delivered in Town, and packed with care for the Country.

THREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, STOCKPORT, Cheshire.—The Worshipful COMPANY OF GOULD SMITHS, London, intend shortly to ELECT a MASTER of this SCHOOL, of which they are the Patrons. He must be a Clergyman of the Church of England, having obtained the Degree of Master of Arts at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. Any Gentleman who may wish to become a Candidate is desired to send satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications on or before the 7th of December next, addressed to Mr. Lane, 17, Aldermanbury, London, of whom particulars may be obtained.
By order of the Court of Assistants,
Goldsmithe's Hall, 15th November, 1831.
JOHN LANE, Clerk.

CAUTION.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS for the City and Liberty of Westminster, and Part of the County of Middlesex, having under their Jurisdiction the District drained by Water Courses falling into the River Thames, between Temple-bar and the parish of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, do, for the purpose of more effectually carrying into execution the Rules and Regulations published in the Gazette of the 21st of last month, for preventing the introduction and spreading of the pestilential CHOLERA MORBUS, most earnestly recommend to the Inhabitants of all parts within the said District, to ascertain that the Private Drains, Cesspools, and Privies, within their respective Premises, be well cleaned and kept in good order; and in general that all Surface Channels be well and frequently cleansed.
The Commissioners are advised that although domestic nuisances and foul air may not produce the dreaded disease, yet that they essentially injure the health of persons exposed to them, rendering them more liable to take infection, and less able to surmount its effects.

The Commissioners at the same time give notice that they have given orders to the officers and other persons in their employment, that, upon receiving intimation of any obstructions in the sewers and public water-courses, they do proceed to remove such obstructions without delay.

By Order of the COURT,
Sewers Office, for Westminster, &c. No. 1, JOHN HOUSEMAN, Clerk.
Greek street, Soho-sq. Nov. 1831.

THE ENGLISH BROCADE DAMASKS for WALLS and CURTAINS, manufactured by MILES and EDWARDS, No. 134, Oxford-street, can only be equalled, as a work of art, by the Gobelins in France.

PORTABLE HOT-AIR and VAPOUR BATHS.—The Baths now offered to the Public are so simple in construction, so easy of application to Patients in or out of bed, and the dry heat or vapour so instantaneously obtained to any temperature, that no Family ought at this momentous period to be without one. Hot Air Bath complete, £2 5s., or with the Vapour Apparatus, £2 12s. 6d. For obstructions and Stomachic Disorders, the CULVERBATH, at his BATHING ROOMS, Foundry-court, Lothbury, back of the Bank, where Warm Vapour, Shampooing, Sulphur Baths, &c., are always ready for immediate administration.—Warm Bath, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 1s.

FURS.—POLAND and Co. 351, STRAND.
Directly opposite Waterloo Bridge.
PURBISERS to the ROYAL FAMILY, &c. respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to an Inspection of their splendid and general STOCK of FURS.—Poland and Co. make it an invariable rule, on no account to take old Furs in exchange. Ladies may therefore confidently rely upon having a new and perfect article.—The many removals that have taken place in consequence of the Strand Improvements, render it necessary to announce that they continue in the same Premises, occupied by them for upwards of half a century, and that the above is their only address, not being connected with any other House.

SUPERIOR GENUINE WINES at Prices Unprecedented.
Port, from the wood 23s 6d per dozen.
Ditto, very old—1830 35s 6d ditto.
Sherry, very fine flavoured 34s 6d ditto.
Aunt Jemima 30s 6d ditto.
Cape, best imported 15s 6d ditto.
CHAMPAGNE, 63s.; St. Julien Claret, 42s.; Moselle, Hock, and Sauterne, 48s.
Thos. Rose, Royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden Private Boxes to Let every Evening. Also Free Admissions bought and sold.
CHARLES WRIGHT, Opera Colonnade, Haymarket.

COMBERMER GREAT and FROCK COATS, of a beautiful texture and material, producing sufficient warmth to exhilarate the system in the most salutary manner, and being so much more comfortable in the usual winter clothing. The following Scale of Prices is respectfully submitted, for prompt payment:—
Dress Coats, Blue or Black 3 16 0
Ditto, with half plain ditto 2 10 0
Frock ditto, Blue or Black, Skirts lined with Silk 4 18 0
Trowsers, Blue or Black 1 14 0
Ditto, any other colour 1 10 0
Waistcoats 0 15 6

VERY BEST LIVERIES.
A Footman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcoat, and sixteen breeches 4 5 0
A Suit, with kerseymer Breeches 4 10 0
A Suit, with half plain ditto 4 15 6
A Stable or Working Dress 1 4 6
A Footman's extra double-milled drab Great Coat with large Cape 3 13 6
Gold or Silver Lace, and Crested Buttons, charged the wholesale price.
Deputy Lord Lieutenant's Uniform, complete, 30 Guinea.
Officers' Coats, &c. &c. lower than any other House in London.
H. FLETCHER, Army Clothier, &c. 35, New Bond-street.

CHOLERA.—FINCHAM'S CHLORIDE OF LIME and SODA.
His Majesty's Privy Council having recommended the use of the Chloride of Lime in the event of the Cholera unfortunately prevailing in this country, the Medical Profession and the Public are respectfully informed, that these original English Preparations, manufactured by F. FINCHAM, and the only ones of uniform strength and perfect combination are sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists, with the fullest instructions for their use in contagious and epidemic diseases, and for the many other useful purposes to which this valuable discovery has been applied.—Sold wholesale by Frederick Fincham, Manchester, and No. 20, Miles lane, London.

MINERAL SUCCEEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH without Heat or Pressure, and Incurable ARTIFICIAL TEETH, without Wire or other ligatures, and without the use of SOLE Surgical Dentists, No. 32, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, Bloomsbury, grateful for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the British Metropolis, respectfully announce to their Friends and the Public, that those who have suffered or been to rectify or remove, respectfully invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, whose pronunciation is affected from those causes, to the importance and utility of the above named universal remedy. The THERMO-METALLIC TEETH (which may be had from one to a complete set) will be guaranteed to restore to the wearer all the advantages of the genuine ones in mastication, as well as articulation, and cannot in any way be distinguished from the originals. Careful and tender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful by Mr. A. Jones's universal remedy, may be given to the most unskilful medical men. At home from ten till six.—64, Lower Grosvenor-street, Bond-street.

TURKEY CARPETS for peremptory SALE, on account of the Importers.
MR. G. BROOKS begs respectfully to inform the Public, that he will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change Alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY, November 30, at Twelve o'clock, precisely, a quantity of about ONE HUNDRED TURKEY CARPETS, of very superior quality, just arrived from Smyrna, being the Property of the Importers, they will be sold at exceeding moderate prices, and will be warranted sound and perfect in every respect. The Carpets are exceedingly good, and of various sizes. Also, about FIFTY ELEGANT PERSIAN and TURKEY RUGS.
For the convenience of Families they will be sold singly, and will be on show from Monday, the 29th inst., to the time of Sale, at Mr. BROOKS'S, 64, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Bond-street, where Catalogues may be had.

Just published, price 4s., India proofs 7s., Part XIX. of **LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS to the WAVERLEY NOVELS**; containing Views of Liverpool in 1664, St. Austin; Woodstock, from Blenheim, W. Westall, R.A.; Dunfermlie, Chiscolm; Old St. Catharine's Church, R. Roberts.

Charles TIL, 86, Fleet-street.
In the middle of December the Last Part will be ready, and also a Supplement, containing Descriptions of the Eighty Plates.

THE KEEPSAKE FOR 1832.
London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green.

On the 15th of December will be published the First Part of **THE GALLERY of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS**. Containing REMBRANDT in HIS STUDY; painted by J. Stephanoff, Engraved by C. Lewis, from the collection of W. H. Harriott, Esq. VENICE; painted by S. Prout, engraved by E. Goodall, from the collection of James Morrison, Esq. M.P. THE GAMBERGER, painted by W. Hunt, engraved by E. Smith, from the collection of Mr. Prior.

Printed by illustrative letter-press.
Prints, imperial 4to. £10 10 0
Proofs, common 4to. 18 0 0
India proofs and colouring 4to. 1 1 0
Proofs before letters, only fifty printed 1 1 0

Charles TIL, Fleet-street, and Colnaghi and Co., Pall-Mall East.
THE BOUQUET and the LITERARY GAZETTE.—The Literary Gazette of yesterday having stated that the Embellishments of the Bouquet were all published before the Prospectus of that Annual, although, careless of the assertion, of a work the praises of which might have been secured by a brace of partridges or an invitation to dinner, owe it to the Engraver to announce, that the statement in the Literary Gazette is a willful and deliberate falsehood. Independent of some splendid Specimens of Engraving from the Royal Academy, the Bouquet contains Ten Engravings which, until the appearance of the work, were unpublished.—The BOUQUET was published on the 30th Oct. with Eighteen Beautiful Engravings, and the highest class of literature. Price 10s. 6d.
S. Robtson, Chamber House-passage; W. Kidd, Regent-street; and all Book-sellers.

LIFE and WORKS of BYRON.—THE PROSPECTUS, with Specimens of the Letter-press and Engravings, of the first complete and uniform EDITION of the LIFE and WORKS of LORD BYRON, to be published in Monthly Volumes, corresponding with the NEW EDITION of THE WAVERLEY NOVELS, may be had of Mr. MURRAY, and of every Bookseller and Newsmen. The Publication will commence on the 1st of January next, and the price of each Volume will be only five shillings.

CARINET CYCLOPEDIA, in Monthly Volumes, small 8vo. price 6s.
On Dec. 1st and Jan. 1st, will be published, Vol. I. and Vol. II. of **LIVES of BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDERS.** By the Rev. G. R. Gleig. (3 vols.)
Being Vols. 25 and 26 of the CYCLOPEDIA.

Published Nov. 1, MANUFACTURES in IRON and STEEL.
Printed for Longman and Co., and John Taylor.

REPLY to a Pamphlet entitled THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH on the REFORM BILL.
"What a strange remedy to make the Legislature more democratic."
Published by Hatchard, Piccadilly, and Rookes and Varty, Strand.

Price 11s. 6d. in boards, and 11s. 10s. in silk, illustrated by 56 Vignettes (26 of which are Landscapes by Turner).

IT A L. Y. A. POEM. By SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq., India Proofs of the Poem at Moon, Boys, and Co.'s, 6, Pall-mall.
Price 5s. 6d., in one vol., uniform with Wordsworth.

SELECTIONS from the POEMS of ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. F.R.S.
Just published, price Three-pence.

LETTER to SIR HENRY HALFORD, Bart., M.D., President of the Association of Health Officers, on the TENDENCY of the proposed REGULATIONS for CHOLERA. With Observations as to the Nature of the Disease, and the Course to be followed immediately on its appearance in a Family, by GEORGE HAMILTON BEIL, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, late Residency Surgeon, Tanjore.
Also, just published, by the same author, in 8vo. price 5s. 6d.
A TREATISE on CHOLERA ASPHYXIA, or Epidemic Cholera, as it appeared in Asia, and more recently in Europe.
Printed for W. Blackwood, Edinburgh; T. Cadell, and Smith, Elder and Co., London.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN INDIA.
Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 11s. 6d. in boards, with a Portrait by Dean and a Map.

THE LIFE of the Right Rev. T. RANSHAW MIDDLETON, D.D., late Bishop of Calcutta. By the Rev. CHARLES WEBB LE RAS, M.A. Professor in the East India College, Hertfordshire; and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

Lately published, in 8vo. price 9s. in boards, the Second Edition, revised and enlarged, of

THREE SERMONS on ST. PAUL'S DOCTRINE of 1. Justification by Faith; 2. Original Sin; 3. Predestination; with Notes. To the whole of the Epistle to the Romans, by the Rev. THOMAS YOUNG, A.M. Rector of Gilling; late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.
London: printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mall.

WORKING-MAN'S COMPANION.
Just published, under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 3d. in cloth.

THE RIGHTS OF INDUSTRY: (Capital and Labour). The whole of the Working-Men of the United Kingdom, by the Author of "The Results of Machinery."
London: Charles Knight, Pall-Mall East, and sold by all Booksellers; of whom may be had the two previous Volumes of the Series, viz. 1.—"THE RESULTS of MACHINERY," Fourth Edition.

An allowance is made upon a number being taken for Distribution.

LIBRARY of ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
Just published, under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, price 4s. 6d. cloth, or in two Parts, 2s. each.

P. M. P. E. J. Volume I.
This Volume, which contains a complete Description of the Remains of the Public Buildings of the City of Pompeii, includes two Plans and two Engravings on Steel, with a profusion of Woodcuts. The remaining Volume, describing the Private Buildings, will be shortly published.
The contents of the LIBRARY of ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE are now complete, some of which are new and corrected Editions.
London: Charles Knight, Pall-Mall East.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS for 1832.
Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
On Tuesday, November 22nd, will be published,

THE BRITISH ALMANAC for 1832, and the ALMANAC for 1833.
The British Almanac was originally published in 1823, and the success of such a publication has been confirmed by its very extensive sale, by the partial improvement that it has produced in the old Almanacs, and by the establishment of others upon a plan similar to the present. The peculiar character by which this Almanac is distinguished, is its usefulness. The first requisite of a Manual which is constantly consulted, is attained by an equal attention to the exclusion of everything that can be injurious, and to the introduction of whatever is important to be known for the guidance of the day, and the advancement of the year. It contains 72 closely printed pages, embracing a great variety of information, adapted for all parts of the United Kingdom.—Price 2s. 6d. in a wrapper.

2. THE COMPANION to the ALMANAC.
The Companion to the Almanac, not only a Supplement to the British Almanac, but a work of universal reference upon all subjects arising out of the course of the seasons, or the events of the year. Its object is to condense into a small compass a great body of information, essential to be known by every member of the community. The contents of the Companion for 1832 will be widely different from the previous years.—Price 8s. sewed.

3. THE BRITISH ALMANAC and COMPANION, neatly bound together, 6s.
The Companions to the Almanac, for 1829, and 1830, with a copious Index, may be had neatly bound together, price 8s.

London: Published by Charles Knight, 13, Pall-Mall East, and sold by all Booksellers.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, &c.—CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC
MIXTURE.—This medicine has been experienced by some
thousands of individuals. There is no medicine so effectually against pulmonary
irritation. While opiates have been administered without relief, and the usual
remedies have given with little or no good effect, it has been found that the
effectual remedy is Congreve's Balsamic Mixture, which cures all kinds of
coughs and asthma. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. each,
by Messrs. Butler, Chemists, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, and the most respectable
dealers in patent medicines; or of CONGREVE'S COUGHING SYRUP. This remedy pro-
vides superior advantages in counteracting the dreadful effects arising from
painful dentition. It cools and comforts the gums, and assuages the pain con-
sequent thereon, and inflammation. It is intended to be used at low prices, by
the poor, and the expense of placing it within the reach of all classes. In bottle
at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of the LORD MAYOR'S insolence is scarcely worth inserting—what he does or says can be of no earthly consequence to any human being.

The radical report of the burning the Bishop of EXETER in effigy is, we are informed, without foundation.

The Lover of Truth has been received.

A correspondent informs us that His Majesty's Government have actually sent out the Order in Council for British GUJANA, without having had any communication with the West India Body concerning it, which they had previously promised to do—having dispatched it, they are now printing it for the consideration of that Body.

G. S. deserves the thanks of his loyal countrymen.

We cannot answer O. P. Q.'s question, whether LORD DURHAM benefits personally as a coal merchant by the continued restraint upon Sunderland Colliers?—The Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON perhaps knows.

A correspondent wishes to know why the Government is so long in publishing the Census of 1831?

CHAR is very much thanked.

The Letter from DEIZES is, we presume, written in the characters of the unknown tongue—it is wholly illegible.

The LORD CHANCELLOR'S proceedings in the case of PRICE v. DEW-MURST have not escaped us.

ADAM's letter is not so palpable; and we would suggest to him, as well as to several others of our friends, that as regards such an institution, the less puffing the better.

Our correspondent signing "Reason Revelation" is informed that, according to our constant custom, his letter has been destroyed.

We have heard nothing of the separation of which our Sussex friend speaks—we see no reason to doubt it, but we never meddle with such subjects unless connected with public and political affairs.

We shall be glad to hear from A. F. F.

Our notices of the Annals shall appear in a week or two.

A correspondent notices a curious coincidence between public affairs now, and half a century since:—in the year 1781, Government were compelled to pay large sums in compensation for damages done during the riots of 1780, and were also obliged to make good the damage caused by a destructive hurricane at Barbados. We shall see what use our present Ministers will make of the precedent.

B. shall be satisfied next week!

ON A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20.

PARLIAMENT stands prorogued to Tuesday—such is the clearness and facility of the arrangements of the present Government, that Ministers have not yet determined when it shall meet for the despatch of business. To-morrow, they say, there is to be a Council holden at Brighton to decide—but we are informed, upon something like good authority, 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 visit to the Metropolis depends 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 oath. LORD BROUGHAM, after having been "crammed" 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 GREY might think necessary for carrying his odious measure.

LORD BROUGHAM, with all his abilities and pleasantry, and all his readiness in catching some folks "napping," was signally defeated. The KING withstood the demand of the Premier, and no new Peers will yet be made. To what extent the LORD CHANCELLOR exercised his talents in pressing that demand, it is not for us to surmise; but we think LORD GREY would be not a little astounded if he really knew all that passed upon the occasion—one of one thing we are quite certain, that the view His MAJESTY takes of the matter (whether suggested by the CHANCELLOR or by his own good sense, signifies little at the moment) is a just one. The creation of new Peers, although humiliating in the last degree to the aristocracy, and subversive of the principles of the Constitution, would avail LORD GREY nothing; for he may rely upon it—and he has been told the fact by LORD RADNOR and others of his friends—that if the ancient Peers of the realm find themselves debased and their order degraded by an unnatural and corrupt influx of upstarts into the House of Lords, they, who even yet support the Ministers, will resent the wanton indignity which the Premier inflicts upon them merely for the sake of holding office; and, rallying round the sacred institutions of the country, will reject with scorn and contempt an effort to subvert those institutions, bolstered up as it must be by a rotten majority 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, seriously objectionable for several reasons; and we should not be surprised if his Lordship did not hope more from sending his Attorney-General, the KING'S LORD CHANCELLOR, to plead for him, than from "trying his hand" himself. LORD BROUGHAM'S manner is more agreeable—his conversation gayer and less constrained—wit, irony, and plausibility, are the weapons which his Lordship employs; while LORD GREY, 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 the manifesto of Mr. PLACE, the tailor, tries by turns the threatening and the soothing system, till at length he alarms or wheedles down the honest scruples of the MONARCH, and carries his point one way or another.

This game, however, has been played so frequently, and the resolution of LORD GREY 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 everywhere for serious resistance to the villanies of the Radicals, they have opened the eyes of the KING; and so, as LORD BROUGHAM "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 His MAJESTY upon "a new tack."

And the attempt has failed, and LORD GREY will have to meet Parliament again, and re-produce the odious Bill, chopped and changed, and carved and clipped, and counter-changed—and, with his pledged majority, again will carry it through the Commons: and then it is his Lordship's intention to adjourn over Christmas, 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 a 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 fifty pledges for his successors in office to redeem, and leaving them, moreover, affairs in such a state of confusion as could scarcely be worse confounded; with Reform unsettled—the Bank and East India Charters just expiring—the Colonies beggared—the Tea trade annihilated—Commerce paralyzed—Manufactures at a stand—our political character degraded by Ministerial inefficiency abroad, and our national respectability diminished by radical disturbances at home.

This will happen—and LORD GREY, after having set the country in a blaze, will envelope himself 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 ability of the Whigs; and the whole of LORD GREY'S conduct, from the moment 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, his nephews, his sons-in-law—promotions, from the advantage of which, all other men have been precluded, by the non-appearance of Brevets—Bishopricks, Deaneries, extra blue ribbands, extra red ribbands, and GOD knows what beside, bear ample testimony of his Lordship's sole consideration in holding office, after having been defeated in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords—after having failed in every financial proposition, and after having received the strongest manifestations of dislike in the highest places—still he sticks—still he holds on, and declares that he "will not abandon the KING!" This is capital; however, we must do his Lordship's colleagues the justice to say, that we really believe, their patient adherence to him, arises less from interested motives than personal vanity—some of them remain firm, in order to disprove the generally believed notion that a Whig Ministry cannot 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 which the consistent hangers-on of Whiggery would be reduced, in case the Government should break up.

We rejoice, however, to know the course the KING has taken. We are glad that the CHANCELLOR has made the attempt, and still more glad to find what has been the result, nor should we be very much surprised to find, in the end, LORD BROUGHAM'S Reform Bill, or something nearly resembling it, substituted for LORD JOHN'S. LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S Bill is admitted to be unfair, unjust, useless, and what is, perhaps, most to the purpose, impracticable. LORD BROUGHAM'S Bill would proceed upon a principle which it would not be difficult to recognise, and in some parts approve. LORD BROUGHAM'S Bill increases the Constituency and the Representatives—it gives Members to the large towns, but it disfranchises nobody. The objection to adding to the number of Members of Parliament, we do not at present see, especially if the number of Representatives are to increase proportionably with the Constituency—but everybody must see the flagrant injustice of disfranchising hundreds and thousands of People, who have committed no fault in the exercise of their electoral privileges; and to what a pitch must that injustice be carried, when the disfranchisement of these People is regulated, not by any fixed datum or principle, but, according to the will and pleasure of a Whig Lordling, in such a manner as to transfer all the Tory influence of the Country to the hands of the Whigs.

Again we say, we rejoice that the KING IS FIRM, that he has not again been driven to violate his Royal word by the arts of his Ministers. His MAJESTY, we believe, begins to feel that the truly loyal of his subjects look to him as their protector against the rebels and Radical Reformers. He has sworn 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 a covenant as sacred as that which binds the PEOPLE to the KING. Let him cast his royal eyes on the yet smoking ruins of BRISTOL; let him recollect that the first great step of the Reformers of England has been to insult the Judges and violate the laws, to destroy the Palace of the Bishop, to open the prisons, to plunder the loyal and peaceable inhabitants—let him ask himself why has this happened?—let His Majesty refer to the day when he first seated himself on his illustrious Brother's throne—let him compare the state of England then, with the state of England now—let him ponder these things, and we are sure that a very short time will elapse before the symptoms of distaste and disapprobation of LORD GREY 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 Minister who in twelve months has done more serious mischief to our country, at home and abroad, than ever was produced by any other man in as many years.

THE proceedings, rules, and regulations of KING ATTWOOD'S Birmingham Union, are worthy of serious attention. LORD GREY must feel himself one of the happiest of men, as he has been the most successful of Ministers—his FRANKENSTEINS, 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 Lordship finds himself frowned upon by the KING and "thrown over" by his friend!

The Times of Friday admits that these Unions, although undertaken from the best possible motives at first, may, if the Bill be delayed, soon assume the functions of Government, 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—but what else does the Times say?—Why, the Times says, that if the people had their own House of Commons, they would have no need of such associations—they would expend their political fire—where?—"more particularly in such places as Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow!"—Mark that, reader—in those places destined by LORD BROUGHAM'S Bill to send Members to Parliament.

It should be recollected that the principle of LORD BROUGHAM'S Bill is that of increased enfranchisement—not disfranchisement—and we suspect that, in the end, it will be discovered that his Lordship's measure, which was temporarily stifled by the Great Seal, will be the one to be

adopted, at least with certain modifications. And we must confess, that, as his 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 is, in every respect, superior to the anomalous affair concocted by Messrs. LAMBTON and LORD JOHN RUSSELL. 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 new Bankrupt Court, although the Act expressly states that no Attorney shall be appointed to any of the offices. We do not vouch for the fact, and even if it be true, the appointment should be attributed to the constitutional friendliness of his Lordship; for Mr. RICHARDSON was a very active and influential agent, during the canvass in Southwark, in favour of LORD BROUGHAM'S brother.

Is it possible that the country should be placed in such a position by the anarchy and excitement which the reforming rebels have contrived to produce, that Ministers should be allowed quietly, and during the recess, when no Parliament is sitting, to organize, or if not organize, permit the organization 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 contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that ships are chartered, freighted, and fitted for the enterprise, here in the river Thames, under the nose, as it were, of the Government, while England is expressing her determination to remain neutral in all questions of foreign policy, having already submitted to an unheard-of insult, or committed 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 invasion?

What does it matter that LORD PALMERSTON should hereafter be forced to render an account to Parliament of his most extraordinary conduct?—for here the matter touches not the Royal prerogative—what does it matter if that Noble Lord should be impeached—condemned? The mischief will be done—the degradation has already been endured—the French Government have trampled upon us; but the ruin in a mercantile and commercial point of view is yet to 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 towards the malignant and shameless want of principle which induces the conduct of England towards DON MIGUEL, whose greatest crime, in the eyes of the rebellious faction with which Europe stands accused, called REFORMERS, is, that he has maintained his seat upon the throne which of right belongs to him, in spite of all the villainous efforts of his foreign enemies—enemies of order and subordination generally, who are irritated at finding all their allegations contradicted, and all their theories confuted, by the incontrovertible fact of the stability of the Portuguese Government 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 a desirable thing for Portugal?—suicide the fact, that the people of Portugal, who know their own wants and wishes as well we should think as LORD PALMERSTON, rejected the form of Government which was proposed to them, and only maintained a sullen neutrality with regard to it, so long as a British force remained in Lisbon, having for its real object the intimidation of those who dissented from what they considered disadvantageous to their country.

The English troops came away—the loyal Portuguese, freed from their influence, declared for their ancient institutions, their ancient form of Government, and called, as was fair 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 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 his legitimate claim to the throne, because he was taught to believe his countrymen desired it, now prompted him to accede to the wishes of the Three Estates of the kingdom, who called upon him to abandon the new-fangled charter, which they denounced, and assume the Sovereignty upon the same terms as those upon which his glorious ancestry had enjoyed it. In doing this, it is said that DON MIGUEL violated an oath—the oath he had taken to abide by the Charter—and this is the great crime charged against him. Let the sin of this rest upon those who induced him to take the oath under a false 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 MIGUEL, and publicly expresses his opinion of the character of the perjury alleged against His MAJESTY.

So much for the morality of the case—now for the political part. DON MIGUEL, having had the opportunity of seeing with his own eyes, the state of affairs in Portugal, which, till then had only been exhibited to him through a jaundiced 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 upon DON MIGUEL to abandon the Constitution, as it was called, all that was known of it was, that it had been put together by DON PEDRO, in the course of four or five days, in Brazil, and then sent by an English Minister to Europe, to give the appearance of British support, corroborated by the actual presence of a British force in Lisbon. At that time, the Portuguese people rejected the Constitution because they preferred their ancient form of Government, and were unwilling to try any new-fangled scheme of Reform, and that was all; but how widely different is the view to be taken of their conduct in doing so now, from that which we were enabled to take then. The scheme which they rejected from prescience has since been condemned by experience; and the very counterpart of the Constitution, which DON PEDRO had prepared for PORTUGAL, has been utterly overthrown in BRAZIL, where it has been tried and worked, and the arch-

manufacturer of it, Don PEDRO himself, driven from his dominions—sent scamparing over the face of the earth, a degraded, debased, and vanquished 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 choosing their own form of Government, that form of Government being the ancient, lawful 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 liberality, they considered as bondage and oppression, deserves something better than insult and opprobrium from the country most favoured of all the European nations in its intercourse with his nation.

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 Brazilian; driven away from his constitutional throne in Brazil, tries back upon England to aid him in wresting a crown from his brother, because he has been unable to maintain his own; and this man, England—that is, the Whig Ministers—patronize, to such an extent, that the law of the land is to be violated in his favour, and English men and English money liberally granted to support his lawless demands upon his injured brother.

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 non-intervention. Let us ask which, in the eye of the law, in the meaning of words, in the spirit of treaties, is to be considered PORTUGAL? THE KINGDOM, the KING and 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 answered—if the former, read this extract from the Treaty, 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 Britain, in consequence of that marriage—first, a considerable sum of money—and, secondly, several important places, amongst others BOMBAY, it proceeds:—“In consideration of all which grants, so much to the benefit of the King of Great Britain and his subjects in general, the King of GREAT BRITAIN does profess and declare, with the consent and advice of his Council, that he will take the interest of Portugal and all its 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 England. In the Treaty of 1703, which is a tripartite treaty between Holland 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 continent of Europe, or on its dominions beyond seas, Her Majesty the Queen of GREAT 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 Portugal, and not to make war upon it.” The third Article declares, that, in the event of these “good offices not proving successful, but altogether ineffectual, so that war should be made by the aforesaid KINGS, or by either of them, upon Portugal, the above-mentioned Powers of Great Britain and Holland, shall make war with all their force, upon the foresaid Kings or King, who shall carry hostile arms 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 of men complete, by recruiting it from time to time at their own expense.”

These extracts of Treaties are again extracted from the speech of Mr. CANNING, in which he was advocating the expedition which eventually proceeded to Lisbon. Of Mr. CANNING’S sincerity as to the objects to be attained by this force we shall not here stop to speak, but we may perhaps advantageously borrow that Statesman’s arguments for defending PORTUGAL from aggression; because, besides their integral eloquence, they possess a wonderful degree of applicability to present circumstances. Mr. CANNING says—

“This, then, is the case which I lay before the House of Commons. Here 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. Here are, on the other hand, undeniable acts of foreign aggression, perpetrated, indeed, principally through the instrumentality of domestic traitors; but supported with foreign means, instigated by foreign councils, and directed to foreign ends. Putting these facts and this pledge together, it is impossible that his MAJESTY should refuse the call that has been made upon him; nor can Parliament, I am convinced, refuse to enable his MAJESTY to fulfil his undoubted obligations. 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 circumstances; from which I especially wish to separate it, 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 doubt but that I should have the concurrence of the House in the Address which I mean to propose.”

“It is our duty to fly to the defence of Portugal—be the assailant who he may. And, be it remembered, that in thus fulfilling the stipulations of ancient Treaties, of the existence and obligation of which all the world are aware, we, according to the universally admitted construction of the law of nations, neither make war upon that assailant, nor give to that assailant, much less to any other power, just cause of war against ourselves.”

These are the words used by Mr. CANNING, and with these yet ringing in his ears does Lord PALMERSTON—Good God, is it possible!—set himself in hostile array against Portugal, and at least winking at illegalities committed in favour of the Brazilian Cacique, lend his hand to the violation of

faith, and the contempt of Treaties by which the political and commercial relations of Great Britain have been for ages favoured beyond all the nations of Europe.

THE BISHOPS.

HAVING observed that the principal speakers at all the late county and 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 accomplish 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 once from the House of Lords—and this would be a mainly course in comparison with the mean threats and intimidation by which certain parties are trying to bully them out of their consciences.

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 violently averse from, but an enquiry into the previous conduct of Ministers themselves—which latter, we have reason to think, will be found more disagreeable to them than even the former.

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 demand of the Army for an investigation into the circumstances of his case. Let him do this, and he will be sure to obtain a fair and honourable verdict.—We repeat to him, the Army requires it.

The Ministers, perhaps, should be told publicly, that a report is circulating, which says that Colonel BRERETON declares that he acted under SECRET INSTRUCTIONS—upon any trial of Colonel BRERETON those secret instructions would form his defence:—Are Ministers afraid lest he should take this course? We think an Honourable Gentleman and a man of honour, such as we know Lord MELBOURNE to be, need apprehend nothing from an ample disclosure of all the circumstances—we only add that Lord HILL is looked to, to insist upon the adoption of some proceeding actual necessary to exonerate the army from blame.

As things go now, we wait anxiously to see the result of this business, and remain perfectly divided in our expectations of either seeing Colonel BRERETON tried by a Court Martial for his military conduct, or invested with the Commandery of the Guelphic Order for his rigid adherence to his SECRET INSTRUCTIONS.

This affair cannot rest where it is.

FASHIONABLE DEPARTURE.

“The Marquess of Westminster and Family from Grosvenor House to Eaton Hall, Cheshire.”—MORNING POST.

If public schools a fair example show,

Our Universities will soon be meeting;

Because from Thursday’s Morning Post we know,

That WESTMINSTER last week set off to Eton.

We see that the lions and tigers belonging to the KING of ENGLAND are about to be removed from the Royal Menagerie. This is all right. For what specific reason we cannot 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 Asia, all Sovereign Princes have possessed Menageries. The Menagerie of KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, however, is broken up—of course!—It savours of ancient prejudice to maintain anything like Regal State; and trifling as this innovation may appear to those who look at things superficially, we confess we see in it another proof of that enlightenment which has for its eventual object, the discovery that all State animals, however 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 melancholy fact, that a serious Malady has for some time past existed in this metropolis, and in various parts of the country. The disease, of the character most malignant to the Constitution, came originally, not from Sunderland, but from Durham! Upon a subject of so much national importance, a few observations may not be ill-timed.

It is most essential that every 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, for example, as Downing Street—particular exertions should 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 Court should be found, in which a free and healthy circulation is not admitted, all existing nuisances should be removed immediately. White lime must be used, Grey woad 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 uniformly vanished, and he became rational and contented.

In this metropolis, the infection appeared more particularly 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 Upper House was by no means so much infected as the Lower.

When the disease was first introduced into the Lower House, it was preceded by a violent Russelling noise, and as its malignant character became developed, it was manifested 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 and lemon juice have been found very beneficial, but in this case, Peel proved most effective in checking the spreading of the disease—This kept up the spirits of the inhabitants; and though there was one Croker in the House, he, instead of increasing the despondency, boldly felt the pulse of all, dosed the really diseased, and ridiculed the folly of those

who pretended themselves infected. The best effects were 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 totally free from infection, and sound to a man.

In the Upper House at Westminster, although several infected persons had been introduced from the Lower House, the disease was far less prevalent. Wool has generally been considered as a great harbour of infection, but it is a remarkable 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 to enquire into the character of the disease, but it was 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 165 only, were found diseased, and one hundred and ninety-nine proved sound—thus shewing a majority of 41 in favour of Health and Safety! When this result was known, those who assumed the Direction of the two houses, advised 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 the grave!”

Fumigation is advised in all cases of infection. If Government, therefore, should have any waste paper by them, such as old useless bills, unopened letters from Holland or other obsolete documents, they might now burn them all with great benefit to the country at large!

The accounts of Cholera are far from satisfactory. The Government, conscious of their carelessness and inattention, are endeavouring to make as light of it as possible; the 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 official 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 admit, 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 his family—His 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 Heads of Colleges, the influx of Sectarists, the abolition of Tythes, the appropriation of annuities of £700 to the titular Protestant and Catholic Bishops, the expulsion of the former from the House of Lords, and the grant to them of the right of sitting in the House of Delegates as citizens.

Progressively we are made acquainted with all the changes which have been effected during the last ten years, in a manner so natural and unstrained, that it seems as if it were real history that we are reading; and after having carried the changes through all the details, we arrive at the general effect produced by the glorious change.

Aristocracy having been denounced, the abolition of the law of primogeniture decreed, and the House of Lords at length merged in the House of Delegates, the following appears as the summing up:—

“Such capital as could be converted into money, almost at whatever 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 family, by leaving the larger bulk of his fortune to an elder son, to maintain it in credit and opulence: all his property was to be equally divided amongst his children; the consequence of which was, that this division and subsequent subdivision of wealth soon reduced every family to a state of indigence, or mediocrity of means. This compulsory dispersion of wealth operated on all classes: the rich diminished in capital, too, was indifferent whether he could or could not gain a step in the scale of society; he embarked not his means in those establishments and manufactures which had formerly made this country the emporium for the commerce of the world; houses were not built; articles of comfort and luxury could not be bought; for the houses, the man of capital well knew, must be sold at his death, that the produce might be divided amongst his children, and he denied himself every article of life, the necessities of life? Activity and zeal in business were paralyzed; security of property was now only a name; everything was fast approaching to the dead level of 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 formed a large portion. The taxes necessary to pay the interest of the debt were therefore diminished; but the people gained no advantage by this reduction of taxation, because, though bread and other necessities of life were cheaper, money was much more scarce, and worth, when it was met with, treble what it was before the fatal year of 1831. Where a labourer in that year received three shillings a day, he in the year 1838 received only ninepence; and so in the same proportion with respect to the whole of the population. The article of life, the source 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 surviving pageant of the court (shorn and circumscribed 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 anything but patriotism; but since then such phrases were mere empty sounds, and were nevertheless obnoxious to the ears of all real reformers. It was not doubted, that in a representation to the patriot King of 1831, as to the hardship inflicted on his subjects by being obliged to pay towards the expenses as to the Court, he would graciously admit the truth of the statement, and consent to a curtailment of his establishment, on the mode of that of the patriotic President of the United States. A demotion, formed of some of the leading members of the National Guard, (which had been established in 1836,) waited on the good-hearted King, and appealed to him, as agreed on; and urged, as an additional reason for compliance, that as the National Guard now possessed unlimited influence over the House of Delegates, he must rely, in the event of complicity, on the support and protection of his regal authority; in other words, it was his wish to him, that he should resign his crown, and must be sold. His Majesty had for many years past enjoyed a mere nominal authority: deserted now by the natural supporters of his Throne, the aristocracy extinct, the democracy triumphant, he felt the forlornness of his situation—he knew the republican party to

all-powerful—a sense of the precariousness of his situation had, alas! when too late, found admission into his Royal mind. All the reality of power, as well as from him, and to this day, he is tempted to deprive him even of the poor trappings of kingly dignity—he refused to comply, and dared to brave the unpopularity of his refusal.

"Where," I asked, "is the KING of ENGLAND?—at Windsor?"
"No!" my brother replied; "he is VISITING HIS DOMINIONS IN HANOVER."

"England and Ireland are discovered.—The Duke of — is Chief Consul."

Here ended our conversation.

WHEN we last week gave the Report of the interview between Lord MELBOURNE and the mob leaders, which took place at the Secretary of State's office, we promised to submit an extract from the Number of *The Quarterly Review* just published, containing a critical account of that equally curious reception of a Deputation of Radicals by Lord GREY. At this moment, while his Lordship is writing under the tortures which his own injudicious and fatal system of trucking to the rabble has produced, the perusal of it may not be either unamusing or unprofitable.

After some preliminary remarks, we come to the following:

On Wednesday, Oct. 12th, the Prime Minister, on returning home about eleven o'clock at night, found in his house, uninvited and unexpected, sixteen persons, calling themselves a deputation from the parishes of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Mr. Carpe, a medical man, but of which class of the profession we know not, and Mr. Place, a tailor.

Most readers will think that Lord Grey's personal and official station, as well as his public duty, required that he should have at once and explicitly rejected all communication on subjects of the highest and most vital national importance with any persons under such circumstances, and with such persons under any circumstances. His Lordship, however, was taken by surprise, if not by assault, and he may, perhaps, under the suddenness of the invasion, be excused for having submitted to the required interview. But mark the inconsequence of taking the apologetic and the tailor, and the other fifteen parish deputies, into the Cabinet, and intrusting them with views of State policy—mark also the further inconvenience of the Prime Minister being obliged to submit to these conferences (however constitutional and proper they might otherwise be), at midnight, and to discuss, single-handed, without a colleague, or even a secretary, to bear witness as to what might pass, these high national topics with Mr. Carpe and Mr. Place.

These persons naturally communicated the result to their constituents, and it was thought expedient to let the following account of the interview appear in the *Courier* of Thursday the 13th.

"A deputation from several of the parishes of the metropolis waited upon Earl Grey last night, at a late hour, at the Treasury, with a memorial praying his Lordship to recommend to the King not to prorogue the Parliament for a longer period than seven days. His Lordship received the deputation with great urbanity."

Great urbanity!—We beg our readers to mark this.

"and conversed with them for a considerable time on the subject of their visit, observing, however, that he hoped the Government, after the efforts they had made to fulfil the wishes of the people, would be considered entitled to a longer degree of confidence than such a request would seem to imply, if his Lordship were not fully aware of the intense excitement which had induced the parishes to make this recommendation to his Majesty. His Lordship said, that if the people would continue only a short time their confidence in the Ministers—for which he and his colleagues felt very grateful—he had not the slightest doubt of being able to bring in and carry a Reform Bill quite as efficient as that which had just been rejected by the House of Lords."

"The gentlemen of the deputation appeared to be sensibly impressed with the importance and propriety of his Lordship's observations, and a mutual confidence seemed to be the result."

Mutual confidence between the Prime Minister and a tailor!—but we shall see how short-lived was the confidence.

"Previously to the subject of the deputation conversed with Earl Grey on the subject of the different public meetings, and related instances of strenuous exertion, on the part of particular individuals, for the preservation of the public peace. His Lordship appeared to be highly gratified."

Highly gratified—mark that.

"With these accounts, and exhorted the deputation to use their influence in the respective parishes to enforce respect for the laws, and in all confidence in the paternal and patriotic intentions of his Majesty. The Noble Earl said that it would be indeed lamentable if any violence were to be attempted on the part of the people, the Government being resolved to do their duty, and, if necessary, to maintain the laws by force. In answer to this observation, his Lordship was assured, that whilst the people had but confidence in the King and his Ministers, the public tranquillity could not be disturbed."

Courier, Oct. 13. (The leading article of the paper, and the italics of *quite as efficient* are its own.)

This Protocol, which seems to have been produced in that hot-bed of Protocols, Downing-street, did not, it appears, quite tally with the recollection of the other party to the conference; and, accordingly, in the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday the 15th, the public was gratified with the following counter-statement:

"On Wednesday night, at about a quarter to eleven, a deputation of seventeen gentlemen from the different parishes, headed by Dr. Carpe, waited on Earl Grey on the subject of the memorial. The result of their interview was the ascertaining that Parliament would be prorogued till after Christmas, that no more Peers would be made, that a conciliatory Bill would, in the interval, be prepared, of a nature to obtain the assent of the majority of any measure that might be presented, and that his Lordship said that the people would be content with Lord John Russell's Bill. His Lordship answered, that it would be absurd to think of again proposing Lord John Russell's Bill; that Ministers would not think of bringing in a Bill which they knew would not be carried; that, however, the people might rest assured they would support no Bill which would not secure to the people their constitutional rights, and to a prorogation of ten days, his Lordship said it was quite impossible to be prepared with the Bill in time; that the framing of the Bill would require much attention, and occupy much time. 'This is, we understand, the substance of what passed at the interview.'"

The imputation, thus cast by the *Morning Chronicle* on the protocol of the *Courier*, awakened the jealous spirit of the latter, which, in vindication of its own ministerial accuracy, lost no time in issuing a rejoinder, "as if," says the *Times* in quoting it—"from authority."

"If our readers will take the trouble to refer to the *Courier* of Thursday, they will find a material variation between the *Chronicle* account and our own. In the first place, every part of the conversation at the interview respecting the well-founded complaint—"

"We can find nothing like a complaint; we have seen that there was 'urbanity,' and 'mutual confidence,' 'high gratification,' but not a word about complaint or deputation."

"Of Earl Grey at the attempted dictation of the memorialists—and with reference to the importance of maintaining public order—is omitted; and on the subject of the prorogation and the Reform Bill, Earl Grey is represented to have said that the Parliament would be prorogued until after Christmas, and that no new Peers would be created. We beg to assure the *Chronicle* that Earl Grey did not so express himself, and that the Reform Bill could only have been framed as he has stated from the general tenor of Lord Grey's observations—an inference with which some other members of the deputation may not agree."

Here we must pause again to notice an important admission which appears to be here made from authority, namely, that Earl Grey did discourse with this deputation on matters of state policy, and that the general tenor of his ministerial accuracy, if not entirely explicit on the views of the King's Government, were at least such as led the "deputies" to draw "inferences" on subjects which were, up to that hour and for some days after, a profound secret from the public at large, from both Houses of Parliament, and, we believe we may add, from several of His Majesty's confidential advisers. The *Courier* then proceeds—

"Earl Grey could not have said that the Parliament would be prorogued until after Christmas, because at that time, although anxious for a long prorogation."

Note this: "although anxious for a long prorogation."

In order to effect with greater ease the plan proposed for the success of the new Bill, Ministers had not agreed as to the time; and we are informed that his Lordship merely spoke of the impropriety

of so short a prorogation as that recommended by the memorialists, without alluding to any particular period of the recess of Parliament. The fact, however, that we gave the account of the interview, we do not comment on the abruptness of the intrusion,—for an intrusion it certainly was, no announcement of the intended visit having been made,—but, as a version of the meeting, unfavourable to Earl Grey, has appeared, we think it right now to state, that his Lordship was placed in a situation which might have very well excused any reserve on his part. On his return from the house of his friend, at eleven o'clock, he found his house filled with strangers demanding an interview. Not one of these gentlemen was personally known to him. They might, for aught he knew to the contrary, except as to their external appearance, have been a deputation from the *Rotunda revolutionists*, or the delegates of a republican convention; and reserve, or even rudeness, on the part of the Noble Earl, would hardly have warranted surprise.

We really do not see in what this deputation differed from those others to which the *Courier* thinks Lord Grey might justifiably have employed "rudeness;" but every rational man, every friend to good order and public tranquillity—which are essentially interested in the maintenance of some degree of dignity in the King's Ministers—must feel that the defence of Lord Grey's imputed reserve was quite unnecessary; and that the *Courier* would have done better, if it could have excused the absence of all reserve, the want of even decent caution, "the urbanity," "the mutual confidence," "the high gratification," which, according to its own original protocol, characterized the communications of that night.

The *Courier* then proceeds:—

"The deputation, however, were admitted in less than two minutes after the arrival of the first of the deputation, to a late hour, of which the *Courier* of Thursday gave an account. To that we now refer our readers; but we now think proper to add a fact of which we have been since apprised. Earl Grey heard with astonishment that part of the memorial which recommends, or rather dictates, a prorogation for only seven days; and asked if the gentlemen wished to drive him from his Majesty's councils, by requiring him to do what was completely at odds with his own conviction of the duty which he owed to the country at large?"

"There is another part of the *Chronicle* statement which requires explanation. Earl Grey certainly did say, that a new bill must be prepared; but he observed, that if the people would repose confidence in him, and not embarrass him by requiring what was impracticable, he had no doubt of being able to carry a bill quite as efficient as the last."

It will be observed, that this statement is not only that of the semi-official organ of the Government, "as if by authority," but that it refers to Earl Grey's private feelings, in a way which no one but Earl Grey himself could do, and it may lead therefore to an inference that the foregoing statement was written by his Lordship, or at least with his sanction.

It was, we think, degradation enough to the Prime Minister to be obliged to submit to an intrusion without having also to enter into a newspaper war and bandy anonymous paragraphs with the political tailor. But there was still more in reserve for him! The newspaper defence was, it seems, unsatisfactory, for we find, that on Monday the 17th instant, in the midst of a long and important speech, in which the Noble Earl gave to the House of Lords a summary of his policy on the great subjects of reform, finance, and foreign affairs, he felt himself compelled (nothing we presume, but irresistible compulsion could have induced him to do so) to bring before that august assembly, and the English public and the European world, which were all watching with anxiety the political exposition of the Prime Minister on such high and weighty topics,—to bring forward, we say, on such an occasion, his midnight colloquy with the apologetic and the tailor.

"His Lordship," observed his Lordship, "to attempt to obviate the effects of a misapprehension which has gone abroad with respect to what fell from me in a recent conversation with some persons who waited on me to learn the course likely to be pursued by the Government. Expressions have been attributed to me which are not correctly stated by those who have made them public. The object of the deputation from the metropolitan parishes, with whom the conversation took place, was to advise the Government not to prorogue the Parliament for a longer period than seven days."

Modest advice! Let us see how it was received—

"I stated to them, of course, that their proposition was totally inadmissible, but that the question had not yet been considered by the Government, who would retain to themselves the right of determining, according to their sense of the necessities of the public service, the duration of the recess."

Admirable discretion!

"I stated, indeed, as it was my duty to do,"

"His duty to make them any statement!"

"I could not consent to hold my office under any dictation of that kind for any quarter;"

Noble spirit!

"That I felt myself at full liberty to give advice on that subject according to my sense of the exigencies of the public service, and to use my judgment with respect to the course which might be most likely to advance the object which we wished to accomplish. I said nothing, however, of any period of adjournment. I said nothing of a prorogation of six weeks to the end of January. I said nothing of time. I reserved to myself."

Statesman-like prudence!

"the power to exercise my discretion on the advice I should give on the subject; and I think I have a right to claim for the public, for my colleagues and myself, whether that time form a long or a short one,—whether it prove of the usual length or less—that we have taken the course which we think most conducive to the accomplishment of that object which we, as well as the public, most anxiously desire. With respect to the Reform measure itself, I said,"

Amiable urbanity!

"There could be no question that some alterations were necessary—that it would be our duty to consider what those alterations were to be; but I repeated what I said before, that I never would be a party to the recommendation of any measure of any kind, which the principle of that which had been rejected, and as effectual for the accomplishment of the objects which it was declared to have in view. These were the expressions I used; except that when the deputies intimated in strong terms their fears for the continuance of the public tranquillity, I told them—"

Well-chosen confidants!

"The Government expected that they and every one should use their utmost efforts to repress disturbance and enforce obedience to the laws; and that I trusted their exertions would be effectual, and that the Government would not be driven to the painful necessity of using the powers with which they were entrusted to preserve the tranquillity by force."

What did his Lordship venture to talk about "efforts," and "powers," and "force?" What! contemplate assistance to the will of the people? Why, we shall have him caricatured as Mrs. Partington, celebrated by the *Reverend* Sydney Smith for attempting to repel the Atlantic with her mop!—though there is one essential difference in the cases; poor Mrs. Partington had not herself excited the storm against which she brandished the *force* of her mopstick!

These were the sentiments I uttered."

"These sentiments which he uttered!—Sentiments forsooth, and uttered to Mr. Place and Mr. Carpe, and their fifteen nameless associates."

* At a meeting at Taunton, the Rev. Sydney Smith gave the following illustration of the fruitlessness of the resistance of the Lords:—"I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm at midnight, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington in that occasion. In the winter of 1824, there set in a great flood upon that town, the tide rose to an incredible height, the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house, with her mop, trundling her mop, floundering up the sea-water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's mop was up, but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a sign of a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest. Gentlemen, be at your ease—be quiet and steady. You will hear Mrs. Partington."

We accept the *Reverend* jester's illustration. The sea (which he somewhat un-geographically calls the Atlantic Ocean) did not "beat Mrs. Partington." It burst into her house, damaged her furniture, and broke her windows—just like a reform mop—but after a few hours' fury it subsided again into its ordinary limits. A little paper and paint, and a few squares of glass, repaired Mrs. Partington's losses, and the good dame may be still seen trundling her mop and telling her story of the great storm of the night of the 21st of January, 1824. The power that sets bounds to the fury of the sea will also limit the violence of man. He is the ruler of the moral as well as of the physical world:

Celui qui met un frein à la fureur des flots
Sait assés des méchants à se faire des pots
Souris avec respect: A sa volonté sainte,
Je crains Dieu, cher Abner, et n'ai point d'autre crainte.

whose intrusion on his Lordship, as the article in the *Courier* informs, he would have been more deservedly treated by rudeness than even by reserve, but who were not met, as we have seen, even with reserve, but with a deprecatory and apologetic explanation, made, as it were, "upon his bended knees," which is the favourite attitude of the present high-minded and high-bred Ministers of the Crown.

When the foreign courts, whose envoys no doubt have taken care to report so important a speech, arrive at this magnificent peroration, the still, we suspect, but one Government in Europe which will comprehend what it means. At the Palais Royal it will be understood and approved.

"Solamen miseris, socios habuisse dolorum." Louis Philippe and Casimir Perier will be delighted to find themselves au niveau of England; and the French Revolutionists, having endeavoured in vain for forty years to raise themselves to our level, will be delighted to find that we have lowered ourselves down to theirs.

But this episode is not yet concluded—as soon as Lord Grey dropped the mask of the *Courier*, Mr. Place laid aside the domino of the *Chronicle*, and in reply to the Prime Minister's speech has published a letter with his own name, in which he avows and defends his former statements, and, *proh pudor*, plainly tells Lord Grey, that his assertions in the House of Lords were not correct—that every unbiased man must come to a conclusion the very reverse of his Lordship's declaration, that his Lordship did not say what was true. This was contemplated to provoke Parliament till after Christmas. 2. That Ministers did not intend to create a creation of new Peers. 3. That the Bill which had passed the Commons, and had been rejected by the Lords, was not to be again presented to the Commons—And, finally, having thus fastened on Lord Grey all that Lord Grey had in his own place and person denied, the tailor concludes with calling the statement in the *Courier*, which was either written by Lord Grey, or by his authority, "false quotations and scandalous imputations."

We are here obliged to terminate our quotation—but we beg leave to ask our readers, whether these results have not been anticipated, and more than anticipated, foretold by us, 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 days, learned many lessons which she will not easily forget. The principle of those lessons has been, that she has acquired the conviction that honest men of all parties concur in considering the present Government and the present order of things in this country as merely provisional, and which may be overthrown, not in years, but in weeks or months. In the Chamber of Deputies during the past week, one of the most eloquent supporters of the present administration and dynasty, I mean M. DUPIN, has come forward to demand the reversal of a judgment pronounced against Marshal Ney 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 the 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 transitory character. During the past week General DEMARCAV, who is one of the most violent liberals 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 present, and that promotions were made with more justice and honour. This was honest on the part of the General, but it was a tribute rendered to the restoration which sounded as the knell of midnight and the grave, to the revolutionists of July, since it inspired the lovers of legitimacy and peace with satisfaction and with hope.

During the past week M. DE BRIGUEVILLE has published a pamphlet full of talent and address, in which, although he himself belongs to the party of the revolution, he has proved that the Restoration was far more courageous and national than the present Government, and in which he distinctly states that the moment is not far off when France must decide between the sovereignty of the people, not yet recognized, or in force, and the Government of legitimacy of Holyrood. This is candid and honest on the part of M. DE BRIGUEVILLE, and shews at least that he and his party are dissatisfied with the results of their own system, although he attempts to lay the blame, not on the revolution itself, but on those who have since conducted it and arrested its progress. During the past week, at one of the most popular theatres in Paris, a new piece has been performed, in which the future return of the Bourbons is 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 applauded the prophet. And finally, during the past week, the Ex-Minister of CHARLES X., M. MARTIGNAC, whose name I never write without emotion, and whose eloquence is so impressive that it is almost irresistible, has boldly stood forward in the Chamber of Deputies to oppose the banishment of the eldest branch of the house of Bourbon from the shores of France, and has been 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 banished from France had, when he was Minister, returned to this country, without being subject to any arrest—that lately a member of the family of BUONAPARTE had lodged in the Rue de Rivoli, and had been subjected to no molestation on the part of the Government, although a law existed for punishing with death those members of NAPOLEON's family who returned—that LOUIS XVIII. had returned to France, though he had been twenty times proscribed—that NAPOLEON, though banished to Elba, had marched victoriously to the Tuileries—and that if HENRY V. had partisans in France, his return could not be prevented by the laws of banishment, or by the pain of death!

These were sentiments worthy of M. MARTIGNAC, and worthy of a Legislative Assembly, and I am happy to add, that they were received with more than respect, for they were listened to with enthusiasm. Now take these facts together, and then answer me one question—whether you do not clearly perceive that public opinion is changing—that France is extremely sorry for having made the revolution of July—that if she were again called upon to decide between revolt and obedience, that she would prefer the latter—and that sooner or later the dynasty of the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon must be replaced on the throne? These events, which have occurred during the past week, are pregnant with consequences of the most important character; and it is therefore that I said at the commencement of this letter, that France had in one week learned many lessons that she would not easily forget.

Nor has the past week been devoid of interest to other countries than France, for many events have occurred calculated to cheer the loyal and the virtuous, and to disturb the lovers of anarchy and disorder. In Holland the Dutch have shewn, during the past week, that they are most devotedly attached to the House of NASSAU, and are prepared to make immense sacrifices for the purpose of carrying into effect the designs and wishes of their beloved Monarch. In Prussia, the grateful and devoted subjects of the excellent Protestant King of that country have learned with satisfaction that although their Monarch was opposed to the Polish revolution, yet that he has commiserated the misfortunes of the Poles in the present hour of their extremity, and has taken means to assure the Russian Government, that the Court of Berlin will view with pleasure the adoption of any system of pardon and oblivion which shall assure to the unhappy Poles a safe residence in their native land. The Emperor of Russia has received, as we learn by the journals of St. Petersburg which have just reached us, from the inhabitants of Moscow, the most lively demonstrations of loyalty and attachment; and only one cry has been

heard, which was that of "Long live the absolute Emperor." During the past week the King of Prussia, confident of the loyalty of his subjects, 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 expenses of that country.

The Emperor of Austria, 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 on foot, in order to be prepared for all dangers and for all attacks 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 diminution must, however, be attributed to the right cause, and it must not be supposed that because the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have for the moment reduced their military forces, therefore that they have frankly recognised the revolutionary Governments in Europe, but only that they perceive that France is too much divided to be an object of fear, and that all other revolutionary 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 institutions.

Thus, my dear BULL, you will perceive that the leading events of the past week are calculated to create satisfaction in the breasts of all lovers of monarchical governments; 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 with a list of facts, bearing more especially on the present condition of France, and particularly of the provinces, from which you can 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 without and peace and order within. These facts are all new, all important, 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 1.—At Bordeaux, the working classes have been assembling in considerable mobs for the purpose of demanding an increase of 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 entered into by Spanish refugees and French patriots, for attacking the garrison of Puyecier, for taking away the public money, and for creating tumult and pillage.

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 given by the local authorities to publish the names of all who contribute, with the 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 collection 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 sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 2000 francs' fine, for having caricatured Louis Philippe in a most admirable picture, entitled "Les Marionnettes et le Magon." This is a specimen of the tolerance and liberality of the revolution.

6.—The Countess de la Rochejaquelein has been arrested in La Vendée, on a charge of conspiring against the State. Several chests of muskets and other arms have been seized on the premises, together with two private printing presses. It is reported to-day that the 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 great 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 give up their working materials, as they are wholly unable to contribute one sou.

8.—We learn from the marshes of St. Jean de Mont, that new symptoms of insurrection have recently shewn themselves, and that there is so general a dissatisfaction with the present order of things, that serious troubles are anticipated.

9.—We learn from Parthenay, in the department of Deux Seves, that the arrendissements of Parthenay and Bressaire continue to be the theatre of the most deplorable events. The conscripts will not enter the army; they are pursued by the troops; battles are continually taking place; and there is nothing to denote the establishment of peace and order.

10.—They write from Ploermel that domiciliary visits have been made in that country; that in no case have the authorities succeeded in discovering traces of the conspiracy they suspected to exist, and of course they have been badly received at the houses and establishments which were made the objects of such visits.

11.—So great have been the expenses of the city of Paris, in consequence of the revolution of July, and so great the falling off in the receipts at the Barriers, that the Municipal Council has been compelled to increase the tax payable on the wines which enter Paris. This additional charge on the public is the subject of deep and bitter complaint; and I have heard many of the heroes of July exclaim, "We have gained a great deal, to be sure, by our revolution, when we are obliged to pay more for a bottle of wine than under the reign of Charles X."

12.—We learn from Avignon, that so great is the irritation in that department, that a new body of gens d'armes has been sent by the Government to protect the communes from disorder.

13.—We learn from Nantes, that although under the new charter liberty of conscience is professedly guaranteed to all Frenchmen, yet the religious establishment of Melleayre has been ordered by the Government to be dissolved, and its inhabitants have been compelled to fly from a country where a man may not be a recluse without the permission of the public authorities.

14.—The Editor of a Royalist Journal published at Orleans, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and a thousand francs' fine, for having attacked the present order of things in France, and for having defended the Restoration. Never, under the reign of the Bourbons, were the Napoleonists so persecuted for their attachment to their ex-dynasty.

15.—We learn from Montpellier, that on the 8th inst. a large party of the inhabitants proceeded to the prison with the view of liberating the prisoners, amidst cries of "Vive Charles X." "Vive Henri V." This fact led of course to riots, and many soldiers were wounded, and much damage was done to private property. The Liberals cried "Les Carlistes à la lanterne." And this state of things is renewed into which France has been plunged by the revolution of July.

16.—M. CASIMIR PERIER, unable to obtain, in the Chamber of Peers, a majority in favour of the law abolishing an hereditary peerage among the existing Peers, has finally resolved on creating a batch of vote in favour of that abolition. When M. VIEUX created Peers to whom the Monarchy under Louis XVIII. he was called a traitor; but now I must not say the least.

17.—Three thousand five hundred workmen, at Lyons, are at present

sent without employment, and at the end of this month it is expected that their number will be increased to eight thousand. The workmen are fully aware 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 defy the authorities—to keep the country in a state of insurrection, 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 Louis Philippe I. and the Government has laid informations against the merchants for this direct attack on the present Government.

And now, my dear BULL, let me beg of you to impress on the English nation, and, above all, on the British Tories, the duty of resisting 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 of July has done in France.

TO JOHN BULL.

London, 19th Nov. 1831.

SIR—Whatever truth there may be in the reports current respecting a resignation of the present ill-omened ministry, tho', within one little while, they have brought this kingdom to the verge of destruction, the absolute necessity of their immediate rejection to the salvation of the monarchy, is as clear as any proposition in Euclid.

For they have openly avowed, declared, and even boasted, for forty years back, the Sovereignty of the People, which involves universal suffrage, and consequently universal spoliation.

They have also declared that taxation, without real representation, is oppression; and they have tried to put the present House of Commons does not really represent the people. It follows that the present exaction of taxes is oppressive, and ought to be resisted.

As these inferences flow necessarily from their own boasted, however 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 their minds would be added insult to injury, although I have no doubt they would abandon their seditious meetings, and pay the legal taxes to an Administration based on the ancient laws and usages of the kingdom. They can but consider the Tories as enemies, however unjustly; but the Whigs, in disturbing meetings and associations based on their own principles, and in their own model, will be held, and justly so, to be traitors to the people, as they have already shewn themselves to be so to the King. The schoolmaster is not only abroad, but seated next his Sovereign, and what has he taught?—Sedition and rebellion.—I am, Sir, yours,

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 has made; and we have no doubt that a similar investigation of the circumstances attending other pretended Reform Meetings would produce the same result:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DEVIZES GAZETTE.

SIR.—It was not my intention to have troubled the public with any remarks on the account published in your issue of the Reform Meeting (as it is called) which was got up at Marlborough on the 5th inst., being satisfied, that throughout this neighbourhood, the whole affair was well known to be too contemptible to deserve notice. But as I see that the statement of your zealous informant has been copied into the London newspapers, I think it right to publish a few of the facts relating to this ludicrous affair.

Not an informant states, that the meeting was called by 70 householders. I am not disposed to criticise very minutely the situations in life of the requisitionists for this meeting, and particularly as your correspondent prudently abstains from calling them 70 respectable householders. There are amongst them, undoubtedly, a few names of great respectability, but there are also persons whose independent notions of reform do not prevent them from applying for parish relief.

The day of meeting was fixed for Saturday the 4th inst. on account, no doubt, of its being Marlborough market-day, and the place appointed was the Duke's Arms Inn, which is situated in the High-street, between the dairy market and the corn market. Thither the leaders repaired at the appointed hour (12 o'clock), and there they waited in a forlorn state for at least an hour, when, finding that no one came to them, they publicly determined to go to the farmers, and accordingly they had a wagon drawn opposite to the corn market, mounted on which, FULWAR CRAVEN, Esq. (who, your correspondent says, was "called to the chair") and his conjuditors, entertained the rabble with speeches denouncing the existing order of things, and 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 meeting. The farmers would not join them, and several of those who assisted in calling the meeting left it with disgust, after hearing the opening speech, and seeing the description of persons to whom it was 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 weighs but little; I propose, therefore, to put the decision of the matter to an easy proof:—

Let these reformers (as they call themselves) obtain from amongst those who attended the largest meeting in this borough ever recollect, "and at which it is said, "there was not one dissenting voice or hand" against Reform, the signatures of only 100 householders who own or rent to the value of 10l. per annum, resident in the town of Marlborough, or within five miles of the town, attesting their having attended this meeting, and approved of the resolutions, and they will then be entitled to a credit which at present they do not possess; but unless they can do this—and I defy them to accomplish it—I trust the inhabitants of this town will not be under the necessity of having joined in approval of these resolutions, and that the public will see how little reliance is to be placed on the accounts published of meetings of this kind.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

Marlborough, 14th Nov. 1831.

P.S.—Perhaps your informant can tell us who wrote the letter, purporting to be from a Magistrate in this neighbourhood, to the brother of a farmer, who is ordered him to collect persons from Ramsbury and Aldbourne, to attend the Marlborough Reform Meeting.

The following is the latest Foreign news in town, which we extract from a Second Edition of the *Standard* of last night:—

"The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the project of M. M. Briquerville, for the perpetual exclusion of the elder branch of the Bourbons, and the descendants of Napoleon.

"It was confidently rumoured in Paris that the creation of thirty new Peers would be announced in yesterday's *Moniteur*.

"At the Assembly of the States of Hesse Cassel, on the 31st ult., a very strong Resolution was agreed to relative to the consolidation of the Germanic body.

"The Austrian troops have re-entered Romania."

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFLECTIONS.

The Rev. EDWARD THOMAS, of Brittonferry, to the Vicarage of Llanecavan, Glamorganshire. Patron, Lord Chancellor.

The King has been pleased to present the Rev. JAMES MORTON to the Prebendal Stall of Leighton Buzzard, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, void by the promotion of the Rev. Dr. Malby to the See of Chichester.

His Majesty has also been pleased to present the Rev. JAS. MORTON to the Vicarage of Holbeach, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, void by the same promotion.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. EDW. JAMES 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 PARKINSON from the Curacy of Westport to that of Drumlish in Longford. The Rev. Mr. BLAKE succeeds that gentleman in the Curacy of Westport.

The Earl of Portmore has appointed the Rev. JOHN FREDERICK

CHURTON, of Downing College, and Minister of Quebec Chapel, London, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. JOHN ANTHONY PARKHOUSE, M.A. to the Rectory of East and West Wretham, Norfolk. Patron, Wyrley Birch, Esq. of Wretham.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. RICHARD RAMSDEN, D.D. Rector of Grundsburgh, Suffolk, (patrons, Trinity College, Cambridge), formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

The Rev. RICHARD WALTON, Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, and Rector of Wotton-under-Pearcy, (patron, Bishop of Hereford), and the Rev. WILLIAM TRUMAN, Rector of Christon, Somersetshire, (patrons, heirs of Sir J. Smith, Bart.)

The Rev. WILLIAM JONES, M.A. Rector of Holmpton, (patron, the Lord Chancellor), and Vicar of Welwick, Yorkshire, (patron, Lord Chancellor).

Rev. CHARLES GIBSON, B.A. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Nov. 19.—At a Congregation holden on Thursday last, the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: E. Bagnall, Madalen hall; T. D. Browne and J. C. Chaytor, Worcester Coll.; *Bachelors of Arts*: H. Bunbury, Oriel; (Gr. Conn.); J. H. Dewhurst, Worcester; J. S. Dolby and C. H. Darling, Lincoln; J. Broke and Bernard Lowther, Exeter; W. Wayet, Queen's.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford has restored the office of Rural Dean in this diocese, and has commissioned the following beneficed clergymen in the diocese, to act as such in their respective Deaneries:—

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Oxford | Rev. J. H. Newman. | Deddington | Rev. Chas. Dayman. |
| Cuddesdon | Rev. James Baker. | Bicester | Rev. Henry Dawson. |
| Witney | Rev. Thomas Lewes. | Henley | Rev. W. A. Hammond. |
| Woodstock | Rev. Wm. Gordon. | Aston | Rev. Ed. Burton, D.D. |

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 19.—*The Senate*.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: John Desborough Walford, Trin. Coll.; Robert Stevenson Ellis, St. Peter's Coll.; Rev. James Thos. Campbell, Queen's Coll.; *Bachelors of Arts*: John Walford, Trin. Coll. (Compounder); Richard Charles Walford, Trin. Coll. (Thos. Whatcott); John Walford, Trin. Coll. (Compounder); Rev. James Thos. Campbell, Queen's Coll.; H. W. H. Askew, Emmanuel College.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR WHEWELL.—A letter was read in which the Rev. W. WHEWELL intimated to the Vice Chancellor his resignation of the Professorship of Mineralogy.

The Rev. JAMES ENDALL, M.A. of Jesus College, has been elected a Fellow of that Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—The Ledbury District Committee of this invaluable institution held their Annual Meeting on the 7th inst. A most satisfactory report of their local proceedings, and of the general designs of the Society, was read by the Secretary, from which it appeared that 81 Bibles, 98 Testaments, 355 Prayer Books, and 374 other bound books, and 19 tracts, had been distributed in the district since the last Annual Meeting. A grant of 5l. was made from the funds, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. We cannot but cordially join in the earnest desire expressed by this Committee, that all true friends of the Church of England would unite with these excellent Societies in promoting the religious improvement of the poor in their respective neighbourhoods, and in propagating the knowledge of the truth in foreign climes. All their resources are employed in these benevolent objects, and by the cordial union of every well-wisher of the Church, much real good might be accomplished. When we consider how many schools have been established, both at home and abroad, 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 preach and propagate the Gospel among the heathen nations, we cannot but wish them success, and that their resources, which are so judiciously and well managed, may be abundantly increased.

THE LATE BISHOP OF BANGOR.—A white marble tablet, consecrated to the memory of the late Bishop, has recently been affixed to the wall near the altar in Bangor Cathedral. It bears the following inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
HENRY WILLIAM VENN, D.D.,
who died at the house of his son, the Rev. J. W. Venn, near Lichfield, July 9, 1830, and was buried in a vault within the church of London. In early life 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 Sovereign. He was consecrated to the Bishopric of Chester in 1800, and in the year 1809 was translated to the Bishopric of Bangor. During a short but active life, he was distinguished by a faithful and zealous discharge of his sacred duties, and by a constant endeavour to increase the usefulness and promote the welfare of his clergy. As a preacher he employed the eminent power of oratory he possessed, in forwarding the will of his Heavenly Master, and bringing men into the true fold of Jesus Christ.

PARENTS OF PLATE.—The parishioners of Lanteglos and Advent have presented their Rector, the Rev. CONYNON LUXMOORE, with an elegant silver vase, as a token of their respect for the liberality and kind feeling which he has manifested towards them for a period of thirty years.—The parishioners of Darrington, in Yorkshire, last week transmitted to their late worthy Curate, the Rev. GEORGE BARNARD, of Derby, a very gratifying token of their regard, in a present of plate, consisting of a tea and a coffee pot, sugar basin and cream jug, which had been subscribed by them in testimony of their regard for that Gentleman. The pieces of plate are inscribed: "Presented by the Parishioners of Darrington, in the County of York, to the Rev. GEORGE BARNARD, as a token of their regard, affection, and gratitude, and in remembrance of his benevolent and successful ministry, during a residence of sixteen years, as Curate of their Parish."

THE REV. RICHARD WALTON, whose decease we have recorded above, had been connected for nearly fifty-five years with Hereford Cathedral. The retired habits of this amiable Pastor, while they may have caused the example of his numerous good qualities to be less generally known, did not restrain their exercise among his neighbours and parishioners. By them he will long be remembered as a minister gifted with meekness, and a true and unfeignedness of heart. Few have kept themselves more unspotted from the world, or estranged from every selfish and unkindly feeling; and few have left among those to whom they were known and endeared, a purer memorial of those mild graces which are the badge and the ornament 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 unaffected simplicity and suavity of demeanour to all around him. What he was, as a husband and a father, those who can know who most deeply felt his loss, and cherish the hope of a reunion with him in a more perfect state of existence hereafter, through the merits of Jesus Christ.

PENDLETON NEW CHURCH.—His Majesty, as Duke of Lancaster, has just made a grant to the inhabitants of Pendleton, for the use of the new Church, of the parsonage of Pendleton, which is not already included in the site of the Church and Church-yard. The land now granted comprises nearly 4,500 square yards.

REDUCTION OF TITHES.—The Rev. THOMAS THURLOW, Rector of Boxford, Essex, at his tithe audit a few days since, most liberally remitted from 15 to 30 per cent; and the Rev. GEORGE DAWSON, of Edwardstone, on Thursday last deducted 10 per cent. The Rev. Dr. CHURCH, Rector of Landshill, Suffolk, has also remitted 10 per cent on his tithe.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—A public meeting of the friends of this excellent Institution was held in the Assembly-room, at the Exchange, in the city of Chester, on Thursday last, for the purpose of making known the objects and operations of the Society, and of forming a district committee. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided. The room was well filled by a large number of the clergy, and his Lordship, in the business of the meeting, addressed the assembly at some length in an energetic speech, and concluded with expressing a hope that the inhabitants of Chester would manifest the same liberal feeling towards this Society as they had to other Christian Institutions, and thus help to extend the blessings of the Gospel to their fellow men. The Rev. Mr. RABEES, the Rev. Dr. ANGELL, the Rev. EMBRENDY BLOOMFIELD, and other gentlemen, then addressed the meeting in animated speeches, in moving and seconding different resolutions.

On Sunday morning last a sermon was preached at Chiswick Church, by the Rev. J. F. CHURTON, for the benefit of the charity school of that parish; and after a most excellent discourse the sum of £253 was collected at the doors of the church.



Price 7d.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1831.

— 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690,

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Mr. SPENCER who has apostatized, and is now a Popish priest, and is moreover brother to Lord Althorp, was a pupil of the present Bishop of London—at least so we are told.

Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS makes a blunder when he talks of Dr. BATHURST as having been made a Bishop by the Whigs. The Doctor was made a Bishop by the Tories, and was a Tory himself—as he grew in age he became a Whig.

A clerical correspondent wishes to know to whom the LORD CHANCELLOR has given the stall at Bristol vacated by the pious and factious SIDNEY SMITH, when that "jolly companion" was presented to the Residency of St. Paul's?

The Jeu d'esprit of Anti-Hunburg is not quite sharp enough.

W.'s anagrams do not spell.

In reply to our correspondent W. we believe the Mr. HAYDON who visited Lord GREY upon the occasion to which he alludes, to be the Queen Caroline Haydon, who was the bosom friend of the traitor THURLEIGH, and who came forward to give evidence on behalf of the murderer THURLEIGH, with whom he stated "he had been most intimately connected for four years previous to the death of Mr. WEARE."—The Mr. BROWN, the ci-devant banker at Bristol, upon whose account of the affair at Bristol Government rely, was played alive in the Albion a few evenings since—we refer our correspondent to that paper.

Leo should have written again—he will hear to-morrow.

B. seems to have "left us off"—we hope he hear again, although the event we mentioned is postponed until next week.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

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 predicted, the KING was graciously pleased to save them the trouble, and came to town to transact the necessary business. The fatigue of performing a journey of more than 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 His MAJESTY finds more convenient than to receive them as visitors in the Palace where His MAJESTY and the QUEEN actually reside.

The Bishop of WINCHESTER is much better, and every hope is now entertained of his Lordship's recovery. The newspapers, which ought to know, have told the public that a KING's Messenger was kept at Farnham, waiting to bring the earliest intelligence to Lord GREY of the demise of the Right Reverend Prelate, so that no time might be lost in filling up the vacancy; this we do not believe, and we sincerely say so.

LORD TENTERDEN is also recovered from his indisposition, and has returned to the Bench.—We do not know whether a KING's Messenger was also stationed near his Lordship's house during his illness, but we can easily conceive that a tottering Minister must be sensitively alive to the possession of two such pieces of preferment as the BISHOPRICK of WINCHESTER and the CHIEF JUSTICESHIP of the COURT of KING'S BENCH.

IF we had not the spectacle before our eyes, we could really not believe in the patient endurance of insult and 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 disjoined faction, of which, poor man, he is now, merely the nominal head, we are really sincere when we say, we regret for his own sake in his old age, and for the sake of the "order" to which he belongs, to witness so painful an exhibition of debasement as that which in his person, and the case of his Administration, his Lordship is at this present moment making.

Whig tenacity of office has long been proverbial; and the disposition to "screw their courage 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 months, with the occasional addition in some instances of a month, a week, or a day, have been the average period of their power; and this fact it is, in addition to the mere sordid lure of gain for himself and his Lordship's nineteen near relations, which makes EARL GREY so firm in his determination not to abandon the KING, although the KING has more than once exhibited a very strong disposition to abandon his Lordship.

When Lord GREY, to cover the ignorance and incapacity, and the omissions and blunders, of his colleagues, and to remain Premier at all hazards, supported the late Reform Bill, and 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 carry his point, even after all its delusions and modifications.—Still, however, Lord GREY would not abandon the KING.

At this period, his Lordship felt it peculiarly necessary to strengthen himself by increasing 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 allegiance, and loyalty with rebellion, and began, under the auspices of his Lordship and 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 Birmingham Union, and the letter of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, 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, witness the deputation headed by Mr. PLACE; that Lord MELBOURNE recognized these Unions, witness his Lordship's interview with Mr. WALKLEY; that the Government sanctioned these Unions, witness the leading articles of their leading Journals, witness the donation of £50 by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and witness the request of Lord GREY to Sir FRANCIS BURDETT to accept the chair of that in the metropolis; and, to establish the real character of those Unions, 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 GREY is beaten down, humiliated and degraded; a greater influence than his Lordship's triumphs—loyalty and good feeling prevail; and the KING—the libelled, outraged KING—comes forward and orders Lord GREY to CRY DOWN, BY PROCLAMATION, THE VERY UNIONS WHICH HE HAS BEEN

LABOURING TO ESTABLISH by every means with which his official character invests him.

And yet Lord GREY bears this, and will not abandon the KING—patient, suffering martyr.

In the *Kentish Gazette*, of last week, appeared the following article; and although we might perhaps say much more than there meets the eye, we think it preferable to refer only to that which has appeared in the public newspapers. But when our friends shall have read it, and subsequently read the PROCLAMATION, which is subjoined, we think they will again cry out with us—when speaking of Lord GREY—patient, suffering, martyr:—

"About three weeks ago, intimation was conveyed to the Prime Minister, that the Political Unions at Birmingham and elsewhere were anxious to place themselves in such a position as would enable them to strengthen the hands of Ministers previous to the meeting of Parliament. A good deal of discussion took place among the leading 'incapables' composing the Cabinet as to the sound policy of listening to such an overture; but it was finally determined—that should all other measures fail—should the conservative party persist in holding true to their principles, and the yeomanry and landed gentry continue to shake themselves free from the delusion which for a time had enslaved them—then, any thing was preferable to retaining subject as they were, and thus warding off the execrations and contempt of all good men. Desperate as the project was, it was accordingly decided, that if the worst came to the worst, the Unions should be associated with the King's Government; and that, on some pretext or another, ways and means should be discovered to place them in a commanding position towards the people at large. We do not positively assert that the riots at Bristol sprung out of this understanding. For from us the task of bringing about such a result was not assigned; but we shall be very glad to find that the Special Commission brings no secrets to light, which for the honour of our beloved country we desire to be concealed for ever. Be this, however, as it may, one thing is quite certain, namely, that the idea was seriously entertained in the Cabinet of proposing to the King, the measure of which we spoke in our Friday's number; that a manufacturer of muskets was actually employed to fabricate six thousand muskets; and that intimation was sent to the Council of the Union, that ere many days expired, arms would be put into their hands. All this, be it observed, was done before WILLIAM IV. was so much as consulted on the occasion. But the Incapables misunderstood the temper and feelings of the Master with whom they had to deal. Having misled and deceived him so often—having persuaded our frank and manly sailor King to believe, that the people were unanimous in favour of the old school, and that they adored Earl GREY, idolized my Lord BROUGHAM, and generally looked to the Imbeciles composing the Whig Cabinet as the very saviours of the realm, they took it for granted that they might also succeed in satisfying him, that the best course which he could pursue was to array the partisans of a particular scheme in battalia against the rest of the people. Happily for England, the son of George III. chanced to have something of the old stock about him. 'If what you tell me be true, gentlemen (such was his judicious reply) in the name of common sense why arm the Political Unions? The people of England know that I desire only their welfare, surely a measure cannot conduce to the general prosperity of the Empire, which is to be carried only by a display of physical force.' Nor let the fact be concealed that the King did receive notice from certain persons having access to his society, that we had an old school, and tried to effect, the power of the Government was at an end. Observe, we do not mean to insinuate that WILLIAM IV. was, of himself, disqualified to discover, that in sanctioning the enrolment of a National Guard, he virtually passed the sceptre from his own hands. Very far from it. All that we contend for is this, that there is a channel, recently opened too, through which our friends, their country orcs, might be enabled to address the ear of Majesty; that the hedge which the Incapables so long contrived to surround the Sovereign has at length been broken down, and hence that there is a better chance now, than there ever was since Lord GREY assumed the seals of office, that truth, and reason, and moderation may prevail, even in the councils of the Cabinet. At all events, we are certain that the King, in consequence of the warning which he received, has done what we expressed a hope in our Friday's number that he would do."

For a proof of the correctness of this conclusion, read the Proclamation which appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday.

"PROCLAMATION."

"Whereas certain of our subjects, in different parts of our kingdom, have recently promulgated plans for voluntary Associations under the denomination of Political Unions, to be composed of separate bodies, with various divisions and subdivisions, under leaders with a gradation of ranks and authority, and distinguished with certain badges, and subject to the general control and direction of a superior committee, or council, for which Associations no warrant has been given by us, or by any appointed by us on that behalf; and whereas, according to the plans so promulgated as aforesaid, a power appears to be assumed of acting independent of the civil magistrates, to whose authority, calling upon them to be enrolled as constables, the individuals composing such Associations are bound, in common with the rest of our subjects, to yield obedience:

"And whereas, such Associations, so constituted and appointed under such separate direction and command, are obviously incompatible with the faithful performance of this duty, at variance with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, and subversive of the authority with which we are invested as the supreme head of the State, for the protection of the public peace, and whereas we are determined to maintain against all encroachments on our Royal power those just prerogatives of the Crown which have been given to us for the preservation of the peace and order of society, and for the general advantage and security of our loyal subjects.

"We have, therefore, thought it our duty, with and by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, declaring all such associations, on whatever pretext or opportunity as aforesaid, to be unlawful, and to require all our subjects to abstain from entering into such unauthorized combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of November, and in the second year of our reign.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

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 the KING, whom you declared you would not abandon!!! (and what else brought the KING to London on Monday, as we foretold, but that it might not be necessary to receive your Lordship as a guest at Brighton?)—Was it not enough that Lord BROUGHAM should be preferred before you, to make you feel the terrible mistake you had made in all your calculations, but that, in addition to all this, you, after having encouraged, fostered, and countenanced Political Unions all over the kingdom—after having appointed BURDETT President, and after having ordered Lord JOHN RUSSELL to subscribe fifty pounds for their promotion—you should be forced, cap in hand, to bow to a higher authority, and, in the KING's royal name, and by his royal command, proclaim from the Council Chamber to the PEOPLE that all the measures you had been advocating, and all the combinations you had been forming, were "ILLEGAL and UNCONSTITUTIONAL!"—not only ILLEGAL, remember—for that itself is sufficient ground for the Proclamation, but in order to mark the KING's feeling—His MAJESTY'S PERSONAL FEELING, Lord GREY—those measures and combinations are also declared UNCONSTITUTIONAL! Again, we say, poor, unhappy Lord GREY!

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 Unions all over the country for the avowed purpose of supporting the KING and the MINIS-

TERS, publish as MINISTERS, by order of the KING, a declaration that all such meetings and unions are illegal, and that an adherence to them will draw down the vengeance of the law upon the offenders.

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 offices—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 negotiating with Lords HARROWBY and WHARNCLIFFE to know how they shall make it acceptable to the country—Why, if this be true, what does it prove? not that Lord HARROWBY or Lord WHARNCLIFFE will condescend to help them to render an odious measure palatable—but it proves that they have no strength or confidence in themselves, and that having this week cried down their fine Political Unions, to which they were pledged, 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 to say; but sure we are that, if the country will but take the trouble to look at the practice of the Whigs compared with 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 expected to be in, might have temporarily inspired—let the country 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 the Test and Corporation Acts?—the Tories—Who emancipated 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 MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, and who saved the country no less a sum than SEVEN HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND POUNDS per annum by the abolition of FOUR THOUSAND AND FIFTY OFFICES under the Government? and we again are answered, the TORIES!

Do the people think—does the country believe—if it were possible for the Devil to have instilled into the mind of the Duke of WELLINGTON the principles professed by Lord GREY, and that his Grace, for the sake of keeping office and getting an extra blue ribbon, had been induced to bolster up himself and his Ministry, by exciting the Radicals and Revolutionists, that he would have betrayed them after gaining their confidence and support—or that he would have added meanness to baseness, by submitting to dictation, through what the *Kentish Gazette* calls a recently-opened channel, which would compel him to desert his deluded followers, and as we have already said, DENOUNCE, AS ILLEGAL and UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THE PARTICULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS HE HIMSELF HAD ENCOURAGED THEM TO ADOPT? We say the thing is impossible.

Such, betrayed, deluded ENGLISHMEN, are WHIGS; such are the agitators who cry down agitation: such are the uncompromising advocates of unqualified Reform, who are on their knees to their constitutional opponents to save them from destruction—Such qualities we have ever attributed to them; such consequences of their conduct we have always foretold.

THE continued refusal or neglect of the Government to institute a proper enquiry into the late events at Bristol, coupled with the unqualified remarks and declarations of Colonel BRETTON 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 investigation, which the Ministers hesitate to undertake.—When we see how cordially and readily the Political Unions co-operate with Lord GREY's Government, and recollect 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 owe it to themselves and to the country to sift the matter to the bottom.

THE country has seen within the last few days, in the suppression of the Political Unions, (as indeed we have said in another part of to-day's paper,) the plain, clear, and convincing evidence of one of two facts—Either all the histories which have been so eagerly and industriously propagated about the KING's being a Reformer, are false, or Lord GREY has of himself betrayed the PEOPLE—the matter we have elsewhere treated—let that suffice—but let us most earnestly entreat our readers not to imagine that the negotiations which the newspapers tell us have been going on between Lord GREY's Government and Lords HARROWBY and WHARNCLIFFE, have the slightest connexion with the measure which either Lord GREY must have boldly originated, or meanly submitted to, at the dictation of another.

We do not, of course, pretend to know the precise tenor of the conditions offered by Ministers to the Opposition, in order to accommodate the BILL to their taste and principles; but the proposal, whatever it may be, cannot—indeed ought not—to be kept secret; Lord HARROWBY and Lord WHARNCLIFFE have been in communication with 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 HARROWBY and Lord WHARNCLIFFE are neither of them so pledged or connected with the Opposition as to be considered its authorized organs or negotiators, and whatever they have done, or may choose to do, ought merely to be considered as their own acts, binding only upon such individuals as are controlled by their private and personal influence; but nevertheless, they have been tampered with—they have been offered certain alterations in the BILL, 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 GREY's concessions, in order that both Reformers and Anti-Reformers may judge of his Lordship's honour and sincerity on the one hand, and of Lord HARROWBY and Lord WHARNCLIFFE's wisdom and moderation on the other. Of one thing, the tampering is, at all events, conclusive evidence—the certainty, on the part of Lord GREY, that the Bill, as it stands, will not be received by the country.

The KING is at present decided against the creation of Peers—the KING, having come to that decision, takes upon HIMSELF to put down the auxiliaries which his Prime Mi-

nister had been long preparing to bully forward his measure; and all this coming at the moment in which that Prime Minister finds it absolutely necessary to court the Tories, and implore their aid, looks very like the forerunner of that FALL, 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 trucking 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 him solemnly declare his determination to stand or fall by the then existing Bill; and then hear him, beaten in Parliament, announcing his resolution not to leave office, because he would not abandon the King.

Then, again, hear him declaring his total inability and inefficiency—look at 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 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 PONSOMBY'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 fairly and dispassionately; and then let him tell the PEOPLE, why he has led them on by false and illusory pretences to combine and associate,—why he solicited BURDETT to preside at the Metropolitan Union,—why he made Lord JOHN RUSSELL subscribe £50 to the Union at Birmingham,—and why, having not only encouraged them to meet and combine, but to meet and combine and arm, he consents not only to denounce their arming as illegal and unconstitutional, but even their meeting and combining.—WE DARE LORD GREY TO EXPLAIN HIS CONDUCT IN THIS PARTICULAR.

Again, let us hear him tell, who sent to Lords HARROWAY and WHARNCIFFE—let us hear him tell the PEOPLE what he offered as a compromise—let us hear whether he did or 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 EXPLAIN HIS CONDUCT IN THIS PARTICULAR.

Of this we are certain, and the disclosures of each day will render that "assurance double sure"—the PEOPLE will be no longer duped or deceived; and as far as any efforts of ours can go to enlighten them, they are perfectly at their service.—the POLITICAL UNION question formed no part of the negotiations between Lord GREY and his triumphant enemies; but we think the PEOPLE, taking the proclamation for the suppression of those Unions as a visible and tangible proof of Lord GREY'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 his under-handed tampering with two individuals of the Opposition party, and of the reliance they ought to place in his unbending honesty and his unflinching courage. We ask for no better test—we seek no more satisfactory conclusion.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

As intended to have been sung by the "POLITICAL UNIONS," now proclaimed by His Majesty in Council "ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL."—*The Proclamation.*

God save the Durham Bill,
And, while he does our will,
God save the King.
Grant him just length of years,
To drive out Priests and Peers,
Then, we may spare his ears—
God save the King.

Britons! unite and arm,
But, to prevent alarm,
Shew not the sting;
Practice the drill at home,
And, without fire or drum,
Sing, for three weeks to come,
God save the King.

Oh, Mob—our Lord!—arise,
Scatter your enemies,
Soldiers of SWISS—
Plunder the flaming town,
Pull the Priest's palace down,
Cry, while you rob the Crown,
God save the King.

Poemen of tythe and tax,
Firebrand, and pike and axe,
Loyally bring:
See how the troops retire,
See how the flames aspire—
Shout, 'midst the blood and fire,
God save the King.

Churchmen, your collars get,
"Your house in order set,"
Death's on the wing.
Wave the "BLACK LIST" on high,
Banner of Anarchy—
Hark, how its bearers cry
God save the King.

Pass, pass the Bill, my Lords,
This is no time for words,
Pass it, or swing!
We want a better Bill,
Child of the PEOPLE's will,
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 been forced to "cry down," we beg only to call the attention of the reader to the fact, that the BIRMINGHAM UNION dissolved itself the day before that on which the KING'S Proclamation reached that filthy Smithy—and this proves another thing—the high-mindedness of Lord GREY, who, by this piece of stratagem, meant it to be inferred, both by the deluded Members of the Union and the Public in general, that the dissolution was voluntary, and springing from a conviction of the illegality of the combinations in the minds of the parties concerned; or, in other words, he

confided the fact to the leaders, in order that the denouncement might appear to the dupes not to be the real cause of the overthrow of the Union; and for this reason, and to 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 Parliament and the Quarantine Proclamation—and he did not. How admirable all this is.

THE respectability and intelligence of the country are at length coming into play, and the re-action, which certain persons have affected to doubt, 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 salvation was vain, for that our MONARCH was against us.

They are undeceived. His MAJESTY's positive refusal to make new peers—his decided measure of putting down the combinations which were rapidly gathering round him—his distaste for the Premier—and a thousand minor circumstances, all tending the same way, have given life to the dormant spirit of loyalty inherent in the country, and we shall find the fall of the faction to be infinitely more rapid than its rise, preposterous and extraordinary as it has been.

The proceedings of the London Committee will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper, with which we may couple the address from Liverpool, and thence draw the happiest conclusions. Lord GREY's measure is denounced on all hands, and its projected operations ridiculed and condemned by all parties—a firm yet resolute declaration of the true popular feeling is all that is requisite to assure the SOVEREIGN, who has hitherto been so 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 GREY have only just begun. The proceedings to which we refer deserve particular attention.

THE new Bankruptcy Court Act directs, that after the 11th of January, all the Country Commissions are to proceed upon *facts*, by virtue of the Act, and that the Judges are to return to the LORD CHANCELLOR the names of, and he is to select, proper persons to be appointed as Commissioners under such *facts*, for working Commissions in the country. The new Bankrupt Act also provides, that no person appointed as a Commissioner under and by virtue thereof, shall practice as a barrister, or have his name on the Rolls of any Court as an attorney or solicitor, whilst he so acts as a Commissioner. This is under a penalty of 500l. Now, we wish to know who will be Commissioners in the country, and how are such Commissions to be worked in future?

WE extract the following important Foreign intelligence from the *Standard* of last night:—

"We have received by an extraordinary special express, the Paris journals of Thursday and Friday; their contents are of the most important interest. We have not space now to give all the official and quasi official statements which these journals supply on the subject; for the sake of order and connexion, we throw them into the shape of a narrative.

"The formidable popular movement broke out in Lyons amongst the silk manufacturers on Monday last. On that morning a vast number of unemployed workmen, assembled on the Croix Rousse, the highest, most populous and most miserable part of the town, apparently menacing an attack upon the whole city. They commenced their operations by pelting with showers of great stones the young men of a better class, and the National Guards, who manifested a disposition to obstruct their march.

"According to accounts received in Paris, on the evening of Thursday, it would appear that M. Bouvier Dumolard, Prefect of the district of the Rhone, and General Ordonneau, Commander of the National Guard at Lyons, were at this stage of the tumult so imprudent as to throw themselves unattended into the body of the insurgents, in the hope of bringing them to reason by remonstrance, entreaty, and negotiation, and at least with the expectation that they would be treated as mediators, not as enemies. They were, however, both instantly made prisoners, and the General seriously wounded in the face by a bayonet. Something like a general encasement then followed, in which, according to the accounts just quoted, the troops of the line exhibited very little zeal in resisting the rebels, and left the whole weight of the combat upon the National Guard. The Guard, it is said, on the other hand, maintained the struggle with desperate obstinacy, losing many of its most estimable and distinguished members. Among the numerous killed are named the son of Colonel Pouilly, and several of the most eminent citizens of Lyons. An exact account of the killed and wounded has not been obtained, amidst the dangers and confusion of these deplorable scenes, but it was feared that it would be lamentably great. The latest news received at Paris, on Thursday night, represented the insurgents as still in possession of their strong position at Croix Rousse, and the Government authorities as sending in the utmost alarm for reinforcements from the neighbouring garrisons on every side.

"The city of Lyons was left almost without a garrison; there was but one regiment of infantry in the city, and that was incomplete. The French Government had received on Thursday evening nothing later than the telegraphic dispatch inserted in the evening's *Moniteur*. It was pretended that a fog, which covered the heights of Croix Rousse, prevented the communication by telegraph; but an opinion generally prevailed that, in several places, as well as at Lyons, the telegraphs had been destroyed for the purpose of intercepting all early communication between Lyons and the capital.

"At the sitting of the Chamber on Thursday evening, the general inquietude displayed itself in a very remarkable manner. The Ministers did not know whether to occupy or to leave their seats. After a short hesitation of undisguised apprehension and anxiety, M. Montalivet fairly rushed out of the assembly, to assure himself with his own eyes that the scenes of Bristol and Lyons were not about to be repeated in Paris. M. Trunelle, Mayor of Lyons, and Deputy for that city, immediately set out post, to assume the duties of his municipal office, and the other Deputies, his colleagues, seemed to be plunged in the most profound consternation.

The subjoined particulars are extracted from the letter of a correspondent of the same journal:—

"To-day at 12 o'clock, the workmen descended from the Croix-Rousse to the number of 6,000, armed with guns, swords, sticks, and stones, and uttered the most dreadful cries of despair. They were in an orderly state as to arrangement. Their plan was concerted beforehand, and the National Guards were ready to attack them near the Grand Seminary, where the combat commenced. Whilst the workmen were attacking the infantry of the National Guards on this point, the rest of the troop of workmen, composed of 2,000 men, were in a camp prepared by them at the Croix-Rousse. This camp was attacked by the National Guards, who were completely driven back, and a black flag now floats in the middle of the camp, which is in the possession of the workmen. The Prefect was made prisoner, but has, I hear, been since liberated. The workmen cry they will conquer or die, and appear determined to fight till death shall prevent their combatting any longer. General Roguet, who was confined to his bed by indisposition, caused himself to be carried to the theatre of action, and actually gave orders to a battalion of the line to fire on the workmen. We, however, the second orders were given, the troops would not fire, but advanced with their bayonets. I am obliged at this moment to cease writing. I hear that General

Roguet is made prisoner by the workmen, and that the telegraph has been destroyed by them, to prevent the Prefect from communicating with Paris, and obtaining more troops. The cannon roar—the workmen have seized two pieces. Every moment the dead or wounded pass before me. Many National Guards are wounded. It is now striking six. The firing continues. The workmen maintain their position. A moment has just passed in which Lord Croix Rousse, to attack it. The words "Bristol! Bristol!" are repeated every where. Every one prays that the night may pass without renewed horrors. I can write no more."

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR.—As another proof of the total disregard which has been shewn to the pledge of economy under which Lord GREY and his colleagues came into office, we have to notice the flagrant misapplication of the public money in the case of his Lordship's brother-in-law, Lord PONSOMBY. Would it be believed that up to the present hour his Lordship has been allowed to receive his full salary, between five and six thousand per annum, as Minister to the Court of Rio, although it is notorious that he has not been in the Brazils for the last three years?

Well might Lord ALTHORP and Sir JAMES GRAHAM remain silent when Mr. EWART, the Member for Liverpool, laid a Petition on the table of the House of Commons, from a respectable merchant of that town, "praying that effective measures might be adopted in order to compel the Brazilian Government to restore the British property of which they had unlawfully possessed themselves in the river Plate," knowing, as they well did, that the British Minister, whose duty it was to enforce these claims, was at that very moment in London, where he had been, with the exception of the few weeks during which he was employed at Brussels, for the extraordinary space of three years.

If Lord GREY's relations are to be quartered on the public, let them be made to perform the duties for which they are paid. There is not upon record a more barefaced or more disgraceful misuse of the public money, and that under the very nose of Lord GREY, in favour of his own brother-in-law, than this case of Lord PONSOMBY, who has been allowed, year after year, to receive an enormous salary, for which he has performed no duty whatever.

We trust that Mr. HUME will feel it his duty to comment severely upon this particular case, very soon after the meeting of Parliament.
Liverpool, Nov. 17, 1831. MERCATOR.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Nov. 23, 1831.

DEAR BULL.—Once more in a state of revolution! France has forsaken the good old road of honour, legitimacy, and the Bourbons; and therefore nothing remains for her but revolution after revolution—mob after mob, tumult after tumult, seizures of journals, illegal ordinances, protests against the decisions of the Citizen-King, and one vast hurly-burly of sedition, conspiracy, vice, immorality, misery, poverty, ruin, and irreligion!

You will ere this have learned through the *Standard* newspaper the astounding fact, that LOUIS PHILIPPE is the author of *COUPS D'ETAT*!—you will have learned that this Citizen-King, who ascended the throne after having sworn ten thousand times over to preserve the charter of the revolution from the least attack, has voluntarily violated all his promises—has set at nought the Charter—has ventured upon a system of *coups d'etat*—has refused his assent to a law passed by both Chambers—and has named 36 Peers for life, although he had no more right to name them, than you have the right of presiding over the councils of that most admirable Jacobin, Lord GREY. As, however, it is possible that many thousands of your country readers may not have heard of these most extraordinary measures, you will forgive me if in this letter I specially invite your attention to facts so extraordinary and astounding.

On Sunday morning last the *Moniteur* of France, which is the same sort of official organ in this country as the *London Gazette* is in England, contained certain ordinances or decrees in Council, signed by LOUIS PHILIPPE the Citizen-King, and countersigned by CASIMIR PERIER the banker, and by Marshal SOUL, the late pious Catholic! but now the Minister of War of such a nature, and to such a purpose, that if CHARLES X. or LOUIS XVIII. had promulgated them, there would have been slaughter in the Rue St. Denis, mobs in the Faubourg St. Antoine, barricades all over Paris, and France would have been invaded 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 character and specify their intentions, in order to convince you that they are unconstitutional, illegal, and destructive of all that is permanent or respectable in the institutions of France. One is a direct attack on the Charter—another on the prerogatives of the two Chambers—and a third on the lately expressed wishes of the Chamber of Deputies.

The first creates 36 Peers for life! although the new Charter states that the article relative to the Peerage is to be revised before acted upon by the Legislative Chambers. Thirty-six Peers have been named, some of whom have more credits than credits, others of whom have not yet attained 21 years, others of whom are nearly imbecile, and all of whom, with at most three exceptions, are just as unfit to be Peers of France, as JONATHAN WOOLLEN or LITTLE WADSWORTH are unfit to be Peers of Great Britain. Some of these new Peers 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 cause of NAPOLEON II.; and all have promised to march slow or quick, and with eyes right or eyes left, as they may be ordered by M. CASIMIR PERIER, President of the Council. These Peers have been so named on an express and even written condition that they will oppose the continuance of an hereditary Peerage—that they will give to LOUIS PHILIPPE the right of naming as many Peers as he may think fit during the term of their lives, and therefore on the condition of taking away from the real French aristocracy the chance of becoming respected or national. The Peers who have been thus named are therefore charged with a special mission given to them by the Ministers of LOUIS PHILIPPE—and that is, to overturn all that is respectable—to destroy all that is aristocratic, and to establish a Peerage for life; although M. PERIER himself admits that such a Peerage must be injurious to the cause of liberty—must endanger the Throne, and give to the democracy in France an influence which is sure to be exerted against all property and vested interests, against the altar and the church, and against all that is venerable, established, and entitled to national respect and confidence.

Thus the 36 new Peers of France are charged with the mission of giving effect to the wishes of demagogues and incendiaries, and of bringing wealth, talent, rank, and piety, to one common level of Spencianism or of Jeremy Benthamism. It is not a little curious to observe that M. CASIMIR PERIER is compelled, even against his own convictions, to take this step; and I know of no circumstance which has occurred since the melancholy 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, confusion, and anarchy among the revolutionists, he is obliged to propose a law which he knows and admits to be bad, and is compelled to create Peers who will pledge themselves beforehand to vote for a Peerage for life, or in plain terms for no Peerage at all. M. CASIMIR PERIER knows quite well that a Peerage for life in France will not, and cannot, have the least pretence to independence of character or of conduct; and he is equally satisfied that an hereditary Peerage can alone save France from all the horrors of its former republicanism. And yet M. CASIMIR PERIER is compelled, against his conscience and his known and avowed opinions, not only to propose a bad law, but illegally to create 36 Peers in order to secure its adoption. And what can be a more frightful state of things than this, when the Minister of the Crown, in order to prevent a senseless and bloody revolution, is compelled to

propose laws which his principles condemn and his judgment disapproves? Yet such, my dear BULL, is at this moment the condition of affairs in France. During the reigns of Louis XVIII. and CHARLES X., M. CASIMIR PERIER was the leader of the Opposition, and he was constantly declaring that his sole object was to prevent by his vigilance the adoption of illegal measures by the Crown and the Government; and yet now, after having 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 those who were the most inveterate enemies of the Bourbons during 15 years, are now compelled to admit that CHARLES X., when he signed the ordinances of July 1830, had a 14th article in the charter to fall back upon, about the interpretation of which many honest men differed in opinion; whilst all agree upon one point, that the ordinance of Louis PHILIPPE 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 guilty of an act of folly and vengeance like the present; for although in those terrible days, when the mob was master, there was no power which could have prevented the total overthrow of the Peerage and the appointment of bakers and grocers for Senators, instead of Peers; yet that even the mob, brutal and beastly as it always is, had the sense to feel, that an hereditary aristocracy was essential to France; and the Peers were allowed to continue in the enjoyment of their titles and honours, whilst M. de CHATEAUBRIAND, one of the most sincere and avowed Royalist hereditary Peers of France, was carried in the arms of the people, even amidst the barricades of July. But it is useless to reprove. In a revolution every dog has his day; and, for the moment, the dog CASIMIR is in the ascendant.

Thus the French Peerage is to be destroyed—idiots and sucklings are appointed by the Revolution to overthrow the institutions of ages—and we are expected to rejoice at this triumph of the "Sovereignty of the People!" If these Peers had not been appointed, the legal and constitutional Peers of France would have, most undoubtedly, maintained the hereditary character of the Peerage; but now, it is by no means impossible that the real Peers of France will abstain from voting—will content themselves with a protest against the violation of their rights by brute force—and will then wait in retirement for the return of those days, 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 time, however, it is not a little curious to watch the disputes and quarrels of men who are all united to oppose the Bourbons, but who, now, are far more divided and more inimical than were even the Royalists and the Liberals. When they were members of the Opposition, they affected only to desire peace and authority in order to render France happy and united; and yet now, after having had, for sixteen months, all the treasures, offices, places, and authority of the country in their own power, they are wholly unable to secure to France either peace, honour, or prosperity.

The second Ordinance, though less interesting to Europe, and therefore to the readers of the JOHN BULL, is scarcely less important than the one which I have already investigated. That Ordinance has been signed by LOUIS PHILIPPE in the place of a law passed 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 LOUIS PHILIPPE has counselled the Citizen KING 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 NAPOLEON, during the hundred days of his usurpation, those grades and honours of which they were necessarily deprived when, for a second time, the Bourbons re-ascended the throne of St. Louis. If LOUIS PHILIPPE had refused his assent to this law because NAPOLEON was an usurper, we might have smiled at his fastidiousness, and we might have ridiculed the conceit; yet we must have respected his opinions; but when we find that although the Citizen KING refused his assent to the law because it was passed by the two Chambers, and yet that he has signed an Ordinance conferring grades and honours on these hundred days' officers 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 contest between the power conferred upon him by the mob in July, and that power to which he is indebted for his Citizen Crown.

The third Ordinance is one of far less importance than those which precede it, but nevertheless it merits a moment's attention. If your readers ever notice the proceedings in the French revolutionary Chamber of Deputies, they will have recently observed, that in a law on the advancement of the French army, it was provided by a distinct stipulation that no honorary grades should be conferred on officers, and that LOUIS PHILIPPE should be obliged to confer distinctions on those officers who should be presented to him as candidates by a jury of their fellow-soldiers. Notwithstanding this law so passed but a few days since by the Chamber of Deputies, LOUIS PHILIPPE 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 this distinction, viz. GROUCHY and TRUQUET, are two of the last men

in the world to wish for honours without they are profitable. But, whether acceptable or otherwise, their appointment is a direct violation of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, and is therefore peculiarly obnoxious to the members of that revolutionary assembly. Thus, my dear BULL, have I presented you with an epitome of these illegal measures of a Government which professes to owe its existence to the illegal ordinances of CHARLES X. The former Government was legitimate, and had a legitimate charter as the basis of its measures; but the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE has no such charter to support it, and it is now deserted by those who elected the Citizen KING, and conferred on him all his present power, and all his chances of remaining King of the French.

Against such measures all parties have protested, except the small party of LOUIS PHILIPPE. In the Chamber of Deputies this party is 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 is not expected that the Chamber will vote an address of remonstrance. Still this address will be proposed—a discussion will take place, and from this moment the Government of LOUIS PHILIPPE will meet with a more violent opposition from the Liberals themselves than did even the Chamber of Deputies of the Prince POLIGNAC. All the newspapers, except two or three in the pay of the Minister, at so much per month, are against the ordinances; and it is proposed to send up petitions to LOUIS PHILIPPE from all the Departments of France, to refuse the payment of taxes if the nomination be persevered in; and finally, to proceed in the same determined and organized system of opposition as that which was followed up for one whole year against the last Ministry of CHARLES X.

These, my dear BULL, are French prospects—French politics—and the state of French parties and French prosperity after 16 months of Liberal Government. These are facts which are unanswerable. I now, therefore, put it to the British Aristocracy, if it will consent to be led to the same disastrous end by acquiescing in the revolutionary measure of Lord GREY. Now is the time to resist—next year you may be too late.—I am, my dear BULL, your affectionate correspondent, P. H.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE CONSISTENT LORD GREY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—Considering your paper to have pursued a most honest and consistent course in politics (and I do not form this opinion on light grounds, having taken and find it found in its own merits), I think it a very proper vehicle to convey to the minds of your readers an exposure of political dishonesty and inconsistency so glaring, that it is astonishing that the public, composed as it is of the thinking people of England—of persons who are said, on high authority, to be capable of weighing and balancing all the various questions that arise out of political economy,—should not long ago have detected, exposed, and soundly beaten it.

The instance is to be found in the conduct of the high-minded Lord GREY—that noble Premier whose boast it is that his Parliamentary and political opinions have been always consistent, and who is weak or conceited enough to believe that he deserves this high tribute of political praise. In this age of tergiversation it would not perhaps be deemed fair to try this noble delinquent by the test of any considerable portion of his political life, but I will therefore go back only to the period when the Catholic claims were discussed, that is, to the short distance of little more than three years. It is surely no unreasonable thing to require so bold a candidate for the credit of political consistency as Lord GREY, to prove that his opinions on any great question, we will say on Parliamentary Reform, have been the same for the last three years. It is well known what are now the sentiments of the Premier on the all-absorbing question of Catholic emancipation. Parliament—the declaration of the members of his Administration, of the supporters of his Ministry in and out of Parliament; all of the ultra kind, all inveighing in the most violent and unqualified terms against the defective representation of the people, against the corruption of Parliament, and on the necessity of an entire change in its constitution—plainly show what are at this time the principles which direct the political helm. But what were the opinions of Lord GREY for consistency's sake, three years ago? Upon looking over some papers of the *Examiner*, a periodical that will not be accused of misrepresenting Lord GREY, I find his Lordship's opinions on the constitution of the House of Commons thus reported:—"The Noble Earl (WINCHELSEA) might say that the House, as now constituted, did not represent the people, and might propose its reform; but no reasonable man would attempt to deny that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, was such a representation of the people as might fairly be relied on as regarded the state of public opinion."

Compare Lord GREY's present opinions with this declaration—Was there ever a greater contradiction seen? Was there ever a more palpable instance of gross inconsistency presented to the judgment of the public? In the year 1829, the House of Commons was such a representation of the people as might fairly be relied on as regarded the state of public opinion; and no reasonable man could deny it. In the year 1830–1831, the House of Commons is anything but a fair representation of the people; it must be dissolved—it must be reformed, "or the country cannot be governed another year." How is all this to be accounted for? Reconciled it cannot be by any principles of truth and reason. Was there any striking difference in the constitution or conduct of Parliament in the year 1829, and in the years 1830–1831? No; there was nothing different either in the constitution or conduct of Parliament in the years 1829, 1830, 1831; the difference was in the political position of Lord GREY and his party. In the year 1829 the House of Commons was favourable to the Catholic Claims, a measure warmly supported by Lord GREY and his party; "it was, therefore, such a representation of the people as might fairly be relied on as regarded the state of public opinion." In the year 1830–1831, the Reform Bill of Lord GREY and his party was only carried in the House of Commons by a majority of one, a majority always considered as equivalent to a defeat, and then the House of Commons was so far from being a fair representation of the people's voice that it must be instantly dissolved, instantly reformed; all the disasters of the country were attributable to its maladministration, and unless the representation was totally changed, revolution must ensue. What a mixture have we here of political humbug and political dishonesty! Let not consistency and Lord GREY be ever named again in the same breath; but if there be a political Proteus whose conduct has borne the damning marks of apostasy—if there be a member of the highest senatorial rank, who will at one time elevate his order to the pinnacle of aristocratic greatness, and another will consent to sink it beneath the feet of democratic insolence and meanness—if there be a Minister who will one year eulogise the House of Commons as a fair representation of the people, because its votes accorded with his own political views, and the next year will heap abuse upon it himself, and permit it to be abused by others, to be dissolved, to be turned upside down, because it refused to go to his length, to march in the same way as he himself, in the name of political consistency and political honesty be coupled with such a character. Let him stand or fall by the public judgment which will be passed upon his conduct when the feverish heats of the present moment shall have subsided, and a judgment shall be formed of men and measures, not as prejudice and passion, but as truth and reason shall direct.

I am, Sir, your constant reader and admirer.

A FRIEND TO CONSISTENCY.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR,—You have long and ably endeavoured to convince the British public of the mean, interested, and selfish views of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery Society, and as the following facts will prove the correctness of your opinions on the subject, I trust that you may be enabled to give them an answer in any number of Bees. Mr. J. MACAULEY, the writer of the "Anti-Slavery Reporter," has just been made a Commissioner of Charities; this appointment is worth more than £1,000 a year. Mr. T. MACAULEY, Member for Calne, and son of old ZAC, was a Commissioner of Bankrupts; but having lost this lucrative place, in consequence of the passing of one new Bill, will shortly receive some little compensation; another member of the Church, on the accession of the present Lord Chancellor to power, was gratified with a valuable living; and another son, of two or three and twenty, has lately been appointed one of the Commissioners of the Mixed Commission Court of Sierra Leone: this is a sinecure worth £2000 per annum, and a retiring pension, after six years' service, of £1000 per annum. Another Saint family, that of the STRECHES, receive from the public £13,700 a year. I will not occupy your time any space by making any comment on these things—they speak volumes—but I may observe, that Saintism is not the worst trade, in these hard times.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. INQUISITOR.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—Give me leave to lay before you, an extract of a letter, dated the 30th September last, just received from the West Indies:—"A most horrible conspiracy has been discovered in Tortola; it was revealed by a gentleman's servant, who was himself to have been his master's murderer; his conscience urged him to disclose it, or that very night every male white inhabitant would have been put to death; the white females were to have been reserved for a worse fate; no troops being found in the island, the conspirators were St. Thomas," when the Danish Government sent immediately a man-of-war and some men for their protection, by which means a great many of the ringleaders have been secured."

Can the heartless leaders of the Anti-Slavery Society in Aldermanbury read this, and still permit their cold-blooded agents in the ill-fated Colonies, to persevere in exciting and inflaming the minds of the negroes, and thus prepare the way for the hands in the blood of their fellow-subjects to reduce that country to a state of misery and savage barbarism; if this is the way in which they propose to bring about "immediate emancipation," will the British public support them in the accomplishment of their dreadful plans, or even acquiesce in silence until their fellow-creatures are sacrificed on the altar of cupidity and delusion?

If these Gentlemen, Mr. Editor, were influenced solely with the wish to do good, and to liberate the poor of the slaves, why did they not come forward with pecuniary means for the relief of the Barbados, who have recently suffered so deeply under the awful dispensations of Divine Providence; in shrinking from this Christian duty, may not the purity of their principles be suspected, and their disinterested motives rendered very doubtful.

And yet when the unhappy planter, writhing under accumulated injuries, proclaims the urgency of his lot, in the language of the Bible, "I am immediately branded with guilt," yet that he cannot wound the feelings of a man of honour and a Christian by a portion of the Press, who, supporting French Revolutionary principles in England, consistently enough oppose any measure calculated to retard a repetition of the St. Domingo plan of "immediate emancipation."

If the British Government, abandoning its West India subjects to the machinations of their devoted enemies, thus compels them to call in a Foreign Power to save them from impending destruction,

can it be wondered at, if their former well-tryed loyalty is every day withering under the operation of measures, that not only destroy their hard-earned property, but pervert the lives of themselves and their babes, and exposes their wives and daughters to a fate, the dreadful nature of which the mind shudders 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 columns a subject of vital importance to

Bristol, November 11, 1831. A WEST INDIAN.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—As you have directed the attention of your readers to Mr. THELWALL's preferment, the following instances of consistent and disinterested conduct in Lord Chancellor BROUGHAM, relative to the distribution of Church Patronage, may be acceptable to you.

Upon Lord B's elevation to the Bench, the Ministerial prints were lavish in their compliments at his determination to place at the disposal of the Bishops, all Crown Livings, the value of which did not exceed £2500 per annum, in the King's Books. As a proof of his Lordship's rigid adherence to rule, I shall adduce two examples. A few months ago the Rectory of Little Gidding, in the county of Huntingdon, became vacant by the death of the Incumbent. A new Rector was appointed without any nomination from the Bishop, nor did any communication pass between the Chancellor and the Diocesan on the subject. The second instance is that of the Vicarage of Buckden, vacated by Dr. MALBY. It is well-known to most of your readers, that when a Clerk is elevated to the Bench, the preferment he holds is, for that turn, in the patronage of the Crown. Now, as Buckden is a Bishop's residence, it is a most desirable office, both to his Lordship and to the members of the House of Commons, to whom it should be vested in the Bishop. So thought Lord GREY, and that courtesy required him to solicit the Bishop's nomination. By the succeeding post, however, another letter arrived, intimating that, as the Benefice of Buckden was below a certain value in the King's Books, it fell within the Chancellor's share of patronage, who therefore claimed it; and, in virtue of that claim, would present the brother of Judge ALAN to the Bishop, who would not less and the living should be distinguished by his talent, to the vacant Preferment: but whether Mr. ALDERSON's qualifications, or his support of the Ministerial Candidates in the late Election for the University of Cambridge, had recommended him to the notice of the Chancellor is not yet determined, except by his Lordship. The annual value of Little Gidding is somewhat above £2500, whilst that of Buckden is perhaps less.

Of the propriety of the Chancellor's conduct, I am not sure. It is not, indeed, derived from any of the parties interested; for, in that case, it would not form a subject for your columns. The want of courtesy and respect shown towards the Bishop of LINCOLN, has excited general animadversion and censure, and is alike indicative of the feeling of Ministers against the Clerical Order, and of the rapacious practices of providing for their dependants.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. Mr. THELWALL has refused to resign the living, and this refusal to be a party in the exceptional practice of his patron's servant.—Nov. 16, 1831. ANTI-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 eight o'clock.

Mr. WAKEFIELD made a report of his attendance at the Lambeth Meeting on the previous evening.

Mr. E. PERRY reported, on the part of the Business Committee, respecting the selection of premises for the Union.

Mr. WAKEFIELD was then about to advert to the Proclamation against Political Unions lately issued by Government, but

Mr. PLACE rose to order. The Council had been specially summoned to the consideration of the objects and Rules of the Union, which, no doubt, would occupy all the evening.

Mr. WAKEFIELD allowed the subject of the Proclamation, under these circumstances, to drop.

The following were then agreed to as the objects of the Society:—

"1. To obtain a full, fair, and effectual representation of the people in the Common House of Parliament."

"2. To support the King and his Ministers against a corrupt faction, in accomplishing the great measure of Parliamentary Reform."

"3. To watch over and promote the interests, and to better the condition of the industrious and working classes."

"4. To obtain the abolition of all taxes on knowledge, and to assist in the diffusion of sound, moral, and political information."

"5. To unite all well-wishers to the cause of the people from the richest to the poorest, in the pursuit of those important objects."

"6. To preserve peace and order in the country, and to guard against every convulsion which the enemies of the people may endeavor to bring about."

On the fourth object being proposed,

Capt. GOWAN suggested, that Parochial Schools for the education of the poor classes, ought to be one of the objects of the Union.

Several MEMBERS objected to this, as extending the objects of the Union too far; and, on the point being put in the shape of an Amendment, it was lost by a considerable majority.

A discussion on the Rules and Regulations then took place.

On the Rule, arranging the election of the Council, it was agreed that half the number (seventy-two) should be selected from the working classes.

Mr. MURPHY expressed a hope that, this Resolution being passed, the Council would consider themselves pledged to its support at the General Meeting; and he mentioned this because he happened to know that some opposition would be made to it, as there was a desire that the working classes should not be at all mentioned.

Mr. WARD objected to the working classes being put forward in this manner; he himself was one of the working class, but if those classes really had the power that was supposed, they did not need such a Resolution, because it would always be in their own power to insure its observance.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. WAKEFIELD then adverted to this subject, and denied that the recent Proclamation alluded to the National Political Union. He concluded by reading some Resolutions on the subject.

Mr. E. PERRY seconded the first Resolution, which had reference to the House of Commons having declared itself to be the representative of the people by the passing of the Bill, and which declared that Political Unions were essentially necessary, as organs for the voice of the nation.

Mr. KNAPP objected to the Resolution, on the ground that the supposed declamation of the House of Commons was only got at by inference.

Mr. MURPHY could not conceive how the most moderate Reformer could object to the Resolution, and he thought that they were the more bound to adopt it, when they remembered that the proceedings of the Council would go forth to the public, and that, in the event of its rejection, it would be heard with amazement that such a proposition had not been accepted to.

Mr. CHURCHILL seconded the Resolution, because the eyes of the public were upon them, and because it was time for them to say that they had no confidence in Ministers, but in themselves alone.

By his own part, he believed that the present Ministry would do all the harm they could, and just as much good as they could not help doing. As to what the House of Commons had declared, it was a bold body that had told so many lies, that it required the corroboration of some respectable persons to persuade the people to believe anything that that House might promulgate.

Mr. MURPHY then reported the Resolution, and thought that Mr. Knapp's objection was a flimsy quibble.

Major REVELL said that the Resolution was borne out by the preamble of the Reform Bill.

Major BEAULIER moved a verbal Amendment.

Mr. LOVETT seconded it. He was sorry that the Birmingham Union had been guilty of cringing to the Ministers, and to the Amendment.

Mr. WARD seconded both the Resolution and to the Amendment, because he did not think that they were calculated to forward the utility and objects of the Union. The Resolution did not support the Reform Bill; and from that Reform Bill, in his opinion, they had great reason to expect much benefit.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the Resolution as far as its declaration respecting the House of Commons was concerned, but he thought that the latter portion of it tended to put the Political Unions in a false position, as it was calculated to support the Reform Bill, and that the latter were necessary, they were necessary before the Reform Bill had been agitated, and they would be necessary after it should be passed.

The Amendment was then carried by a majority of 27 to 15.

The two other Resolutions were subsequently adopted, after some verbal alterations, and it was ordered that they should be advertised.

The Meeting then broke up.

whom may be had, MARSHALL'S UNIVERSAL CERATE, an excellent remedy for Chilblains when broken, Scalds, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, &c. In boxes, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

•• Observe, "BUTLER, Cheapside," on the Government Stamp.

CITY—SATURDAY EVENING.

The settlement of the Account took place in the Consol Market on Thursday, and two defaulters were announced. Two more were declared on the following day, when the defaulters were paid. The Account proved rather better than expected, and the fluctuation upwards was about 3 per cent. The price for the New Account has been done at 84½. It closed this afternoon at 83½.

In the Foreign Market there is some firmness: Russian Bonds are 99½ 1001; Danish 66½; Spanish 134½; and Brazilian 431 441.

Bank Stock..... 190 191 4 per Cent. 1826..... 59½
3 per Cent. Consols..... 83½ 84 1½ per Cent. 1826..... 164 9-16
3 per Cent. Reduced..... 80½ 81 India Bonds..... 5 3 dis.
34 per Cent. Red..... 80½ 81 Exchequer Bills..... 6 7 pm.
34 per Cent. 1830..... 90 91 Consols for Act..... 83½ 84

LATEST NEWS.

It is said that Aldermen Garratt and C. Smith are about to retire from the Court of Aldermen. Mr. Oldham, Mr. Jones, Mr. Deputy Routh, and Mr. Ticker, are about to retire from the Common Council.

The term which has just expired is reported to have been the most unproductive 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, Esq., Charles John Simpson, Esq., Thomas John Knight, Esq., John Smith, Esq., John Smith, Esq., John Smith, Esq., John Smith, Esq., Robert Guppy, Esq., Wm. Phillips, Esq., Christopher Rawlinson, Esq., and George Cornwall Lewis, Esq.

CUSTOM-HOUSE 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 200,000l., whilst the bonds given by Mr. Peto's sureties for the performance of the contract did not exceed 32,000l. A proposition has been made to the executors of Mr. Peto, the architect or builder, to pay 16,000l. damages, and the law costs incurred (about 7,000l. more), in full discharge of all demands; to which the latter acceded, requiring, however, three years' time to wind up Mr. Peto's affairs, before the payment of this sum should be insisted upon. Thus the public will lose 190,000l. by the job.

It is said that the late Mr. Peto's house, in the adjoining premises, on Wednesday discovered the clothes of a female, which appeared to have been cut or torn violently from the body of the wearer. Friday evening Anne Hitchcock, residing at No. 10, Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, came to the station-house in Covent-garden, accompanied by a girl named Maylew, the niece of the missing woman. They identified the clothes as those of Fanny Pigburn, who was about 35 years of age, and supposed to be a Welsh woman. About five weeks had she returned to her home in Charles-street, Curtain-road, having been employed during the day washing at the house of another person. After remaining within for a short time, she put 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 make, and having a small secret pocket within it. The woman not only recited the name of the building, but also the name of the street, and added, that the two pockets were made by a Mrs. Bell for her 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 produced. It is expected that further evidence will be procured respecting the murder of this woman, for that she was murdered seems beyond question.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Friday night, between nine and ten o'clock, Mary Ann Jones, a girl about fourteen years of age, the daughter of Mr. Jones, milkman, residing in Henry place, Henry-street, Waterloo-road, was sent to Mr. Buckman, oil and colourman, corner of the New Cut and Waterloo-road, on an errand. Just as she had passed by the end of St. Andrew's-terrace, which is a very dark spot, a fellow, dressed in a fustian coat, sprang out from the side of the dead wall, and ran to the building, and a swimming-bath, and placed a plaister upon her mouth; at the same time the fellow made a snatch at the child; she however ran to the oilshop, and the miscreant ran up the terrace. On going into Mr. Buckman's shop, the plaister was removed, but not without separating a portion of the skin on the right side of the mouth. From the repeated attempts which have been made in the neighbourhood of Waterloo-road, we should think that the resemblance to those of Bishop exists in the vicinity, and every exertion ought to be made on the part of the police to effect a discovery.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Sunderland, November 24, 1831.

Cholera Morbus.

Common. Malignant.

Remained at last Report .. 16 .. 11

New Cases .. 3 .. 3

Total .. 19 .. 14

Recovered .. 4 .. 4

Died .. 6 .. 5

Remaining at this date, 8 o'clock, a.m. .. 15 .. 8

(Signed) ROBERT DAUN, M.D.

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20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

30 2 2 0 1 2 10 50 4 2 0 1 2 1 7

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One third of the premium may be left unpaid, to be deducted from the sum assured, on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent.

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM.

Age. First 7 Years. Succeeding 7 Years. Every year of Life after.

20 1 1 4 1 6 2 2 4 7

30 1 8 7 1 15 1 3 0 11

40 1 19 3 4 11 1 7 0 3

50 2 2 11 4 11 1 7 0 3

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The author of this work combines more force with elegance, more polish with picturesqueness, more dramatic power both of a tragic and comic kind with pleasing descriptive talent, than either of the authors before us.—Edinburgh Review.

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THE NEW SPORTING MAGAZINE for December, No. VIII.

will be embellished with a Portrait of "Chorister," winner of the St. Leger, Engraved by Webb, from a Painting by Herring; and also, a Rabbit Stripped, Engraved by Webb from a Picture by Cooper, R.A.—Among the Literary Contributions will be found the Pedigree and Performances of "Chorister"—Reviews of "Nimrod on Condition of Hunters," and the Annals—A Day with the "Stargazers," by a Yorkshireman—Chambers Hunting—Grouse Shooting—The Road No. III. By Dashwood—Editor's Letter from L.X., by Sylvanus Swanwick—Newmarket Houghton Meeting—Mr. Osbaldeston's Match—Stanzas, by Sylvanus Swanwick—Editor's Serap Book—Monthly Higher—Speculator.

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to the Jury. He was put on his trial for his life, and it had not been proved that he was even a party to the murder, at least as a principal. The Court overruled the objection, and the Learned Judge again called on the prisoner for the defence. The Bishop put in a written paper, in which he described himself as being thirty-three years of age, and the father of three children, of the ages of twelve, five, and three years. He admitted that for the last twelve years he had been engaged in procuring bodies for anatomical purposes for St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, and St. Thomas's Hospitals, but declared that he had never sold a body that had not come naturally by its death. He had, he admitted, received bodies from workhouses with the clothes on them, but he solemnly denied the charge of murder. He went on to state that there were twenty cottages adjacent, the people of which had ready access to his garden, and, in fact, were supplied from his well. He denied all knowledge of the apparatus found, and added, that the cap in question was bought of a Mrs. Dodswell by his (the Bishop's) wife. May and Williams, he said, had no knowledge of how he became possessed of the body in question.

Williams described himself as twenty-six years of age, and declared that he was wholly ignorant of the manner in which Bishop became possessed of the body. He added, "I was entirely innocent of any off-ence against the laws of the country."

May said he first became acquainted with Bishop about six years since, from which time he had been occupied in obtaining anatomical subjects. On the 4th of November Bishop called on him, and asked him where the best price could be got for subjects? He admitted that he had lived by this means, and had disposed of bodies from workhouses, under the direction of Bishop, but at the same time he was not aware of how he became possessed of them.

He called Josina Carpenter, who merely corroborated his former assertion as to being in her company until eleven o'clock on the 5th of November.

Sarah Trueby was also called by the Prisoner Bishop, and denied that she had ever seen white mice running about his garden.

Bishop—Do you not recollect any white mice running out of my garden into yours?

Witness—No, Mr. Bishop, I never did.

Bishop—Did not your cat kill some of them?

Witness—No, Sir, it never did.

Mrs. Dodswell sworn.—The witness stated that she had never sold the cap produced to the wife of witness.

Bishop—Do you not recollect my wife bought two caps of you?

Witness—I only sold one, and that is not the one produced.

Mary Ann Hall was also called, but her evidence did not, like the others, avail the prisoner.

At five minutes after five o'clock the Learned Judge commenced summing up the evidence, and concluded at four minutes after eight.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict. They returned into Court after an absence of twenty minutes, and returned a verdict of *Guilty* against the prisoners.

The Court was crowded to excess up to the last moment, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex remaining on the bench until the verdict was returned.

The execution will take place on Monday.

Royal Infirmary for Cataract, and other Diseases of the Eye.—We have just seen, at this valuable charity, a patient, who had been blind five years with a Cataract, on whom Mr. Stevenson has operated, and restored to sight, in the short space of *twenty seconds*; without any subsequent pain, lotion, bandage, or loss of sleep, and without leaving any apparent mark or blemish in the eye. This constitutes, we understand, the sixth consecutive instance of recent and similar success effected by Mr. Stevenson at this establishment, agreeably to his new mode of treating Cataract.

In Tuesday's *Gazette* appears a notice of an intended application to Parliament for an Act to enable certain Commissioners to make a much wanted improvement in the most filthy and consequently unwholesome parts of Westminster, by widening some streets in the Horse-cherry-road, and for forming a new road from Great Peter-street to the Vauxhall Embarcadere.

The late venerable Dowager Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, before her marriage with the late Duke of Saxe Coburg, who died in 1806, was the Countess Augusta Caroline of Reuss Ebersdorf, daughter of Henry XXIV., Count of Reuss Ebersdorf, the Princes of which family all bear the name of Henry, and are distinguished by numbers. The reigns of her marriage with the Duke of Saxe Coburg, 2. Prince Ferdinand George, 2. Field Marshal in the Austrian service; 3. Leopold George Frederick, King of the Belgians; 4. The Princess Sophia Frederica, married to the Count de Minsdorf, Governor of the fortress of Mayence; 4. Princess Juliana, married to the late Grand Duke Constantine, from whom she separated May, 1830; 6. Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.—The title of Mr. Bullwer's forthcoming Novel is to be *Enigma*. The life of this remarkable man, was possessed unusual talents and acquirements; it is well known, was sullied by a deed of blood as extraordinary in its details as any upon record.—2. Capt. Frankland, whose amusing *Travels to Constantinople* will be in the recollection of our readers, is preparing for publication his *Narrative of a Recent Visit to the Courts of Russia and Sweden*. It will contain, it is said, a most entertaining picture of Court and Fashion at the latter of these Courts, and will doubtless whose volume on Chivalry has become a general favourite, is about to produce a new work, to be called *Memoirs of Great Military Commanders*.

Lord Melbourne has replied to the second Bristol memorial, merely referring to his former letter, and repeating the assurance, "that his Majesty's Government are most anxious to receive any information that may be submitted to them, and to see if the same can be of material, and that they are prepared to advise, thereupon, the adoption of such legal and constitutional course of proceeding as the circumstances may appear to authorize and require."

L. E. L.—The admirers of this lady's poetry—and they are so numerous and ardent, that it may truly be said she has formed a new school in our poetic literature—may be anxious to see if the same genius will be thrown over the pages of a novel; if it will possess the same exquisite tenderness—the same warmth of feeling combined with the same purity of female delicacy—the same fine perceptions of humanity, linked with the same luxury of imagination—the same descriptive power, nature and pathos, which have so greatly distinguished her fair improvisations, and rendered her volumes the treasured favourites of the young and the old, and the only books the world hath not deadened; while even those father advanced in life have been charmed by their freshness and fancy; awakening in them the happiest, and still more frequently the most touching, dreams of by-gone days. This problem is now before the public for solution, Romance and Reality having just made its appearance.—*Lit. Gaz.*

At a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday several of the Members expressed their "marked displeasure" at the misrepresentations of the reports of the proceedings of the Court, as given in the daily papers; and Alderman Garratt gave notice of a motion for throwing the Court open to the public. He said such had been the misrepresentations and obliquity thrown upon the Court, that no fair and honourable man would sit among them, and subject himself to such reproaches, as they were allowed thus to go on.—A precept was then ordered for the election of an Alderman for Portoken Ward.

The Greenhouse Annual.—This beautiful and most useful little volume, says the *Illustrated London Review*, is a picture of elegance, containing a vast sum of geographical information. A more instructive present, or a gift better calculated to be long preserved and often referred to, could not be offered to favoured youth of either sex. Its cheapness, we must add, is another great recommendation, for, although it is issued at a price that can be no obstacle to its being procured by every parent and friend to youth.

Mr. John Reed, the Patentee of the Steam Pump, &c. &c., has been appointed Instrument-maker to His Majesty.

The colliers in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton have lately assembled in tumultuous bodies to interrupt men who are willing to work at the *present* prices, and have pelted those masters with stones who advised them to accept of the offer. The coal-masters have resolved not to employ those men who offend the colliers' Union.

CHRISTMAS FARE.—It is not enough to possess the good things feely informed as to the manner of turning them to wholesome account by proper cookery. To all families desirous of giving their own a handsome feast, and what is infinitely better, a well-dressed one, we would advise, "Read *Dobdy's Dictionary of Family Cookery*."—table of a fine joint, or other dish, ruined past recovery by kitchen *Dobdy's* golden rules.

THE KING'S GOING TO PARLIAMENT.
Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, House of Lords, Dec. 2, 1831.
Notice is hereby given, that there will be attendance at this Office, between the hours of twelve and four, on Monday the 5th instant, for the issue of the tickets on the occasion of His Majesty's opening the Session of Parliament.

No Lady can be admitted into the body of the House except in full dress.

No stranger will be admitted except by a ticket subscribed by the Deputy Great Chamberlain.

The doors will not be opened before twelve o'clock.

CHOLMONDELEY, D.G.C.

COURT MORNING.
Lord Chamberlain's Office, Dec. 2, 1831.
Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 4th instant, for her Serene Highness the Dowager Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, viz.:—The Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and earrings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets. The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 11th instant, viz.:—The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver, black or black ribbons. The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or black ribbons. The Gentlemen to wear white waistcoats, white waistcoats, full trimmed, coloured swords and buckles. And on Sunday, the 18th instant, the Court on out of mourning.

ARMY.
War-Office.
Sir.—Referring to the 9th Article of the Explanatory Directions issued from this Office the 20th November last, I have the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of the very numerous applications which have been made to the Secretary at War by Officers in the receipt of a higher Rate of Half-Pay than that of First Lieutenant, and with the view to lessen the amount of the Public Expenditure, his Majesty has been pleased to direct that until further Orders the Colonels shall not recommend any Officer for the situation of Regimental Paymaster whose Half-pay does not amount to at least Seven Shillings a day.

I have, &c. (Signed) H. PARNELL.

Colonel of the Regiment of

QUARANTINE ON ENGLISH VESSELS IN SPAIN.

We are sorry to state that the Spanish Government has ordered a long quarantine on all vessels from England. From the Thames and all places not infected with the cholera morbus, and loaded with goods not susceptible of plague, nor likely to communicate disease, a quarantine of 40 days. All vessels with goods susceptible, that is manufactures and other articles of commerce, are ordered off to Port Mahon, there to be unloaded, the ship and cargo fumigated for at least 40 days, which will be severely felt by the British trade, occasioning a delay of at least two months. From all ports from the Thames northward on the east coast, the vessels are entirely prohibited from entering the Spanish ports.

These are the regulations to be enforced in the northern ports, Bilbao, &c. have little doubt, they will be extended to all the ports of Spain. A vessel arrived at Bilbao from England, and was ordered by the local authorities to perform a quarantine of 12 days; before the expiration of that time the orders from the superior Board of Health came, and the vessel was ordered a quarantine of 40 days.

The *Court Journal* of this date contains the Description of the Interior of Hatfield House (the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury)—More: Brighton Badinage—Gastronomic Musings—the Three Kings—L. E. L.'s novel and interesting Particulars of the late Lady Fitzgerald.—Published for the proprietor, by W. Thomas, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

BLACKBURN NOVELIST.—The tenth volume of the *Standard Novels* is occupied by the conclusion of Schiller's "Ghost Seer," and "Edgar Huntly, or the Sleep Walker," complete. "To read, for the first time, one of Brown's best romances, is a memorable circumstance in our intellectual life. Were his themes supernatural or magical, we might forget them after perusal, or, at any rate, the impression would not haunt our minds with undying totality; but as the scenes he loves to depict (strange though they are) arise out of those mysteries of our nature, the effects of which we have all witnessed, or may witness, and to which we are all, more or less, subject, we "cannot bid his shadows depart" after he has once raised them."—*Prefatory Memoir.*

The public are advised to be careful how they take half-sovereigns. A considerable number of five guinea pieces have, it seems, been imported from Holland by the Jews, and mixed with the former coins, which they much resemble. The value of the Dutch piece is only 8s. 4d. English money.

ASSOCIATES OF UGO FOSCOLO.—At Holland House, Ugo Foscolo was introduced to all the principal literary men residing in town. Byron, Campbell, Moore, Rogers, and other eminent persons, among whom were the present Lord Chancellor, Sir Jas. Mackintosh, the late Editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, Lord John Russell and Mr. Hallam were his frequent associates; and the attention he received from them is one of the best proofs that could be given of the extent of his acquirements, and of the high character of his mind.—From the new edition of *Scottish Lives of the Italian Poets*, just published by Messrs. Chambers, it is learned that Ugo Foscolo, when Captain George Kinnaird Battie was sworn into the command of the ship *Asia*, consigned to Bengal and China.

THE ROBBER.—The well-known contributor to Blackwood, and popular author of the eccentric and wild story of "Charley, the Fatalist," will appear very shortly again in the field of fiction, with a tale which report will tell you is the best of the kind. The author, Mr. Theobald, has a deep knowledge of human character, and the imaginative and deceptive powers of this able writer, lead us to anticipate a work of much originality, truth, and dramatic interest.

On Tuesday last the Middlesex Grand Jury threw out the bill of indictment preferred against Mr. James Green by Rebecca Hodson. If the case had come on for trial, it would have been proved, that although there may be no doubt of the guilt of the watch, we were totally mistaken in the person, a matter not much to be wondered at, as it is now discovered that the occurrence took place three years and a half ago, instead of two years and a half; a material difference in time on a question of identity.

RESCUE OF THE POPE.—We have had occasion lately to refer our readers to the interesting story of the Pope's daughter in a "Macfarlane's Chronicle of Italy," which we now have before us. We now refer to a description of surprising interest of the rescue of his Holiness the Pope in the singularly fertile novel of *The Jew*, which has just made its appearance.

Excellent works of fiction have been singularly abundant during the past month. Scarcely had the useful and impressive novel of *The False Step* been published, when the celebrated author of Gertrude's new work, *The Aspern Papers*, of the late *Camden*, a strange story, discovered titles and estates, and now *The Jew* has commenced a career which must soon become popular, for there are so many classes of Christians yoked neck by neck with the despised Jew.

A number of robberies by well-dressed thieves attending places of worship have recently been committed at the west end. Mrs. Mivart, of Mivart's Hotel, was robbed in the street, of a valuable gold watch and appendages. "Safe bind, safe find," says the old adage. Watches should be left at home—they are not wanted in churches, as there are few but possess a dial.

UGO FOSCOLO.—The life of this celebrated and eccentric individual, with other new lives and important additions, we perceive are comprised in the new edition just published of the Rev. Mr. Stebbing's valuable and interesting work *Italy, the Italian Poets*. "It is a valuable and interesting work," observes the *Athenaeum*, "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 desideratum up to the present hour. We cannot, from the history of the literature of Greece, Rome, France, England, or Germany, conceive an idea of the affluent and princely state, the brilliant and illustrious qualities which ennobled the actions of Italy's leading poets."

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL UNION.—At a meeting of the Council of the Union held on Wednesday night at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, a lengthened and rather acrimonious discussion took place on a letter received from Sir Francis Burdett, which implied the withdrawal of the Honourable Baronet from the Association. The Hon. Mr. Herman Baronet stated that he had no idea of principles of Government that any body should exist which might, by implication, be thought to attempt any controul over the Government.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.
Upon all light and dry soils the process of wheat sowing has been completed with that dispatch and in that excellent order which we noticed in our last Report; indeed on such the present has been one of the most early and successful seasons for wheat sowing; but wherever there have been heavy falls of rain within the present month, the operation has been retarded in poachy and heavy claylands; thence on such the business will be protracted to the first, probably the second week of December. The showery weather, with warm S.W. winds, forced up the early-sown wheats with such rapidity, that the young blades luxuriated above ground within six days, causing the appearance of the plants to be much more luxuriant than the late sown ones, however, of frosty nights had the beneficial effect of impeding their sudden and immature career. In the moist climate of South Wales, on their earliest sown heavy lands, the young plants have run up to a height which they had not strength to support, whence they have fallen, to the risk of their roots being washed out of the soil. The superabundant and excellent potato crop will be materially instrumental in economizing the consumption of wheat. The fallows for spring crops are generally in a forward state, excepting on heavy, wet, and intractable lands, to which a short course of dry weather and aeration is indispensable. The grass, where the soil is not too wet and poachy, still continues abundant, and the cattle, particularly where sheltered, are in a healthy and thriving state, turning for answer the fact that they have already given of them as to quantity, and the existing crop appears to be in the moderate quantity of moisture which has forced them up may also have had the effect of reducing the quantity of the root. The universal threshing of wheat and barley, as a preparation for the festivities of Christmas, must have diminished considerably the stocks in the country.—*Monthly Magazine for December.*

FEMALE FASHIONS.
(From the Royal Lady's Magazine for December.)

FULL EVENING OR BALL DRESS of very rich white satin. The skirt is very full, and rather short, and has a beautiful trimming of crimson velvet and white, at the usual height. The bodice is plaited lengthwise in very small plaits. It is cut low and quite square, with a deep fall of blonds. A stomacher of crimson velvet, cut in three points at the waist, and edged with narrow blonde, finishes the corsage. The sleeve is full, with a second fall of blonde, and finished with a band of velvet. Coiffure à la Maria da Gloria. Ear-rings and necklace of pearls and emeralds. Gloves and shoes of white satin.

DINNER COSTUME.—Dress of claret-coloured satin. The corsage is made up, and cut square across the bust. A full fold of satin, deeply indented at one edge, crosses the front of the corsage en schall, and forms a full epaulette. The under sleeve is short and full, over which is a long sleeve of crêpe lisse, as well as bottom as to the top of the wrist, and the under sleeve is short and full. The skirt has a deep hem, surmounted by a garniture of small leaves, each divided nearly to the bottom, and edged with double cording. A toque of gold tissue, with ostrich feathers and folds of satin, gives an appropriate and elegant finish to this dress. Necklace and earrings of pearls. Shoes of claret satin, and white kid gloves.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

Apprehension and Confession of the Incendiaries to Fourteen Fires.—During the last twelve months no less than sixteen fires have taken place in the county of Salop, within a short distance of each other, and property to an alarming amount sacrificed. Amongst the property so totally destroyed were the Twemrose Fox Cover, belonging to Sir Rowland Hill; and, on the morning of the 13th of September last, the farms and extensive agricultural stock of Mr. Thomas Booth, Mr. William Darlington, and Mr. John Nunnerley, at Whitechurch, which are contiguous to each other, were discovered to be in flames at the same moment, and, in a short time, the whole were destroyed. Suspicion subsequently fell upon a labourer, named James Grindley, who worked and resided at Mr. George Toing Whitfield's farm, in the neighbourhood; he was accordingly apprehended, and, upon an examination of the Prisoner, it was stated, that whenever a fire took place he was always the first man on the spot, and always appeared to know more about the disaster than his neighbours. This was one ground for the suspicion. A man, named Scott, a lamplighter, who was employed to light the three fires, and, whilst the public-house heard the Prisoner say to a man, named Grindley, a fellow-servant of his, and who was also lodged at Whitfield's farm, that there would be three fires before morning. These facts having been sworn to, Lear was committed on the capital charge to Shrewsbury Gaol, and a warrant was issued against Grindley, and placed in the hands of Fletcher, an inspector of the A. Division of Police, who had been sent down to assist in tracing the incendiaries. Upon inquiry Fletcher ascertained that Grindley had absconded, and was about to proceed to America. The absence of this man was no sooner known to Lear than he sent for Mr. Griffiths, the Governor of the Gaol, and voluntarily confessed that fourteen fires out of the sixteen had been committed by Grindley. Grindley, who was in pursuit of Grindley, and from whom private information, he ascertained that, instead of his having gone to America, he had fled to the house of his brother, at Buslem, in Staffordshire. The officer lost no time in pursuing him there, and, fortunately, succeeded in meeting him, and immediately took him into custody, and returned with him to Whitechurch. During the journey the prisoner was very dejected, and, on his arrival, he requested to see his father and Mr. George Harper, Grindley's brother; and, upon these persons being introduced to him, he said he had been a bad fellow, and admitted having fired the farms and stocks of Mr. Booth, Mr. Darlington, and Mr. Nunnerley, and several others; but declared he had been seduced into the crime by the prisoner Lear, who always assisted him. Both these men are now in Shrewsbury Gaol, and the prisoner Grindley is now in the custody of the Police Commissioners for his activity in apprehending the Prisoner.

The country papers bring, we regret to perceive, statements of incendiary fires in nearly all directions throughout the country. Among those noticed we find that Bedfordshire is the theatre of the largest number. The fires which we find recorded are, the farm buildings, and part of the house of Mr. George Fossey, were burned. Kempston, same county, a largerick of hay, and a novel, the property of Mr. Robert Newland.

Stump Cross, Yorkshire, on Saturday night, a stack of hay belonging to Mr. Samuel Blackburn, the constable of Morley.

Colney, Lincolnshire, a barn full of unthreshed barley, and a bullock shed, the property of Mr. Thomas Girdle, on Friday night.

Great Bircham, near Dorking, a barley stack, the produce of forty acres of land, belonging to Mr. Kitton, was burned on Wednesday last, about seven in the evening. The landlord is the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Spalding, on Monday night, a hay stack at the rear of Mr. Bonner's house in High-street, was consumed.

Wharfedale, Lincolnshire, a workshop of Messrs. Astride and Black, carpenters; the origin of the fire supposed to be willul.

Ash, Kent, ten quarters of wheat saved from the recent fire at Ealing, the property of Mr. Quessed; origin of the fire doubtful.

Hartlip, same county, a wheat stack, 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 night at an advanced age at his seat, Tall Aries, in South Wales. His Lordship was the eldest brother of the late Marquis of Hertford, and uncle to the present Marquis. By his death the office of Joint Clerk of the Crown in Ireland becomes vacant.

We were told on Sunday night at the Kilkenny coach-office, that a violent affray was going on between the military and some peasants in the county of Kilkenny. It seems that a detachment of the 93d Regiment were conveying some prisoners and arms from Castlecomer to Kilkenny. They were met by a crowd of peasants, who attempted to rescue the prisoners. The military resisted, and shots were fired on both sides. We have heard that one soldier and seven country people were killed in the conflict. *—The Freeman's Journal.*

The *Dublin Evening Telegraph* announces the formation of a "open and Protestant Association" in Dublin, for the purpose of checking the progress of revolution and rebellion.

The workmen begun on Wednesday to take down the wall preparative to the improvements that are to take place at the entrance into the Green Park. The new wall that is going to be built will extend to the present road down Constitution-hill, and is to be caed with stone similar to the new part of the wall that was erected last year at the top of the Green Park.

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, or Berlin gloves, is becoming so general.

ON A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

HIS MAJESTY will arrive in town to-morrow, for the purpose of holding a Council, at which the Speech for the opening of Parliament 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 Lords and Commons, and will afterwards return to Brighton.

LORD GREY'S perplexities increase—all hope of negotiation with the Tories, or at least with that portion of them which Lord WHARNCLIFFE 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 constitutional opponents, is the exposure of the weakness of Ministers, and their readiness to concede ANYTHING—EVERYTHING to save themselves, or rather their places.

With this exposure we at present rest satisfied—again and again repeating, that the tampering, 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 to future exposures of past meannesses, is highly important.

During LORD DURHAM'S absence in Belgium, Lord PALMERSTON—for whose peculiar office the said LORD DURHAM has the most ardent desire, and whose pertinacious opposition to all its present possessor's propositions has created much worry and dissension)—LORD PALMERSTON, we say, has gained a considerable accession of influence, and his Lordship, Lord GODERICH, and the GRANTS, now feel themselves in a condition to obtain great concessions from the Ultra Radicals in and about the Cabinet.

LORD GREY knows that if the CANNING party "strike," and he is unable to soothe them, and they leave him, he must fall—let him throw himself, or try to throw himself, still more degradingly than he has done, into the arms of the Radicals—what will he do?—still farther commit himself to a faction, which he has already been ordered to denounce, and become even 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 whom, his Lordship, as a politician, sinks into positive obscurity.

LORD DURHAM himself has come back to England less saucy and petulant than he went—he has seen, in Belgium, the effects of a revolution; he has seen enough there to convince him of the difference between theory and practice; and he has returned to his own domestic circle under circumstances, to which we only refer, as affording a probability that his mind will not, in future, be wholly engrossed by that restless ambition which has hitherto prompted him to grasp at stations which neither his temper nor his talent would permit him adequately to fill.

On Tuesday the Session begins; but we should do a great injustice to Ministers, if we were to permit the PEOPLE to believe that the early meeting of Parliament has anything to do with Reform. The bungling construction of the new Bankrupt Bill requires amendment and explanation; and it has been actually necessary to hurry the Houses together, in order to prepare something like an antidote to the mischief which must have ensued, if the Bill had come into play in its present shape.

As a proof of this, it is Lord ALTHORP'S avowed intention, whether eventually three Reform Bills, or only one, may be considered necessary, to move the second reading of the first Bill produced, for to-morrow *se'night*, the 12th instant, and that reading having been effected, the House will afterwards adjourn over Christmas, before going into Committee.

This looks reasonable, and augurs well; and these signs of coming moderation, coupled with the declarations of popular feeling made at EDINBURGH, LIVERPOOL, WORCESTER, Hereford, and other places, lead us to hope that, with the COUNTRY firm on one hand, and the KING steady upon the other, we shall yet be spared from the horrors of a revolution, in which the success of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Bill must inevitably have plunged the country.

Speaking of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, we think it necessary to say that he denies, and his friends deny for him, the subscription of £50 to the Revolutionary 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 contradict it, even if his Lordship himself be one of them.—What "titled Commoner" did subscribe £50? Will his Lordship answer that—or, since his Lordship publicly subscribed to their principles, what does it signify whether he also subscribed to their funds?

One word more of these Unions, and we have done. Mr. ATTWOOD, of Birmingham, when he so manfully denied having received any information from Ministers of the intention to put the Unions down; proved too much.—The publication of the Proclamation in the *Gazette* was postponed in order that he might have the information,—and this, Lord GREY DARE NOT—because he cannot, DENY. But we have finished. If ever there existed a subject for pity and regret, not unmix'd, we confess, with one or two other feelings, Lord GREY exhibits that subject in himself.—OH! HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

THERE has been a sort of scuffle between Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND and the veteran Premier; but it has ended to the entire satisfaction of all parties. These are delicate matters, and one man can no more judge of the effect to be produced by specific explanations upon the mind of another, than he can of the different impressions made upon the palate of a friend by olives or truffles, or any of those questionable flavours, the merits of which are, after all, matters of taste.

Mr. DRUMMOND, we recollect, some time since, published an address, in the highest degree loyal and constitutional, and, therefore, in the highest 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 what he considered certain personalities adopted by Mr. DRUMMOND in a recently published letter in the *Times*; and, accordingly, conceiving that no man could be so fit a carrier of letters as the Postmaster-

General, gave the dear amiable Duke of RICHMOND the appropriate task of carrying one to Mr. DRUMMOND. We offer no opinion upon what occurred; the result has been honourable and safe, and we content ourselves with extracting the offensive passage and the innocent correspondence which ensued.

"The passions of all ranks have been excited by Lords Grey and Brougham against the Ministers of Religion and the hereditary Councilors of the King who opposed them, in order that the upholders of our ancient institutions might be intimidated into becoming accessories to their new Constitution; and it is vainly imagined that the labouring classes will submit to be discarded, and to sink again into their former degradation, as soon as they shall have served the purposes of these profligate politicians. I wish political power to remain with the Aristocracy, because by such means alone can the Monarchy exist; if that power is to be transferred to another class, it is revolution; to give that power to all classes has justice and consistency; to give it to one only has neither."

The subjoined correspondence has since taken place on the subject:—

"My Lord—I regret to learn from the Duke of RICHMOND that some expressions in my letter to the Editor of the *Times*, of this day's date, are construed by your Lordship to imply an attack upon your *whitties*, instead of being, as I intended, an opinion upon your Lordship's measures. As nothing was further from my object or wish than to impute any thing to your Lordship individually, while I reserve the right of declaring myself freely on your Lordship's public measures, I have only to express the sincere regret I feel at any expression of mine having given unintentional pain to your Lordship."

"I have the honour to be your Lordship's obedient Servant, To Earl Grey."

"HENRY DRUMMOND, Nov. 30."

"Sir—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of yesterday, which has been brought to me by the Duke of RICHMOND, and beg leave to express my satisfaction at your assurance that 'nothing was further from your object or wish than to impute to me individually any thing improper; and that while you reserve to yourself the right (which it never could be my wish or my intention to dispute) of declaring yourself freely on my public measures, you felt sincere regret at any expression having given me unintentional pain.'"

"I shall feel it necessary, as was understood between you and the Duke of RICHMOND, to give publicity to the letter which I have received from you; and have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, 'GREY.'"

Nothing can be more satisfactorily explanatory than Mr. DRUMMOND'S explanation—"he did not mean to imply an attack upon Lord GREY'S motives"—to be sure not: how could any man mean to imply an improper motive to a man, of whom he says that "he has excited the passions of all ranks against the ministers of religion, and the hereditary councilors of the KING, in order that the upholders of our ancient institutions might be intimidated"? Or what can there be offensive in doubting "whether the labouring classes will submit to be discarded as soon as they shall have served the purposes of these profligate politicians"? There is nothing applying individually to Lord GREY; and Lord GREY must have been in a very irritable humour to have noticed it. Nothing said by Mr. DRUMMOND, in his letter to the *Times*, can apply to Lord GREY INDIVIDUALLY—because Mr. DRUMMOND, all along, couples his Lordship with Lord BROUGHAM.

We have done with this stupid stuff. Lord GREY has most marvellously lowered himself by exhibiting a petulant disposition to put down discussion, and Mr. DRUMMOND has done, what we suppose he thinks right and proper. We have only one observation to make—and that is, that it would have been quite as well for both parties if the thing had never happened.

COLONEL BRERETON is not to have the Commandery of the Guelphic Order for his conduct at Bristol; but the other alternative, which we suggested, is offered him.—He is to be tried in London by a Court Martial, of which that gallant and distinguished officer, Lieutenant-General Sir HENRY FANE, will be President.

THE Duke of RICHMOND, who, considering his total inefficiency in debate, must have been actuated by no feeling of personal vanity in doing so, has moved and carried the erection of a gallery in the House of Lords for the accommodation of strangers. This in itself smatters of a breach of privilege; but beyond this, his Grace has generously contrived doors and seats for the accommodation of newspaper reporters.

That the reporting of parliamentary speeches has grown into a sort of admitted custom, nobody can deny—and much better would it be for the people and their representatives if it had not; but the notion of making regular preparations for the authorized commission of breaches of privilege—and that too under the sanction of a Cabinet Minister (however low his grade), seems to be a perfectly new event in the history of the country. As a man of Letters—which, as Postmaster, the Duke of RICHMOND is—and in no other way that we ever heard—this consideration of the reporters is extremely amiable; but as a Peer of Parliament, we suspect he will find himself in a strange predicament. His Grace is popular no *where*—his conduct is not admirable—and his putting himself forward upon all occasions, some of which 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 doubt—LONDON, whatever may be the immediate result, has expressed itself strongly—LIVERPOOL also has made its declaration, and Edinburgh has well played its part.

The conservative meeting in that City was most respectably and numerously attended, and the Resolutions, which were carried unanimously, will be read with great interest; and when it is recollected, that the population of Edinburgh are particularly enlightened, that the habits and disposition of the people are infinitely better calculated for calm and reasonable discussion 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 lovers of good order and our happy Constitution.

The *Edinburgh Evening Post* gives the following observations upon the meeting:—

"We need not say with what satisfaction we direct the attention of our readers to the requisition in our paper of this evening, calling a meeting of those who still cherish a feeling of respect for the invaluable constitution under which we live, of gratitude for the blessings it has conferred upon us, and of a firm resolution, in the hour of need, to support those institutions with which we believe the cause of peace and happiness, and the true interests of all classes, to be identified."

"It is one of the noblest and most characteristic features of the British character, that however much men's minds may for a time be shaken by some agitating combination of circumstances, or their attachment to the constitution alienated, under the irritation produced by temporary distress, there exists in the national mind a principle of sober reflection, a deep-rooted and almost hereditary attachment

to the institutions of the country, as a whole, which sooner or later assumes the ascendancy, dispels the delusions to which ignorance, prejudice, or design have given rise, and with a voice, not loud, but deep, utters the calm dictates of experience and political wisdom, and puts to silence the ignorant clamour of popular agitation. And worthy of such a national mind is the constitution under which we live, which, fenced and secured on all sides by its triple bulwark, can safely bid defiance to the first assaults of violence, and afford time for the development of that cool and penitent reflection which never fails to succeed those intemperate and mischievous attempts at innovation."

"Already we hail the advent of this favourable change. Time, the corrector of many errors, has done much to disabuse us as to the true extent of the allied evils existing in the constitution; to show how remotely these bear upon, or influence, the true happiness and prosperity of the country; how slight even the possible benefits of the proposed change could be;—how fearful the dangers are by which it would infallibly be accompanied. On all hands we begin to perceive the general restoration of the good sense and sobriety of feeling which seemed for a time to be warped by delusion or intimidation; the consistent friends of the Constitution, who from the first perceived the evils of the proposed change, now venture to express their opinions more boldly; the wavering, who had been dazzled by the fallacious promises of the Bill, or alarmed by the violence of its advocates, begin to doubt, to hesitate, to be converted; and the late proclamation, far from exciting those who, for their own purpose, encouraged, up to a certain point, the monstrous political anomaly of popular unions, must satisfy every one not altogether unobservant of the signs of the times, that the reign of violence is over, and that we shall now approach the awful question of Reform in the Constitution, with tranquillity and impartiality. England, as it were, weathered a stormy and gloomy night, and even now, in this troubled morning, the tempest has not altogether spent its violence; but, thank Heaven, the prospect is everywhere more cheering than it was; the breath of agitation is dying away,—the swell which it had raised is subsiding,—the clouds of ignorance are dispersing,—the sober light of truth and reason looks out upon us again."

"It is peculiarly gratifying to us, that the Capital of Scotland should be the first to set the example of giving a public expression to sentiments felt by so many thousands in private; nor can any one, we think, read the requisition, without cordially concurring in the objects of the meeting."

"To approach the throne at the present moment, with the expression of *genuine* loyalty and attachment, amidst so many hollow professions of loyalty, from those who in their hearts are opposed to the monarchical governments; to express our attachment to the Constitution under which we have happily lived, and under which, undeluded and unimpaired, we hope to die;—our deep sense of the value of the House of Lords, as the constitutional barrier between encroachment on the part of the Crown, and impatience or violence on that of the people; our satisfaction that the dignity and efficiency of that House, as a branch of the Legislature, have not been deluged by an unprecedented stretch of the Royal prerogative; our conviction that the House of Lords, having the same interests with the people, have consulted those interests in their late decision; and finally our wish to promote the cause of peace and good order. These are sentiments which, we trust, will find an echo in the heart of every one who loves his country. Let every one, therefore, who prefers a calm and dispassionate correction of real abuses, to a subversion of the whole Constitution, (and we know that in this city there are many thousands who share the sentiments of those by whom this Meeting has been called,) hasten to express those sentiments by their public presence on this occasion; and thus enable those who have so nobly contended, *pro aris et focis*, for the safety of the Constitution, and the preservation of social order, to appeal to undisputed facts, as to the extent and respectability of that opinion which they represent, and by which they are, and, we trust, ever will be supported."

WHEN Lord JOHN RUSSELL told us, in Parliament, that Ireland was tranquilized, we think he cast a satisfied glance at the decrease of incendiarism in England, and attributed, with a charming degree of self-gratulation, the change for the better, to the change of Ministers. Fires are now more frequent than ever—robberies more numerous—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 the circumstances connected with the Rebellion there at present is?

We have also to know whether any Special Commission is likely to issue for the trial of the Rebels and Reformers of Nottingham, and whether Sir THOMAS DENMAN—as it is 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 Nottingham, in 1830, as their best defence?

WE are informed, upon authority which we believe to be unquestionable, that Dr. LUSHINGTON has written a letter to a man of colour in the Island of St. Kitts, stating unequivocally and distinctly that all slaves born after the 1st of January, 1831, are to have their freedom so soon as a bill can be passed for that purpose after the meeting of Parliament, and that the measure of general emancipation is positively to have effect from the 1st of January, 1836.

That the man of colour, of whom we are now speaking, implicitly believes the letter in question to have been written and addressed to him by Dr. LUSHINGTON, we have no doubt. He shews it to all his friends and connexions, and the extraordinary intelligence it contains is circulated with surprising activity. We confess we cannot yet give credence to the fact.

Let us just see what it is.—Such a letter as is here attributed to Dr. LUSHINGTON would be the signal for such an insurrection as that in train at Tortola, where every white in the 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 prettiest English girl in the community. Dr. LUSHINGTON is traduced—he never would, surely, so far commit himself as first to advocate the granting equal rights to the people of colour, and then excite them against the white inhabitants. We sincerely believe the coloured man has either been imposed upon, or has been endeavouring to impose upon others, and we trust that as soon as Parliament meets some friend of Dr. LUSHINGTON'S will give that Learned Gentleman an opportunity of vindicating himself from the allegation made against him by denying the story in *toto*—nothing short of this will be of service.

THE falsehoods with respect to Portugal, which are daily issued from what one would really hope were erroneously called the Ministerial Newspapers, are of a character so contemptibly ridiculous, that if people would but use their own common sense, and common understanding, they would at once discard them as unworthy of a moment's consideration. And, in addition to these fabrications, we are told that Lord PALMERSTON has taken "advice of Counsel, to know whether he can demand reparation for the injuries done to British subjects in Lisbon?" Advice of Counsel—God help us!—let him read the Treaties which his master, and leader, quoted to the House of Commons—let him read a little bit of English History—and he will then see what he ought to do, without consulting the late Common Sergeant of the City of London.

The English Government refuses to acknowledge the King of PORTUGAL, and yet the English Government expects the

unacknowledged 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 condition, not only of their acknowledgment, but their warmest friendly support. Can any thing upon earth be so unjust?—What is to hinder the King of PORTUGAL from instantly banishing and excluding the English from Lisbon, and confiscating their property?—The answer is, he cannot do so, because his army and navy are too weak to meet the consequences; and is this a reason for bullying and crowing over the King of PORTUGAL—the lawful rightful KING—the hereditary KING—the elected KING of the people? Was ever English Government caught in such a base paltry trick as this before—to say, we bully you, because you cannot resist 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 recognize you as the KING of the country which, in consideration of our alliance and friendship, has conceded these advantages to us? The thing is dirty, mean, and despicable—and, although we are quite ready to attribute a great deal of the misconduct of the Cabinet to ignorance, we cannot give them enough benefit of stupidity to relieve them from an infinitely worse imputation.

The consequences of this system and a perseverance in it, are pretty plainly foretold in the present number of BLACKWOOD. The writer says—

"Deviating for the first time from the policy of two hundred years, we have not only loaded Portugal with injuries and indignities ourselves, but we have permitted her to be the victim of revolutions, and violence and rapine on the part of France. The Portuguese wines, long the favoured object of British protection, have been abandoned; the duties of French and Oporto wines have been equalized, and our ancient and irreconcilable enemy placed on the footing of the most favoured nation!"

The consequence of this must in time be the destruction or serious injury of the vineyards and the raising of Port wine on the banks of the Douro. The cultivation of wine there has been nursed up by a century's protection, and brought to its present flourishing state by the fostering influence of the British market.—But how is that excessive and exotic state of cultivation to continue, when the duties on Portuguese and French wines are equalized, and the merchants of Bordeaux can, from a shorter distance, send wines adapted to the English taste from the Gironde?—Two shillings a gallon has been taken off French, and as much laid on Portuguese wines; the Portuguese grower, therefore, in competition with the French, finds himself saddled with a difference of duty amounting to four shillings a gallon. It requires no argument to show, that such a difference of taxation deprives the Portuguese of all their former advantage, and must in the end extinguish the extraordinary growth of vines in the province of Entre Douro e Minho.

What are the advantages which Ministers propose to themselves from this abandonment of their ancient ally? Is it that the English commerce with France is so much more considerable than that of Portugal, that it is worth while to lose the one in order to gain the other? The reverse is the fact—the British exports to France are only £700,000 a year, while those to Portugal amount to £2,000,000. Is it that France has done so much more for British commerce than Portugal? The reverse is the fact—France has, by the most rigid system of prohibitions, excluded all British manufactures from its shores; while Portugal has, by a series of the most favourable treaties, given them the greatest possible encouragement. Is it because a more extended commerce with France may in future be anticipated from the friendly intercourse between the two countries, and a spirit of rising liberality has manifested itself on the part of its manufacturers and merchants? The reverse is the fact. France, so nearly in its northern parts in the same latitude with England, has the same coal, the same steam engines, the same manufactures, whereas Portugal, exposed to the influence of a vertical sun, without coal or manufacturing capital, is unable to compete with any of the productions of British industry. The consequence is, that the utmost possible jealousy has always, and especially of late years, existed on the part of the French against the British manufactures; and that all our measures for their encouragement have been met by increased duties, and more rigid prohibitions of the produce of our industry. Is it industry, then, that Portugal has more of than France has, for three centuries, done every thing she possibly could to destroy our industry and our independence, while Portugal has done every thing in her power to support the one and the other.

The reason of this difference in the conduct of the two States, is founded in the difference of the physical situation of the two countries, and of their climate and produce. Portugal, the country of the vine and the olive, without coals, wood, or fabrics of any sort, destitute of canals or carriage-roads, intersected by immense mountain ridges, is as incapable of competing with the fabrics or manufactures of England, as England is of emulating their oil, fruit, and wines. The case might have been the same with France, if it had been possessed merely of soil and climate, and not of the coal mines lying nearly in the same latitude as England, with their coal mines, cotton and iron manufactures, are in exactly the same line of industry as the British countries, and their jealousy in consequence of our manufactures is excessive. The manufacturers of Rouen and Lyons being a much more opulent and united body than the peasant vine-growers of the south, have got the entire control of the government, and have the extraordinary figure with which they exclude our manufactures and the incalculable amount of the trade which we carry on with that populous kingdom. This jealousy, being founded on similarity of industry, and the rivalry of the same kind of manufactures, will continue to the end of time. By encouraging the wines of France, therefore, we are favouring the industry of a country which has not only always been our enemy, but never will make any return in favouring the consumption of our manufactures! By encouraging the wines of Portugal, we are fostering the industry of a country which has always been our friend; and, from the absence of all manufacturing jealousy, may be relied 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 upon the industry of an allied State, which takes off £2,000,000 a year of our produce, and is as likely to do us good as harm, we have insulted and injured Portugal in the tenderest point, and allowed our new ally, revolutionary France, to destroy her national independence, and extinguish all recollection of the protection and 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 feelings under the present circumstances of the country. Mr. HENRY CLIFTON, the Mayor of that City, refused to grant the use of the Guildhall for a revolutionary meeting to bepraise the Ministers. It has been resolved to present him with a piece of plate, and a subscription has been entered into for the purpose of carrying this design into effect. This subscription has been limited to a sovereign each; and we have no doubt that the amount will testify the feeling of the respectability and intelligence of the community towards the worthy Chief Magistrate, who has had the spirit and manliness to maintain officially the truly loyal and constitutional principles for which he has always been distinguished in private life. One of the earliest contributors to the memorial was the Dowager LADY LYTTELTON.

THE orthodox Dr. MALBY—Lord GREY's Bishop, has arrived at his Palace at Chichester. The Secretary of the late Bishop has resigned his office, and has been honoured with testimonials of affection and respect from the Clergy of the Diocese.

The newspapers mention that the Bishop of CHICHESTER is on a visit to His MAJESTY.—The late Bishop of CHICHESTER, the present Bishop of WORCESTER, is meant. It 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 Revolutionary Bill, more especially as the man had been made a Bishop by Lord GREY a few days before.

Talking about Bishops—all the reports about burning the Bishop of Exeter in effigy are false—His Lordship, unlike some of his more meddling and infinitely more timid brethren, preaches regularly in the Churches of his Diocese to crowded and attentive congregations; nor does he find it necessary, although he voted against the odious Bill, to hide himself 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 indulgence of his neighbours, who happen to form the congregation.

POLITICAL UNIONS.

The following is from the Leeds Intelligencer:—

"On Sunday se'night, an ill-looking fellow presented himself at the house of Mr. CRADOCK, a respectable farmer of Leigh, near this city, and importuned for, or rather demanded, relief. Mrs. C. refusing attention to him, he announced to her in a very significant manner, that he was one of the Birmingham Union; that the Union were about to visit that part of the county, and that she might calculate upon a call from them to requite her unkindness to so respectable a member of the fraternity!"

This is an agreeable evidence of the usefulness of LORD GREY's friends, whom he has been forced to deny.

An alarm of Cholera, as we perceive by the Morning Post of Friday, has been started at Harwich. The following letter has been published:—

"A case of sudden death having been reported to the Board of Health, we deemed it necessary to inquire into the cause of the same, and are of opinion that the individual did not die of the Asiatic cholera, or of any infectious disease dangerous to the health of His Majesty's subjects."

(Signed) J. HARRINGTON, M.D., President of the Local Board of Health, Harwich.

November 30, 1831.

This communication is particularly satisfactory, because, as Harwich is frequented by the subjects of almost all the Governments of Europe, it makes "assurance double sure," to ascertain that, let the disease be what it might of which the patient died, it was not of any "infectious disease dangerous to the health of His Majesty's subjects,"—meaning the subjects of our gracious Sovereign.

We should venture to suggest that in all the ports on the eastern coast of England strict precautions should be adopted at the custom houses, where the vast influx of strangers, and the multiplicity of business to be carried on daily, necessarily expose the community to a peculiar degree of danger, even though upon established rules the quarantine laws have been rigidly enforced.

The following is curious in these days:—

"MARCH or MIND.—All the world, we suppose, has heard of the Trustees of the Leeds Cloth Halls. They are known to be an influential body, political and commercial. They rule the roast with a high hand; they are visited by the parliamentary candidates, and the members; they are courted, courted, consulted, and, in return, cross-examine and advise the said candidates or members, and point out that which ought to be done, or not done, for the benefit of the State. These are high functions, it must be confessed, and one does not very much wonder that celebrity has followed their exercise. At the same time it must have struck some persons, who are in the habit of judging by results, and not by show, that the labours of the worthy Trustees, whether with reference to the affairs of the State generally, or the condition of the local Cloth-trade in particular, have not, somehow, produced any very striking effect. We have long been at a loss to account for this wide difference between pretensions and actual accomplishment. Henceforth, however, let all marvel cease. The said Leeds Cloth Hall Trustees, in a recent issue of the Patriot, shows that the Trustees are, after all, but mortal, subject to the errors that flesh and letter-writing are heirs to. The copy, we are assured, is a verbatim et literatim one:—

"Committee Room, Nov. 8, 1831.

"MR. FOSTER.—SIR.—As you have insinuated in the placards you have issued that Mr. Baines had prevailed on the Trustees of the Cloth Hall to refuse to receive the said Mr. Baines, and to Mr. Hunt for the purpose of addressing his friends. We think as a misrepresentation therein contained, as Mr. Baines never made any application for that purpose, and even if he had, the Trustees now their duty and interest to well, to be dictated to either by him or any one else, the truth is the Trustees have no desire to render the Cloth Hall Yard a common resort for every noxious demagog to harangue a number of misguided and ignorant people."

"We remain Yours &c"

"P. S. We should wish you to insert the above as our answer if you think proper."

"So much for the 'first public body' in Leeds!—the 'cynosure' of members' eyes, the object and object of all the 'demagogues'—the correctors of misguided and ignorant people."

TO JOHN BULL.

MY DEAR BULL, As we are again to have a Reform Bill, of some shape or another, I cannot refrain from sending a few observations to you on that subject, more especially, since I find by last Sunday week's paper, that it is intended to provide a part of the remedial plan proposed by Mr. HENRY BROTHAM in 1810.

Judging of the method in which Reform has been treated by most men, one would suppose the proposal to be to frame an entirely new Constitution. Since, however, the most respectable Reformers, in which class I am willing to rank the Mr. HENRY BROTHAM of 1810, have expressed a desire to correct those abuses which have crept into our system by length of time, and not to overthrow the whole, 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 equilibrium in the three branches of the Legislature is, in the language of all old writers on this subject, to overthrow the CONSTITUTION itself.

Notwithstanding the fact, and the voluntary consent into which Mr. B. enters in his celebrated letter of the 28th of April, 1810, to improve our Constitution, in order to ascertain on what principles the remedy he recommends is framed, it is necessary to give his letter a very attentive 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 the Legislature. I think, pretty clear that this remedy would not tend to his proposed end; to improve our Constitution, but rather "to improve" and uphold 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, or was, in Mr. B.'s belief, a part of the British Constitution, is likewise evident, for he states his desire is to improve the existing Constitution. But, as this principle cannot be found to have existed at any time, surely we are justified in discarding the remedies founded on that doctrine. However, let us see, had Mr. B.'s engagement been to frame a new Constitution by the principle he would employ to 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, I am at liberty to assume a new one; and, though my assumption would be much better than Mr. B.'s, the test of history, the undertaking of this particular on my part is rendered needless by

the research of others, including BULL himself, who has of late directed his attention to demonstrate this point for me.

An error of considerable extent, as regards the subject of Constitutional Reform, may, in my humble opinion, be traced to the misconception of a single term only, in the axiom that "the people have a right to be heard?" so the language of the same authorities, our Constitution to a voice either directly or indirectly in the administration of public affairs; but a question here arises, Who are the people? You will, my dear BULL, on reflection agree with me, I think, that no one respectable writer on this subject uses the term, people, but with reference to freemen. Here again you may perhaps ask, What then is the mark of freedom, or what constitutes a freeman? The answer is in the language of the same authorities, property in land; so, every freeman, who then necessarily has property in land, either his own as a single individual or as a member of a body conjointly (in the case of boroughs), has a right to a voice in our Commons. In the many ways, however, by which freedom is obtained from some corporations and boroughs, there is one—the purchasing it for a sum of money—which is, if I mistake not, an abuse, a stop to which, provided it be such, would certainly tend to diminish the number of non-resident voters; a feature in Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Bill.

It appears to be at this day a received opinion with many, perhaps the majority, amongst whom are the present Ministers, that the constituency, as well as the representation in some places, should be increased; but the danger is as to the mode of doing so, and the mode shall be carried into effect. My object shall therefore now be, my dear BULL, with your permission, to consider this particular, and to render it subservient to our Constitution.

Presuming that the absurd and mischievous scheme of giving the franchise to places having no local interest to support is laid aside by all rational men, let us enquire whether the trading and manufacturing interest in general are neglected, as the House of Commons is at present constituted; we have to look only to the actual state of the divisions in that House for a solution of this enquiry, and there we find these collectively overbalancing the landed—the cause of which appears to me to be, that the value of the land belonging to such interests is far inferior to the value of their personal estates, and whereas the landed interest, the personal value of the greater value of course preponderates; in fact, land in the trading boroughs is merely nominal.

Nevertheless, it is asserted such towns as Manchester, Birmingham, &c. are to have a direct representation; but how is this to be accomplished? The only constitutional course I can point out is, for the Crown to give these places charters, erecting them into corporations, and then, after the usual mode, to give them the right to bestow the elective franchise. Were these towns placed on a similar footing with such a borough as Newcastle-on-Tyne, for instance, the whole, that I hope is aimed at, would be accomplished.

But by the addition of these trading boroughs the general landed interest would be in a worse plight than before; it has generally been asserted that the landed interest did preponderate, that interest should be the land I believe as long as land is sufficiently protected, the funds will be too—but no longer.

What then is to be done on this head? Will the remaining body of the people, those I mean who are entirely unconnected with parliamentary boroughs, have a voice in the representation? This latter question I will answer first—No; for the sake of doing away with the constant echo of that assertion, I propose to remove the forty shilling qualification altogether, (which qualification is, by the bye, a perfect burlesque now-a-days), by these means a *bona-fide* property in the smallest portion of land making the least annual return to the owner would entitle him to a vote. I am not aware that this course would multiply the constituency to a very great extent; neither am I aware that there was originally a mean anterior to any qualification at all. I have the aid of the freehold insisted on; I am writing in a hurry, and have not the Statute Book by me to refer to on this particular.

To no other class do I propose to give the elective franchise, than to those who are by the Constitution—the People; and who they are, I have before endeavoured to explain. To depart from this course 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—to remedy the evil which exists by the superior influence all interests have collectively over the land, which evil, without a suitable remedy, will, by the addition of the new boroughs, be augmented.

To this end, the most consistent as well as the simplest mode that I can think of to maintain, as nearly as possible, the value of the rentals in every county, and to fix on a scale founded on that principle, by which an increase shall be made to the number of the Knights of the Shire; further, it may be worth while to consider, whether the qualification to serve in this capacity may not, with advantage, be made double of what it is at this day. In estimating the rental of a county, I include, of course, the value of the tithes, unless the Convention is to be restored; for, be it remembered, the tithes are one of the estates of the Realm, and their right is only dormant. On this particular I insisted at some length, if you remember, last June, when I addressed you under the same signature as I shall on this occasion use.

To stop, at least, to some extent, the system of bribery, the most summary way perhaps, by to disqualify the candidate and constituent from ever again sitting in Parliament or voting at elections, in which case the proof should be brought home to each party in the most direct manner. To disfranchise a borough for bribery, proved even against the majority of the Corporation, is, I conceive, about as great a piece of injustice as it would be to hang a whole family, because the greater part may have been guilty of some capital offence.

That venerable Patriot, the Earl of ELMOR, in his place, on the 7th of October last, told the Country what the Law of the Land is, 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, "A borough is not only a franchise but a right of property—not only a right of property, but it is annexed to the land, and, who has the land, has the right of property in the Borough." I can assure you, my dear BULL, the law on this point is borne out by the Parliamentary History of Boroughs; there never was a greater mistake than the supposition that *Population* had been the basis of their enfranchisement originally; and I can further state, that the labour and expense of the whole (the trifling of a search in our Record Offices, touching the actual number of Constituents in the calumniated Gorton, for instance, beginning with the earliest accounts on record down to the present time, would amply repay you by the additional knowledge of matter of fact as regards our Constitution: if I mistake not, you would make your readers stare, in short, I know you would; though I have not had the opportunity to prepare such lists, I am pretty certain of the result from the slight inspection I have made on this point.

Population, after all, appears to have been the order of the day with Mr. BROTHAM in 1810, however somewhat disguised. Corporation Charters—mere parchment and sealing-wax, are trifles in this way, though he shortly afterwards states "Disfranchisement is the worst of all that can be avoided," and the talk of the calling this to his system, I leave to those who are versed in special pleading.

I may take another opportunity of commenting on Scotch Reform, and shewing that the abuses in the county representation, to which 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 paper. My object has been to endeavour to point out the constitutional principle on which the calling this to his system, I leave to those who are versed in special pleading.

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appeared less certain and order more probable—and then have veered about and aroused, and boxed every point of the political compass,—the *John Bull* has been ever the same; and from the moment that "popular sovereignty" with its tri-coloured rag triumphed over legitimacy and established institutions, it has not ceased to hoist the signal—to say "beware of the rocks and shoals"—and has endeavoured to place revolutions and revolutionists in a political quarantine. One cannot, indeed, but lament that, notwithstanding the exertions 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 the pretext of reform a real revolution is encouraged and desired! These moody reflections have been suggested by the late REBELLION AND CIVIL WAR AT LYONS, the commencement of which was announced to you by the *Standard*, and doubtless by you communicated to the readers of the *John Bull*. Whilst others have ignorantly thought, and absurdly stated, that France was about to enjoy all the blessings of a free and well ordered Government, you, my dear BULL, have not so deceived either yourself or your readers; you knew quite well that the principles of French revolutions and mob revolutionists are the same in all times and under all circumstances—and that although, for a moment, it may suit them to affect moderation, and pretend to respect the laws, property, and religion of the country, yet that sooner or later their real principles and their real objects will show themselves, and it will be evident to all, that plunder, infidelity, want of respect for property, for talent, and for virtue, and a levelling 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 against property—against wealth—against manufactures—it is a rebellion made by the workmen against their masters, made by those who have nothing against those who have something—made by the canaille against the aristocracy—made by the mob against the laws—and is one of the natural and necessary consequences of the last French revolution. The rebellion at Lyons has been got up by the lowest classes of society against every class superior to themselves; and the attack which has been made on the manufactories, on the 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 the forms of Government, and the best means of securing the happiness of a people, but is a direct attack made by those who are paupers on those who have property. It is now one week since the rebellion at Lyons commenced. In the course of that week hundreds of lives have been lost—hundreds of fortunes have been ruined—hundreds of families have been made miserable for life—and at this moment hundreds of widows deplore the infatuation of their late husbands, who were parties to this revolt, and a yet greater number of innocent orphans now inquire "Where is my father?" "Where is my mother?"

Lyons, as you well know, is the first manufacturing city in the world. The workmen are always employed—always, except in times of revolution, receive large wages—amongst the most happy of the labouring poor in all France—and it is by no means uncommon to point to Lyons as the city where workmen have all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life in abundance. Lyons, in fact, is one of the last cities in France to suffer from any revolution, since the articles of dress, &c. which are there manufactured are generally demanded in all times and under all circumstances, and when Lyons once begins to suffer, 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, and the workmen have risen against their employers to destroy their property, and then rob them of their lives. The workmen thus instigated to revolt have really no excuse for their conduct. Their masters have employed them although 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 masters would not consent to pay a price for the manufacturing the article which would ruin them, and yet the workmen persisted in demanding more and more. At length the workmen, who had heard of the "three glorious days" in Paris, determined on having their "three glorious days" at Lyons; and powder was bought—shot was made—guns and swords were cleaned up and prepared—and a regular, systematic attack was organized against the men of property and character in the city. The Government knew all this—the Prefect was informed—and it matters to that effect even arrived in Lyons, yet no troops were ordered to assist against Lyons—no military preparations were made—but the manufactories were left to defend themselves, aided by a very small and inefficient garrison.

The 21st arrived. The revolt broke out. The National Guards were called "to arms"—barriades were made by the bloody rebels—tens of thousands of workmen armed—cannon was fixed—a local Government of the mob was established—all the local authorities were imprisoned and even threatened with death—a Colonel of a regiment was made prisoner by the canaille and then shot—the tocsin sounded—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 overcome, and that night triumphed instead of right! To barriades, murders, and bloodguines, succeeded pillage and fire. Houses were burnt, and the streets were filled with the bodies of hundreds of respectable citizens have been killed—and now the workmen offer "to renounce and forget" provided they have plenty of work at the prices they demand—plenty of money to spend for the moment—a general pardon for all that has taken place—and a no stronger garrison than they had before this rebellion occupied the city! These are the conditions which the canaille demand to have executed—these terms the Government refuse to accede to. The Government sent a deputation to Louis PHILIPPE's son, who has left Paris for Lyons, accompanied by old SOUL, to say, that upon these conditions they may enter the city. Will the Government of Louis PHILIPPE yield to such terms? Then from that moment France will be without a Government. Will the Government of Louis PHILIPPE reject these terms? Then from that moment the workmen will again arm against the authorities and the laws. Will the Government of Louis PHILIPPE fire cannon balls against the workmen's barriades, and enter the city by Lyons by force? Then it will be firing against the principle of its own existence, and the basis of its own Charter. Why Louis PHILIPPE himself is the King of the barriades—he was elected by the sense of the barriades—and his dynasty is the barriade dynasty. How then can he fire a single shot against the principle of his own Government—the basis of his own Throne? The triumph of the mob at Paris raised Louis PHILIPPE to the Throne of France—drove away three races of Kings—chased away the Troops—destroyed the Charter—and overturned the dominion of the Laws. How then can the triumph of the mob at Lyons be viewed by the Government of Louis PHILIPPE as an eternal calamity when that very triumph is the source of its existence? I leave these reflections to the consciences of your readers. France is in a most fearful situation, and I have been telling you, ever since the Revolution, that things must get worse and worse, and that Liberalism would itself at last be forced to admit that it is formed to oppose, but not to govern.

There is one subject connected with this dreadful affair at Lyons which merits special consideration, and that is,—the conduct of the National Guards. You know, my dear BULL, that the CHARTERS of the TENTH century, and the laws of the Government, have told them that they could not allow them to dictate to him—and that he came to receive their homage, and not to listen to their insolence. CHARLES the TENTH knew perfectly well that the institution of National Guards was impossible in France, with any sort of Government desiring to maintain anything like order. And now only observe what has been the conduct of the National Guards at Lyons both before, during, and even after the contest—these troops of uselessness of the institution even at Lyons, where they are a numerous body—and observe how France is left without a Government, without an army, and without any real and efficient military or police force. Before the rebellion at Lyons some of the National Guards sided with the workmen, and said that the masters ought to give greater wages—others were workmen, and they, of course, ranged for their own order—and others said, they should not

interfere, but should leave it to the garrison. 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 against the National Guards against the Laws—against the Civil Power—and against their brethren of the same Civic and Military Institution.

After the murderous part of the Rebellion was over, and the workmen, or rather the mob and canaille, were fairly masters, the National Guards consented to abandon their uniforms—to desert their colours—to give their colours and their devices to the "Liberte ordre Public" and to demand for their day clothes the National Guard with the workmen, and to exchange civilities with those who, a few years before, had conspired to destroy, and to ruin them. This is, in fact, the state of things at this very moment. The National Guards must then be dissolved—Lyons must be occupied by a strong garrison to keep it in order—and the second capital of France must be watched by an enemy who is camped on the French frontiers, and this at the end of six months of the Liberal Government. You must not forget, my dear BULL, that the National Guards at Lyons are not the only Guards which have proved themselves most unworthy and inefficient. Remember at Strasbourg some of the National Guards assisted the canaille—in forcing the barriers, and in exciting riots against the local taxes. Remember at Perpignan the National Guards refused to assist the Government, and to defend the frontier. Remember at Metz they demanded of Louis PHILIPPE's make war against Russia and Holland—and the Citizen King refused to receive their address. I could cite fifty other cases in which 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 high trust reposed in them. The Government is now, dreadfully embarrassed with this rebellion at Lyons. I dare not attack the workmen, for that would lead to the destruction of the city, as well as to a resistance, which might show too strongly the force of the barriades. It dare not overcome the barriades, for that would show 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 that would show how easily the basis of the Throne might be overturned with an adequate force. 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 SOUL and Louis PHILIPPE's son, to treat for the capitulation of Lyons! No surrender but on conditions, these workmen exclaim; and the hero of Toulouse is said to have refused to receive them, and to have said, "I would not consent to it, therefore, a question of life or death to the French Government." If M. CASIMIR PERIER (who is, without exception, the best Minister who has served the revolution) shall be compelled or induced to yield to the workmen, and to the barriades, why then there is an end to all Government in France; and from that time the mob rules either openly or abstaining from revolt. If rebellion is to be acquiesced in, and the demands of the rebels are to be granted, there is, then, an end to even the forms of Government, and the mob have only to be numerous and obstinate, to be successful.

I could not bring myself to write on any other subject to-day, because this affair of Lyons is an European event. Whilst the French Government remains in this helpless, weak, and provisional state, all Europe must remain in a state of uncertainty. It is of no use talking about dissension, or about disunion, or about the Government not being able to keep it in order; and even the army is so derelict, that it can with difficulty do so. In my next letter I hope to have to communicate the decision of the French Government; and we shall then see, whether that Government has dared to attack the principle of its own existence, or whether it is compelled to yield to "barriades, bloodguines, and blackguards." In the mean time, 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 LORD CHANCELLOR has been shamefully imposed upon:—

The Editor of the *JOHN BULL* appears to have lost sight of a recent appointment by my Lord BROUGHAM, of a Rev. E. PHIPPS (a very young man) to the Rectory of St. John's, Devizes, the present Rector, the Rev. J. LEDIAN, being living. It is not known what reason his Lordship has assigned for having either been the dupe of some political intriguer, or for having been misled by the terms of the recommendation of his predecessors, (who have invariably attended to the recommendation of the inhabitants of the town in the appointment of former Rectors.) The appointment is, of course, void; but the people of Devizes will not soon forget the outrage offered to the feelings of their present worthy and venerable Rector, nor the stretch of power attempted to be exercised over them by his Lordship.

CHOLERA.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—By the late accounts from Sunderland, we learn that *now*, after the Cholera has had possession of that port for a whole month, and *after* also it may have been common to find it in all parts of the kingdom, vessels arriving from Hamburg, subject to the performance of quarantine *outside* the port. Can anything more powerfully mark the inefficiency of the measures taken to keep this pest away from us, than first to grant ingress to infected ships, and after the infection has taken root, to attend to the quarantine regulations? Let me also point out the culpable inattention of the Home Office to the neighbouring port of Hull, an important one, and which is only secured by that of the admission of the infected vessels at Sunderland, by which the disease has been brought amongst us. In the *Hull Advertiser* of Friday, May 27th, under the article Cholera Morbus, the Order of Council of May 23d is printed from a London evening paper of May 24th, adding, that "no communication whatever has been received on this important subject by the Customs House at this port, not even a copy of the Order in Council, or of the Gazette, containing the following week, Friday, June 3d, the same Hull paper states, under the head Cholera Morbus, "In another part of this paper we have given copies of the official letters sent to the Collector and Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs of this port, (11th) which were received by those gentlemen on Friday evening only, (May 27), although dated, one, and that the most important, on the TWENTY-FIRST, and the other on the TWENTY-THIRD."

Comment is unnecessary. A. L. Z.

TO JOHN BULL.

November 29, 1831.

Sir,—The proximity of a Parliamentary Session has prepared the People of England for those pledges and professions which a weak and insincere Administration, reckless of the public weal, and intent only on the aggrandizement of private interest, never will substitute for vigorous policy and efficient service. A semblance of honesty is equally the habit of hypocrisy as of sincerity. Devotion to the Monarch and solicitude for the subject are alike the declarations of the Courtier and the Republican, the Royalist and the Revolutionist, the Patriot and the Traitor. It is not, then, every pretension to philanthropy, which we are bound to accredit, but, in the history of the world, the most consistent men are to be found in the ranks of the People, and are nevertheless regardless of their privileges, when to these is opposed their own individual advantage, we ought not to believe them actuated by the motives they profess. Thus, "Long live the King," is an acclamation in frequent use by those who are perfectly indifferent to his welfare; and thus "Reform" is the watch word of those who strenuously contend for the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, and who are never more than a few days from the ranks of the Opposition, when they are exhibited as members of the Constituents, the most flagrant instances of selfishness, bribery and corruption. In confirmation of what I have advanced, I shall beg leave to refer to a case which came under my own observation.

During the contested election for HUNTS, in 1830, a vote tendered by Dr. HUNT was objected to; and, on the Reverend Gentleman being sent before the Judge, he gave the following evidence:—"I have a piece of land, in Hartford, I have owned for many years. I think I purchased it about three years ago. I don't remember of whom I purchased it. My Solicitor, in the purchase, was Mr. BURN, of Bedford. I heard it was part of one large field. There were several other conveyances about the same time of strips of that field. The name of my tenant, I believe, is HENRY WILSON. The purchase money was about 700. The quantity is one acre and a half. The rent is 21. 5s. Land tax

is redeemed. I purchased it principally for 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 investment. There are a great number of other parcels of the same land conveyed in the same way, and I dare say, for the same purpose. There was reserved from the one to the other, and the one person sold the whole. One Attorney was employed in all the conveyances, I knew nothing of its value but from what I was told. Mr. BURN, and the vendor knew of my political principles when the purchase was made. They were the same as their own. The other purchasers, as far as I know, were of the same political principles as myself. All the purchases were made shortly after the last contest for this County."

The Clergyman who gives this evidence holds preferment under the House of RUSSSELL, and is the same person to whom, on the elevation of Dr. MONK to the Bench, the Deanery of Peterborough was offered, at the request of the Duke of BEDFORD. The vendor to whom the Doctor alludes, is none other than the same JOHNNY DUKE of BEDFORD, the Noble Sire of Citizen JOHN RUSSSELL, in whose person is happily illustrated the observation of Solomon, "A false son may be a glad father." Mr. S. WHITEHEAD, the late Reforming Member for Middlesex, is also a purchaser of a lot. The whole of the circumstances attending this transaction do not, however, appear in Dr. HUNT's statement—they are mainly as follow:—Shortly after Citizen JOHN RUSSSELL was ejected from the representation of Huntingdonshire, an attempt was made by his Grace the Duke of BEDFORD, after being partitioned on paper, much after the French revolutionary fashion of departments of parallelograms, into about 46 lots, was resold to his friends and dependants. The utmost secrecy was observed in the conveyances. The land-tax return was made out in the name of an agent, "TWEED and others," so that until the votes of the proprietors were tendered, the public could not tell into how many freeholders the estate was divided. A single tenant was retained the occupier of the farm; he paid his rent to the Duke of BEDFORD's agent; who in turn paid the portion to each proprietor.

This open, honourable, and manly scheme, though itself a concoction of that profound wisdom and sagacity for which his Grace of BEDFORD, his progenitors and descendants, are so proverbially distinguished, failed in its object. And although a young and inexperienced Tory, by the Duke of BEDFORD, was sent to the validity of the votes, yet was it shewn, on the testimony of experienced surveyors, that the nominal rental of the estate was far above its value; besides, there were concurrent legal opinions, that the freeholders had acquired their votes in opposition to the statute, or what is commonly called the Splitting Act. I shall not, however, dwell upon the legality or illegality of this proceeding, but will simply ask, whether it be one which is becoming an English Nobleman, and whether he who thus uses his wealth and influence to effect an electioneering purpose, and by so doing diminishes the rightful interests of his brother freeholders, can have any sincerity in his professions, or, what is of greater consequence, can intend any service to his fellow men, by the support of a measure which professes to reform the Commons House of Parliament? To such empiries I would say—

"Physician, heal thyself!" The Duke of NEWCASTLE has been calumniated, reviled, and persecuted, not for having exercised dominion—after the fashion of Whiggery—over the consciences of others; but because, knowing, what every Whig 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 possess what every one else, of whatever party he may be, likewise desires to possess—viz. a tnantry consentient with himself. And by whom has this good man been calumniated and reviled? By a party whose actions give the lie to their words!—a party who by their lips eulogize liberality, but repudiate it by their practice—a party whose policy, if designed in patriotism, must end in revolution—Believe me your obedient servant. MISOPSEUDOS.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The Times, attacking the rich for neglect of the poor, has been quoting COBBETT last week; so that we may presume LORD BROUGHAM approves the argument commencing—"If half the money spent in preserving game"

Now, Sir, these fallacies are suffered to go forth unexposed, and men are thus led away from the Schoolmaster. The fact is, you may as well write—If half the money spent in drinking wine, eating venison, beef, mutton, &c., was expended on the improvement of the poor, such and such effects would be produced.

Excluding the poor from wine and beef affects them as much as excluding them from game; those who steal game, or poach, will, whether they will or not, be no better than thieves in our eyes. Poachers would be avoided if all poachers were at once transported instead of being pitied or flattered, and what is worse, incarcerated among old and experienced offenders.

As far as the community is concerned, it matters little whether miller Port wine, shabby coaches, or old clothes, or game, be the gentleman's hobby; whatever he chooses to do, in common with the rich, though some 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 condemn any luxuries which they cannot partake of as the cause of unjust deprivation to themselves; and it is singular that the Schoolmaster should have so confined himself to the abuse of game, and never have touched upon more general topics, and can only be accounted for by his insincerity.

I need not ask, if the whole nation were to dine in common till the good things in the land were consumed, how long these things would last? I suppose neither COBBETT nor the Times will dispute that, when the poor men had thus consumed the rich, they would find themselves in a worse condition than at present; for if the truth were intended to be told, it would be a long time before the nation at any other period did a stronger disposition manifest itself among all ranks to assist all who will do anything for themselves; and God himself does not promise to assist any others—neither would it avail anything for either God or man to attempt it.

Do these firebrands mean to make savages of us all?—their present doctrines and horn-blowers have no other tendency.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant. BIGOT.

TO JOHN BULL.

Sir,—The following picture of the state of society, caused by the machinations of our short-sighted reforming rulers, may perhaps serve to amuse some of the readers of your spirited and enterprising journal. I had lately occasion to write to an intelligent gentleman, and in the course of the letter I mentioned that I had been of my last about 16 years of age, of poor but honest parents, whom he could recommend to me as a clerk and servant—a situation, which you know, Sir, it is very common for boys to fill in Baristers' chambers, and indeed is one much sought after by the working classes in the neighbourhood of the Inns of Court, who know the prosperity to which it sometimes leads. The following is his answer, leaving out names for obvious reasons:—

"Wapping, 22d Nov. 1831.

"Dear Sir,—We are in this part of the world so surrounded by those who think 'ere long to be our masters, and who have given us a steam-engine march of intellect education to their children, that I doubt much whether our *Workhouse* would—I am confident our *Charity School* would not—furnish a boy of 16 willing to undertake the situation you mention! They are all operatives, here—ship carpenters, millwrights, sawyers, sailmakers, coopers, millwrights, &c. and not one of them, I'll answer for it, but knows as much, or more, than you or I do about the Reform Bill that is to be. All these *temen* I have enumerated can work when they like, can play when they like, and get drunk as often as they like; they have a fund to retire upon, whenever their masters give them offence, and their presence is required at White Conduit-fields, the Green and Anchor, or any other place, at a week or two's notice, and they can accompany me, Sir F. BURNETT, Mr. HUNT, Mr. WATLEY, or any other demagogue, without any sacrifice. They can on an average (if work chose) earn £3 a week, many much more; but they seldom brought more than four days in the week; their children are naturally brought up to follow the path in which they move, and I have no doubt, that out of some thousands of lads in this quarter, I should scarcely find one, who, however competent he might be, would care to accept your situation, or if he did, he would stay a week with you.—Yours's, &c."

So much, Mr. Editor, for reform engendered by revolution—the school education despising the trammels of religion,—and the patron-master being sent abroad by a cert in would-be-pedagogues of learning, whom I will not now further allude to, to teach the doctrines of the Times and Edinburgh Review, and to stimulate the passions, and to disseminate insubordination, infidelity, and dissenting generation to induce—

D. E.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTMENTS.

The Lord Bishop of Cloyne has appointed the Rev. PIERCE WILLIAM DREW to the Perpetual Curacy of Cove, lately held by the Rev. Mr. Woodward.

The Rev. HENRY JOHN LEWIS, M.A., has been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to the Vicarage of St. Peter, in the city of Worcester, void by the decease of the Rev. Cornelius Copner.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has licensed the Rev. ROBERT UPTON to the Perpetual Curacy of Moreton Say, Shropshire. The Rev. ROBERT FAUST, late of Fleet Spalding, Lincolnshire, has been appointed to the Curacy of St. Stephen's, Salford.

The Vicar of Leeds has appointed the Rev. JOSEPH WARDLE to the Perpetual Curacy of Beeston, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Mr. HARVEY to a Prebendal Stall in Bristol Cathedral. The Rev. JOHN VAUGHAN, LL.D., late Curate, and now Lecturer of St. Clement Dane's, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Holmpton-in-Holderness, Yorkshire.

The Rev. AUGUSTINE EARLE LLOYD BULWER to the Rectory of Cawston, Norfolk. Patrons, Pembroke College.

The Rev. JOHN STROGES LIEVIE, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Little Ashby, in Leicestershire.

The Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, M.A., has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Sporre with Little Palgrave, Norfolk. Patrons, Eton College.

OBITUARY.

On the 6th of July, the Right Rev. JOHN MARTIN TURNER, D.D., consecrated Lord Bishop of Calcutta, 1829. [Formerly Student of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1807; B. and D.D., 1829.]

The Rev. ROBERT ALLEN, M.A., Rector of Madresfield, Worcestershire. (Died 1783.) Patron, Earl Beauchamp.

The Rev. WM. RUSSELL, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At York, the Rev. Mr. JONES, lately Vicar of Lyme.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Dec. 1.—In a convocation held this day, the nomination of the Rev. B. P. SPENCER, D.D., of St. William, and the Rev. Stephen RAY, M.A., to be examiners and electors, together with the Regius Professor of Hebrew, of a scholarship on the foundation of the late Mrs. Kennicot, was unanimously approved.

The following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: Charles Sargent, Brasenose, Grand Compounder; Rev. Thomas Eades, Worcester; *Bachelors of Arts*: Lord Osulston, Christ Church; Rev. J. L. Galtton, St. Edmund Hall; Folliott Baugh, Exeter; John Lewin, Jesus.

Cambridge, Dec. 2.—At a congregation held yesterday, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., D.C.L. of Christ Church, and M.P. for the University of Oxford, was admitted *ad eundem* of this University.

At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*: Arthur Pearson, John Pearson, and John Wilson, Trinity College; George Peter, St. John's; O. De B. Prialx, Carharbone Hall; *Bachelors of Arts*: Geo. Hutton, Trinity College.

On Friday last John Mills, senior B.A. of Pembroke College, was elected a Fellow of that Society.

The Select Preacher at St. Mary's for the present month is the Rev. E. S. Pearce, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford.

NEW COLLEGE OF DURHAM.

This College, which is to be founded by the Dean and Chapter, and to continue in connection with that body. The Bishop will contribute annually towards the expense of the Establishment, and will appropriate three stalls towards it—one to be filled by the head of the college, and two by the principal professors. The Dean and Chapter have determined that this Institution shall be placed upon the most liberal and comprehensive footing, and that instruction shall be given in the various branches of literature and science, so that the Establishment may be beneficial to all the learned professions. Lord Brougham has expressed his satisfaction at this munificent intention of the founders, who are undertaking the concern entirely on their own responsibility.

Oxford, Dec. 3.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells intends holding an ordination at the cathedral on the 15th of January.

Dean of Rochester.—At the King's Bench, on Saturday, Mr. Pearce applied for a rule to shew cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to be directed to the Dean of Rochester, calling upon him to appear in Archdeacon King as a Prebend of Rochester Cathedral. The learned Gentleman stated that the King had been duly appointed to the Prebend, but could not enter upon the office without taking the oath, which the Dean of Rochester refused to administer. *Ruli nisi* granted.

Bromley Church.—This structure, which is dedicated to St. Mary, retains some traces of Norman architecture, and may reasonably be concluded to have been the chapel appended to the castle of Bromley. This is a small building, and has been subject to various alterations. The windows are quite dissimilar in character, but evince no considerable antiquity. A portion of the exterior has been covered with the sort of plaster denominated rough-cast; and at the west end is a small turret. The interior consist only of a nave and chancel, which are divided by an ascent of one step. At the west end are the remains of a large round arch, which was once the entrance to the church, and the outward curve, rudely carved in the Norman and Saxon style. On the south side of the chancel are the three stone stalls formerly used by the priest and deacons; and nearer to the spot once occupied by the altar are two recesses, one of which probably contained the Piscina. The arch at the west end is the principal vestige of the Norman architecture now remaining in this church, but there are relics of columns and capitals, and a small archway, which seem to prove that the building was once of much greater extent. The benefice of Bromley is a curacy.

Reduction of Tithe.—The Rev. T. L. Bennet, Vicar of Long Sutton, has deducted 10 per cent. from his tithes for this year, on account of the ascertained deficiency of several crops, particularly that of wheat.

The Late Bishop of Calcutta.—The Calcutta Papers to the 20th of July announce the death of Dr. TURNER, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on the 7th July, at Garden Reach. His Lordship's health was visibly improved on his return to Bengal from his Visitation tour, and he was repeatedly attacked by fever and ague. In April, he removed from his Palace, in Chowringhee, to the Gardens, and for a short time seemed to derive considerable benefit from the change of air; but, late in the afternoon of the 6th, he was seized with a severe attack of fever, and his physicians advised him to go to sea. His passage was accordingly taken in the first ship, but his sailing being postponed, his Lordship's constitution proved utterly unable to contend with his disorder in the climate of Bengal; he became senseless on the evening of the 6th, and expired at ten o'clock a.m. the following day.—The remains of the late Dr. TURNER were interred on Sunday morning, the 9th of July, in the Cathedral vault, Calcutta, near the tomb of Sir H. BURNES and Sir CHRISTOPHER PHILLIPS. The Hon. the Vice-President, the Hon. W. BLAIR, the Judges of the Supreme Courts, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the heads of Departments of the Civil and Military Services, and others, were present at the solemn and affecting ceremony. The Rev. F. ROBERTSON read the Funeral Service on this occasion. The bell of the Cathedral continued tolling the funeral hour, and the guns, corresponding to the order of the lamented deceased, were fired from the ramparts of Fort William. Before his elevation to the Episcopal Bench, Dr. TURNER was Rector of Wiltshire, and Examining Chaplain to his brother-in-law, the Bishop of Chester. His Lordship's talents and learning, his benevolence and great energy, combined with the earnest desire he evinced to perform the arduous duty he was called to undertake, and the conduct of the distinguished BISHOP, will make his loss long and deeply lamented by the Anglo-Indian Church. His Lordship is the fourth Bishop who has fallen a martyr to the interests of religion in the East, since the establishment of Episcopacy in India; his predecessors being Drs. MIDDLTON, HEBER, and JAMES.

In reply to our correspondent of last week, respecting the person who has succeeded to the Stall at Bristol Cathedral, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Smith,—if he will refer to *Gregory's Clergyman's Almanack*, just published, and well known for its accuracy, he will there find it mentioned.

CARDIFF CHURCH.—The elegant tower of St. John's Church, which forms a marked feature in a distant view of the town of Cardiff, is seen from the Port to the north-east. This building, on a nearer inspection, appears to be of great simplicity; the body of the church is usually referred to the twelfth century, and the tower is an addition of a much later date, and is deservedly admired for the peculiar style and excellent open work of its battlements. In early years there was another church belonging to this place, which stood on the site of the Taffel river, and was dedicated to St. Mary; this was inundated in a great measure washed away by the dreadful year 1607.

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LORD BROUGHAM.

THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
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FRIDAY

Lord TEYNHAM, after regretting the continuance of acts of incendiarism, gave notice that after Christmas he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual prevention of that crime.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY.

The Members began to arrive about one o'clock. At about a quar-

At 25 minutes after two o'clock the Speaker took his seat. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, the Usher of the Black Rod, then entered the House, and on the Speaker's command, the members of the House proceeded to the immediate attendance of this House in the House of Peers. The Speaker, accompanied by almost every Member present, immediately proceeded to the Bar of the House of Lords, and upon their return to the House adjourned during pleasure.

At four o'clock the Speaker again took his seat, but it was half-past four before the House proceeded to business. Previous to the moving of the Address, several notices of motions for future days were given; among which was one by Lord John Russell, that on Monday next, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Representa-

The Marquis of CHANDOS thereupon intimated, that, at the proper time, he should move the introduction of those amendments 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 tenants at will."

Lord CAVERDISH then rose to move the Address. In doing so, he rejoiced that the Reform Bill was so soon to be brought forward again; and he trusted that it would be equal to the exigency of the times, and would be the means of settling the minds of the people as commencing in political feeling, but as being actuated by the plundering and the unprincipled to inflict the most daring outrages; and without going into particulars, he thought quite sufficient had appeared to warrant the amendment of the municipal government of Bristol. With respect to the Political Unions, he thought the best way to avoid the evils of them, was to remedy that state of grievance which bore them birth, and that would be the State of the Union, which relates to foreign affairs, his Lordship said, it was certainly satisfactory, that his Majesty, regarding the state of Europe generally, was inspired with a hope, from the friendly assurances received from foreign powers, and the union subsisting between him and his allies, that peace would not be interrupted. The subject which was calculated to excite the most lively interest, was the subject of the Treaty agreed to the treaty acceded to by the King of the Belgians. He could not, however, but entertain a hope that, considering the unanimous decision of the five powers, which had been unbiassed by private interests, would lead him, the King of Holland, without much further delay, to give his assent. He could not turn without regret from the consideration of the subject of the Treaty, which he had seemed to be held out as to the immediate settlement of affairs in that country. But affairs in that country were so complicated that it would be preposterous for him to offer any considerations as to the best manner in which they might be settled. He could not conclude without referring to a most important part of the Speech, in which his Majesty had declared that he would not assent to the Treaty of Commerce between the King of the France and the subject of which was the suppression of slavery, and he felt assured that whatever differences might exist on the other parts of the Speech, that would be hailed 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 then sat down.

Sir FRANCIS VINCENT seconded the Address, expressing his conviction that the people would learn with satisfaction that the King and his Ministers were still most anxious to promote that great measure of Reform which had already occupied so much of the attention of Parliament.

Mr. CROKER 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 adopted, which he suggested, it would be a most decided opposition to 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 understood, conceded the right of mutual search, he contended that it would be as nothing except the United States of America agreed to a similar treaty. If he, and those with whom he had the honour of acting, offered no amendment to the Address, it was because they had already done all they could. The Crown might do yet they were determined to exercise those privileges with which our free 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 of the Government would be submitted to such Committee. It was not contemplated to affect property; it was only sought, as in the case of Reform, to secure property, and strengthen existing institutions.

Sir C. WETHERELL entered at great length into a manly and straight-forward explanation of his conduct as connected with the late events at Bristol, and after exposing the malicious calumnies that have been heaped upon him by the Radical press, the Learned Gentleman dwelt in terms of honest indignation upon the insulting conduct of the Government towards him, in omitting to insert his name

in the Special Commission, and refusing to attend to his application and asked what would have been said of him by the Radical press, he had not gone? He (Sir C. Wetherell) could not concur in the praise bestowed upon the Speech by the Noble 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 of the new municipal police, or whether it was to be special to Bristol. They were not told what was the object or nature of the alteration suggested in the tithe system of Ireland. However, as the Address pledged the House to nothing specific, and left their future

himself called upon to propose any amendment. His principal motive in rising was the allusion made in the Speech to the events which took place at Bristol. He hoped he stood before the House acquitted of those charges which had been so long and so pertinaciously urged against him by the press, and which, in duty to the public, to the

Sir R. PEEL delivered, as usual, a speech most eloquent in style and impressive in argument, and which will be better appreciated by perusal in the daily papers, than in any feeble outline we could offer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the course of his reply, intimated that in the progress of the Session, he should have to bring forward the question connected with the renewal of the Bank Charter; that regarding the East India Charter, was not so pressing at that time.

Three petitions were presented, complaining of undue elections—namely, for Drogheda, Dorsetshire, and Forfar. They were ordered

named after the Christmas recess, for the ballots, because, if the Committees were now appointed, the inquiries might be interrupted by the holidays.

importance, but he felt also that it was a subject of the greatest difficulty, and that the difficulty of the subject was equal to its importance. And he had so much objection on this and on every subject to legislate while the people of this country had their minds excited with respect to it, that he thought some delay necessary before any measure should be introduced, and before even the subject should be broached in the way of discussion.

the presentation of the Report of the Address on the King's Speech, called forth a renewal of the debate on that document.

Lord PALMERSTON defended that interference, and contended that it proceeded on correct principles, and had preserved the peace of Europe. His Lordship, at the same time, denied that any Govern-

Mr. G. DAWSON condemned the conduct of the Ministers, the Reform, the Unions, the Irish Associations—which were the very drops of the renowned Catholic body—declared that there was in reality no responsible Government—that the Government bowed to and obeyed the caprice of the mob—and that if Ministers would not

Mr. C. FERGUSON admitted that the political associations were inconsistent with Monarchical Government. With reference to the

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A person writes anonymously, to say, that the *Plate*, for which a Subscription is raising at Worcester, was not voted to Mr. CLIFTON, the Mayor, because he refused the use of the Guildhall to the Radicals, (which, it seems, he did not), but as a mark of respect from the inhabitants for the activity and promptitude he displayed in maintaining order and preserving tranquillity. The letter, which is pertinent and apposite, is addressed to a Mr. MARLBOROUGH, of Ave Maria Lane, and was sent to us without the signature of the writer, who talks about his friend's asking us on what authority we inserted a paragraph, &c.—Does this person, whoever he may be, expect us to give him, or his friend Mr. MARLBOROUGH, whoever that other person may be, any information as to our authority for any thing which appears in this Paper?

If the initials to the Sonnet, dated 8th Dec. 1831, which are M. L. E. are to be read, as one might read them, "EMILY," we shall most gladly avail ourselves of it—it is extremely clever—but without some peculiar inducement, we seldom insert serious poetry.

The defence of the person AMICUS advocates, is useless; he is a coxcomb and an us—vain, empty, conceited, and of that class of delicate dandies which may be called nasty—he had better leave him to his fate.

The exposure of Batswain SMITH is curious—we shall notice him in our next.

We regret being obliged again to delay a notice of a remarkably clever and powerful pamphlet called "A Reply to a Pamphlet intitled a Speech of the Right Hon. Lord BROUGHAM."—I've shall avail ourselves of a Second Edition, which is in the Press, for our review of it. All B.'s letters came safe to hand, as we hope a great many more will.

The proof pages came too late—we regret this, however, the less, as we believe circumstances are likely to occur which will decrease the urgency of the subject it refers to.

B.—not the B. above referred to—has also been received, and shall be answered in a day or two—it was by a mistake that the B. whom we now have applied the former notices, which were intended for the other.

A. MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

THEIR MAJESTIES 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 Knighthood upon all the Judges of the new Bankruptcy Court, excepting the Right Hon. THOMAS ERSKINE, the Chief Judge, who was sworn of his MAJESTY'S Most Honourable Privy Council, with all the ceremonies observed upon similar occasions.

On Thursday, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of CUMBERLAND, and Prince GEORGE, dined with their MAJESTIES.

We are happy to announce that His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, although still suffering severely from cold, is 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 can scarcely call them negotiations—the approaches to something like an equitable compromise between the Ministers and part of the Opposition upon the Reform Bill.—We must say, we think it would be quite as well if Lord DURHAM were to confine himself to his own little private intrigues 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 BELGIUM.

Of one thing we are quite sure,—that none but the worst enemy Lord GREY has, or one who would 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 revolutionists, 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 to form a fair and just estimate of the great question under discussion.

THE KING is firm in his determination not to exercise his unquestioned prerogative in making Peers 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 measure as may be acceptable to those who no longer doubt that some Reform is necessary; and who are anxious and willing—admitting that necessity—to discuss, calmly 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 negotiations—if they may be so called—which were broken off by the abrupt and intemperate interference of Lord DURHAM, may still be renewed; and we would only venture to observe to his Lordship, that although the merit of framing the original Reform Bill may belong exclusively to his Lordship, that production has undergone such extraordinary alterations—and is now so completely out of his Lordship's hands—that his Lordship's further interference in the question would be, if not highly imprudent, at least extremely indelicate.

With respect to the Reform question, our views and feelings are unaltered; but we are convinced that the Bill, which it is, or was, proposed to bring into the House 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, indeed, did Sir ROBERT PEEL reply on Friday to Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, who affected to believe that 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 he 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 the sentiments of his constituents generally, and if every public man would speak publicly the sentiments which he hesitates not to disseminate 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.

We repeat in 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 his duty to do, broken the trammels of 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 country, and rely upon the intelligence and respectability of the nation for aid and countenance, rather than upon the mob, of an alliance with whom he is himself heartily ashamed, and whose favourable protection and patronage he has already BEEN COMPELLED to denounce as illegal 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 a full-grown speech—in eight parts divided too—in which nothing was, and out of which, upon the somewhat musty 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 we give it here, rather, we confess, as a matter of preparation for the knife, than in the hopes that it will afford either information or amusement to the beholder.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have called you together that you may resume, without further delay, the important duties which are the business of the day, and require your immediate attention; and I sincerely regret the inconvenience which I am well aware you must experience from so early a renewal of your labours, after the short interval allowed you for repose from the fatigues of last Session.

I feel it to be my duty in the first place to recommend to your most careful consideration the measure which will be proposed to you at a Reform in the Commons. I feel assured of your disposition to adopt any practicable measures, which you will always find me ready and anxious to assist, both for removing the causes and mitigating the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassments of commerce and the consequent interruption of the pursuits of industry have occasioned.

It is with great regret that I have observed the existence of a disease at Sunderland, similar in its appearance and character to that which has existed in many parts of Europe. Whether it is indigenous or has been imported from abroad is a question involved in much uncertainty, but its progress has neither been so extensive nor 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 the best opportunities of observing it, as most effectual for the purpose, have been adopted.

In parts of Ireland a systematic opposition has been made to the payment of tithes, attended in some instances with afflictive results; and it will be one of your first duties to inquire whether it may not be possible to effect improvements in the laws respecting this subject, which may afford the necessary protection to the established Church, and at the same time remove the present causes of complaint. But on this and every other question affecting Ireland it is above all 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.

The conduct of the Portuguese Government, and the repeated injuries to which my subjects have been exposed, have prevented a renewal of my diplomatic relations with that kingdom. The state of a country so long united with this by the ties of the most intimate alliance, must necessarily be to me an object of the deepest interest; 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 vigilant attention to events by which not only the safety of Portugal, but the general interests of Europe, may be affected.

The arrangement which I announced to you at the close of the last Session for the separation of the States of Holland and Belgium has been followed by a Treaty between the Five Powers and the King of the Belgians, which I have directed to be laid before you as soon as the ratifications have been exchanged.

A similar Treaty has not yet been agreed to by the King of the Netherlands; but I trust the period is not distant when that Sovereign will see the necessity of acceding to an arrangement in which the Plenipotentiaries of the Five Powers have unanimously concurred, and which has been framed with the most careful and impartial attention to all the interests concerned.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have concluded with the King of the French a Convention, which I have directed to be laid before you, the object of which is the effectual suppression of the African Slave Trade. This Convention, having for its basis the concession of reciprocal rights to be mutually exercised in specified latitudes and places, will, I trust, enable the naval forces of the two countries, by their combined action, to prevent such an object which is felt by both to be so important to the interests of humanity.

Regarding the state of Europe generally, the friendly assurances which I receive from Foreign Powers, and the union which subsists between me and my Allies, inspire me with a confident hope that peace will not be interrupted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you.

I will take care that they shall be formed with the strictest regard to economy, and I trust to your wisdom and patriotism to make such provision as may be required for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The scenes of violence and outrage which have occurred in the city of Bristol, and in some other places, have caused me the deepest affliction. The authority of the laws must be vindicated by the punishment of offences which have produced so extensive a destruction of property and so melancholy a loss of life; but I think it right to direct your attention to the best means of improving the Municipal Police of the Kingdom for the more effectual protection of the public peace against the recurrence of similar commotions.

Sincerely attached to our free Constitution, I never can sanction any interference with the legitimate exercise of those rights which secure to my people the privileges of discussing and making known their grievances; but in respecting these rights it is also my duty to prevent combinations, under whatever pretence, which in their form and character are incompatible with all regular Government, and are equally opposed to the spirit and to the provisions of the law; and I know that I shall not appear in vain to my faithful subjects to second my determined resolution to repress all illegal proceedings, by which the peace and security of my dominions may be endangered.

And now for Reform—the giant Reform—why it is compressed into one little, little paragraph—only one—just as one would double up a pocket telescope—three short lines finish the whole affair—"a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question becomes daily of more pressing importance to the security of the State, and to the contentment and welfare of my people."

This is something to learn; namely, that "satisfaction produces contentment,"—and, farther, that contentment produces welfare; but there is another thing to learn besides—what does the speech mean by "satisfactory?" What would be very satisfactory to Lord LAMONT, and his two or three familiars, would be by no means satisfactory to Lord PALMERSTON 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 out-of-doors business. What will satisfy HUNT?—what will satisfy O'CONNELL?—what will satisfy the farmers?—what will satisfy the mercantile interests?—what will satisfy the country gentlemen?—what will satisfy the LORDS?—what will satisfy the TORIES?—what will satisfy the PEOPLE? Why, the word "satisfactory" is a juggle—it is a quibble, a shuffle. Reform is no more likely to give satisfaction than O'CONNELL. To be sure, if squeezing, and jamming, and screwing, and

packing the "subject" into a hamper, could make it agreeable, Lord GREY—at least before LAMONT came 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 vain 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 reasons which we will give hereafter), and the constant conflagrations of property, which poor dear Lord MELBOURNE proposed to stop by putting steel-traps in the barns to catch the farmers' men by the legs, who might happen to go to assist their masters in putting out the fires; shew us that the preservation of our present state, is about the last thing in the world to be desired.

And then comes the Cholera—with an embargo laid upon the colliers from the north, till Lord LAMONT has sold all his coals in the river at a noble advance upon the purchasers, while any patient at Sunderland, in the second stage of the disease, may get into the first stage that runs to London, and bring the infection, in his own person, into the heart of the metropolis, and diffuse the disorder over all the inhabitants 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 Ireland—the moment the Tithes in Ireland are touched—away goes the Establishment—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 so many natural advantages," to suggest the overthrow of that Establishment, which subjects are taught, and KINGS 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 Speeches delivered from the same place—contradict himself, not so much, to be sure, as in Lord HOWE'S case, because there the individual personal sign-manual remains and exists in Lord GREY'S possession as snug and as quiet as the ORDER to put down the UNIONS.—(We conclude somebody in the House of Lords will have out the Letter to Lord HOWE, the copy of which his Lordship has got.)—But the KING has been made to contradict himself to the Parliament, 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 the 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 Barker, who expiated his crimes last Monday morning, in the front of Newgate. The elder branch of the ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF BRAGANZA, voluntarily surrendered all claim to the Throne of Portugal, when, in accordance with the established law of the Portuguese succession, he accepted the Imperial Crown of BRAZIL. Nay, so anxious was he to draw the line and mark the distinction, that he voluntarily became a NATURALIZED BRAZILIAN, and he is, in point of law, now no more a Portuguese than Mr. JEREMY BENTHAM, or Sir HARLEQUIN DANIELS, if that illustrious personage is still in existence.

If a successor of JAMES the SECOND were now to come to England, he would have just as much claim to the Throne, as Don PEDRO, the exiled, kicked-out, liberal Cacique of Brazil has to that of Portugal.

And then to talk of the repeated injuries to which British subjects have been liable in Portugal—we will shew, next week, what they have been—with CHARLES WILTON GRAVELEY, Esq., the English writing-master, at their head—injuries to the English—now look at the case—look at the rights and privileges granted to the English—and look at the way in which that most agreeable, gentlemanlike, clever, unstatesmanlike, semi-radical, Lord PALMERSTON, treats the subject.

The English, by existing treaties—which, a week or two since, we quoted from Mr. CANNING'S speeches as he put them—have privileges, rights, and immunities granted them in Portugal, which the people of no other nation enjoy there. Upon these we insist.—We resent, with rage, the expressions of dislike which the loyal Portuguese occasionally let slip—we bind the King of PORTUGAL to the literal fulfilment of all these conditions in our favour, and yet we will not acknowledge that he is the KING.

Suppose that two or three hundred Portuguese were established here in London; let us give them the Adelphi as a factory; there they hoist their flag—there they live in the open celebration of their religion—not ours; their vessels pass our Custom-house, while the vessels of all other nations pay duty; they trade in our articles of commerce and manufactures; they export these objects free of duty; and they do, in short, whatever they like in their independent state, bounded on the north by the Strand, on the south by the river Thames, on the east by Salisbury-street, and on the west by Buckingham-street. And this great privilege we have conceded—the English nation has conceded to the Portuguese, because, at some distant period, the Portuguese were of great use to England; and the treaty has been of long standing, and has always been kept inviolate; and therefore the Portuguese 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 WILLIAM the FOURTH of England—we shall not venture to imagine any of the reasons for such an improbable aversion—we merely put the case hypothetically, and sincerely apologize for the bare suggestion of the possibility of such a thing.—However, for some strange reason—perhaps because Don MIGUEL is mad, or perhaps because he fancies that Mrs. OLIVE of SERRES CUMBERLAND has a better right to the throne than KING WILLIAM—DON MIGUEL says, "I shall not acknowledge WILLIAM;"—for it will be observed, that the newspaper writers

here, when they speak of the King of PORTUGAL, who is of the "ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE OF BRAGANZA," invariably call him MIGUEL, as if they should say PHIL, when talking of the King of the French, or NICK, when mentioning the Autocrat of all the Russias—"I don't like WILLIAM," says Don MIGUEL, "and therefore I shall not acknowledge him—I will not receive his Ambassadors—I shall let his enemies do any thing they can to annoy him—I shall send men who decidedly hate him to be my Consuls at London—and if he 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 happen to have a larger fleet than he has, he had better look out."

Now, does not this case come to the point?—What is it to a non-intervention Government whether Don MIGUEL 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 Wigwag in South America? Don MIGUEL is *de facto*—we say *de jure*—but at all events *de facto* King of PORTUGAL—with the King of PORTUGAL—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 PORTUGAL, while we are insisting upon rights which nobody but an acknowledged King of 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 colony of Portuguese domiciliated and established in the Adelphi in London.

And next comes Belgium—whence has come the LORD OF DURHAM—hence the very little 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 mainly 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 *charlatanerie*—and so does KING LEOPOLD himself.

As for the Convention with the King of the FRENCH about the slave trade, that is capital. Will it be believed that this Convention, 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 seven months—but not one inch did they gain; what with old ASMODEUS 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. IRVING, a wealthy, happy, hale and hearty merchant, in the good city of London, despairing of any effects from the efforts of HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers, tries his hand at negotiating; and, in a very few days, such is the effect of plain straight-forward conduct, available talent, and sound sense, MR. IRVING comes back with the very Convention, signed, sealed, cut and dry, that the unfortunate Government could never get into anything like shape during the whole period of their official labours; and this they bring forward a few days after its arrival, as a work of their own.

The Speech next proceeds to the usual twaddle about universal peace. Any nation may be at universal peace that submits to universal insult—and we are sorry to say, that the cordiality of the other European Powers at the present moment existing, seems to have its origin rather in the facility and impunity with which they kick and spit upon poor England, than any wisdom 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 increase the number of constables; a recommendation, the value of which may be easily estimated by the fact, that the present liberal Government have actually directed barracks for hundreds 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 ancient GREYS have been so recently drenched. DOWN WITH THE UNIONS—abandon the contract for muskets, Lord GREY—cease to solicit BURDETT to the chair—refuse, if you please, to bring in a Bill to suppress these revolutionary assemblies; but recollect that you have been forced to stoop, and cringe, and driven by ORDERS—(whence coming?)—to denounce 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 with this paragraph about the Unions ends the Speech—which Sir FRANCIS VINCENT was pleased to eulogize as a manly, straight-forward production.—Why anybody might have written it by guess the day before—the *Times* newspaper had it by anticipation—this we attribute to the genius of the writer, for Lord GREY not only openly denounces the *Times*, as not being the organ of the Ministry, but distinctly states his opinion that more mischief arises to his Government from the misrepresentations of the opinions of the Cabinet in that paper than anything else in the world. And he still so blind! Let his Lordship look at *Fraser's Magazine* for the present month—he will there see a hasty sketch of "Clean-sweeping" at three o'clock which may enlighten him—but we forget, his Lordship disregards all such affairs, and in the House of Peers has stated that the *Black List*, although it has made the greatest effect amongst ALL THE REFORMERS, is a document so absurd that it required neither refutation nor prosecution. Has his Lordship seen a much more respectable book, called "A List of the Lords," published by RIDGWAY in Piccadilly, a bookseller considered high in character and credit with the party to which his Lordship at present belongs.

We have to apologise for the length to which our rambling remarks have led us; but as it is quite clear that Parliament has nothing to do, and that it has been called together only because that wicked *Times* would it so, we could not avoid dilating a little upon the most flimsy, the most unsatisfactory, and the most inconsequential Speech that ever was put into the mouth of a good KING by a bad Minister.

The affairs of Ireland are positively desperate. It will hardly be credited, that at a revolutionary meeting in Dublin a few days since, Sir JAMES DE BATHE, the Lord Lieute-

nant's First Aid-du-Camp, made a speech, which contained 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 difficulty 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 the meanwhile, the Learned Gentleman has begun 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 conduct of the Irish Government, apparently in concert with its bitterest enemies, has roused the spirit of Irish loyalty. A very large meeting of the Noblemen and influential Gentry was held in Dublin on Thursday, when a loyal yet firm address to the KING 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 inevitably 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. COCKBURN's compliments to John Bull, he read (a few days ago) some observations respecting himself in *The John Bull* of the 13th Nov., and which really 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 since been, a Reformer—and certainly would not (if he could help it) permit any Peer to meddle with the House of Commons; but he would be as sorry as John could be, to see the Lords deprived of any of their constitutional privileges, and always lamented encroachments on the rights and prerogatives of the Crown.

In respect to Colonel GREY, also mentioned in the observations, (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 all promoted relations or friends, more than all other Prime 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, leaning more to enemies than to tried 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 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 all the Newspapers have been stuffed, during the week, about BURKING, and the BURNERS, 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 confession of the Prisoners, and all the rest of it. The subject 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 measure disgusting—the monsters are hanged, and have been shewn, and thousands of greater beasts than themselves have been to look at them, and hundreds of those who shudder at the gross idea of a Resurrection-man, and a subject, have been to see the "stiff 'uns" laid out, *secundum artem*, ready for the knife of 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 two bodies, or three bodies, and therefore they deserved to be hanged; but such was the resolution of the jolly thorough-going witnesses to put their fate beyond all doubt, that nobody hesitated to swear, that the body found, was that of an Italian mouse-boy; whereas, it is stated, upon the dying evidence of the human butchers themselves, that the sufferer was a Lincolnshire cow-boy.

What should have induced these men to confess—and their confessions closely corroborated each other—that they 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? because here the body is found, is sworn to by GOD knows how many people as that of CARLO FERRARI, 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, tell us it is so, and that all the people who swore or declared to the identity of CARLO FERRARI are, to use the mildest term, mistaken.

We mention this only to shew that when once the prejudice is received, 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 upon all the horrors of a horrid crime, which, whatever may be the base motive that conducted 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 to disford from the minds of the desponding Whigs and Radicals—the disunited Cabinet Ministers—ladies in a delicate state of health, and young children who are forced by their cruel 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 endeavour to get rid of the subject by (not irreverently—but,

innocently) trying to laugh off the blue devils which at present haunt the best regulated societies, riding upon white mice, and waving pitch plasters in their claws.

Two things, called Epigrams by their makers, have been sent us upon this subject. That they have point, we know not—but if they raise a smile to-day, as a farce is produced by way of contrast, at the playhouse, after a tragedy, the only point we have in view will be gained.

No. I.

ON BISHOP'S EXECUTION.

When the Spiritual Peers are insulted with groans,
And rudely assaulted with hisses and stones;
When Prelates in effigy burn on the stake,
That Prelates still living a wailing 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 gallows.

No. II.

"The real name of WILLIAMS the Burker was HEN, but he changed it after he became a body-snatcher."—*Morning Paper.*

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, Equity appears to be rather at a low ebb: we say nothing of England, but just call public attention to Ireland, whence we have received the following judgment passed upon the proposed Equity Bill of the Right Hon. Lord PLUNKETT, Lord High Chancellor in those parts:—

COPY OF OPINION.

"We have read the Bill referred to by this case, and are of opinion that if passed into a law, its operation and effects must be productive of very serious injury and inconvenience to the people of Ireland in general, but more especially to the landed proprietors, and to persons having judgments (so common in Ireland,) and other charges and incumbrances affecting lands in this country; and although some disadvantage may be occasionally felt from the present state of the Equity jurisdiction, we are persuaded that inconvenience and mischief incomparably greater would be the result of any attempt to remedy the evil by a measure of the sort. It is a fact well known to some of us that Lord ROXBOROUGH had bestowed great attention on this subject, and was at one time very anxious to introduce a measure into Parliament to effectuate part of the objects now contemplated, but that he felt himself obliged to relinquish the attempt, from the difficulty of framing a Bill which would not be liable to greater objections and production of more inconvenience than attends the present state of the law."

"We therefore advise that a respectful representation should be made to the Lord Chancellor of the practical evils likely to result from this measure. This we think the most becoming and likely mode of preventing the Bill being again brought forward."

"Dec. 2, 1831."

"EDWARD PENNEFATHER."

"THOMAS LEROY."

"ROBERT HOLMES."

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

"THOMAS WALLACE."

The signatures are of men of all parties, from the Tory Serjeant to the Whig would-have-been Attorney-General—so that the opinion is doubtlessly 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 generally known of burning corn and hay-stacks, &c., with little risk of observation; and of infusing the just proportion of fusidum that may be requisite to promote the advance of science, without alarming the object of the operation, or exposing the operator to the inconvenience that might follow, from the absurd prejudices of obsolete principles and feelings, against the modern system of Practical Philosophy. It therefore appears, that an Usher of the peripatetic Schoolmaster has, for the further diffusion of useful knowledge, communiated in a Public Lecture, that there are poisons which will, in three minutes, destroy life in the stoutest subject: information that will, no doubt, lead to many ingenious experiments.

A CURIOUS correspondence has arisen between Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and a surgeon of the name of DROITROISIER, who, in addition to all the fatigues of his professional practice, has undertaken, for the trifling consideration of 3l. 3s. per week, to perform the functions of Secretary to the Political Union, of which Sir FRANCIS BURDETT once was Chairman, but which Union we understood to have departed this life without medical aid, and have "metast, thawed, and resolved itself into adieu," a fortnight or three weeks since.

The following is the correspondence:—

The Council of the Union held its meeting on Wednesday night at Saville House, Leicester-square. Mr. ROGERS took the Chair.

A discussion took place concerning the propriety of communicating to the Reporters present, copies of the correspondence between Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and the Union.

It was resolved that the correspondence be communicated to the Reporters.

A long conversation ensued, in which was discussed the propriety of imposing an additional charge of one penny on each member—of having lectures on political economy, and having large funds—of adopting as the motto of the Union, "No taxation without representation." The King's Speech relating to the right of petition, &c., which caused great satisfaction in some and equal dissatisfaction in other members, and of watching the proceedings of the Ministry, particularly with regard to Unions. It was at length agreed that a Committee of three be formed for the distribution of tracts. Notice was given of a motion to petition for the release of Mr. Carpenter, and all others confined for similar offences, and the meeting separated at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

The following is the correspondence alluded to in the above report:—

"The following letter, received from Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, Bart. M.P., was read:—

"Brighton, Nov. 25."

"SIR—I beg that you will inform the Committee or Meeting of which you are Chairman, that I withdraw my name from the Union—first, because I see it is intended to be permanent by the appointment of a Secretary at three guineas per week, contrary to the determination of the Meeting which appointed it; and because it has, moreover, in its wisdom, adopted a vote of thanks to the King of the French."

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant."

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

"To the Chairman of the Council of the National Political Union."

"Resolved—That the Secretary be instructed to forward the following answer to the above immediately:—

"National Political Union, *Green and Anchor, Nov. 26.*
"SIR—As the Council does not meet till Monday night, and as it seems you have somewhat misunderstood what was done at the Meeting of the Council on Monday last, I am directed by the Business Committee 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 they should have given to the person to be appointed, and this they would have been obliged to fix although the Union were only to last a week or a fortnight."

"The Business Committee are besides led to understand from Mr. E. Perry and myself, that you were pleased to express satisfaction at my having been so appointed. The question of the permanency of the Union has been sedulously avoided, both by the General Meeting

and the Council, in order not to cause any dissensions; but the Committee would suggest that your offer of books and papers to the reading-room of the Union, implies approbation of such a permanent institution.

"The Committee would further submit that the Council did not display the lack of wisdom you impute to them in adopting a vote of thanks to the King of the French, as no such resolution was either adopted or proposed.

"Under these circumstances the Committee will feel obliged by your communicating to them if you should still wish your letter of the 24th inst. to be laid before the Council on Monday evening next.

"I am, Sir, on behalf of the Council,

"Your obedient Servant,

"ROWLAND DETROSIER, Secretary.

"To Sir Francis Burdett—private and immediate."

To the letter of the Council of the 26th, the following answer from Sir Francis Burdett was received:—
 "Sir—I am very glad to hear that no such resolutions as I had supposed had been passed, or had ever been proposed in, the Committee; I mean as to the permanency of the Political Union, or the thanks to the King of the French; at the same time I must observe the impression has gone abroad, and something should be adopted—for it is injurious, very injurious. To show you how that this is so, I will quote the following words from a correspondent, speaking of the Committee:—'See that they are decreeing thanks to the King of the French for creating thirty-six Peers,' with many other remarks. The fact is, the proceedings have not been sufficiently considered and digested. Objects not connected have been jumbled together, and in a way to impede one another. The Reform question ought to be kept quite distinct, and to form the whole political object. The proposition for improving the condition and affording the means of information to honest working men, who have not the means of obtaining, without assistance, the advantages contemplated, is totally different, and to the permanency of any establishment for such a purpose no objection can be made. But the uniting objects so different from one another is detrimental to both; and, to use the falconer's phrase, it is neither hawk nor buzzard, and makes a flight accordingly. The governing condition is effected the better, for depend upon it, the idea of a Political Club to watch the Government, point out the taxes to be repealed, and, as it were, to govern the Government, and to be permanently established, is that which cannot be, and will not be endured. As to you, Sir, being appointed Secretary, or employed in any other way, I am the last person to make any objection to it.—I remain, Sir, your most obedient very humble servant,"

"FRANCIS BURDETT."

"Resolved—That the following letter be sent to Sir Francis Burdett by this night's post:—

"National Political Union, Crown and Anchor,

Strand, Dec. 1.

"I am directed by the Business Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and very glad to find that your objections to the proceedings of the Council were founded on mistake, but as you do not state whether you still wish to withdraw your name from the Union, I am desired to apply to you on the subject.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

"ROWLAND DETROSIER, Secretary."

"To Sir F. Burdett, M.P."

To the letter of the Council sent to Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, M.P. on the 1st of December, the following answer was received through the medium of Colonel Jones:—

"Sir—It was voted at the General Meeting that there was not to be a permanent Political Union; I struck out the word with my own hand. Your letter also says the same thing, and moreover, that no vote or resolution for thanks to the King of France was ever proposed. At the same time it has been stated otherwise in the Papers, and the impression gone abroad is otherwise. Some step should therefore be taken to rectify this misapprehension, and until I see what that is, it is impossible for me to answer your question, because you know my strong objection as to these points makes it necessary for me that it should appear clear and unequivocally to the public that neither have been answered; for at present the belief is that both have.

"I can, therefore, only answer you conditionally. If this is done, no! If not, yes!—I remain, Sir, your most obedient.

"Brighton, Dec. 2.

"F. BURDETT."

Now the plain English of all this is, that Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, as far as he himself is concerned, never cared one straw about the Unions, or ever, as far as we believe, intended to have troubled his head about them one way or another—permanent or not permanent, paid or unpaid—he accepted the degradation of being chairman, at the earnest solicitation of Lord GREY, to oblige an old friend, and as he thought, to support a Radical Ministry—but the moment that Lord GREY is ordered, against his will, and even opinion, to denounce such Unions as illegal and unconstitutional, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT feels that his remaining at the head of one of such denounced assemblies would be incompatible with his professions of constitutional obedience to the laws; and as it could be no longer of any use to Lord GREY, since, of course, all the Political Unions in the country will set themselves in array against the Minister who first encouraged and then deserted them, and has cried them down, the Worthy Baronet naturally is of opinion, that as he can do his old friend no good by heading the rabble in his favour, he will do him no mischief by keeping it together in opposition to him. And therefore, upon a plea of not thanking the King of France, for unconstitutionally making new Peers to carry a revolutionary question, Sir FRANCIS backs out—without sneering, however, at the "wisdom" of the unwashed body which he so gladly abandons.

One thing is ascertained by this proceeding—a knowledge of Sir F. BURDETT's opinion upon two points—First, upon 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 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 his bidding.

This is quite what we expected; there is not a more decided Aristocrat in heart than Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, unless, indeed, we should mention Earl GREY—the Noble Earl has kicked and trampled upon the Unions, because 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 carelessness displayed by the Noble Premier for his unwashed Friends, and the readiness with which he threw them over, in order to keep his place; and the abdication of BURDETT the moment the Aristocratic countenance was gone, and the way in which he showed their folly and his disgust at their politics, must pretty well convince these liberal bodies, as Colonel DESPARD and his friends were finally convinced on the morning of their execution, in Horse-monger-lane, that Whig favour and Radical patronage are of a very fragile character; and that COBBETT, who, if not always right, is certainly not always wrong, was tolerably near the mark, when he said to the deluded Radicals—"WHEN THE HOUR OF DISCOMFORTURE COMES, YOUR JACK STRAWS ALWAYS LEAVE YOU IN THE LURCH."

NEW BIBLE SOCIETY.

A public meeting was held at Exeter Hall for the purpose of forming a new Bible Society, in opposition to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The chair was taken by SPENCER PERCEVAL, Esq., and a series of resolutions were submitted, to the effect that a Society

be formed, to be called the "Trinitarian Bible Society," having for its object the circulation of the Scriptures, to the exclusion of the Apocrypha, in all languages, without note or comment; that no person be a member of the proposed Society unless he believe in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; and that prayer and praise be offered up at all the meetings of the Society. The resolutions were adopted without a dissentient voice.

We subjoin the following, not by way of "note or comment," but as a piece of ordinary intelligence:—

HATTON GARDEN.

Thursday, Mary Thompson and Thomas Francis were brought before the Magistrates, charged by E. Gosling, Esq. of Highbury-park, Islington, with having stolen a valuable French clock, a gold watch, chain, and seals, several lockets, gold rings, brooches, and other trinkets.

It appeared from the statement of Mr. Gosling, that the female prisoner had been cooking 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 situation. The male prisoner was an occasional gardener in the neighbourhood, and bore the character of a very religious personage, and was often seen with the servants in the kitchen reading the Bible to them, which circumstances, coupled with his respectable appearance, were, indeed, the possibility of a prisoner, about a fortnight ago, Mr. Gosling and his wife had 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 property, and upon inquiry of the female prisoner whether she knew anything about it, she seemed much alarmed, and said, that on discovering the robbery, she called in the "religious man," who worked next door, to her assistance, and that he was the only person who had been with her in the house since her master and mistress had left home. Mr. Gosling made every inquiry in the neighbourhood, and ascertained that the male prisoner was an assuming hypocrite, who, in the most deceitful manner, would ingratiate himself into the good opinion of unsuspecting servants, become acquainted with the house, and seek every opportunity to take advantage of the situations into which his presence placed him. He also ascertained that the male prisoner, during the absence of the family, was seen walking with Mary Thompson, the cook, on the Friday, and was in the house with her reading the Bible and regaling himself on Sunday, the night before the robbery. The amount of the property stolen was between 300l. and 400l. The last lodging the male prisoner was traced to was at Chelsea, where he was seen a few days after the robbery by Mr. Gosling's with a new dress and plenty of money, and he exhibited a handsome carriage to a friend. Several trifling articles were also traced to his possession, which were stolen on the night of the robbery from Mr. Gosling's chamber and drawing-room.

Mr. Gosling put several questions to the prisoner, to ascertain where he procured all the money?

The prisoner looked steadily at Mr. Gosling, and would not answer his questions.

Prisoner.—Will you allow me to ask one question of that gentleman?

Mr. Rogers.—Certainly not. I plainly perceive that you are an impudent impostor, and as you will not answer, you shall not be answered.

Prisoner.—Verily, Sir, I am not bound, as a prisoner, to answer your questions.

Messrs. Baildon and Wheeler, of Highbury-grove, and the Castle and Falcon, of Aldersgate-street, gave Mary Thompson an excellent character. She lived with them for a number of years, and they found her to be an innocent, honest, unsuspecting woman, who might be easily imposed upon. They had entrusted her to a great amount, and found her always correct.

The prisoner, Francis, was remanded, and Messrs. Baildon and Wheeler became bail 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:—

SIR,—It has been remarked that man is unstable in all his ways; he imbibes principles, he forms opinions, he lays schemes, he projects enterprises, but his grand ruling principle is novelty: so that what is said of the Athenians, may be said of men generally—that all they have to do, is 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, running wild in politics—they vex themselves 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 rabble by their violent and scurrilous language against those in office.

These ideas have been suggested by the unparalleled agitation that has taken place in this and other countries; political movements on popular subjects seem now to be the order of the day. But that which has eclipsed all others, is Parliamentary Reform. This single question seems to engross the attention of all parties, even of those who are less informed on political subjects, and it calls forth all the virulence of those who are of opposite opinions on national affairs. Indeed, it is difficult to account for the strange revolutions that have taken place in public opinions, but on the ground that a great reformation must take place in every department of the State.

Whether the Reformers really mean the permanent good of the country, or malignant enmity to their opponents, remains to be seen; certainly a more intoxicating and delusive system could not have been devised for rousing the feelings of the people—and yet it may be asked, 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 trouble of weighing popular subjects; they are carried away 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, and bring forward, and carry into execution, measures pernicious to the best interests of the community.

With respect to that great question which has agitated the country from one end to the other, it certainly is a most dangerous experiment, subversive of every institution, and highly revolutionary, without the most distant prospect of benefiting the People. If some great mercantile towns were not represented, why not bring forward a measure to have them so, without introducing a scheme calculated to overturn the Constitution, and thus introduce anarchy into every branch of the State? Admitting that Reform is necessary, and that corruption exists in many departments, was it to be eradicated by bringing men into Parliament, chosen from the middle ranks by the very dregs of the community? Have we not daily specimens of what may be expected, should those measures ever be carried into execution?—is it not hazardous for any one to speak his sentiments—is not the freedom 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 or property are secure? Does not the press teem with vituperation, 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 insinuations, are they not daily reminded of the oppressions under which they labour, and the servile state to

which they are reduced? The consequence of all this is, that many outrages have been committed on the persons and property of those who are Anti-Reformers, and who have firmly and fearlessly opposed the measure, no doubt from 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 used, while the infuriated mob have been allowed to commit the most riotous acts, without an attempt on the part of the Government to prevent them; not only so, but large meetings have taken place, may, been encouraged by the Government, for the express purpose of awing the Lords, and thus compelling them to adopt measures contrary to their judgment and inimical to their interests. An instance of this we have in the late Newcastle Meeting, where 6,000 people were assembled, and where miserable orators made miserable speeches; and it would not be too much to say it was a miserable hoax. So ridiculous have the attempts been of late to lampoon those who have opposed the Bill, that mere puerile exhibitions are resorted to. I need but mention that much abused and maltreated Nobleman, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY; and a very popular Paper, the *Globe*, in noticing the outrage committed upon the Earl of TANKERVILLE, 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 his conduct, and that of the other persons who voted against the Bill.

Now, I would ask any unprejudiced person, what are the advantages to be derived from this Reform in the Commons House of Parliament? Oh! says one, the Bench of Bishops is to be swept away, Church property to be confiscated; the Crown lands to be brought to the hammer; places, pensions, and sinecures to be abolished; tithes, taxes, and restrictions to be done away with; provision for nothing, and good ale for less. Bravo! bravo! Strange as this may appear, it is literally true, that nine-tenths of the people are possessed with the belief that Reform is to do all this, and 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." I feel indignant at the hypocrisy of certain individuals, and ready to say with the excellent Bishop of LLANDAFF, when writing the detestable character of TOM PAINE, "coolness in such a cause would be a crime."

But to conclude:—Our agitators have created a power, the *Voice of the People*; that voice has clamoured them into office; they may fold their arms in security; but that same power will be unceremoniously hurl them from the pinnacle on which it has placed them, and they and their schemes will in all likelihood be as much derided as they have been applauded. Under existing laws we have struggled through the most eventful period in the history of the world, and would have continued happy and contented but for these demagogues.

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 whatever state, you have a faithful friend in your humble servant,

Walbathe, Nov. 5th, 1831.

THOS. DODD.

DEAR SIR,—Since writing the enclosed paper, I find that riot and disorder continue in many parts to an alarming extent; it certainly would be advisable for gentlemen to take a leading part, and appeal to the well-disposed for their support. I am convinced that the great strength of the country lies in the yeomanry, and I am also convinced that the bulk of the agriculturists are determined to support the institutions of their country; but no one cares to put himself forward. I sometimes smile at OVID's fable of *Phaeton driving the Chariot of the Sun*; it is particularly applicable to our leaders,—they seem to want wisdom to direct, and strength of arm to restrain.—Adieu.

THOS. DODD.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 7th December, 1831.

DEAR BULL!—The last week has been a period of *statu quo*. Louis PHILIPPE and his unhappy family have remained *statu quo* at the Tuileries. The newly-made Peers have remained *statu quo*, without taking their seats and without opening their mouths. The Deputies have remained *statu quo* with their new Penal Code Law; and whilst France is in a state of revolution, these patriots are discussing the penalties to be inflicted for petty robberies, forgetful of State thieves and national plunderers. The Press has preserved its *statu quo* in attacking the Minister, who has replied by seizing the journals, and imprisoning the proprietors and editors. The Duke of ORLEANS and Marshal SOULT have preserved the *statu quo* at Lyons; and the Prefect and the workmen, the Minister of War and the mob are all hale fellows well met. The Funds have maintained the *statu quo* of low prices—the merchants and manufacturers their *statu quo* of no orders and no sales—and the workmen their *statu quo* of misery, want and ruin. The King of HOLLAND has preserved the *statu quo* of refusing to recognize the Belgian rebels and their respectable, but unfortunate, Monarch—the Belgians have maintained their *statu quo* of a ruined commerce, of closed manufactories, of neglected and unproductive lands, and of uncertainty as to their future prospects, in consequence of the determination of the Dutch King not to submit to the spoliation of Holland—the Emperor of Russia is in *statu quo* at Moscow—the cholera morbus is in *statu quo*, I am very happy to say, at Berlin—the German Confederation, notwithstanding the protests of some liberal States, preserves the *statu quo* of its decisions against the licentiousness of the German Press—the Prussian Governor of Neuchâtel has succeeded in maintaining the *statu quo* of peace and submission to the laws which he has re-established in the *statu quo* in the only Sovereign who has not been able to keep his head above water in this stormy sea, his most faithful and truly Catholic Majesty, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, who has been presented, in the Rue St. Honoré, Paris, with a young Princess of extraordinary capacity, wonderful beauty, and admitted charms. If we may believe all that is said about the family of this most distinguished Liberal Monarch, Miss Donna MARIA had very nearly lost her *statu quo* some way in the consequence of a pistol-shot fired at her head by a madman; there was a great Court-yard, who, as I said, mistook her for the beautiful and faithful Majesty, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, who has been presented, in the Rue St. Honoré, Paris, with a young Princess of extraordinary capacity, wonderful beauty, and admitted charms. If we may believe all that is said about the family of this most distinguished Liberal Monarch, Miss Donna MARIA had very nearly lost her *statu quo* some way in the consequence of a pistol-shot fired at her head by a madman; there was a great Court-yard, who, as I said, mistook her for the beautiful and faithful Majesty, the ex-Emperor of Brazil, who has been presented, in the Rue St. Honoré, Paris, with a young Princess of extraordinary capacity, wonderful beauty, and admitted charms. 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the shattered remnants of which, upon a near approach, do not completely accord with the venerable aspect it assumes in the remoter view; consequently, it fails to excite that interest which structures far less important will sometimes inspire.

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For the Week ended Dec. 2, 1851, made up from the Returns of the Inspectors
in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales:—

| PER IMPERIAL QUARTER. | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|------------|-----|----|
| Wheat | 61s | 8d | Oats | 23s | 0d |
| Barley | 38s | 3d | Rye | 29s | 7d |
| AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF THE SIX WEEKS, WHICH REGULATES DUTY. | | | | | |
| Wheat | 61s | 8d | Oats | 23s | 0d |
| Barley | 39s | 1d | Oats | 28s | 1d |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|------------|-----|----|-------------|----|
| Duty on Foreign Corn for the present week. | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | 25s | 8d | Oats | 12s | 3d | Beans | 9s |
| Barley | 3s | 4d | Rye | 12s | 6d | Peas | 3s |

| PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS. | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-------|------|--------|--------|------|
| | MONDAY. | | TUES. | WED. | THURS. | FRIDAY | SAT. |
| BANK STOCKS. | 1914 | 192 | 190½ | 192 | 192 | 192 | 192½ |
| 3 per Cent Reduced | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 3 per Cent Consols. | — | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 3 per Cent. Red. | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| New 3 per Cent. | | | | | | |
| Bank Long Annuities. | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | | 16½ | 16½ |
| India Bonds | 2 d | 3 d | 2 d | 3 d | 3 d | 3 d |
| Exchequer Bills. | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 7/8 |
| Consols At Account | 84 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |

BIRCH.

In Belgrave square, on Thursday, the Right Hon. Lady Cavendish, of a son

This infant is her presumptive to the Dukedom of Devonshire.

On the 30th ult. at the Chateau de Maffies, near Tournay, the Countess Alex-
ander Vander Burch, daughter of W. D. Cooper, Esq. of Highgate, of a son,
On the 1st ult. at Edinburgh, Francis Esq. of Kilgallon, of a daughter,
On the 5th inst. at Downham Market, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. A.
A. D. Meakin, A.M. of a daughter—On the 4th inst. at Wallington, near Fare-
ham, the lady of Captain T. R. Martin, of a daughter—At Ahmednuggur, on
the 12th of August, the lady of J. W. Muspratt, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Continued Thru

On the 8th Inst. Wm. Lee, Esq. to Charlotte, widow of the late Alfred Perkins, Esq. of Cadogan-place.—On the 8th Inst. at Pancras New Church, Thos. William Forbes, Esq. of Newington-place, Kennington, to Miss Wait, of George-street, St. George's.—On the 7th Inst. John W. Jones, Esq. of Wellclose-square, to Simah, youngest daughter of the late Morris Levy, Esq. of Great Prescot-street.—On the 6th Inst. at St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Manning, Esq. of Herford-street, May-fair, to Mary Anne Isabella Katharine, only daughter of Colonel Thomas James Barrow, of Somerset street, Postman-square.

DIED.

On the 10th Inst. at 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, John, eldest son of Capt.

On the 5th inst. at Portsmouth, Charlotte Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of James Campbell, R.N.—On the 5th inst. at Bow, Charles Palmer, of Mr. James and Sibford, Oxfordshire, in his 73d year—On the 7th inst. at Bath, Augustus Bateman—On the 6th inst. at Fulham, Mrs. Anne Carling—On the 2d inst. at London, Thomas George May, Esq., in the 71st year of his age—On the 7th inst. at Wandsworth, Surrey, in the 77th year of his age—On the 8th inst. at Wandsworth, Surrey, in the 77th year of his age—On the 9th inst. at Brixton-Rise, Thomas Hayter, Esq., in the 77th year of his age—On the 10th inst. at St. Thomas's Mount, near Madras, in the 57th year of his age, Captain John Taynton, of the Madras Army, after a period of 41 years' service—Elizabeth

[illegible]

field.—On the 8th inst. at Milton near
year of his age.—On the 2d inst. at his house in Berkeley square, Bristol,
wife of Henry Hawes Esq. of the Middle Temple, Esq. M.D.—On the 5th inst. at his house in Notting-
ham-place, George Meredith, Esq. of Berrington Court, Worcestershire, in the
20th year of his age.

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B., who has arrived in town, will find a letter to the same address as the last on Tuesday.

ON A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

THEIR MAJESTIES remain at Brighton.

We are glad to know that His Grace the Duke of WEL- LINGTON is considerably better.

A NEW Reform Bill was brought into the House of Commons on Monday by the nominal contriver of the old 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 report of yesterday's debate; but some of the speeches on Friday are admirably calculated to vindicate the Opposition from the charges which were made against them of wantonly delaying and wilfully protracting the discussions upon the last Bill (by which, on its entirety—THE BILL, THE WHOLE BILL, AND NOTHING 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 flattered to rags the flimsy sophistry of the Honourable Member for vanquished Calne, and exposed the emptiness of that worthy Gentleman's verbose Zackmackery.

MR. CROKER said,—

"The Hon. Member had begun by accusing them, the Opposition, and particularly his Right Hon. Friend (Sir R. PEEL), of proceeding in a manner totally inconsistent with fairness; he had taunted them with not coming over to his opinion, and then drew a picture of the different conduct of the Opposition in the case of the Catholic Question, and said, 'how different was their conduct!' Why not follow such an example? So they should, if the noble lords and the hon. gentlemen opposite had shown any desire of conciliation, and had abated any jot of the principle of the Bill—(Laughter from the Ministerial side, cheers from the Opposition)—if they had shown a desire to give up any of the provisions, or to draw a picture of the Constitution. What had they done which they (the Opposition) had told them ought to be done? Changed its principles? No; then the parallel would not hold.—(Hear, hear.)" "But," said Mr. CROKER, "I will tell them why I have a right to accuse them; and it is this—we objected to the Bill on principle, but we said, when in committee, if you mean to exclude our principle, we will fight you upon yours; and we did fight, not against the principle of the Bill, but on the individual boroughs attempted to be despoiled or favoured, and it is a triumph to us, a triumph to the honesty, the integrity, the legal astuteness, and the Constitutional doctrines of this side of the House, that there is not a single question on which we divided in the Committee which has not been adopted in this Bill."—"Hear, hear," from the Opposition, "The Bill had been said, why did not the House was forced to acquiesce."—"Hear, hear."—"If it was impossible to convince this House, and to induce His Majesty's Ministers to submit to any change of the Bill, what could be expected in the other House of Parliament? He remembered that they (the Opposition) said, that according to the principle of the Bill, Aldborough ought to be, not in schedule B, but in schedule A; but this was negatived by 149 to 61, and was placed accordingly in schedule B. But Aldborough was in schedule A. It was the same with Chippenham, Cockermouth, Guildford, Dorchester and Sunderland. On all occasions on which they had divided the House, every principle on which they then divided the Noble Lord now assented to. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Macaulay) had said he did not like this Bill quite so well as the last. He (Mr. Croker) was not surprised at that, because there were 49 different changes in the Bill, (hears) 49 different changes! Calne (cheers), Calne was in schedule B. ('Oh, oh,!" and cheers.) But the Hon. Member said that in every important point the Bill was not changed. But did he mean to say that there was not a virtual and essential alteration? Schedule B of the first Bill, when introduced into the House, contained 46 names. Would it be believed that in that schedule alone there were 40 different changes? (Hear, hear.) Yes, in one schedule of 46 articles, there were 49 different changes! (Hear, hear.) So some names were put out, others put in, others that had been put out were put in again."

In addition to these trifling admissions, the Ministers have adopted the census of 1831 instead of 1821, although when Mr. MACKINNON suggested that course with regard to the old Bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, it was out of the question, because, taking the census of 1831, instead of 1821, would only lead to the adoption of a new basis, while the only advantage that the House could possibly gain by it would be seeing what Boroughs had increased, and what Boroughs had decreased in population. And Mr. MACKINNON's proposal was stigmatized as factions and vexations.

But better than this, is the restoration of the full number of Representatives—the return to the old standard—for suggesting which, General GASCOYNE was libelled and abused, and whose success in carrying the question against them, which they have now adopted, was the cause of their dragging the KING out of his Palace to DISSOLVE THE PARLIAMENT!

And these are proofs of a vexatious and litigious opposition to the other Bill?

It should always be remembered that none of these alterations are concessions—they are the fruits of the victory of reason and justice over folly and wantonness—the concessions are yet to come.

The Bill has been printed and published in several of the newspapers—we have not room to give it entire; but it is not unworthy of remark, that in its third clause it proposes 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 postpone any observations on the debate, until we are enabled to consider it entire, and hear what the advocates of the new measure (as many as there be) may have to say in its defence: all we have to observe is, that the interest with which the subject of Reform is regarded by the inhabitants of London and Westminster may be pretty fairly appreciated 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 yesterday evening, there were not five individuals collected in or 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 Navy is to be a Lord of the Admiralty under the new regime, the situations and their duties being so anomalous as to render them wholly incompatible with each other,—at least if they are meant to be 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:—

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

Earl GREY made last night an important declaration with respect to Mr. O'CONNELL. The Earl of Wicklow had charged Ministers with having endeavoured to conciliate a certain individual (Mr. O'CONNELL) in Ireland, who was most active in his hostility to them, by the offer of a situation of considerable importance. Earl GREY said:—

"Knowing the extent of that individual's ability and influence, he (Lord GREY) should have been glad, if he could have been detached from the courses in which he had been engaged, and have been attached to the support of His Majesty's Government. If he had pursued a proper course, if he had shewn himself a well-disposed and peaceable subject, his abilities and his professional reputation would undoubtedly have entitled him to entertain considerable expectations. But if any offer had been made to the individual in question of any such situation, and in any such manner, as might enable him to say that he had such situation in his power, and he had rejected it, he (Earl GREY) was ignorant of it. No such offer had been made by him; none such could have been sanctioned by him; nor could he believe that any other person had taken any step even approaching to such an offer. He (Earl GREY) certainly lamented the situation in which that individual had placed himself, but he knew that all hope of his attaching himself to the support of Government—an event which would have been productive of great benefit to the Government, to the country, and, above all, to the individual himself." (Hear.)

That the appointment of Mr. O'CONNELL to a situation suitable to his talents and experience would have been productive of great benefit to the Government and to the country (leaving Mr. O'CONNELL himself out of consideration) is a position which few who know Ireland, and the influence he possesses, and justly possesses, with the great body of the population, will be disposed to deny. But notwithstanding this admission of Earl GREY, he states distinctly that no offer of any such situation was made to Mr. O'CONNELL. What gave Mr. O'CONNELL the influence which would have made his appointment productive of great benefit to the Government and the country? The conduct he has hitherto pursued in Ireland, which has obtained for him a credit with the great mass of the people, that he is the best friend they ever yet had. But to entitle Mr. O'CONNELL to an appointment, it seems, he ought, besides giving to Government more efficient support than they received from any other Member last Session, to have continued for some time to wear the appearance of quite a new man, to seem as if doing penance for the agitation which obtained for him the sound influence he possessed, and to show that he was capable of being thrown away the influence he possesses in Ireland, without even having the least assurance that his repentance would lead to any thing beyond the delight which the opponents of the Government would take in seeing so powerful an individual reduced to such a state of humiliation. It seems to us that, so long as there is more fastidiousness than sound worldly wisdom, Mr. O'CONNELL would either be unable to do the duty of his service, or he would not. The question is, not what would have benefited Mr. O'CONNELL himself, but what would have benefited the country. But Ministers have admitted that his support would have been productive of great benefit to Government and the country. Why then this?—

"Letting dare not wait upon 'I would,'
Like the poor cat that 'aides' the age."
If Ministers had attempted to gain over Mr. O'CONNELL without succeeding, they would have had a good defence, should any portion of their future difficulties be attributed to that circumstance; but from his influence they have put themselves off by a declaration that they cautiously kept themselves aloof from him.

Earl GREY observed, "that with respect to the present state of Ireland, no man could more deeply, no man could more sincerely lament that state, than he did. To him it certainly had been a most severe and bitter disappointment, that the great and healing measure adopted by Parliament two years ago, and which had received his cordial support, had not the beneficial effects which he anticipated from it. In what way these beneficial effects had been prevented, he would not then stop to consider." We have no doubt that his Lordship most sincerely desires the prosperity of Ireland—and that he has no thought which is not stamped by purity of intention. But we are somewhat astonished that he should have anticipated from the concession of the Catholic Claims the results of which he spoke. The concession of these claims was merely a preliminary to the entering on the great work of grappling in earnest with the evils brought on by centuries, not merely of misgovernment, but of brutal tyranny.

With respect to the first part of this article, which contains an extract from Lord GREY's speech, in praise of Mr. O'CONNELL, lamenting his loss, and denying the offer of the Attorney-Generalship, we can only say, if Lord GREY be sincere in his statement—and we should, not only with reluctance believe, but should reject with disdain, an allegation made against his Lordship's sincerity, in a case, where, to be sincere, requires only to state the truth—If we say, Lord GREY be sincere, and his memory not yet deteriorated, we must consider him the worst-used Prime Minister that ever existed. "He made no such offer to O'CONNELL, nor could he believe that any other person had taken any step even approaching to such an offer." Now, this sounds extremely strange—one step, which made an approach to the offer, and, as we firmly believe, was intended as the first step to the offer and office of Attorney-General, has been taken, and is registered and recorded, acknowledged and proclaimed—we mean the giving Mr. O'CONNELL a Silk Gown and a Patent of Precedence.

But if nobody took a step approaching to the offer, let us ask Lord GREY, what kept the LORD CHANCELLOR and others of the Cabinet up, and in discussion, until nearly four o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the 15th of October. If Lord GREY is ignorant of what happened during that Friday night and Saturday morning, he had better enquire, and he may find out something to astonish him. The 15th was the day that O'CONNELL 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 unqualified abuse and calumny of our open enemies, and the censure and disapprobation of our temporizing friends—that CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IRISH TRANQUILIZATION, and that to save Ireland the check to concession must be made on the threshold. Unfortunately for England, greater and wiser people than we are, thought differently; and we, like others, who opposed concession to what were impudently called the claims of the Papists, (infinitely more warmly on political than religious grounds), were stigma-

tized as bigots and narrow-minded *Ultras*, whose minds were not capable of expanding proportionably with the 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 hour of its being a debatable 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 the 16th of December, 1831. "We are somewhat astonished," says the *Chronicle* of Friday, "that Lord GREY should have anticipated from the concession of the Catholic Claims the results of which he spoke. THE CONCESSION OF THESE CLAIMS WAS MERELY A PRELIMINARY TO THE ENTERING ON THE GREAT WORK OF GRAPPLING IN EARNEST WITH THE EVILS BROUGHT ON BY CENTURIES, NOT MERELY OF MISGOVERNMENT, BUT OF BRUTAL 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 not 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 disbelieve that any re-action 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 the 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 last:—

RE-ELECTION OF SIR JOHN KEY. BART.

A dinner to celebrate the re-election of the Lord Mayor was given at the London Tavern on Monday night. Above 80 gentlemen were present.

Mr. W. STEVENS was in the chair: on his right sat the Lord Mayor, and Mr. C. Phillips, &c.; on his left Messrs. Thornhill, Galloway, &c. As soon as the cloth was removed the Chairman gave—

"The Father, Friend, and Protector of his people, William IV." Three times three—(immense cheering).

"The Queen"—(cheers). "The Duke of Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family"—(much cheering).

In proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, the Chairman pronounced a glowing panegyric upon him, for the talent, courage, and patriotism displayed by him in the late struggle—(great applause).

The Lord Mayor returned thanks in a very impressive manner. The next toast was—"His Majesty's Ministers"—(Here the Chairman announced that the Reform Bill, which he was that instant informed, had been brought forward in the Commons. This communication was received with shouts of acclamation.)

"Mr. C. Phillips and the liberties of Ireland" was next drunk. Mr. PHILLIPS returned thanks in a speech of great animation.

The next toast was—"My underservicing sinecurists and corrupt placemen in schedule A."

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Health of the Chairman" in a very complimentary speech, and presented to him a snuff-box from the Committee.

The Chairman returned thanks.

The toast that followed was—"Mr. Charles Pearson and the 5,642 Livermen who voted for the Lord Mayor."

Mr. CHARLES PEARSON returned thanks, and commented with much bitterness on "the apostate Aldermen," who were next Friday to attempt driving him from the Common Council, on which occasion he requested the presence of his friends.

After several other toasts and speeches, for which we have not room, the Lord Mayor and the chief part of the company retired at 11 o'clock.

We make no comment upon this account, published in the leading revolutionary and Ministerial newspaper, nor do we mean to enter into any discussion upon the virtues, respectability, high characters and attainments, or distinguished positions in civic society of the company assembled—for we confine ourselves to the names of Mr. W. STEVENS, the Chairman, and Messrs. THORNHILL, GALLOWAY, and CHARLES PEARSON. Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS was present, but merely as a legal adviser in the contest—and the gentlemen we have here mentioned, and have mentioned only because the reporter of the feast mentioned them, because, as we conclude, they were the best to be mentioned—are all that could be found amongst the wealth and respectability, power, influence, and intelligence of the City of London, to celebrate the great triumph of liberty and Reform, and of Ministerial popularity, obtained by the second return of LORD MAYOR KEY, smiled on by the Radical Court and Cabinet, and be-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 have been since received. There has not, for many years, been such an assembly of nobility and gentry seen in the Irish metropolis; and the importance of the business transacted, and the just and dispassionate consideration which was given to the resolutions, which were unanimously carried, may be duly appreciated when it is known that the assembly met by daily adjournment from Wednesday until Friday.

The following are the Resolutions:—

At a numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the present crisis of Protestant affairs in Ireland, and held at Morrison's Rooms, Dawson-street, on the days of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 7th, 8th, and 9th of December, 1831, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

The Earl of ROSS in the Chair.
Resolved—That now, as upon all occasions, our inclination and duty equally lead us to express our devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King, and also to assure His Majesty of our unalterable attachment to the principles which placed His Majesty's illustrious family upon the throne, principles which form the ground-work of our civil and religious liberties.

Proposed by the Earl of LONGFORD; seconded by Sir ROBERT BLYDEN, Bart., M.P.:—

Resolved—That we should be wanting in our duty to His Majesty, and insensible of the obligations which we owe to our Protestant fellow-subjects, if we failed to lay at the foot of the throne a statement of the feeling of alarm and discontent which universally prevails amongst the Protestants of Ireland, and of the causes which have led to the present perilous crisis.

Proposed by Lord FARNHAM; seconded by Sir HENRY BROOKE, Bart.:—

Resolved—That the general sentiment of anxiety and alarm which prevails among the Protestants of Ireland, is in our opinion, fully justified by the spirit which appears to influence the councils and dictate the measures of His Majesty's advisers.

Proposed by Colonel PRACEVAL, M.P.; seconded by the Rev. HORT WARRING:—

Resolved—That although it is impossible, within the limits of a

The *Morning Herald* of Tuesday has the following:—
 "A revolution broke out at Madrid on December 6, during a review, 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, disbanded—the Marquis of SAMBRANO has been shot—King FERDINAND has been made a prisoner in his own palace, and is not expected to survive another day, having been previously poisoned. The palaces of the ministers have been despoiled—the fury of the population is directed towards the King, his ministers, and the clergy—the convents are being pillaged—the priests driven from the capital. Two regiments of the Body Guard have been entirely cut to pieces. The general cry is "Down with the Church and King!" and "Long life to the Constitution and Cortes!" which were to be proclaimed

the following day. On our informant leaving Madrid, it was reported 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, where, we believe, the *Morning Herald* office is situated; and as if the gentleman who published the account, had actually put his head out of window and seen it all.

We thought all this could not be true when we read it, 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. The Spanish nation is rapidly recovering from the tremendous conflicts in which it has been engaged, and of which Spain itself has been the scene; commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, are thriving, and everything seems to cheer and encourage a country more favoured by nature perhaps than any other in Europe. However, the details were all so circumstantial, and the account so positive, that we concluded it must be so, and only wondered the more.

The next day, the *Herald* publishes a confession of the utter falsehood of the report; and we think it only just, having said so much, to give that confession entire, because it exonerates "the gentleman whose duty it would have been 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 yesterday, purporting to be an expressed communication from Madrid, and affecting to detail 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 no reason to believe, was an impudent and deliberate fraud, very plausibly and artfully contrived, and we regret to say, but too successfully practised against us. It will be seen from the nature of the publication, that the paragraph, that it was tendered just at the moment when the bustle of going to press might be supposed to relax the ordinary vigilance of the printer, and when it was known that those whose province it properly is to advise upon such matters had ceased their labours for the night. A simple relation of the circumstances under which the following letter was brought will, perhaps, be the best excuse for the inadvertence through which it found its way into publication. About five o'clock yesterday morning the printer was informed that a messenger who had just arrived by express from Dover was the bearer of important intelligence from Madrid, which he had been requested by our regular correspondent at Paris to deliver at this office. This pretended messenger had all the appearance of having come off a journey; he was coated to the chin, and successfully assumed the air of importance and importance of a man who had something of great consequence to communicate. He is described as being of gentleman-like presence and good address. He was a foreigner, but spoke English with fluency. As a voucher for his respectability he placed his card in the printer's hands, and again assuring him that he was well known to our Parisian correspondent, he left the following letter, which, upon the faith of the appearances and facts which we have above stated found its way unfortunately into our columns:—

"Dover, Monday, 9 o'clock evening.
"Courier by express from Madrid.

"Don Carlos da Silva's compliments to the Editor, and informs him that, according to a promise which he has given to a gentleman in Paris, a correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, to acquaint them that he is the bearer of important news, that a revolution has broken out in Madrid on the 6th December, during a review, 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, which were disbanded in consequence. The Marquis of Sambrelo has been shot. The King Ferdinand has been made a prisoner in his own palace, and is not expected to survive another day. The royal family has fled to the frontiers. The Ministers have been destroyed. The fury of the populace is directed towards the King, his ministers, and the clergy. The convents have been pillaged, and the priests driven from the capital. Two regiments of the Body Guard have been entirely cut to pieces. The General cry is 'Down with the Church and King, and Long Life to the Constitution and Country,' which we were to be repeating day. On D. C. da Silva's leaving Madrid it was reported that the King was dead; but if not, he has ceased to govern Spain.

"D. C. da Silva has written this letter at Dover to be ready for delivery on his arrival in London. He will call himself in the course of next day at the office to give full details of his statement.

"D. C. da Silva left Madrid at five o'clock of the afternoon of the 6th.

"Left Paris five o'clock Sunday evening, 11th Dec.

"(Superscribed) By Express from Madrid.
"Don Carlos da Silva. 6th Dec. 1831.

"To the Editor of the *Morning Herald*.
"(The following is written with a pencil.)
"London, 3 o'clock. I am obliged to go to Brighton immediately; an interview from this to the King.

"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 TALLEYRAND by the leg, and giving him the news, 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 CARLOS DA SILVA had not been in the habit of furnishing occasional intelligence for the *Herald* before—we think perhaps that the Don sometimes writes the private correspondence from Lisbon.

If it be not so, the imposition is a shameful one, and if 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 case the mischief 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:—

"At the risk of losing the post, I have delayed closing my letter until the result of the ballot should be announced from the chair. The number of Deputies, who have voted, amounts to 336; of these there are 255 white balls, and 81 black."

This division, which the correspondent of the *Times* sent at "the risk of losing the post," appeared in the *Standard* of yesterday evening. We shall not insinuate that the *Times* found it there, and tacked it accordingly to its correspondent's letter.

THE LEADS MERCURY AND THE STANDARD.

The *Leeds Mercury*, a journal recently acknowledged as a political confederate by Lord MORPETH, thought fit, in one of its late Numbers, to charge a speech ascribed to Mr. SADLER, and copied by the *Leeds Intelligencer* from the *Standard*, as a forgery, and "a gross fraud," asserting that Mr. SADLER was not in the House of Commons, and of course did not deliver any speech there, upon the night on which we described him as delivering the speech in question. In reply to this imputation, the *Leeds Intelligencer* has produced a letter from Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, acknowledging that Mr. SADLER was present, and did speak; and the shabby prompter of the mis-statement in the *Leeds Mercury* thus tries to wriggle himself out of the scrape:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEEDS INTELLIGENCER.

London, Dec. 13.
Sir—I find upon inquiry that Mr. SADLER was present and spoke on the third reading of Sir J. HOBHOUSE'S Factory Bill.

The mistake originated with myself, and not with the Editor of the *Leeds Mercury*.

I presume that it proceeded from Mr. SADLER speaking after myself—as I am informed by Sir J. HOBHOUSE, with a few sentences—in a very low tone of voice—and just as the House was breaking up.

—I shall be much obliged to you for the earliest possible insertion of this note.—I remain, your faithful servant,
"GEORGE STRICKLAND."

Upon this the *Intelligencer* very properly addresses its challenge to the *Standard*:—

"The *Intelligencer* is coupled with the 'pure fiction' of publishing a speech 'never made' for an electioneering purpose. Our answer is plain and conclusive. The speech did not originate in the *Intelligencer*. We copied it from the *Standard*; and we dare assert that the editor of that able journal is quite ready to vindicate his own character. Personally, we can know nothing; we therefore call upon the *Standard* to defend himself, for to him the accusation of 'gross fraud' applies. We are quite sure that Mr. MERCURY will receive ample satisfaction."

We have no difficulty in answering this challenge. The statements, whether made by the *Mercury* or others, which would impute to us "fiction," "fraud," or "forgery," are utterly false. We are prepared to prove, and we know solemn sanctions, that the speech on the Factory Bill, which we ascribed to Mr. SADLER, is as faithful a report of what fell from the Honourable and eloquent Gentleman 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 as to promise that they can be attested with equal certainty. We can easily 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 he was in the House during the whole evening.

We really are quite ashamed of 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 anything in the way of the arts, or literature, or the playhouses, or the picture galleries, or exhibitions generally, can fix or retain any interest, while the country is cursed with the rule of a Radical Ministry, whose whole career has been marked by blunders 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 to agree with the cultivation or enjoyment of art or science.

Some of the Annuals—which are, for the most part, the prominent works recently put before the public—are beautiful. "HEATH'S Picturesque Annual" seems to us to be unrivalled; the illustrations of the "Keepsake" are admirable; 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 Taj at Agra," in the present number, exceeds them all. The fair authoress of the "Improvvisatrice," L. E. L., has published—one can scarcely call it a novel—but a work in three volumes, called "Romance and Reality," which is full of genius and fancy—some of her portraits entitle her to the character of a literary LAWRENCE. Mr. ROBY has also given the public two extremely elegant and well-written volumes on the Traditions of Lancashire, which do him very great credit; and a translation 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 the Theatres fill—The Olympic, we are told, is crowded, and gaiety and mirth rule the night; the Adelphi is thronged,—the splendid, the incomparable acting of Mrs. YATES, in *Victoria*, 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 100 nights 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 fascinating, can "draw" houses six nights in the week without being fatigued.

Drury-lane has its beasts of prey,—Covent-Garden its actresses and singers; but, great as are the attractions of excellent performances and exquisite music, (all of which may be enjoyed to perfection at the latter house) the "run" is for the minor Theatres, even of Finsbury and Whitechapel. There is no accounting for this feeling, except that the prices of admission are lower; this difference has made the outsiders of stage coaches fashionable to men, even fashionable themselves; and a casual 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 "filthy inside," merely because he saves half the fare by travelling on the top, even allowing himself sixpence extra for the bestial enjoyment of that foreign filthiness which every barber's apprentice can successfully emulate—smoking a cigar.

The Pantomimes are now coming—at which we rejoice—we like to see the respectable and venerable Mr. SIMPKINS, who plays *Pantaloon* with a long nose and broad buttons, kicked about the stage by the amiable Mr. TOMKINS, 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 and white trousers spotted with red wafers, and a pink tail curved at the end with a carrotty nob;—and then the dear blue-eyed *Columbine*, coming out of a cucumber, with a spangled petticoat—and the lovely Miss BAGGS, as a fairy, with gauze wings, and little red arms, and little red shoes, and a voice like a penny-trumpet, singing as she gives *Harlequin* his sword;—and we like to see the Magician with his 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 concerned;—and then the last change from a chandler's shop to Elysium, with pillars of clouds like apple-dumplings, and wreaths of flowers 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 with flaxen wigs and pea-green pinions, and salmon-coloured legs, with pink ribbands tied round their shirt-sleeves 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 "Head and no Head," for the subject?—it would have been capital; but then, the Licensor!—"Aye, there's the rub."—and the rub out, too; and very proper it is that it should be so, for even if, in these liberal days, people may say there should be all licence and no licensor, we reply—aye, if you please; but there is a licensor, and that licensor is sworn to do his duty—so,—not another word—

"No scandal about Queen ELIZABETH."

We shall, next Sunday, if we live, wish our numerous readers a merry Christmas, for the twelfth time—so that, in

fact, Christmas-day to them, will be the Twelfth-day to us. Parliament will have adjourned, and we will discuss no bills—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 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, America, 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 Chronicle* of Wednesday the 14th instant, anonymously signed "MILES," 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 WOOLFOOT, and required him to produce the original of the letter, demanding, at the same time, the author's name and address. This was, in the first instance, positively refused by Mr. Black, who declared himself ready to take the 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 consequences of this literary assassination; and that one, or both of them, might spit forth their venom, and poison the public ear with impunity, 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 globe, 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 friends may advise, and his injured honour and calumniated character demand. It is gratifying to me to have received such documents, by a late arrival, as satisfies my friends that he will be able triumphantly to prove that his honour and character are equally pure and unimpaired. Till then, it is hoped that a liberal public will suspend its opinion, and not, by prejudging the case, do irreparable injury to an honourable and persecuted individual.

I simply add—*Audi alteram partem*.—I am, Sir, your obedient, humble Servant,
W. L. DARLING, Lieut.-Colonel.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 14th December, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL.—There is an Italian proverb which says, "That an eagle does not feed upon flies," which, if translated, is a Revolution, means that liberalism is not content with sows. 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 flies. What do you think the revolution has cost to France in good hard cash—money down—and money paid by the people? Why, upwards of twelve hundred millions of francs: which you know, if you divide by 25, will give you the sum of forty-eight millions of pounds sterling! Thus more than one year of the ordinary expenditure 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 I have not, of course, comprised the sums lost by merchants, tradesmen, and others, in consequence of the falling off of trade and commerce, but I have confined myself 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 pence each, will give another five millions sterling. This expenditure was not necessary to maintain a legitimate Prince and the charter of 1814, but has been indispensable for a Citizen King and a mob constitution. Thus, you perceive, that the Italian proverb is true—"Aquila non mangia mosche."

The French, who are by no means a rich or a generous people, but who, in fact, from their very poverty, are obliged to be mean, or at 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 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 shown 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. Have the goodness to publish the figures correctly, and make no mistake in the addition. The balance due to France is in no way drawing, for since the revolution is bankrupt, and will remain so until the *carnivale* are once more sovereign, and then they will take care to rob the bank and plunder the palace. The account is as follows:—

| THE REVOLUTION OF JULY, 1830, IN ACCOUNT WITH FRANCE. | |
|---|----------------|
| Received of France the sum of | FRANCE. |
| Received a loyal army—a victorious navy—public credit in good order—trade flourishing—commerce prosperous—manufactures and demand—workmen fully employed—agriculture in a good state—the nation in peace with itself and all the world—the arts flourishing—science protected—Literature in a high state of cultivation—the Departments improving every day—Religion increasing respect—wishes which the Revolution is willing to value at the sum of | 1200 millions. |
| Received of France a bona-fide Chamber of Peers—a Chamber of Deputies, half Royalist and half Liberal, which the Revolution consents to value at the sum of | 100 millions. |
| Total | 2500 millions. |
| CR. | |
| To a new King, including the barricades | 50 millions. |
| To a new Queen, with Dukes, Princes, and Princesses, all included—not dear at | 20 millions. |
| To a new Chamber, including the various additional Articles, and the rewriting of the constitution, together with the oath of the King—the whole lot, including parchments and seals, rather dear at | 1 million. |
| To a new Chamber of Peers, including 36 lately made in one day, and also including the King's sons, from five years old and up-wards—rather cheap at | 1 million. |
| To the death of not less than one thousand troublesome citizens, by death at the Revolution, and since by embezzles—valued at five hundred francs each citizen, or | 1 million. |
| To the suppression of the Liberty of the Press, which was found incompatible with the Revolution of July | 5 millions. |
| To the abolition of Sunday, which was found to be extremely annoying to patriotism and civilization | 10 millions. |
| To the abolition of the anniversary of the 21st of January in every year, which was the day on which Louis the 16th was cruelly murdered, and which abolition ought to be charged at not less than the sum of | 10 millions. |
| To the imposition of additional taxes, which have served to try the patience and pockets of France—actually cheap at | 20 millions. |
| To the establishment of five hundred thousand National Guards, who shall undertake not to fight against the people, and yet shall have the effect of terrifying foreigners—surely not dear at | 50 millions. |

Work and Ainsty

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1963

they are the remains of some Anglo-Saxon soldiers, killed in a skirmish, and buried, after being plundered of their arms. They appeared to have been hastily thrown into a pit dug but a small distance below the surface, one of the bodies being coiled up, and others lying in different positions. No metal or other relic was

Useful and convenient Sauce—will keep good in all climates.
 Warehouse, No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps.) London. (The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Gorge desires us to write, but never gives us his address, We should be glad to hear from him.—His paper came safe.
Ralph is very much thanked.—It shall be done.
B., who is gone into the country again, shall hear from us.
The letter of X. came too late for insertion this week.
Several favours of valued correspondents are postponed on account of the pressure of matter, which shall appear next Sunday.

A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three o'clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

THEIR MAJESTIES continue at Brighton—the KING takes carriage drives, attended generally by one of his daughters. THE QUEEN, although quite recovered, is not much in public.

LAST ACT OF THE MINISTERS.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following case:—His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, a few days 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 the Marquess that if the audience would be granted he would immediately proceed to Brighton; the audience was granted, and his Grace went to Brighton.

The Duke of Buccleugh was the bearer of the constitutional anti-Reform petition from the great Edinburgh meeting—the petition was most graciously received—and a conversation upon the subject of it occurred between the 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 visit, and presented this anti-Reform petition, dined with the KING, as the Court Circular tells us, and next day took his departure.

In the next *London Gazette*, "published by Authority," namely, the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, December 20, 1831—page 2698—appeared the following OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT, under the date "WHITEHALL, Dec. 20, 1831:—

"Address to the KING from

"The Inhabitants of Edinburgh and its vicinity—IN FAVOUR OF PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—GRACIOUSLY RECEIVED.

"Presented at Brighton, on Friday the 16th of December, BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 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 Friday's *Gazette* for a correction of the clerical error—not a bit 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 Buccleugh is libelled "by authority," as having been the medium through which such a petition was transmitted to the SOVEREIGN.

When the Ministers of a country use the official *Gazette*,—which is held to be "authority" as to all acts of the civil, military, and legal functionaries of the country, and for the gracious dispensation of His MAJESTY'S honours and favours, as the channel for political misrepresentations and groundless calumnies upon the characters of the Nobility, we think they must find the game they are playing desperate indeed.

THE very great length to which our review of the affair of the Prince de BOURBON extends, prevents our 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 consequent upon the reaction which has taken place in the public mind.

The people see, even if Ministers were sincere in their adherence to this New 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 produced upon the popular mind, by the adoption on the part of the Ministry of every suggestion which they had previously characterized as factious and litigious, has been that of placing the Government in a light in which they never wished or expected to be placed, and of proving to the nation that although the Whigs may officially and ministerially possess a majority in the House of Commons, it is to the Tories alone that they are to look for the prudence and knowledge by which the mischiefs dependent upon ministerial success are to be checked and neutralized.

The speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL, splendid as it was, and mortal as was its power over the glib impudence and "sweltering venom" of the Member for damaged Calne, had, for us, more interest in those parts which referred to other days, than in those which merely touched the topics of the time. The vindication of Sir ROBERT from all unworthy views or motives, in the alteration of his public conduct on the Popery Question, was complete, and fully justifies a course of proceeding which will be duly appreciated by every man who does not belong to a Ministry who have no respect or regard for the SOVEREIGN'S wishes or feelings, but who, like the persecutor of the unfortunate Prince whose case occupies so much of this day's paper, never cease their alternation of threats and conciliations until he has—if not like the Duke of BOURBON—made his own will—at least, done theirs.

Nobody ever quite discovered why Ministers, who called Parliament together to please the *Times*, were so extremely anxious to adjourn it again, until the newspapers of Tuesday exhibited the true reason: then was it accounted for why rules and regulations were to be broken through, engagements violated, and comforts destroyed, by sitting on Saturday: then was it known why the Sabbath was to be profaned by a debate and a division on the day of rest, which, if legal, which we believe they are, are at least most indecent and unbecoming. Does the reader guess the cause? The disturbed state of Ireland, from answering questions about which the Ministers wanted to shirk?—No. The ex-

pectation of an explosion at Manchester, which the patriotic Cabinet anticipated?—No. The affairs of Spain and Portugal?—No. Belgium?—No. France and its new revolution?—No. Why, neither more nor less than that Lord ALTHORP, who has been stuffing a great sheep with oil-cakes for the last year and a half, might go to reside at the Smithfield Club, of which his Lordship is the worthy president, and receive a premium of "five pound five" for his beautiful monstrosity.

Never was such a sight—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Duke of RICHMOND, who exhibited some of his 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 animals 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 pleased to furnish for them, with fat six inches thick, useless in the first instance for any purpose but to weigh down the scales of radical butchers, and interesting only in the second to the *Right Hon. Mr. TOMSON* and other gentlemen 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, and drink toasts—"THE KING"—"The Queen"—"The Royal Family," and the "Smithfield Club!" all lumped together. And it was for this exhibition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, his eloquence and his three-year old mutons, that Parliament was as abruptly adjourned as it needlessly met.

A VISION OF THE "CHOLERA."

"All that I saw returns upon my view,
 "All that I hear comes back upon my ear."—WORDSWORTH.

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.
 It is a portion of my soul,—
 And, if the soul may never die,
 That vision now is past controul
 And shares its immortality.

I was slumbering peacefully in bed,
 Alongside of my virtuous wife;—
 I had eaten for supper a herring red
 For the first time in my life.
 Oh! would to Heav'n I had never known
 A soft-roe's taste that night,
 And perhaps I had never undergone
 That vision of fear and fright.

It took a form,—time cannot estrange
 The figure I then did view:—
 A monkey in measles—a mastiff in mangle—
 A scorbutic kangaroo—
 'Twere like,—But no—I have never seen,
 Though I've numbered many years,
 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 strife;
 Or the voice of hypocrisy offering balm,
 Or—a Dutchman smoking his pipe,
 Oh! my stomach, 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 speak—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.
 And its hand to mine with chill grasp clung—
 And I shrank from its icicle press;
 And I hadn't the power to wag my tongue,
 To tell my unhappiness.

When, methought, to my side 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, my dear friends, of course,
 Did toddle off, every one;
 And I silently prayed, as my last resource,
 For the quick approach of DAWES.

And thus I lay thro' the silent night,
 In hopes that the morn would break;
 And I dreamily pictured the bliss of a bite
 Of breakfast and hot rump-steak.
 When, methought, our Doctor said, "That 'ere,
 Poor fellow! you'll never have now;"
 Oh! my tree of hope seemed withered and bare,
 As the Doctor went off with a bow.
 Oh! the torments of my soul to tell
 No power to words are given:
 I slept—and felt all the pangs of hell;—
 I woke—yes, I did—thank Heaven!
 As I lay, with the cramp quite doubled up,
 Which twined me again and again,
 My JENNY hallooed,—"*I say, get up;
 Why, Brit, 'tis half-past ten!*"

THE *Times* of yesterday notices a report, which it says is current, that its sale has fallen off lately—in order to prove that this is not the case, (and the only interest anybody takes in the fact is, as a proof of the decline of the Reform mania,) the *Times* publishes an account of its sale in 1830, to which it triumphantly refers.—What odd things clever people sometimes do.

THE state of Ireland is most terrific. The Lord Lieutenant, it will be recollected, returned hastily to Dublin from a visit he was making to Sir RICHARD LEVINGE, on account of an attack of the *dolleur*. The night of his return forty additional men were placed on guard at the Pigeon House—precautionary measures were taken at the Bank—and the next day, the 20th, the public departments connected with the army were in active preparation for military movements.

This is quite right: for although Dublin is, at this moment, perfectly quiet, the Lord Lieutenant feels compelled to make arrangements for defence against the party by which his Lordship and his colleagues are kept in office. That party letting them know, with the authority of hard task-masters, that the instant they hesitate about going the full extent of

their revolutionary demands, that instant the Government 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 by the unnatural alliance between the Lord Lieutenant and the Agitators. Since O'CONNELL has thrown off the government Dr. DOYLE is the great man.—That Doctor DOYLE in whose diocese the resistance to tythes first began.

Let it not be forgotten that the bells of the Popish Chapels rang, sounding the tocsin for mustering the peasantry, when 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 22d arrangements were still in progress to prevent surprise in Dublin; the information we have 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 Lord Lieutenant 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. BLAKE; but why is Mr. STANLEY not there?—If melancholy tidings 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 as 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 so terrific, a murder so base and damnable, and a series of atrocities and degradations dependent upon that murder, so revolting to the feelings of human nature, that we could not, even if we dare, trust ourselves beyond the exposition of the legally established evidence which bears upon the subject, to exhibit in its true colours a transaction calculated to make a 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 *process*) 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 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 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 increased by the superior rank of the parties implicated, it is not too much to say, that we have to-day one of the most tremendous duties imposed upon us that we have 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 which have been bequeathed to Madame la Baronne de FEUCHERES, and to the Duc D'AUMALE, the son of the Citizen KING of the FRENCH. All the civil part of these proceedings have been already published in the *Times* newspaper. To those we shall presently recur, because 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 we shall come presently: in the first instance, let us look at the circumstances of the death of the amiable, excellent, noble-minded, illustrious Prince of CONDE, or, as he modestly called himself, the Duc de BOURBON.

We must first premise, for the information of those who may yet be ignorant of the fact, that amongst the most intimate associates of His Royal Highness, there was one individual, a Miss, or Mistress SOPHIA DAWES, of whom we shall presume to say nothing at present, but that she found some difficulty, notwithstanding the anxiety of the kind-hearted Prince, in being received at the Court of LOTIS XVIII.—that she became the wife of a Baron FEUCHERES, a Major of the Royal Guards, and under the sanction of his name, and the protection which a husband afforded her, she was presented at the Tuileries.

By the terms of her marriage settlement she was in possession of 7,000 livres, and afterwards received 2,000 francs a year; for it appears that upon some circumstances connected with the early life of the Baroness, who had been pretty generally known in London as SOPHIA DAWES, a separation took place between her and her husband, after which she was forbidden to appear at the French Court.

It may here be necessary to observe, that in the year 1825 the fortune of the Baroness de FEUCHERES was increased from 7,000 livres to a million, from the treasury of the Duc de BOURBON, while her income alone arising from the forest of Montmorency, derived from the same source, raised her income to 100,000 francs.

Having premised thus much, and having stated that Madame la Baronne de FEUCHERES occupied a suite of apartments in the palace of the Duc de BOURBON, who, at the period of his death was seventy-four years of age, we shall as briefly as possible detail the circumstances connected with that dreadful catastrophe, observing only, that we set down nothing that is not to be found in the evidence of the witnesses examined before the competent authorities, and that we do nothing but present facts, upon which our readers will form their own conclusions.

The statement made upon the death of the Duc de BOURBON, was, that he committed suicide. When his valet went to call him, on the morning of the 27th of August, the door was bolted, and his Royal Highness answered not; upon which, the valet de chambre in waiting, and M. BOSSIE, the surgeon, who was in daily attendance, hurried to the apartment of Madame la Baronne de FEUCHERES, who, having in vain called upon the Prince, suggested that the door should be broken open: which was accordingly done, and the body of the lifeless Prince presented itself to view, suspended—with the feet yet touching the ground—to the rod of one of the window-curtains. This was evidently a case of suicide.—Was it?—Let us see.

The night before the death of the Prince, he received and

entertained 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 FEUCHERES said to his Royal Highness "pay to-morrow, 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 had used for the gout, quitted him, and his valet in waiting, LECOMTE, retired. All this was in the ordinary course of 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 necessary here most particularly to attend to. In hunting, many years since, he had broken his left collar-bone and otherwise injured himself so seriously that he could never raise his left hand so high as his head, and if ever he had 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, inasmuch 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 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 servicable hand, and lean upon a cane with the other, going only step by step, either in ascending or descending, and not 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 to rest if it had not been complied with, that the head of the 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 were dressed, but he never used them—he always went and 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 chair 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 would up, and placed also on the chimney-piece—the other watch, 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 of the Duc de BOURBON. As we have stated, he goes to bed as usual on the night of the 26th of August, and in the morning answers not the call of his valet—the door of his room is broken open, and he is found—tied, rather than suspended, to one of the curtain-rods—dead.

On the chimney-piece the two candles had been put out as usual, by the Prince, having, from their length, burnt about the customary half-hour—the bedstead, which, it is sworn by three witnesses, was in the morning placed according to his Royal Highness's commands, as close to the wall as the servants 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 ruffled—the slippers, which he never used were placed at the bed-side, and the watch that he never wound up, was wound up as well as the other one, which he always did wind up; and the bottom of the flat candlestick in which the night-candle was placed, was very 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 by two handkerchiefs, one above the other, to the rod of the window-curtain—the first handkerchief, which was round the Prince's neck, was loose, and held up the jaw, and served as a sort of chin-cloth (*mentonnière*)—it went twice round the chin, was tied in a bow behind the head, just at the bottom of the skull, to another handkerchief, which was fastened to the hook in the rod of the curtain, so that the nape of the neck was visible. The handkerchief which was passed round the Prince's neck was so loose that a man's hand was easily passed between it at the back—the knot by which the upper handkerchief was fastened to the curtain-rod was a most difficult knot to tie or untie, and as for that which encircled the Prince's neck, as we have already said, it was tied in a bow.

The cornice-rod, at the point where the knot was tied, was six feet four or five inches from the floor; it is, therefore, evident that, by no means, without using a chair—upon which it would have been morally impossible the Prince could have mounted—and which, moreover, was not near him when the door was opened—that he could have reached the rod, he being notoriously incapable of raising both hands together, and utterly unable to raise one of his hands so high as his head. Add to this, that the feet of the Prince rested on the floor, and that one of the persons in the room tried to pass his hand under the sole of the foot and could not. M. DELAFONTAINE, on the day after the Prince's death, caused himself to be placed, with the same handkerchiefs, in the same position precisely, and although he is not so tall as the late Prince, he stood upon the carpet without the slightest difficulty or inconvenience.

The Comte de QUESNAY deposes, that from the round the Prince had received he could not tie any knots to hold. Baron St. JACQUES deposes, that he has heard his Royal Highness a hundred times say he could not raise both his hands together, and that he never could take off his hat with his left hand.

But, beyond all these concurrent circumstances, we have the state of the body.—The head had sunk upon the chest—the countenance was calm and composed—the face pale—the

tongue did not protrude from the mouth, which was half open—the lips were black—the knees were pliant—the arms were hanging down—the hands were not closed, and the thumbs lay lightly upon the fingers.

To show 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 who has seen the corpse of a person who has been hanged.

The surgeon describes the appearances which the body 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 themselves, 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 middle part; on the left leg, were two equally recent and superficial 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 who every night dressed the Prince's wounds, deposes that there 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 goes on to say, that if these excoriations had been made after death, their appearance 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, and, in combination with others, proves to demonstration that the Prince was suffocated in his bed, and then suspended to the curtain-rod.

M. DUBOIS explains two modes by which this assassination 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 accomplice at the same 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 rapidly produced; and if any hurt or wound should occur to the sufferer in the process, it was not impossible but that the marks of struggling would be found on the outside 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 suspension would, in that state, conclude the horrid work. The murderers then would tie a neckcloth round the neck so loosely as to permit one of them to pass his hand between it and the back of the head, and thus remove the body to the place of suspension.

In doing this no injury need, or indeed well could be done to the body; but if the hand by which the neckcloth was to be grasped, was violently 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 suicide, for it appeared on a part of the neck below the mark occasioned by the suspension.

This description of BURKING, odious, horrid, and detestable as the crime is when committed by ignorant, unprincipled, and wretched barbarians, receives new horrors when connected in the mind with persons moving in the station which the murderers of the Duc de BOURBON may be supposed to fill.

The other mode by which the death of the Prince might have been effected, is precisely on the same principle, with this difference only, that the suffocation in that case might have been produced by tying a neckcloth round his neck, and passing it under the bolster—the rest of the bloody process would have been the same as in the other.

In opposition to all these facts, one only is offered, but 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 bolted on the inside, the windows and the shutters were fastened inside, and there was no appearance of any damage done to any of the fastenings, so as to permit the ingress or egress of strangers.

It appears that it was sometimes the custom of the Prince to bolt his door—there were several doors opening into the bed-room, but they were always kept locked, and the keys were on the inside; but the one door by which his Royal Highness entered his room, he sometimes bolted, but not always, and never when he was to get up early in the morning for shooting. This door, like the others, was bolted on the inside, and when the alarm 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 effect, when we read the following question put by the Counsel to DUPIN, one of the valets de chambre:—

Q.—Do you think it possible to draw the bolt of a door into the staple, you being on the outside of the room?
A.—YES: M. de JOINVILLE has tried it many times at St. Leu before me. I have seen him open and shut a room in this manner by means of a very narrow riband.

LECOMTE, another of the valets, says, that M. DE JOINVILLE, who was one of the Aides-de-camp, told MANOURY, that he had found a stay-lace upon the back staircase, which led to the anti-chamber of the Prince's room, but MANOURY does not recollect the circumstance; but it is clearly proved that the main—indeed the only evidence—in favour of the story of the suicide, is worth nothing, since the facility with which the bolt might be re-drawn has been proved.

It is, therefore, no longer a matter of doubt that the Prince was MURDERED—BURKED—by whom, we shall not presume to surmise; but, leaving our readers to form their own opinions, we shall submit a few facts which are sworn to in the evidence on this extraordinary case.

Madame de FEUCHERES was most anxious that the

Duke should make a new will; she was anxious that he should make the Duc d'AUMALE, one of the younger sons of CHARLES PHILIPPE, heir to his vast property as general 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 Woods of Boissy; in the year 1827 she became anxious on the subject of a new will, which should increase those bequests by some more important domains, and if we may be permitted to assign a motive for her great solicitude that the Duke should leave a vast inheritance to the Son of the Duke of ORLEANS, with whom he had never been on good terms, with whom he differed in principles and politics, we should say, that she considered it her 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 FEUCHERES was so intent upon her project, that having over and over again in vain solicited the Prince upon the subject, she writes a letter to him on the 1st of May, 1829, entreating him to name the Prince D'AUMALE his heir, and implores him to "do it for his poor SOPHIA," as it will make her happy for the future.

But SOPHIA DAWES, the Baroness de FEUCHERES, does more—for she, the acknowledged concubine of the Prince 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 England, but that he would call upon her before he went—upon Madame SOPHY DAWES, the Baroness de FEUCHERES—excluded 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 an advantage shall accrue to one of my children to presume that it will be so before you have made me acquainted with it; but I conceived that it was my duty, and that I was bound by the same blood which flows in both our veins, to express to you how happy I should be to see fresh bonds attach those who are already united in so many ways, and how proud I 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 replied, having taken the resolution of throwing himself upon the generosity of the Duke—telling him that it was heart-breaking to him to be teased on the subject of the will, and begging the Duke to use his influence with the Baroness de FEUCHERES to induce her to cease her importunities touching that matter.

To this appeal the Duc de ORLEANS answers thus:—

"NEUILLY, August 20, 1829—I am greatly grieved, Monsieur, that the intention full of friendship and kindness which you were pleased to evince towards me in a conversation, the recollection of which is so dear to me, should have become a cause of distress and annoyance to you. I am sincerely grateful for that which you are pleased to re-assure me in this respect in the letter which I have just received from you, and you have every reason to reckon that in this, as in every thing else, I should conform to your wishes, and do whatever may best prove the sincerity of my attachment and affection for you personally. I should regret extremely that your kind intentions towards my children should be the cause of any embarrassment to you, whatever may have been their nature; and I should also be all the more anxious to secure every thing which might tend to renew your too well founded griefs, or to wound feelings already as much lacerated. I shall proceed immediately to Madame de FEUCHERES, to comply with your wish in communicating with her, and you may rest assured, in showing to her, as it is my duty, how sensible I am and mine are of the efforts she has made to obtain from you that 'proof public and certain, of your kindness; of which you need I should assure me, I shall testify to her how much we are grieved to be the cause of fresh uneasiness to you, or of disturbing your domestic quiet. Your letter, Monsieur, imposes on me the duty of requiring of her to wait for that which your heart and your affections shall dictate, in respect of those who are of the same blood with yourself, and I shall execute this duty to the full extent; too happy, if you shall perceive in it a fresh proof of the sentiments I entertain towards you, and of my entire confidence in those who have evinced towards me, and of the lively and sincere affection I have ever held for you."

Still "champing upon SOPHY DAWES"—conceive the patriot King of the French, being "a sensible—grateful HE and HIS—his virtuous Queen—his exemplary daughter—are to SOPHY DAWES, for the efforts she had made to secure him a great deal of money."

We are prevented by want of space from concluding today the important facts connected with the murder—we may only observe, that the Prince expressed to M. DE SURVAL his apprehension that if he once consented to make the will his life would no longer be safe—that having made the will, he expressed a strong desire that MANOURY, his favourite valet, should sleep at his bed-room door—that MANOURY represented it would have an odd appearance, as LECOMTE (the protégé of Mad. de FEUCHERES) was the valet in waiting, but that he might sleep there; and that the Prince said—Oh no, never mind then, leave it as it is—that the Prince was most anxious, after the three glorious days, to quit France—that he had provided funds for the purpose, of which he desired Mad. de FEUCHERES might know nothing—that he frequently expressed his anxiety to get to Chantilly, where his valet de chambre did sleep close to him—and that after a sharp discussion on the morning of the 26th of August, he sent a courier express to M. CHOULOT, who was in the secret of his intention to quit France and the throne in which he lived; that his message to CHOULOT was to beg to see him early in the morning of the 27th—the object of his message was not doubtful—but in THE NIGHT OF THE 28TH HE WAS MURDERED!

We shall next week give some extraordinary evidence, upon which our readers will be left to make up their minds. To-day we take our leave of the subject, only observing again, that her MAJESTY the Queen of the French, and Mademoiselle ADELAIDE, her amiable daughter, have considered it their duty to make their acknowledgments to SOPHY DAWES, the Baroness de FEUCHERES, for having got so much money for them out of the Prince, from whom they never expected to receive sixpence. This is quite natural, considering the part which the patriot KING of the French had previously acted with this woman, who expected, by purchasing the friendship of the LIBERAL ORLEANS family, to enjoy undis-

hered possession of the legacies left to herself, which, be it understood, are as follows:—
2,800,000 francs.

The Castle of St. Len.

The Castle and Domain of Boissy, and all their dependencies. The Forest of Montmorency, and all its dependencies. The Domain of Morfontaine.

The Pavilion which she occupied in the Palace Bourbon, furniture belonging to the apartments, carriages, &c. &c.—All the charges, expenses, &c. of the will to be defrayed out of the general property.

The horror and mystery in which the whole affair is involved, first attract attention and make the blood run cold—but after that, the meanness, the degradation, which exhibit themselves in the conduct of the survivors, demand special notice—more particularly as the Orleans family have obtained the favour and affection of our Ministers, and a prospect has been opened of an alliance between the Princess ADELAIDE, (the obliged humble servant of SOPHY DAWES) and the brother of our future Sovereign, a consummation which, in spite of the manoeuvres of the meddling Lord DURHAM, we cannot consider "devoutly to be wished;" although the attendance of the King of BELGIUM in state at high mass might lead one to suppose that His Majesty was in training for an alliance with the family of the CITIZEN KING, who, together with his son, we think it will turn out, are under equally great obligations to those which they admit to be due to their friend SOPHY DAWES, to a Roman Catholic Priest, called BRIANT, whose zeal and activity in the cause, although perhaps differently directed, appear to be equally distinguished with those of the Baroness herself.

We only ask, putting all the criminality out of the case, whether there is a gentleman in England, who, wanting money as much as any gentleman could, would submit to pursue the course adopted by the KING of the FRENCH, his wife, and family, to secure even a sum which should place them in affluence and splendour? We answer,—THANK GOD—No.

THE following plain and clear statement of the case, as between the Farmer and the Clergyman, is quite worthy of reading and circulation—it professes to be written by a Farmer, and is published by Ridgway:—

"I was lately at a County Meeting, which a good many farmers attended. The meeting was held for the purpose of talking about what was to be done to relieve agricultural distress. All of them complained of the burthens that broke their backs. Amongst other things, they said that tithes were a great weight on them. Now, I'm a farmer myself; but not much of a speaker; so I didn't want to make a speech where every one seemed against me; but I said to myself, I was sure that, so far from the farmers losing by tithes, they actually gain by them. I dare say this seems very odd, but I'm sure it is so: at least, I know I gain by tithes myself. Now, it isn't because I like paying more rent away than I need, that I want to show tithes to be no loss to the farmer; but because I think every body should have fair play, and I don't like to see a man's rights taken away in the manner in which the parson gets his tithes than need be said, and the worst is made of it. I think I can show that tithes don't injure the farmer—as thus, when a man takes a farm, he agrees to pay his landlord so much rent, and the parson so much tithes; if the man make a bad bargain, why, a man takes a farm, he calculates how much corn, &c. he must sell to pay his tithes, and he knows what prices they can fetch. But he does all this, knowing very well that he has to pay his tithe out of the price; and if the tithe were taken away, he would gain nothing; for, if he didn't pay his tithes to the parson, as sure as ever he is born, the landlord would come upon him for them; or else, the price of his corn must fall in the market, to the full value of the tithes that had been taken off. Nobody supposes, that a landlord would let a man have a farm, if he should not be able to himself; because, at this rate, the tenant would make a greater profit than he bargained for making. And what is the actual consequence where land does not pay tithes? Why, that it pays a wonderful deal more rent. I pay 30s. an acre for my land; now there's some land in my parish (Burnham) tithe-free, and it actually pays 40s. an acre; that is to say, one-fourth more rent; so that there are many who pay tithes to our parson, and he is much better off than they who have none. Well, then: suppose the tithes were taken away altogether, isn't it plain that the tenant would gain nothing? for his landlord would come in for the tithe, or the price of his goods must fall. Now, I think, that rents could not rise, but that prices would fall; and for this reason,—there must be something that settles how much shall be given,—that is to say, the price which can be got for corn, &c. should be the price, and it should differ from day to day, instead of being tolerably fixed. Now, I think, that the price of anything is settled by the labour and money that it costs to produce it; and nobody can get much more, now a days, than just this money and labour back again, besides the fair profit of his capital; he must get this, for if he didn't he would put his money into some business that could make him a return. Now, there are too many who are always ready to sell their land for a low price, and to keep their profits down, unless there should be many more buyers than sellers, that is to say, more corn wanted than there is to be sold. In this case, prices will rise, just as the merchants are now selling tea at 7d. a pound dearer, because they are afraid the Chinese won't let us deal with them in tea, as we have done hitherto; in which case, all the tea that can be got, will sell terribly dear. If all this be true, we farmers shouldn't be so much in a hurry to have our tithes taken away; because prices would fall to the value of tithes. Now, I want to make out something more than this; for I say that we not only don't lose, but do gain by tithes. For instance, I agreed to pay my tithes, when I took my farm; but the parson very soon compounded with me all, and we don't pay quite one half; so that I lay the full tithe on the price of my corn, but don't pay the parson more than one half."

"Can any one, that knows any thing about farming, say that this isn't the case generally in the country?—and if it be the case, it is quite plain that, the farmer gains by tithes. Some people, however, say that, the parson has no right to tithes. I'm no great scholar; but I fancy the parson has as good a right to tithes as other people have to other things. I don't know what right I have to my sheep and oxen—unless it be the right of property; and I suppose the parson has the same right to his tithes. For my part, I don't know what better right the landlord has to his rent. I understand that, many of these great landlords are very fond of making it out, that their families have possessed their estates ever since the time of one William the Conqueror. Now, from all I have been able to hear, this William was a great bully, who came to England with a terrible set of thieves and knaves, who turned the English people out of their estates, and took possession of them for themselves. But I have never heard that the parsons were so bloodily-minded in their ways of getting tithes; on the contrary, I have heard it said that the people of each parish were willing to pay something for having a gentleman amongst them, who would pray for them when they were sick, and help them when they were in distress. As for our parson, I've no reason to find fault with him; he lets me off a good bit of my tithes; and he gives us something in return for tithes; for he has a great deal of duty to perform in the parish, and a good many sick to visit; his daughters look to the parish school, and are ready to do any little service we may want, so that I think it man unfair to abuse the parsons, when, after all, I don't think they deserve it."

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Dec. 25th, 1831.

DEAR BULL.—The shortest day in the year, when the longest would not be long enough to recount the events and facts of the past week. Thanks to M. CASIMIR PERIER, we are alive on the shortest day, in spite of mobs, republicans, and anarchists; but it is by no means probable that he will be able to make head against these public and private plunderers for six months longer, and therefore by the longest day we may calculate in this country upon having a new government, and perhaps a new revolution. Whether, however, I write on the

shortest of the longest day, I avail myself of all opportunities to wish you and your readers as much health, happiness, and prosperity, as can reasonably be expected by reasonable men in such a very unreasonable age.

In order that I may not omit to put you in possession of the leading events of the past week, I propose to devote to-day from my usual plan, and to give the news, facts, and opinions, from this day week, when I last wrote, to the hour at which I am now writing.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies has received a report of the Committee charged with the examination of the proposition of M. PORTAIS for the abolition of the celebration of the anniversary 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, that it was so unlike the revolution of 1793; and yet, one of the early measures of this last revolution has been to identify itself with the crimes of the first, by refusing 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 Louis XVI. is not to be longer held in national abhorrence. But how feeble are the efforts of men, when they are directed against the sense and the feelings of a people! M. PORTAIS may succeed in preventing the closing of the Exchange and of the Theatres; but neither M. PORTAIS, nor all the revolutionists combined, can succeed in obliterating from the remembrance of every honest Frenchman the anniversary of this horrible butchery, nor can prevent the private prayers which will be offered up to heaven for its forgiveness of France, and for its blessing on the descendants of St. Louis.

A bill for facilitating divorce, and rendering less sacred and binding the marriage contract, has been passed by an immense majority of the Radical Deputies. Seventy respectable men were only found who would vote against this measure, while the rest hastened to secure to the unprincipled of all classes a short and cheap method for dispensing 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 Louis PHILIPPE.—Generals ROMARIO and LANGERMANN have arrived from Poland at the Hotel Bergère. They have come to make disturbances, and they will probably succeed.—From Cassel we have received the intelligence that the Prince Co-Regent, exasperated by the continued refusal of his mother to admit his wife into her presence, commanded the royal box at the theatre, which had always been used by the Electress, to be closed against her, and allotted her another very small one on the side. The inhabitants of Cassel immediately sent an address to the Prince on the subject, and the order was revoked. On the same evening the Electress made her appearance at the theatre, and was received with applause. The Co-Regent then ordered the troops to block up all the adjacent streets in order to defend his palace. The populace forced the cordon, and a contest ensued, in which many persons were wounded. The inhabitants have since signified 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 must certainly set a better example.—It is generally rumoured that Donna MARIA would now be most happy to marry her uncle Don MIGUEL, and that negotiations are to be recommenced if the Court of Lisbon will entertain them. There is an old saying which is applicable to this case, and which, though somewhat vulgar, I shall therefore cite: "You may play with the mouse till you lose its tail."—The Spanish Government has been invited by Lord GRAY and Lord PALMERSTON not to assist the cause of Don MIGUEL; but a corps of observation has been sent to the frontiers of Portugal, amounting to 22,000 good fighting, honest Spaniards.—The French papers do more than hint that Don PEDRO and Donna MARIA are to do the liberals out of a constitution. I know not how this may be, but it seems pretty clear that Great Britain is to be done out of Portugal.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16.—Bad news from the departments—the people are finding out what we told them a year ago, that revolutions were bad things for commerce and manufactures. At the Theatre des Variétés a new piece has been brought out with a scene in it exposing and holding up to contempt the conduct of the present Prefect of Police, who bought guns very cheap in England, and sold them in France to the Government, very dear. The Minister of Public Works has ordered the suppression of this scene; but last night the populace threatened to destroy the theatre if the piece was not performed; so the Government order was unattended to, and the populace prevailed. Surely no one can pretend, with a thousand such facts before him, that we have a Government in France. New prosecutions against the press have been commenced, and others brought 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 is sure to lose. A rumour is afloat that the Emperor of Russia will not consent to the treaty for establishing the kingdom of Belgium. If this news should be confirmed, King LEOPOLD will soon be back at Claremont, and the King of HOLLAND at Brussels. Prince LEOPOLD has done very right to keep his pension, but very wrong to accept the crown. As he was a good husband to Princess CHARLOTTE, let us hope that he will preserve the former; but as he consented to adopt the cause of the *canaille* against the King of HOLLAND, we are bound to hope that he will lose the latter.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.—The funds have been falling. A proposition was made by LAFAYETTE, that all the Polish refugees in France should be invested with the rights of French citizens, have been rejected. And it begins to be suspected that, after all, we are not to have a general disarming. This we have told all parties, my dear BULL, for some time past; but these French revolutionists have absurdly thought that they might disturb the peace of Europe when they pleased, and then again, when they pleased, might require a general disarming. But it is not in this way that foreign Governments are to be treated. The peace of Europe has been practically disturbed by the French revolution, 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 disreputable party. CASIMIR PERIER has had 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, I repeat, can any confidence be felt in a Government which is entirely dependent for its stability, even for the time being, on the life of one man, and that man having bad health? When M. CASIMIR PERIER shall go out of office, the war party will come into power, and that party will immediately involve Europe in convulsion. It therefore is an idle dream to think of a general disarming. Pozzo di Borgo has been to Louis PHILIPPE to tell the Citizen King that the Emperor NICOLAS will not permit the King of HOLLAND to be compelled to accept the treaty provisionally signed in London. It is said, that when the Ambassador made this communication to Louis PHILIPPE, the poor man was seized with violent spasms, which lasted for more than an hour, and might have proved fatal but for the timely arrival of M. PERIER, who suggested the idea of acquiescing in the claims of the King of HOLLAND, and if that would not do, in marrying one of Louis PHILIPPE's daughters to King LEOPOLD, and thus making Belgium a sort of French province. The Emperor of Russia, in coming to this decision, has partly atoned for his severe and unexpected treatment of the Poles; but how disgraceful is it to

the British Government that the King of HOLLAND has been obliged, not to look to his old ally England, but to Russia, for support and protection. The Chamber of Peers has voted, at one sitting, three hundred and forty millions of francs, for the probable expenses of the next three months. Thus, before the budgets of 1830 and of 1831 have 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 CHARLES X. such a proposal had been made, even the Royalists would have opposed it, and the Liberals would have become frantic with rage; but now, "after this most just revolution," the King of the Barricades and his democratical Government, obtain votes of the public money for nearly two years on account. Bad news has arrived from Neuchâtel, and the mercy shewn to BONAPARTE by the Royal Commissary is repaid by preparations for a new insurrection. When was it otherwise with Liberals? Bad news from Lyons: the workmen are still dissatisfied, and will not disarm, and the masters and the *canaille* are at daggers drawn. The Editor of the *Gazette de Languedoc* 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 PHILIPPE and his right to the throne. The news from Italy is of a very revolutionary character. The Pope will not yield, and there is great insubordination in his states. The French Government fears lest the Italian States should throw themselves into the hands of Austria, who would eagerly embrace the opportunity of extending her Italian dominions.

SUNDAY, Dec. 18th.—The *Quotidienne* is seized at the post office, TORRIGOS, the Spanish revolutionist, being driven out of Gibraltar by the English authorities, embarked on the night of the 30th ult., with between 50 and 60 of his followers; being chased by a Spanish cruiser, 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 near Algeiras, and had no alternative but to surrender at discretion. 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 last night M. CASIMIR PERIER made a long and somewhat clever report about the rebellion and civil war at Lyons; but as he endeavoured to throw all the blame on CHARLES X. and his Government, for the present state of affairs, no one believed him, and the speech produced little effect. If, instead of adopting this course he had said, "Gentlemen, we have 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 until there is a radical change in the basis of the French Government," every one of sense would have approved his confession, and France would have echoed, "Yes, indeed, we have made a most foolish revolution." M. EUGENE SALVERTE announced that on Monday he should put some questions to the Minister as to the affairs of Lyons, and his interior and exterior policy. This announcement was received with great applause by the extreme party, and with considerable dissatisfaction by the centres. An insurrection has taken place at the military college of St. Cyr.

An interesting trial is going on in the heirs of the late Duke of Bourbon and the family of the present Citizen King, in which the validity of the will which leaves the property to a son of Louis PHILIPPE is contested, and even a charge has been made of assassination. The cause is a very grave one, and interests deeply the throne of the barricades. A journal which has published some severe remarks on the conduct of Louis PHILIPPE and his family in this transaction, has 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 ROMARIO and LANGERMANN, and if the two latter are to be believed, the Polish affairs are very far from being settled.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.—Mobs in the streets—the municipal guards are ordered to disband the schools of the Law and Medicine, who are disturbing the capital with processions to ROMARIO and LANGERMANN. When these mobs took place in the time of CHARLES X. the gens d'armes did then what the municipal guards are obliged to do now. Then the present Ministers called it oppression—now they call it putting in force wise and necessary laws. I cannot understand the difference between the two states of some times and the other now, except that in former times the Ministers were the offenders, and now they are the offended. The students of the schools have assembled together in great numbers—they pretend that their object is peaceable and legal, but it does not require a Solon to understand that if these boys merely wished to compliment ROMARIO and LANGERMANN, they might send a deputation in a hackney-coach, who could be easily kept with much less trouble than the hundred young upstarts. The object is disorder, and the object is accomplished, for the soldiers are obliged to sabre these obstinate young scoundrels, who will not move without first receiving a cut on their hats or their shoulders. This is a specimen of the peace and security offered by the French revolution. The funds have fallen. Trade is worse and worse. New shops are shutting up every day, and the streets appear to be at land.

The Chamber of Deputies is quarrelling with the Minister, whilst the Chamber of Peers is listening to a report on the proposed destruction of France as a factory of vitriol, and the report to the Peers is tame as milk and water. How some men lose by years! The Duke DECAZES, the reporter, was a Minister of Louis XVIII. and then spoke for the Crown and the Monarchy; but now the Duke DECAZES is a timid and fearful supporter of a system he knows to be right, but which he scarcely dares to avow. The riots in the streets have attracted the attention of the Chamber, and to-morrow we are to have a renewed debate. These quarrels are endless. The Liberals are divided into 20 factions, each having its leader, and each leader wishing to cut the throats of all the others. Bad news from Neuchâtel, and sad news from Warsaw, and worse intelligence from Germany, and peace and plenty in the other half than ever; we shall have but a sad Christmas, and as yet we have no prospect of a happy new year.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.—Proprietors and capitalists begin to be alarmed by the late decision of the Emperor of RUSSIA. They forget that his Majesty, in adopting the cause of the King of HOLLAND, is most effectually serving that of peace and order all over the world. The Emperor of Russia appears more and more to have been made that LEOPOLD will not be on the throne of Belgium on the 1st of March, and the French Liberals actually tremble lest the Emperor NICOLAS should march in the spring at the head of 500,000 troops against France. News from Holland of a satisfactory nature. The Emperor of Russia's refusal is officially known, and King WILLIAM may yet hope once more to see himself King of the Netherlands. The financial difficulties of France himself King of the Netherlands, and a financial crisis similar to that of 1825, will be to be apprehended. No second-rate paper can be discounted, nor even first-rate paper at a long date. The discussions in the Chamber of Deputies are continued, and the Minister is put on his defence. The report made to the Chamber of Peers by the Duke DECAZES is of the kind now whether Thursday, and by this day week we shall most probably have a pure or rather impure democracy to be established in France. If a third revolutionary Republic shall be proclaimed by the Upper House, all the efforts of all the M. PERIERs in Europe to stop the progress, and before merely of democracy, but of Jacobinism, will be useless, and before we arrive at another "shortest day" the form of the Monarchy will be changed, and either France will be at war with all Europe, or all Europe will, by some sort of miracle, have consented to the principles of Republicanism. Bad news from Italy, and democratical principles from the smaller states of Germany—and a general disarming appears to be rapidly gaining ground. The news we have received from England is by no means satisfactory, and the Reform Bill, in spite of all its modifications, is still viewed as a most dangerous and revolutionary measure.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.—The Prefect of Lyons has had a personal altercation with the Minister of the Interior in the Chamber of Deputies. The former is destituted by an Ordinance of the Minister of the Interior, and is written to the journals, and promised to be let out, and to be released from the prison house. When roques fall out, honest men profit by it. The King of Spain has refused to accede to the reprint or engraving of Louis PHILIPPE to enter that country. The Emperor of Russia has forbidden the use of the French language in instruction therein to be given, in Poland. The French Government is endeavouring to effect an alliance with the King LEOPOLD. Three journals of this capital have again been seized. The Chamber of

Deputies is occupied with the disgraceful affair of buying workmen at 3 francs each per day, to attack "the patriots!" There are rumours of a duel between M. DEMORAI, the Prefect of the Rhone, and M. CASIMIR PERIER. There are rumours of a change in the Ministry, and M. ORLÉANS BARRON is spoken of as Minister of the Interior.

Thus closes the week, with agitation—violence—poverty—bankruptcy—party feuds, and national ruin!—It was not so on the shortest day of 1839! Adieu, my dear Bull, and believe me to be your's, very affectionately. P. H.

TO JOHN BULL.

SIR—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, and no promotion is to take place in the corps until these officers are restored to full 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 the Peace of 1815:—viz., the duties of the Royal Military Draftsmen and Surveyors, of the Sub-Lieutenants of Royal Sappers and Miners, of the Army Barrack Department, and of the Blockade and Coast Guard Services, for which the officers receive no additional rate of pay. Surely Ministers cannot have come to an arrangement so illiberal as to reduce a corps which has carried on, with credit and efficiency, the extensive duties of four Reduced 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 fudging, 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 Navy, 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 Lieutenants one step higher. My opinion 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 seventeen years standing (with a large family perhaps,) has, as yet, been at all rewarded.

Had I been at the head of any Corps, and had been offered honours, in lieu of promotion to myself and brother officers, I would have cast the honours to perdition—and exclaimed, no! I cannot accept these honours at the expense of the whole of my brother officers, who have as much right to promotion as I have to honours. N. B.

TO JOHN BULL.

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*, page 478, in commenting on the Report of the Negro Conversion Society in the island of Antigua, it is stated that—

"The Moravians and Methodists had long laboured successfully in the conversion and instruction of slaves in this island, before the Church of England had thought of caring for their souls. A single missionary was, after a time, sent thither by Bishop Pockruss, then President of the Conversion Society. He was a quiet, inoffensive, and somewhat timid man, anxious mainly to gain the goodwill of the planters, and to avoid collision with them. He married a lady of the island, and thus became an owner of slaves—a circumstance which could not fail to influence his feelings and his tone on the subject of slavery and its adjuncts, Sunday profanation, concubinage, &c. &c."

It is to me a little paradoxical why a virtuous man when single, and selected by a Bishop because he was virtuous, to teach the Gospel to the heathen, should, after he was married, become the promoter of concubinage, and the profanation of the Sabbath; but I will not dwell on the Christianly opinions here expressed by the "well-known" pious writer in the *Reporter*, who, it is also well known, keeps in his own house a black—hush! offend not the classic ear of Mr. PRINGLE, by giving utterance to a word of undoubted import.

All persons acquainted with the island of Antigua, know the individual alluded to in the *Reporter*, to be the Rev. JAMES CURTIN, a most excellent and worthy man, who has passed thirty of the best years of his life in the above-named island, and in corroboration of my own knowledge of his character, I will add the testimony of the *Anti-Slavery Society*, as it appears in their *Reporter*, No. 47, published in April, 1829; in this there is stated—

"The three latest extracts are all, too, from one island, Antigua, where a religious atmosphere has long been created by the labours, not only by Mr. Austin, the Society's Missionary, but of numerous Moravian and Methodist Missionaries, who had formed large societies of Christian slaves, comprising a great proportion of the adult negro population of that island."

Most truly, Sir, this is a verification of the trite saying, that persons having a certain propensity require a good memory. I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, LONDON, 23d Dec. 1831. EXPOSITOR.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFECTURES.
The Bishop of Hereford has collated the Rev. FREDERICK TUCKER, D.C.L., to the Treasury-stipend of Hereford Cathedral. The Rev. JOHN TUCKER, of Ham House, has been licensed by the Bishop of Gloucester, to the Perpetual Curacy of Charlton Abbotts. The Rev. JOHN BRYAN, Esq. of Bedfordshire.
The Rev. HENRY WILLIAM TUCKER, to the Vicarage of Eaton, in the county of Warwick and diocese of Worcester. Patron, Evelyn Shirley, Esq. of Eaton Park.
The King has appointed the Rev. ROBERT M'RAE to the Church of Ross, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Macquenn. The Rev. EDWARD BRYAN, of Trinity College, Dublin, has been licensed, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Curacies of Denton and Swinfield, in Kent.

The Rev. EDWARD WILLIAM CLARKE, of Jesus College, Cambridge, Beaumont Rush, of Wimbledon House, Surrey. Patron, Sir William Clarke, Bart. The Rev. ALFRED M. A. Dixie, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been appointed Chaplain to his Majesty's barge cum Cupella de Orford, Suffolk. Patron, the King. The Rev. IRVING CARLISLE, Curate of Chewkirk, to the Ministry of St. George's, New Mills, Derbyshire.

The Rev. EDWARD FARNHAM, D.D., Rector of Framlingham, Suffolk, and of St. John's College, Cambridge. Patron, Masters and Fellows of that Society.
The Rev. J. DAVIES, M.A., Incumbent of Shirehamstead, near Lancaster.
The Rev. D. BENSON, Rector of Grimboldy (Patron, Lord Middleton), and Rector of South Cockerington and Strubby, Lincolnshire. (Patron, Bishop of Lincoln).
The Rev. JOHN BOND, Rector of Preston, Suffolk. Patron, E. Hassall, Esq.
The Rev. LEWIS LAWRENCE, of Jesus College, Oxford, and late Curate of the Rev. EDWARD RILEY, Vicar of Elington, Warwickshire.
The Rev. EDWARD DAVIES, of Framlingham, Suffolk.
The Rev. W. WING, Rector of Stebbingham, Hants, and of Thorhaugh cum Wansford, Northants. (Patron, Duke of Bedford).

ORDINATIONS.
On Sunday last the following gentlemen were ordained at Gloucester Cathedral:—*Priests*: Rev. Jacob Wood, B.A. Merton; Rev. Edmund Lilley, B.A. Worcester; Rev. James A. Harrison, M.A. St. Mary Hall; Rev. Wm. Gilkes, B.A. Pembroke Coll. Oxf.; Rev. M. N. Fall, M.A. Univ.; Rev. Daniel Dobree, B.A. Pembroke Coll. Oxf.; Rev. G. W. Bush, B.A. Queen's Coll. Oxf.; Rev. Alexander M. Bennett, B.A. Worcester; Rev. Chas. Wm. Henry, B.A. Oriel; Rev. Edw. Ashe, B.A. Balliol; Francis Vidal, B.A. Caius; Rich. Stephens, B.A. Clare Hall, Camb.; Grueber Lugard, B.A. Trinity Coll. Camb.; and F. J. Burmann, B.A. Trin. Coll. Oxf. The last four by *Let. Dim.* from the Bishop of Exeter.

On St. Thomas's day the following gentlemen were ordained at Worcester Cathedral:—*Priests*: The Rev. Chas. Vaughan, B.A. of Caius Coll. Camb. by *Let. Dim.* from the Bishop of Hereford; Rev. Jeffery Ekins, B.C.L. Fellow of New Coll. ditto; Sir F. J. Stapleton, Bart. M.A. Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. by *Let. Dim.* from Bishop of Rochester; Benj. Hemming, B.A. Worcester.—*Deacons*: W. L. Isaac, B.A. Trinity Coll. Camb.; T. Whitaker, B.A. Worcester; J. W. Campbell, B.A. Coll. Oxf.; G. E. Bessey, B.A. Lincoln; C. Vaughan, B.A. Wadham, by *Let. Dim.* from Bishop of St. David's; John Rolles, B.A. Fellow of New College.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bishop of DURHAM has proposed to give £1000 annually to the English Northern University, about to be established in the city of Durham, in addition to £1000 towards the first expenses, and a house for one of the Professors.

BRITISH CHURCH IN INDIA.—At a meeting of East India proprietors on Wednesday, Mr. POWNALL brought this subject before the Court, and alluding to the statement before given, that four Bishops had died in the exercise of their arduous duties in India, in the space of ten years, regretted that the natives of that country had been deprived of a head to their Ecclesiastical Establishment during more than half the period. The House of Commons, in 1818, appreciating the importance of the subject, had properly decided that measures should be taken with a view to the conversion and religious instruction of the Hindus, and it was accordingly resolved to send out one Bishop and three Archdeacons, the first with a salary of £5000, and the latter that of £3000, on their return to Europe. Referring to the magnitude of the duties imposed upon the representatives 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 of 700,000; and that Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales also had been subsequently added to his duties. He then alluded to the exertions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to obtain an augmentation of the number of Bishops in Hindoostan, to a memorial drawn up by which Institution, the East India Company had replied, that such a desirable end could not be effected from pecuniary considerations. Some extracts from letters were read by Mr. P., received from English residents in India, detailing the great advances had been made in the civilization of the people of India, and showing that they do not view with jealousy the wide diffusion of the doctrines of the English Episcopal Church established there, but look up with great respect to its members; and that a greater degree of success had attended the labours of the missionaries proceeding from the mother Church, than could possibly have been anticipated, which circumstance appears to afford a powerful evidence that the hands of the Company were not concerned in any such gratifying results. The attachment of the natives to their castes was daily decreasing, and the prejudices as well as the alarm of the natives were gradually declining in consequence of the diffusion of knowledge by means of the missionaries. The primary object in sending out a chief messenger of the Gospel to India was the instruction of our own countrymen, who were at that time without the means of attending divine worship, but as the Company were trustees for India in general, they ought to include the natives in a participation of the benefits of Christian instruction and improvement. At considerable length he then dwelt on the necessity of adding to the number of the Bishops in that part, and pointed out the strong claims the numerous millions of the native race of this country, claiming his sentiments by quotations from the writings and speeches of eminent men. He then moved a resolution to the effect that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to consider the propriety of appointing a Prelate to the three Presidencies and two Sullagans, but which motion he afterwards withdrew.—After the meeting had been addressed by a few other gentlemen, the Chairman (Mr. CAMPBELL) said that as the case of the members of the Company were soon to come before the Legislature, he was glad the motion had been withdrawn. The Court then adjourned.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—*Le Moniteur Ottoman*, a new Turkish paper, just published, informs us that the Sultan has recently distributed crosses of merit amongst his troops.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO A COUNTRY FRIEND.—A CASE OF WINE, containing Six Dozen of Port or Sherry, or three dozen of each, warranted of the best quality shipped to this country, sent in any part of England, for a remittance of £10, or half the quantity, in bottles, cases, pipes, packing, cartage, and every other expense included. Allowance made if delivered in any part of London, and if each article sent be not of a most approved quality, the Proprietor pledges himself to return the money, and to pay any and every expense incurred. Gentlemen and Families in the Country, about having down wines, will find this case a most useful and agreeable present. It contains six dozen each, containing 6 bottles of different qualities, as samples, making a dozen case, with every particular as to vintage, marks, shipper, &c., and so sealed and invoiced as to render a mistake as to identity impossible. Lists of Champagne, Burgundy, Port, &c., &c., in different quantities of each, as to meet the convenience of Families, may be had in the Sample room, or will be forwarded if required. 680, HENCKEY.

DRAUGHT WINES. Bottled and delivered at per Gal. per Doz.
Good stout Port .. 8s 6d .. 10s
Ditto ditto .. 10s 6d .. 12s
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Every other description of Draught Wines equally cheap. 57, ST. MARK'S.

Good English Gin .. 6s .. 8s 3d .. 11s and 12s per Gall.
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Good old Brandy .. 24s .. 26s 6d and 28s
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Fine old Riesling-wine, 5 years .. 36s
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" do ditto .. 40s
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They are to be procured from all the wholesale and retail dealers in Patent Medicines in London, and throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, in Boxes 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each. Purchasers are particularly requested to ask for Whitney's Cough Lozenges.

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