We think the letter of Amicus Justine Akely to do more harm than god; it does not, because it cannot, deny the fact. We are convinced our correspondent is right; but the thing is entirely innocuous as it is. We thank our legal rised for his wile discussion upon the nature of the limitation. It is a subject so entirely personal that we must accime touching it; ji to be illegal and unconstitutional, let those who activised or drew it be responsible. We cannot agree with STY, that Lord and Lady BROUGHAN's receiv-ing Lord and Lady JERSEY, Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, and half-actioned not. Anti-Reformers, at dinner, has any thing to do with his Lordship's public conduct, besides, we distike the tille under which the man writes.

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 splen-didly attended; on Wednesday the KING held a Levee, and on Friday their MAJESTIES had a Concert. Yesterday, the KING dined with his Grace the Dake 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 MARLEOROUGH 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 misre-presentation 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

were not to enherchonetas being pointerms, which down justify a visit to the Castle except for the mere delivery of the fag. In reply to all this absurdity it is only necessary, in the first place, to state that the fag 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 Wind-sor 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 cele-brate 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 mischlevous, faction-ists 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 presen the Duke of WELLINGTON with a mag-nificent 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 DOURO, it is said, is shortly to be united to one of the amiable and accomplished daughters of the Earl of LIVERPOOL.

MINISTERS have at last begun 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 anniable 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 anniable nobleman. Grant all this—but this is only a trial batch—there are more in the oven; and, as our la-mented friend in the City would say, they will get uncom-monly 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 skowing in detail that the Times is wrong in at least fifty instances as to the polities 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 HEATTORD and the Marquess of BUTE, both Anti-Reformers,—that having in one column recorded Lords FARNBOROGGH, LYNDHURST, and SKELMERSDALE, as against the Bill, and in auother column registered their Lordslips as uncest_in,—and, above all, that, in order to make a case, it omits, in all its kists, all the following Peers allogether :— MINISTERS have at last begun their trade of Peer-making

altogether :

DUKES.	CARNARVON,
CUMBERLAND.	LIVERPOOL
CAMBRIDGE,	CADOGAN.
GLOUCESTER.	ABERDEEN,
MARQUESSES.	MALMESBURY.
HERTFORD,	
BUTE.	LORDS.
	GRANTHAM.
EARLS.	SOUTHAMPTON,
DELAWARE,	MONTAGUE,
ABINGDON,	TYRONE (M. of WATERFORD),
CHATHAM,	DORCHESTER,
BATHURST,	Влбот.
CLARENDON,	RODNEY,
ABERGAVENNY,	BOSTON,
NORWICH (D. of GORDON),	CARLETON (E. of SHANNON),
TALEOT.	BRAYBROOKE,
STRANGE (D. OF ATHOL),	WALSINGHAM.
MOUNT EDGCOMBE.	KENYON,
DIGBY.	DOUGLAP,
BEVERLEY.	Downe,
MANSFIELD.	MIDDLETON,
om we believe, if not all	, at least nine in ten are Anti-

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

of wh

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 nost lamentably (for them) erroneous. This, however, may arise from excess of zeal or wat of information : the management of the list and calcula-tion 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 GBES prevailing over idle 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 it is a question not to be slurred over, and all our represen-tatives should be present to lend their assistance in such debates as must inevitably arise during its progress; besides, the census, upon which it can alone be bottomed, even if they carry any part of it, must be concluded before any fair opin-bifty, after the routine business of the House of Commons is got through, and something done about Finance, (because we believe certain departments are very much in arrear, and the Exchequer at a very low ebb.) Parliament will adjourn till Novenber or December : it would be the wisest is for the most eager Cabinet to push a measure through and the sort in France, but we hope for better things in ecomplete House of Commons. To be sure they did something of the sort in France, but we hope for better things in the nort the sort in France, but we hope for better things

IT is not yet ascertained what day LOUIS PHILIP will rive at GRILLON'S, in Albemarle-street—that he must hit France appears pretty certain. The letter of our This not yet and the street of the street of our parising of 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 glorions end to the three glorious days of July !--What a splendid example of REFORM !-. FULL STATEMENT OF A CASE.

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 Auti-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 him-"self a gentleman, of Essex, condescending to go down from the treasury, and to be so servile as to be under its domi-" calling himself an independent gentleman of Essex, conde-" calling himself an independent gentleman of Essex, conde-" calding himself an independent gentleman of Essex, conde-" acading 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 beligrent JOHN BULL say to " this on Sunday?" The beligreent JOHN BULL would agree with Mr.

" Mr. TOWER considered a full and fair apology, and he "immediately made a communication to that effect to Mr. "DAWSON.—What will the beligerent JOHN BULL say to "this on Sunday?" The beligerent 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 con-sidered a full and fair apology; but let Mr. DAWSON's letter speak for itself, and without throwing away a single com-ment upon the marvellous alteration of the paragraph re-specting 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 com-plained of by Mr. TOWER, than with the very unsatisfac-tory explanation afforded in Mr. DAWSON's letter. We now submit the correspondence which took place :— *Crawley's Hotel, Albemarie-street, June* 11, 1831. SIR—Finding in the *Chelmsford Chronicle* of yesterday, the following passage, purported to have been delivered by 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.

C. L. TOWER.

GEO. R. DAWSON. C. L. Tower, Esq.

C. L. Tower, Esq. THE Times yesterday puts forth a feeler as to the man-ner 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 ex-tremely popular system with some of the present ministers— for the Marquess of LANSDOWNE stands recorded in his-tory 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 Scretary for the Home Department, having dis-banded the Yeom. mry, the re-embodying of which he has been since obliged t. sauction 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 toiling shopkeeper or pro-fessional 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 mustride 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 Constant.

Lord DURHAM is to successful 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 LAW-RENCE, seems to cry— "Too familiar is my dear son with such sour company;"

away from his associates — a voice, like that of FRIAR LAW. RENCE, 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 amisble Viscount must quit this high functions. As for Lord PALMERSTON, it seems as if he had been treated some-what 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 to and Lord DURHAM into a window, where they remained carnestly discussing something, while Lord MELBORELLOR and Lord DURHAM into a window, where they remained carnestly discussing something, while Lord MELBORENE and Lord PALMERSTON, who were in the room, were left uncalled for; to amuse themselves as they chose. The report of LOI JOHN RUSSELL's being cabinetted, is corroborated by the fact of his having dined at the last Cabi-net 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's release for mall further proceedings. Can Mr. STANLEY's release for wand, 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 himself.—As for the time the prosecution was commenced, Mr. O'CONNELL was tried under that Act of Parliament, and found guift 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

mons 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 carnestly 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'CONNEL and others, it is not my intention to proceed any further. This is now a matter of public notoriety ; it is publicly known, but never theless, I abould reckon myself wanting in respect to this homourable Court did I not acquaint 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 wits rendy which would be required in order to have judgment but effici-vits rendy which would be required in order to have judgment obtained as of that term. I could not, therefore, obtain judgment; but before the next Easter Term following, I had those affidavits redy and moved for judgment, upon which your Lordships fixed a tright in arrest of judgment, upon which your Lordships fixed a day for hearing it; but before that day had arrived, many occurrence had taken place which affected those proceedings. Parliament had been dissolved, and the Act of Parliament under which is sought judgment had become void. A question then arcsos at 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 afficied by that postponement to canf 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, my Lords; we have consulted every authority that has ever been printed, and which could in any way bear upon the case, and we are of opinion that it is not in the power of the Court to pronounce judgment. I bes to observe, my Lords, that as I should consider it a gross and violet 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. Theses are the facts of the case, and I hope they will remove any erroneous impression, and prevent any misrepresen-tation that me case of the Kins or O'Convent. and others." From this it should appear, whatever may be the state of the state of the state should appear, whatever may be the state of

ceedings in the case of the KINOV OCONSULT and others. From this it should appear, whatever may be the state of the case now, that the ATTORNEY-GENERAL was to blane 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 Govern-ment with its even laws. But this has nothing to do with Mr. STANLEY. 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

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and qualifications of a Speaker. He could with all sincerity assure those Hon. Members who now for the first time sate in the House for the one of the House for the section of the desting public or private 'usiness they would had a ready and sincere advier and ourself or the intermediate of the would be intermediated by the House control of the duty which they owed to the country, if they should be determined to the duty which they owed to the country, if they should be determined to the duty which they owed to the country, if they should be determined to the motion of the duty which they owed to the country, if they should be determined to the motion of the duty which they owed to the country, if they should be determined to the motion of the duty which they owed to the country, if they should be determined to the duty which they owed to the country, if they should be determined to the duty which they owed to the country if they should be determined to the duty which they owed to the country if they should be determined to the duty which the duty of the duty which the duty of the duty which they owed to the country is a speaker, and whose constant attendance and proceedings of the House, made him so ff a judge of the private theme is an advised to the country which the duty of a size of the duty of a fair and honourable ambition. He should fore a morent si the duty which the duty is a speaker, and a low term speak experiment of the advised of the speaker. A duty and the flow they are experiment to a speaker and the duty and the flow they are experiment to the duty of the section and an unwarrantable reliance on the duty and they determined they duty and they are duty and they duty and they duty and they duty and they duty and the section of the duty which he duty and they d

The House then adjourned at three o'clock. AT the Anniversary Dinner of the Merchant Tailors' Company, on the day of election of Scholars to St. John's College, Oxford, which was given yesterday week in their Hall, a most numerous and brilliant party was assembled, comprising, amongst a host of noble and emiuent persons, the Duke of WELINGTON, the Marquess of SALISBURY, the Marquess of CHANDOS, the Earl of ELDON, the Earl of HAREWOOD, Lord TENTERDEN, the Bishop of CHICHES-TER, Lord ASHLEY, Lord ENCOMBE, Sir HENRY HAR-DINGE, Mr. HERRIES, Sir J. SCARLETT, Sir C. WETHER RELL, Judge GAZELEE, the Governor of the Bank, and a numerous list of Members of Parliament, comprising alto-gether a powerful body of Representatives of the intelligence and property of the country; and there, enabled to express their sentiments and feelings, secure from the liberal display of bludgeons and brickbats, to which every man who ven-tures to ¿ainsay the deluded followers of the sham Reformers

is in these times perilously exposed, the assembled com-pany gave evidence, striking and incontrovertible, of the vast difference of opinion which exists in this unanimous country upon the question of Reform, and upon the popularity of these who hope to bolster up a feverish political existence by sup-porting it. The reception of the Duke of WELLINGTON was enthu-sistic - and the appropued for the four of the form

The reception of the Duke of WELLINGTON was calcu-sistic; and the announcement of his Grace's health from the Chair was welcomed with the loudest and warmest cheers. That of the venerable Earl of ELDON was hailed by the company with similar applauses and cheers, and in fact all the Noblemen and Gentlemen whose political

in fact all the Noblemen and Gentlemen whose political principles are unequivocally anti-revolutionary, were greeced with the most striking marks of popular approbation. Our readers may recollect the dinner given at the Free-masons' Tavern, the result of which was the defeat of Lord GREY'S Ministry upon one of the items of Lord AlTHORF'S late budget which he had the resolution to attempt to sup-port. By a reference to the names of the individuals present upon that occasion, the reader may satisfy himself of the estimation in which the present Ministers were held by prar-tical men, and men of weight and consideration, at that beriod. The reception which the late Ministers met with, ou Saturday, may also serve to shew what the opinion of those whose opinion is worth having, is of the Opposition now.

whose opinion is worth having, is of the Opposition now. WE rejoice to find that amongst the great changes which are taking place, a revolution in taste has been achieved, and that a new style of public building has superseded all the fanciful performances of modern architects. Under the sanction, we conclude, of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a most beautiful pavilion has been rected in an inconceivably short space of time, on the open space formerly the King's Mews. It is in the highest degree classical and ornamental, and will, we hope, be permitted to gratify the public eve without the adventitious aid of foreign ornament. It is called the PAVILION, and what is more remarkable as a coincidence, has been erected for the residence of the PRINCE of WHALES. It is quite worthy the united atten-tion of the Committee of Taste and the Nuisance Jury of Westminster. Westminster.

It is called the PAYLLON, and what is more remarkable as a coincidence, has been erected for the residence of the PAYLLON, and what is more remarkable as a coincidence, has been erected for the residence of the PAYLLON, and Wattis more remarkable and control of Taste and the Nuisance Jury of Vestminster.
The mischievous career of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, as it is jesuitically called, has, we are glida to find, received a chickly authenticated facts the false y and wanton scurrility of its supporters, whose whole object is the overthrow of our colonies, and the collection of the overthrow of our colonies, and the collection of the overthrow of our colonies, and the collection of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of the daver and over again, and which which they state the algover of a rest fully more details the actual state of the slaver population to which we have refused the slaver population to which we have refused the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the slaver population of a detail of the actual state of the more details the payse of the slaver population to which we have refused the slaver population to which we have restrict which a slaver population to which we have restrict. Which are the slaver population to which we have restrict which the slaver population to which we have restrict which the slaver population to which we have restrict. Which are there slaver p

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a workhouse, may, with convicts consent, order nim to be released.
 (10) Execution of death to be solerm and public. Recettor or evarie to attend, criminal while under sentence, and at execution. Sain England.
 Separation of Families; and Sale of Slaves detached from Estates. Manumission.
 (5) E. Th all cases where a levy shall be made of a family or families, rach family shall be sold together and in one lot. –> 68-74. Manumission houds securing to each slaves an annuity of 101. dispensed with, in devises of freedom; but estate of testator made liable for manuity to person emancipated. Freedom by will at once established. Manumission-bond also dispensed with, on satisfying magistracy and maintranace. Although for the devise of slaves, three witnesses are required, yet, to facilitate manumission, a devise of freedom by any preprive which would be sufficient to pass personal estate is valid.->67.
 (5) The evidence of slaves shall be admitted in all criminal scale of the owner; facilities for the manumission afforded.->570.
 (5) Extended on slave testimony, unless complaint be made within twelve months.->57. Slaves committing offences subjecting to death, transportation, or hard labour for more than one prepriot does allow of any other of the device or slaves in all cervions, that certificate of baptime be conviced on slave testimony, unless complaint be made within twelve months.->57. Slaves committing offences subjecting to death, transportation, or hard labour for more than one prepriot of each or transportation on to be defined. The set of sole with the device of the slave in attendance on slave courts, exampt from civil process.
 16) Establishes the right of slaves to presons, by inflicting a manuity of 100. Barres courts to be fined.->6 102. Jurors, Sc.; and slaves in attendance on slave courts, exampt from civil process.
 16) Extende the specer to be fore -=6 102. Jurors, sc.; and slaves in attendance on slave,

BARBADOS.

The toting, and enjoy an evin rights and privileges as the white inhabitants. **HARBADOS.** (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, and well as all now living who can be made sensible of religious duties. Clergy shall now living who can be made sensible of religious duties. Clergy shall now living who can be made sensible of religious duties. Clergy shall he duly keep the sense of the sabet of religious duties. Clergy shall be duly keep the sense of medicines, or of perishable (sode on Sundays, under penalty of 51, to 101. § 52. Should it appear that an owner cannot afford necessary food to his slave, the acting protector shall take temporary possession of the slave, and histices shall offer to 101. § 52. Should it appear that an owner cannot afford necessary food the slave, the acting protector shall take temporary possession of the slave, the acting protector shall take temporary possession of the slave, and hister bin out until the other the distance are bet movie the is to be pinelated dy fine of 1001. and 6 months' impri-ment of a to 12. How furthis them annually with decent and sufficient clothing, suitable to sex, age, and condition. § 46. Slaves shall be whiped with the like instruments, and in like mainder instrument may be prefered. Frankel aves to be punished in a private and decent manner, and when pregnant, to be punished in on private and decent manner, and when pregnant, to be punished in a private and decent manner, and when pregnant, to be punished in a private and decent manner, and when pregnant, to be punished in a private and decent manner, and when pregnant, to be punished in a private and decent manner, and when pregnant, to be punished in a private and decent manner, and when pregnant, to be punished in a private and decent manner,

stave phonon is allowed. Evidence. Trial, and Defence. §3. Admits the evidence of slaves in actions of trespass, assault, and in cases of mislemeanour, murder, felony, or other offences, ex-cept forgery, against any person Watever: requiring only a certifi-cate of baptism and religious instruction, and that such testimony, against free persons, be corroborated by circumstantial evidence, unless when such free person be an accomplice. Owner relising to produce a slave as witness, to forfeit 101.-§ 33. Slaves charged with capital offences, shall be tried at the Grand Sessions, in like manner as white and free coloured persons.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, June 15, 1831. MT DEAR BULL—This week, which is now terminated, may be called "Grippe week," the which 1 must explain or you will be none the wiser, even though you read the word "Grippe" a thousand times. This "Grippe" is a malady which GALIGNANI and Co. call "Cholerine," and which every body has, from "CASIMIR PERIER, Minister of War, the Interior, and the Marine," down to ROSA-BELLA, the fair waiting-woman of thy faithful correspondent PEFER Hoac. This word "Grippe" you must pronounce "Grepe" if you wish to give it an accurate sound pleasant and soothing to the ear, and the complaint, which is endemic. but by no means dameerons. Paris, June 15, 1831. wish to give it an accurate sound pleasant and sootning 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 op-pression on the chest; fifth, a bad sore throat; sixth, a slight colic; pression on the chest; fifth, a bad sore throat; sixth, a slight colic; and seventh, general soreness all over the body, and complete in-capacity for work and occupation of any description. I know nine persons in one family who are ill in bed with this "Cholerine," 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 effec-tual. 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 natione.

gruel, and have patience. But this "Grippe week" has not been confined to Paris. In the But this "Grippe week" has not been confined to Paris. In the Eastern Departments our Citizen Kins has had the moral and poli-tical "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 mbral and political maladies in this letter, and then to give you a few facts from the provincess 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. Linow out which hue in one or the other is certain.

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 PHILE 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 Know 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 en-lightened 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 pout out all the lights, and then three waving: the Revolution." The Municipal Council told him that he must cause the Hereditary Peerage to be abolished as unsuited to the en-lightened 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 Lours PHILT 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 So gaainst 43. So when Lours PHILF 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 re-solved that they would not present it at all, and poor Lours PHILF 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 avery sensible sort of Liberal observed to me, "What a condition, Sir, we must be in, when the imperti-nence 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 "Legi timaey." This voyage of the Citizer Kixo is the most imprudent and foolish measure ever resolved on by any dynasty in France, from Matz of old Crows down to that of virtuous Roses-remans and the Hero of Valmy, the Duke of OALEANS, It will lead

5.3. Admits the evidence of slaves in actions of trespass, assault, and in cases of misdemeanour, murder, felony, or other offences, ex-cept forgery, against any person whatever: requiring only a certifi-cate of baptism and religious instruction, and that such testimony, against free persons, be corroborated by circumstantial evidence unless when such free persons, to be an accomplies. Owner refusing to produce a slave as witness, to foriet 101.-533. Slaves charged with capital offences, shall be tried at the Grand Sessions, in like manuer 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

revenged, sooner or later, on such an Atheistical Government as this,

revenged, sooner or later, on such an Atheistical Government as this. Upon the whole, it has been a "grippe week" for the Catholies, 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 pillage mairies, leaving the Mayors without force or authority. Sometimes the people will not pay taxes, and the tax-collector dare not seize offenders have been unable to proceed. Sometimes, as los of Justice have become the scenes of popular tumult, and trials of political offenders have been unable to proceed. Sometimes, suls of Pariso, the private dwellings of citizens are attacked, because they are *Royalists*, and their furniture burnt in a heap in front of their bubde. This was done only yesterday in the Fauburg St. Denis, and the Royalist sent to prison for no other offence than that of fring pistols on the causille who came to attack his residence. Sometimes we heas as at Montpelier, Nismes, Montauban, Besancon, &c. &c., of attack as at Montpelier, Nismes, Montauban, Besancon, &c. &c. as at Montpelier. Nismes, Montauban, Besancon, &c. &c., of attacks on the clergy by the young Atheists, who are said to be the lope 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 gripe" which is much more difficult to cure than any natural malady with which mankind has hitherto been afflicted, for the of attacks

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

the slightest advance in the arrangement of our pointest advance in the single last I addressed you. FACT 1.—One of the last orders issued by the Minister of Wat before his departure with the King, was for the second regimented Classeurs and the 15th of the Line in garrison at Tarascon, to proceed without delay to Algiers. This measure was resolved on in conceed without delay to Algieres. This measure was resolved on in con-sequence 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 cou-try. You will now know how little value to a trach 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 Ganda recently met at Paris and pledged their honour that in the events officers and artillerymen, chosen to take part in the designation of the officers and artillerymen, chosen to take part in the designation of the

the Legion of Artillery, the officers of the Company, as wells the enjo officers and artillery men, chosen to take part in the designation of the colonel, shall oppose him! This is the loyfity 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 ext-royal family, appeared in the proces-sion. In the evening a crowd assembled and broke the windows of an ecclesiastic, shouting, "Vive la Liberter." and "Down with the Priests." This is liberal, according to the liberal version of the new charter charter.

Fact 4.—At Aniane, in Herault, a serious disturbance took place some days since, whilst some of the *canuille* were practising 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 sub of the gratest actitation and alarm. Fact 5.—A few days since, some sixty young men, wersing a rdd ribbon on their hats, and being all republicans, went to the cele-brated place of public amusement called Le Bal d'Apollon, where they insisted upon all present declaring for "liberty and the republic." The dancers refused to do so, and consequently a riot and disorders ensued, and peace was not restored till the military hadarrested the ed ribbons. FACT 4.-At Aniane, in Herault, a serious disturbance took place

red ribbons

FACT 6.-The Courrier du Bas Rhin gives an account of a dis turbance that occurred at Scherweller, on Whit Sunday, in conse-quence of the bishop having removed the curate of the church, whose litical opinions were too liberal, and whose departure was opposed with so much violence that the mayor was compelled to employ the gend'armes. A contest ensued, in which wounds were inflicted and property destroyed. Since the revolution of July, a father may may command his son, nor a bishop give orders to his crate, for they are all "comrades," and have all the right to do as they please. Yhe la Liberté !

Is 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 I where they not only destroyed the work, but broke the whole of the furniture and them is the function is the street. machinery / where they not only destroyed the work, but brock whole of the furniture, and threw the fragments into the stretch. The National Guards were soon under arms, and 60 riotes were taken into custody. It appears that, since the revolution of July ne one has the liberty of having his wood cat at a swing mills, though more expeditious and economical. Yet these rascals are alwaye orig aloud for freedom in matters of opinion. FACT 8.—Four prosecutions, instituted by the Government agains 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 Archibishop's natce by the emitting the matches of the destruction of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the destruction of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the destruction of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the destruction of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the destruction of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the destruction of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the destruction of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the term of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's natce by the emitting the set of the Archibishop's nat

ract y-You will doubtless remember, that on the 15th feou-last, after the destruction of the Archbishop's palace by the consult-a considerable mob proceeded to Conflans, where they attacked be country-house of that respectable individual, destroyed the furni-ture, and committed great devastion. You will also remembe that as the Government did not send sufficient force to protect a combined acount user and a sufficient force to protect day. that as the Government did not send sufficient force to proteen a 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 ill the priests adjoining. These horrible proceedings continued ill 9th February, when a detachment of troops put the thieves to slight 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 stolen property was found on their persons. Yet, I am sorry to they were all acquitted, by a jury of republicans, who thus deal that since "the glorious days of July" it is not unlawful to plunder private dwelling

Fact 10.—At Montpelier, a few days since, a party of wearing tri-coloured ribbons, having arrived in that town fra mont Ferrand, was received by the inhabitants with hoot insults, as the white flag of the Bourbons is alone popular at l of TRC insults, as the white flag of the Bourbons is alone popular at Aurona lier. A detachment of men was sent to their assistance, built de too weak for the assailants, was soon dispersed. The remained with the bayonet. A terrible struggle ensued, in which 40 of the ants were wounded, and some very seriously. Two of the solid and a serieant were wounded with knives, and several others contusions from stones. Yet we are told that the drapeau trooper is the national flag !

contusions from stomes. Yet we are told that the drap is the national flag! Fact 11.—On Saturday last, some Republicans, named Marsh Motar, &c. having been brought before the assizes (to be trad for itots in March last, their friends and partisans contrived to gain admittance to the court, and so insulted the witnesses and jury the the trial could not proceed. This is called liberty! Fact 12.—At Rouen, the late distribution, by Louis Parting crosses of the Legion of Honour, has given rise to so much dissuir

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 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.

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 "cowrd," a "traitor," a "Bourbon," &c. &c., even by his former partiaans. I must not extend this list to any greater length, or I shall have no room to speak of His Most Catholic Ex. Majest Don Penno of Brazil. So, my dear Buta, it is come to this age! Don Penno at Caen, and Miss Guata 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 Penno 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 jour-mals, that be told him his wife was enceinte. 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 Lours PHILH, and swears he will take up the cause of his daughter, the Queen of Portugal.-Already his Ex. Majesty is surrounded with counsellors and comfor-ers, 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 Penno; and if a certain nthore of a certain country should happen to be vacant in a few months, we shall so un tear on the party of have it that Don PEnno has come to Europe to place his daughter on the throne; I do not know of what Kingdom or Queendom, though there *i* reseveral just nomo." The Portugalene an

must prove auorive. 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, adjeu. You ought to establish a cordon sanitaire round All letters from France, for fear of the "Grippe," which is so epi-demic 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

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 havoured with the privilege of entref for that unholy compact, I am not havoured with the privilege of entref 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 triffing to be the means of conveying to their intended Agents, some trining 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, at this alarming crisis, to the western shores of St. George's Channel, they will there find, as we are assured upon undowhetd 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 phi-lanthropy, by appropriating, in a pure spirit of benevolence, those funds which they must unavoidably provide for the purposes men-tioned in their advertisement, and would be far more creditable to them then the unpresential exercising and would be far more creditable to tioned in their advertisement, and would be far more creditable to them than the unnecessarily squandering large sums in the generat-ing 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 pro-ceedings in the manufacturing districts where the weil 6 address.

I venture to recommend the lecturers to commence their pro-ceedings in the manufacturing districts, where they will find innume-rable 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 perverters of our national welfare, should be instructed to expa-tiate largely on the "effects" that will follow the loss of that immense demand for the products of the labouring artizans 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 herefore 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. themselves within six months of the present period.

Inconceives 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.

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 *Horrows of Slavery*, as it exists in the Island of Antigua; he invetted the attention of the Meeting from the eircumstance of his having been a resident in that Island upwards of twenty years; is a man of UNDOUTED EMARCTER. This pergence was an and UNDOUTED EMARCTER. he was, therefore, considered an authority; and 1 can truly auo, ne is a man of unpourred CHARACTER. This vertacious gentleman as-serted, among other things,-" He had been four years Becretary to "a Society established in England, for relieving the deserted and "diseased Slaves in Antigua,-that the Rev. R. HOLBERTON 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 me-dium 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

I ne Daily Meal Society was established in the year 1823, 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 desti-tute 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 execution.

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 pro-viding 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 "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. (Copy.)

" I hereby certify to the Gentlemen composing the Vestry of the "I hereby certity 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, inca-" pable 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 llth 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."

-I repeat I have several similar certificates which I can pro S.... duce, 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.

23d April, 1831. "A reference to the treasury books will shew that expences in-"curred by the vestry under the clause alluded to, have been re-"peatedly 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 misap "prehension, not only of the spirit, but of the very letter of the law. (Signed) "A. MUSGRAVE."

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

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 An-tigua; 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 in

Ugus; 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 in-tination 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 as-sured a British public will duly appreciate the assertions and senti-ments of so pions a labourer in the cause of anarchy and confusion, the subversion of established order in our Colonies, and the total de-struction of private property. I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without a remark on the consistency of this canting, hypocritical band of advocates for eman-cipation; to suit the political views of their party, it is made a mat-ter 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 WIISON), or any other cause, no lawful owner can be found, are they not free 2-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 ehallenge contra-diction.

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. PHILLER? iseased, and deserted slaves spoken or y, I remain, Sir, your very obedient Servant, BUCKRA.

On Friday se'nnight the town of Pembroke displayed a scene of gaiety and joyluness exceeding any thing of the kind that has occurred for many years. The inhabitants of the town and neigh-bourhood having been apprised that Sir JOHN OWEN would arrive bourhood having been apprised that Sir JOAN 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 "Sce the conquering Hero comes," and Sir JOAN was taken from his horse and placed in a superb chair, which had been provided for the occa-sion. The procession then moved on in the following order :--About 100 gentlemen on horseback in fort, after which was an immense number on foot; then the band and standard-bearers; the chair with the Hon Markher own part and the super brancher burght with number on loot; then the bad 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 en-trance 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 ad dressed the multitude in a very feeling and eloquent speech; after which he narrok of a dinner at the Goldon. I is which was given dressed the multitude in a very feeling and eloquent speech; after which he partook of a dinner at the Golden. Lion, which was given him by the freeholders in proof of the respect they have for him. The whole of the evening was epent with the utmost conviviality, and as night came on, the town illuminated, which, with the discharge of fire-arms, and a display of fire-works, exhibited a very lively scene, and very countenance bespoke the joy they feltat the triumph of the house of Orielton.

of the house of Orielton. FUNRRAL OF MAS. SIDDONS.—The mortal remains of this great actress were consigned to the grave on Wedneaday. At nine clock there was a large assemblage of persons in Upper Baker-street, to witness the funeral. A thalf past ten o'clock the signal was given for the mournful procession to more. The covering of the cofin contain-ing the body was of a rich purple velvet, and was placed in a hearse, forwing the relatives of the deceased. Alterwards fourteen inourning coaches and your by two horres, each containing for gen-tlemen mourners belonging to the theatres; two gentlemen's car-tiages brought up the procession. The cavalcade proceeded along the Park-road, Regent's Park, up the Alpha-road, through Princes-street to Paddington Church, where the body was deposited in a vault at a quarter before twelve o'clock.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. ANDREW CASELS, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of the New Church at Morley, Yorkshire. Patron, Vicar of Batley. The Rev. W. JANES, to the Rectory of Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, yacant hy the resignation of the Rev. J. E. Townsend. Patron, Load

vacant by the resignation of the new. J. L. Lowisein, Laura, Laura, Chancellor, The Rev. Jorn Noah Davidson, M.A. to the Vicarage of East The Rev. Jorn Noah Davidson, A. to the Vicarage of East The Rev. E Pitkinstrok to the Rectory of St. Lawrence, Winches-ter, Patron, Lord Chancellor. The Rev. PHILIP Jacon, to the Rectory of Crawley, near Winches-ter. Patron, Bislop of Winton. The Rev. Geonge Pears, to a Minor Canonry in Norwich Cathe-dral, in the room of the Rev. P. Whittingham, resigned. The Rev. ROBERT ROBERTs, to the Rectory of Wadenhae, Northants.

Northants. Northants. Northants. ORITUARY.

Northants. OBITUARY. The Rev. Dr. RANDOLPH, Prebend of the Cathedral Church of Bristol (Patrer, Lord Channellor), Vicar of Banweil, Semerst (Patron, Den and Chayter of Brisch), and Rector of St. Pan's, Overent garden (Patron, Duice of Bedingi), "The Rev. Haswar ST. Gonos, Incombent of the Union of Agindao, country of The Rev. Haswar ST. Gonos, Incombent of the Union of Agindao, country of

UNIVERSITY INTRILIGENCE

CARNOW UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. OKTORN, JURE 16.—This das The following degrees were conferred.— MARTERS OF ASTA: J. Arhthold, R. Mills, and T. Lewin, Trinning, Y. Gankell, Mag. Halt, W. Nicholson, W. B. Mills, and T. Lewin, Trinity, Y. Boulton, J. Moredith, Christ Church, D. Dobree, Pemb.; H. T. Paiker, Baildy, E. Byre and E. B. Villiers, Metton J. Christie, Oriel, H. Le Messurier, New. BAGRELONS OF ASTS.—Sit W. B. Riddell, Bart, Christ Church, F. Leigh, M.A. Jenes, J. H. Monereff, New.—Admissions ad e under: Rev. E. Lockwood, M.A. Jenes, J. H. Hawkins, M.A. Timiry, CAMBRIDG, June U. –Ob Naturday the behaving degrees were conferred-CAMBRIDG, June V. –Ob Naturday the formation of the Conferred-CAMBRIDG, June V. –Ob Naturday the formation of the Conferred-ord Queen's, Rev. A. Veasey, Fel. of Peier's; Rev. Thos. Tylecote, Fel. of St. Johns; Rev. H. Hose, ditto, Rev. M. Anitrew, Pel. of St. Bunnandel. BAGRELONS OF ASTS.—J. A. Nicholson, Trin, (Comp.), C. D. Grawridg.

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.

MISCRLLANEOUS.

Duchess of KEXT had been preased to give the instantion theory wice-Patroness. Her Royal Highness sent a handsome donation so the Society. Society for P ROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLENCE.—The Crewkernes Branch Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday last. An eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. E. LUNCE, Rector of Buckland, St. Mary. After the service was cloved the meeting adjourned to the George Inn, where a Report was read by the Rev. J. H. MULLS, Vicar of Hminster, and District Screttery and Treasurer, which accurately detailed the district proceedings are 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 contrise-tions from their more respectable parishioners. 2. By personally visiting the houses of the more indigent, to cir-culate the Scriptures and other publications of the Society, wherever they may be required. Messrs, Baldwin and Cradock are appointed booksellers to the

culate the Scriptures and öther publications of the Society, wherewer 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 to place these national treasures within the reach of every considerable library in the empire. Sraucotas BETWERT THE NORILITY AND THE PEOPLE. — In re-viewing the National Novel of *The King's Scoret*, the *Convier* ob-serves, that "the descriptions of the struggles between the Notility 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 itby the *Literary Guactte*, since fre pronounces *The King's Scoret* to be "one of the best, if not fas-very best, Novels of the present century." LITERATURE.—M. Grattan's new Romance, *Jacqueline of Holland*, is at length before the public. The story of the heroine, which, if one of intene interest, strongly resembles, in many respecte, that of Mary Queen of Scota.—*The Life and Adventures of Nathaniel Pearre*, whose name is well known in conjunction with those of the present. Earl of Mountmorris (Lord Valentia), and Mr. Sait, have likewise just appeared. The work is printed from the journal key by this celebrated traveller for many years during his residence in Abyssinis, and so often alluded to in the public journals. A new, much cheaper, and improved edition of that admired production, *Philosophy in Spor-Thade Science in Earnest*, now ylbicly axowed by Dr. Paris, waz also published within the last few days. The fourth number of the Standard Novels, containing Miss shee Portervery popular romanoe *Thaiamay*, perhaps, be ascribed party to the sure and exalted morality oithe taile, which render it.sooadmische s. present for young persons, and party to the syncamathy googenerality sockley us the authore

JOHN BULL

June 191

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST NEWS. Te received last night, by an extraordinary express, from Paris, the following short but important letter:-"Pass, Friday, June 17. -1 hasten to inform you that the disor-ters which were anticipated for the 18th, commenced on Wednesday bet, and continued yesterday, but they have been checked by the maninous loyalty of the National Guard and the troops of the line, risulars of linese events, but I have the satisfaction of informing you ubst at this moment order has been restored, and that perfect tran-tibut at this moment order has been restored, and that perfect tran-entity reigns on every point." German Papers to the 10th inst, reached us yesterday. They do therwise of little interest. The accounts from Semin state that the insurrection of the Albanians had been subdued, but that the view to furustrate any ulterior designs which might be entertained to trustrate any ulterior designs which might be entertained to the state the general condition of Greece is not yes satisfactory, and some of them express fears of disturbances. Letters from Nu-remburg add, that the whole of Bosina is in a complete state of in-terretion against the Sultan. The accounts from Ancona mention that several French men of work had, that the yereant Government with the Court of Rome. Yesterday being the sixteenth andiversary of the memorable battle

Sectations 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 larvel on their colours when they marched on parade, as also the trandards of the relieving 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, 396 stall officers who partook of the laurels with his Grace, viz :-inde Lord Hill, the present Commander of the Forces), 14 Livutenant-Generals (the Prince of Orange, the Marquess of Anglesey, and Lord Hill, the present Commander of the Forces), 14 Livutenant-paratively small. All those soldiers who even at the engagement are acompted from doing duty, and receive one day's extra pay, on The Marquis of Lansdowne met with an accident some days ago, which, we rojoice to find, has been unattended with serious conse-tations. While taking his usual mominer of the strike area.

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satisfierd, the investigation was adjourned. ThOLERA MORBUS.—A certain Remedy for preventing this dangerous disorder, and a certain Cure when taken before the complaint has assumed its malignant stage, will be found in ABERNSTHY'S ANTI-taken the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement has assumed its malignant stage, will be found in ABERNSTHY'S ANTI-taken the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement entry in Enclude, private statement of the statement be disease to which the liver, stomach, and been the statement of the statement is discovering and the statement of the statement of the statement is discovered as a statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the state statement of the statement of the statement be observed as the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the state statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the state statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the state statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the state statement of the state statement of the stat

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 At Haumersmith, on the 10th inst, the day of Captain Bathie of a daubler daughter-At Golder's Hill, Hamptaca Air, J. R. J. R. Johles, of a aubler bouse of her father, in Cheyne-waik, Chelesa, the lady of Lieut. Charles due to Butler, R. N. of a daughter-On the 14th inst, in Cornwall-terree, Regression the lady of Wm, Paynter, Bey, of a son-On the 13th Inst, at Ny-main Network Herts, Mrs. Page, of a daughter-On the 14th inst, in Cornwall-terree, Regression the lady of Wm, Paynter, Bey, of a son-On the 13th Inst, at Ny-main of John Drummood, Esq. Jun. of a daughter-Mrs. Orlei, of Alfred place, Ber ford square, of a son.

 Mark Hell D.

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Site - Al Branshaw Church, W. Wyndam, jun. Est, to Miss Elinn HealMark Bite - Al Branshaw Church, W. Wyndam, jun. Est, to Miss Elinn HealMark At the Maharbulaishwar Hills, on the 15th January, his Excelleng Jack General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B. Governor and Commany the Sidney State - Sidney - Sidney - Sidney Sidney - Sidney Sidney Kelly, Eq. solicitor, of New Inn-On the 11th instres, aced 78-00 his first Jores, Est, formerly Kreut, Colonci 1st Fully, Est, late of Speephill, of the Haron Noicken - At Foreis gate, West Ham, Elizabeth, wie of C. Gomman Est, of Oak House, Batterse - At his Boats in the Grave, Sidney Est, of Oak House, Batterse - At his Boats in the Circus, Contain Prode, Est, Sidney - At Foreis gate, West Ham, Elizabeth, Sidney, Sidney, Bard, Bardy, Prode, Bas, in the 76th year of his age- Mr. isaac Gomes D Foreid, Jasen J Prode, Bas, and Boat, Sidney Ager, Est, Oo the Boats, Bast, Sidney Ager, Est, Oo the Boats, Bast, Sad, Cone, Cone, Oton, Willim Vanderster, Durrick, Est, Jane Mark, Sidney, Janes, Bast, Sad, Cone, Jone, Jones, Batterse - At his boats in the Circus, Contain Sidney, Prive, Est, in the 76th year of his age- Mr. isaac Gomes D Foreid, Jasen J Sidning Vanderster, Durrick, Est, Jaser J, Tan, Homman, Jaser J, Bast, Sidney, Jaser J, Jaser J, Sidney, Jaser J, Sidn f Captain f Captain J. C. Contin wich, Thoma-f Clapham f Clapham t b

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL at M 40, FLET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Edit (cost public are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XI.-No. 550.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1831.

Price 7d.

In Hosour of the FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the ACCESSION of Their ROYAL GARDENS VAUX HALL.—To-morrow Evening, MONDAY the 27th a SPLENDID GALA will be given to celebrate this event, when the Gardens will be milliantly dimonsted with BVERAL THOUSANDS of ADDITION and FAMPS, is various and appropriate devices, and decorated with Evergreens and Flowers. An unitry reprint

It, with (never acted) a Comede in 2 Acts, called A Friend at Court, and Animal Magnetism-Wedneday, The Rivals, with Rosina, and other Entertainmentature and a constraints of the Rivals, with a Constraint of the Rivals, with a Constraint of the Rivals, with a Constraint of River, Popping the Question, and other the restance of the Rivals, with Fibb out of Water, Popping the Question, and other Rivers and River, Popping the Question, and other Rivers and Rivers. The Rivers and Rivers Rivers and Rivers Rivers and Rivers Ri

third a good toned Violin. Also a IN	THE PRESS,	
Bring Flowers The German Watchman's Song The Troubadour-Song	Mrs. Hemans — Dodd, Esq Mrs. Hemans	COMPOSER. Her Sister. Ditto. Ditto.

by H. Palmer on the Adventiser, who has accepted the same, psyable at Means, edgms. Whose we will being the same, or yier information, so that it may be recovered, are requested to apply to W. P. Knight, Esq., Solicitor, Lancasterine, Wartenhandright, and the same of the same advantage as the second second

64. Strand. WOTE for AIIDDLESEX — To be SOLD, for Three Hundred Gainess PREBIOL COTTACTS (all is room, gainess, and sum-mer houses or manaligned for project before in is room, gainess, and sum-mer houses or manaligned for project before in its room, gainess, and sum-ing thill readerse for a small general family ; situated in Highbury Vale. Immediate possession may be had, as the owner is now removing, it not heing large enough for his family.—Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Gosson, Highbury Vale. C DEAT MALEY

The present of the second s

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Villiera-street.—The Commit-tee have the pleasance to acknowledge the following additional Subscriptions, and they cannestly request the aid of the affluent in two-lf from the former at Annual United Street Subscriptions (Subscription)

	Fund.	Support.	Subs.
The Princess Augusta, in addition to her Royal High-	£ 8	£ s.	£ 8.
ness's former benefaction		1	10 10
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An Unknown Benefactor, through the Rev. Dr.			1
Richards, Vicarage, St. Martin's (the Treasurer)	50 0		
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York		26 10	
Mr. Hodgson	1	1 1	1 1
Mr. Arnold			11
Mr. Gilbert, Strand	0 14	1 1	

acjourned to Saluriday the 2d of July, At 12 of clock, when the Attendance of these perisons who feel an interest in this important object is enricely requested. **R**. WCORPORATED SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL, in PUREIGN PARTS. - A PUBLIC MERTING of the South Prends of the beniety will be hed on TUBSDAY, June the 20th, Bernors and Frends of the beniety will be hed on TUBSDAY, June the 20th, Bernors and the beniety will be hed on TUBSDAY, June the 20th, Bernors and Charles and Comparison of the Comparison of the Both Comparison of the Comparison of the Comparison of the Will take the Charl at Two of Clock precisely. <u>ANTHONY HAMILTON, Secretary, ANTHONY HAMILTON, Secretary, Comparison of the West India Dock Commany hereby give notice, that a HALF-tenhops' House, PAS, and will be action of the Still of the Comparison of the West India Dock for the West India Dock Commany hereby give notice, that a HALF-pany, for the Barretions of the Act of 39th Geo. III, esp. 60, at the West tenhops' House, PAS, and will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. N.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. N.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. N.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. N.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. N.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. N.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. N.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. N.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock precisely. M.B. The Claim will be taken at 2 o'clock prec</u>

Teal Hambro' Nauragee, 2s, per In ; Russia OX Longues, at Its, per dozen ; with a choice variety of articles for Breakfast, Luncheon, & C.
 There small Hama are of most exquisite favour.
 There are an in the public that his genuine CIDER, Burtow, Burtow, Burtow, Burtow, Burtow, Burtow, Burtow, Burtow, Burtow, Statu, Sc., are in fine order for use, and, as well are his Foreign Wines and Splitts, of a very superior class. 22, Henrichtastreet, Corrent garoz.
 Theread to all Ladies whose sight is impaired, his beautiful Machine for THREADING NEEDLES, called the PHILOPERE, warranted to thread the mallet size holds. Nonematry PSN-MAKERS, A.
 W. Doman, Cutler, 261, Reveal street, near Laneham-place.
 W. Doman, Cutler, 261, Reveal street, near Laneham-place.
 W. Doman, Cutler, 261, Reveal street, near Laneham-place.
 W. Doman, Cutler, 261, Reveal street, and Hardness, to suit various hands, and hence extremt portrol hig will be an addinable recommendation, as hands and hence street portrol hig will be an addinable recommendation, at hardness, the submet street with hight and area there on the hight favours, Statomers, & c. No. 9, Great Marylehone street, Winnele street, Burdmaw, & c. Son hold there the height favours, and bentry are the behave of fablicable. French Ribbons — The Naural and sol be house of the linemator, CHALBES LA MB BETT, BABERT, Sabarte at the beyon of the hybrid favours, Battomers, & c. No. 9, Great Marylehone street, Winnele street, Burdmaw, Ke, Comin travellage the most of distremation an the house favour and bentry favours the house of the hybrid f

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Ditto			Cocked Hat				

FENN and BROWNE, J, Charlotterrow, Mansion-House. Letters must be post paid. Mighteesses the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, His Majety Louis-Phill J, Land the Royal Family of France, and her Serree High-ness the Princess Esterlary, 64, Lower Grossenor-street, Bond street, bega leave to announce to the Nobility and Genity that her continues, upon his highly uccessful plan, to prepare and fix NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL TEBETH (from one to a complete well, which will be guaranted to restore thom awaters all the advantages of the genuine ones in articulation and miss—The TERRO-METAL TEBETH upplied hy Jirk, A. Jird Which have obtained a so much colorbity, will be found to posses a decided ampriority over all similarity-named compositions. He also invites particular attention to his speculiar and much approved method of Stopping Decayed Teeth with his ANODYNE CEMENT (thereby allaying). In one minute, the most exercating pain), by which means earions and tender Teeth are wholly preserved from the progress of decay and rendered useful. This invaluable preparation, which specify becomes bard as ensamel and will not decompose with the beat of the stomach, resists completely the effects of atmospheric air, &c.—A thome from 10 till 5,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

the establishment of a republic upon its ruins.—(Hear, hear 1 from the Duke of ('umberdand). Earl Garsv refuted the charge of the Noble Earl, and wished to hear from whim the facts and reasons upon which he founded such an impu-

The Darke of commercial the charge of the Noble Earl, and wished to hear from thin the facts and reasons upon which he founded such an impu-tation. The Marquis of Lox powperser rose to order. Earl Gravi insisted on his right to animadvert upon the conduct of any Duke, Earl, Baron, or Viscount, in that House, and was fully prepared to meet the charge of endangering the institutions of the country, come from whom it might. The Earl of Wiscourses explained. Earl Grav complained that the Noble Earl, under the pretence of an explanation, had made a personal attack upon him (Earl Gray). Earl Grav explained. After some further discussion, the Address was agreed to, and the House adjourned at three o'clock in the more of the source of the Address was agreed to St. James's Palace to present it to His Majesty. The Report having been received, the Duke of Norfok (the more) and the Earl of Mulgrave (the seconder), accompanied by several Peers, among whom were such of His Majesty's Ministers and Members of the House of Lords, left the House to proceed with the Address to St. James's. Ther Lordships then adjourned. THUREDAY. The Long CHARCELOR begred to inform their Lordships that the with several other Noble Lords, had yesterday waited upon the with several other Noble Lords, had yesterday waited upon the Majesty to present the Address voted by that House, to which His Majesty to present the Address voted by that House, to which His Majesty the decent pleased to return a most gracious Answer, in these terms— "My Lords,—I thank you for your loyal and dutious Address I.

Majesty had been pleased to return a most gracious answer, in these terms— "My Lords,—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, I receive with pleasure your assurance that you will enter without dely unon the consideration of the various matters I recommended to your attention; and I rely with confidence upon your zealous support such measures as may be conducive to the dignity of my Coros and the welfare of my dominions." On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, His Majesty's gracious Answer was ordered to be entered on the journals. Lord PLNUSETr complained of an attack made upon his condexis is a recent election by a Member of the other House; when a convers-tion arose upon the subject, which is expected to be resumed in a day or two.

tion arose upon the subject, which is expected to be resumed in a day or two. The Earl of WINGHIESE called the attention of the House to the state of the lalouring poor; as doil Lord Srourow to that of the deplorable situation of the starving peasantry in Ireland; both which subjects are expected to be shortly brought under the consideration of Parliament.

of Parliament. FRIDAY. The Barl of Asenpsex called the attention of the House to be present state of our foreign relations, and made some foreible ob-servations upon the subject, particularly regarding Belgium and Portugal, confining himself at present to the topics which had been introduced into the King's Speech, observing, that here were may other subjects connected with the foreign relations of the country which deserved attention, to which he would advert on a future occ-sion.

other subjects connected with the foreign relations of the country which deserved attention, to which he would advert on a future occa-ion. Earl Gasv replied to the Noble Earl, but deprecated premature discussion at this period of excitement, when the fate of foreign Governments might depend upon their forbearance, and called at once upon the Noble Earl to move an Address to the King to remore his present Ministers from his Councils if he (the Noble Earl) con-sidered they had not the confidence of the House and the country. The Duke of Wastingerow, in a speech, which must be readant to find space, satisfactorily answered the Noble Earl, deprecating our present conduct towards Portugal as most unwise and misti-and not to be justified upon any principle of sound policy one-knowledge national law. The Noble Duke, in conclusion, did upon the House to endeavour to settle the Portugenes question; of prevail on the Allies to thing Portugal one more into the society nations, and to make her available for the general purposed burge, by recognizing Don Miguel. At present ha short, there could he no security for Europe. The Aukishop of CANTREMOV laid on the table two Billagenes for the Supendio of Tithes, and the other for the augmention of the Suppendio of Tithes, and the other for the augmention of the Suppendio of Tithes, and the other for the augmention of the Suppendio of Cantes, which were everally read a first time. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Archibishop of CARTERNOVAL and you the table two Bills one for the Composition of Tithes, and the other for the augmentation of the Support of CARTERNOVAL and the the for the augmentation of the Support of CARTERNOVAL were everylally read a distance. *HOUSE OF COMMONS. HOUSE OF COMMONS.* The swearing in of Members continued till half-past four o'clock, when the House adjourned. *TUESDAY.* The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock, and this being the day appointed for the opening of Parliament by file Majesty in permitting the House a considerable number of places were placeded but for home time there was nothing that indicated animality in permitting the House accouncil of the system or considerable number of places were placeded but for home time there was nothing that indicated animality of the system of the House accouncil on the sector were placeded but for home time there was nothing that indicated animality of the system of the House accouncil on the sector were howed. A non-brite salten an in sector were howed in the sector of the House accouncil of the House accouncil on the House in the sector of the House in the sector of the House accouncil on the House in the sector of the sector of the House in the sector of the House in the usual form, the sector of the House in the sector of the sector of the House in the sector of the House in the usual form, the sector of the House in the sector of the House in the sector of the sector of the House in the sector of the H

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Bullins, Newport, D., LODEE, Fool, irronmoger, Atts. Aldridge, Poeler, Carten, Mancheer, Mancheer, Morris and Co. Bedford-row, London; Morris and York, Mancheer V. 1990, Construction, Marchael Martin, Marchael M. 1990, Construction of the statistic of the st

any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment you will care-fully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally ecured. " The assurances of a friendly disposition, which I continue to re-ceive from all Foreign Powers, encourage the hope that, notwith-standing the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained. " To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed. " The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agree-ment continues to subsist between the Powers whose Plenipoten-tiaries have been engaged in the Conferences of London. The prin-ciple on which those Conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal sflairs, and to establish their Government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future wellare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the prec-tices of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that, in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of neighbouring States should not be endangered. " A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding re-peated remonstrance, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at law to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures, but 1 have to tregret that I have not yet been enabled to re-catablish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguee Governmons, " I have ordered estimates of the exponers of the current year to be laid before yon, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision

course with my Dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country. "Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the Vestern Counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated authorize the application of such means as were immediately avail-able for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the country of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the has has been riporonsily and successfully exerted. By these means the necessity of nacting new laws to strengthen the Executive Government with further powers will, I trust, be prevented. To aver such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnesd desire; but it it should unfortunately where on doubly uper firm resolution to maintain the paces, and order of society by the adoption of such on the ausures as may be required by their more effectual protection." His Mazzery then retired, and the House of Commons having withdrawn from the Bar, their Lordhips adjourned during pleasure. At half-past five o'clock the Lord Chancellor resumed his seat on the woolsexk, by which time the body of the lowes way very much

by ther more energies and the House of Commons having withdrawn from the Bar, their Lordships adjourned during pleasure. At halr-past five o'clock the Lord Chancellor resumed his seat on the woolsack, by which time the body of the House was very much crowded. The Lonn CHANCELOR requested that order might be kept while he read His Majesty's speech. Lord ELEENDORCH suggested that it was always regular to move the first reading of a Bill. Earl GREY then moved the first reading of the Select Vestry Bill, which having been read, the Lord Chancellor read the Speech. The Duke of Nonroux then rose to move the Address; but the Noble Duke's being inadhible below the bar during almost the whole of his speech, prevents us giving even the substance of it. The Earl of Mucmark rose to second the Address, but was inter-rupted by Lord Ellenborough, who spake to order. Earl GREY then nowed the House, but was totally inaudible below the bar. Several Peers then rose together, and there was a general call for Lord Eldon, who, in compliance with the wishes of the House then stated it as his opinion that the Address should be read by the Lord Chancellor. Earl Grey, hen rose together, and there was a general call for the usual form, but it was mere matter of form. The form of the Address could not projudice the luture discussion of it in any manner, or preclude its being referred to a Committee, whither it must go. The Noble Earl leit bound to say that it was owing to his own inad-vertence that it was in the prevent form; but he adopted this form from supposing it would be more convenient to their Lordships, and not at all infrighting on the privileges of the House. Under these cir-cumstances, he trusted the Noble and Learned Lord would be allowed to read it whoul form, interuption. After some further desultory discussion the Duke of Norfolk, on the suggestion of Earl Grey, proposed to amend the motion, by sub-stituting Resolutions having been read from the woolsack. The Resolutions having been read from the woolsack. The Earl of

of himself and friends from the charge of attempting to violate the orders of the House. The Earl of WINCHISES in a speech of great talent, explained his motives for having withdrawn his support from the present Ministry, avowing that he could no longer cooperate with a party, who, under the mask of Reform, ulmed at the overthrow of the Constitution, and

House, and especially by the Public Press, and it was to prevent any wrong impression from going abroad that he rose to state these few facts, of the correctness of which he had no doubt. Mr. Leraov boer testimony 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 Sreaker communicated the Gracious Answer of His Majesty to the Address, upon which The CharkerLos of the EXCHFORE moved, and it was carried.

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 bern instituted by Government. The Strakes communicated the Gracious Answer of His Majesty to the Address, upon which The Charkes communicated the Gracious Answer of His Majesty. FRIDAY. Lord Jonn Russzti. introduced the new Reform Bill, which differs from the last only in a slight extension of the sweeping disfranchisement previously contemplated; its details, his Lord-ship said, he should postpone until the Bill should be placed before a Committee of the House. His Lordship then detailed a great length the state of our ancient Representation, what it was now, and what it would be under the messure proposed before a Committee of the House. His Lordship then detailed starts in consequence of suggestions which, upon examination, were thought to be good ones. It would be remembered that in the former Bill coryholders and leaseholders were added to the constitu-ency of counties. They now proposed some extension of this princi-be, by which those in possession of long unexpired leases should be included, and to alter the unexpired term of leases entiting the which tooks they proposed to establish for the so intended to retain it, as but hormer as also a provision in the Bill for taking bibly and coruption. The only other alterations they proposed were entiphent on days, in order to prevan triat and dunknenness, as also thibly and coruption. The only other alteration they proposed to hare the influence in that borough, be was desirous of stating the purpose of disfanchisement, so as to create a consilience, in conse-quence of the neighbourhood being composed of a number of small purpose of disfanchisement, within a reasonable distance the pupplation of which could be included. This was the borough of how the course they intended to adopt. It was their intention to the course they intended to dopt. It was their intention to the outher borough in the Boyer

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to. With the exception of the reception of a Petition from the Univer-tersity of Oxford against the Reform Bill, the other business of the zensing possessed little public interest. The Largenary Gazerra, No. 753, for Saurday June 25th, contains a paper of extraordinary novelty and value, being an Account of Bur-ley for Manuscripts at Hatfield House, hitherto unconsulted, and optaining the most curvics and important Historical Facts, of some unit the proceedings. Original Poetry, ther. L. the Ars, and the proceedings. Original Poetry, ther. L. the Ars, and for the publication for June, and conclude the first, and for form the publication for June, and conclude the first. Half a full exposition of the doctrines maintained by the celebrated Ram-mounced, form the publication for June, and conclude the first Half a full exposition of the doctrines maintained by the celebrated Ram-mounced, form the publication for June; and conclude the first Half a full exposition of the doctrines maintained by the celebrated Ram-mounced, form the publication of our Ciminal Law; a Review, with copious Extracts, from Mr. Alcock's Travels in Russia, Turkey, Pervia, &c. (a work for private distribution only); the Progress and Pathology of the Cholera Morbus, from eminent foreign authorities. 50 much original information, on subjects of great popular concern-ent, within four weeks only, besides ample notices of all New Works published within the time, of country circulation by post, Is. The Asnuae Examinary of the public, London : publisided very Staurday Motion str. price 8d, original Moron counts and Discoveries in Science, a well as annusity Varieties, Netches, Poetry, Ke. &c. exvert of whith strenews of the Charter-house and other schools, where the published within those parts of the classics which they presended the unremiting euly traver states of the classics which they presended the dodies, previously named, it is true, but in parts of the boxis,

The metropolis has very rarely exhibited so brilliant and gay an appearance as at present. The public arbon models and places of fashionable amusement are crowded to excess by a splendid assem-blage of beautiul females; and to protect those native charms from the effects of sultry weather renders it a subject of high consideration. The magic effective state of the delightful and most innocent production need no eulogium. We suppose the Cockney who said at Vauxhall that the *hairs* on through one of the Magical Telscopes which are fixed in the Gardena. So great a competition exists between the steam-packets at South-ampton, that passengers have not only been taken grats to France, *Brighton Gazette*.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S MAGAZINE, No. IV. for JULY, Price 2s. 6d., is embilished with an Engraving, after Pinelll, of the Evening Service to the Virgin, at Tivoli. Contents:--1. The Breatful Session--2. Case of "the Royal Associate"--3. Three Meetings on the King's High way, by the Author of "Scenes in Polard" rest from the stripping Philosophic Part II.-2, Physic and Prisicians and the stripping Philosophic Part II.-2, Physic and Prisicians and the stripping Philosophic Part II.-2, Physic and Prisicians and the stripping Philosophic Part II.-2, Physic and Prisicians and the stripping Philosophic Part II.-2, Physic and Prisicians and Party of the Nose-15. A title" Cantaba-12, Notre Dame de Paris, by Victor Hugo-13. The Leyden Piofessor and the Liring Nummy-14. The Genius and Tivoli-Song to the Virgin-I-2. Our Early Pauriots. John Pym-18. Charlott Corday, Marxt and Ducerrel-19. Prescultures against the Iolain Cholens-29. Parana-Fine Artis-Music-Ancedotes-Literaru News, & & Landon: Hurst. Chance, and Co., St. Paul's Church-yard. THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, No. 111. for JULY.

London : printed for Cochrane and Pickerszül, 11, Waterloo place. Just published, price 68. EV I EW. No. 106.-Contents.- I. Pretseder T. Morning Watch. the Brazon Serpent, Sc. - II. Williams on the Geographical Distribution of Animalia-III. Richardson's Zoology of British America-Geographical Distribution of Animalia-IV. Hon. Mrs. Norton's Undying One, and other Poems-V. Professor Reurens on the Egyptian Museumait Leyden-VI. Universities of Ergland-Oxford-VII. Taxes on Literature-VIII. Goresument of British Indin-IX. The Dissolution and General Election, with Surgestions to the Peers on the Reform Bill-X. Politi-cal and Veter Alights-XI. Moore's Life of Lord Byron. Longman and Co. Longman and Co. and S. Highley. Just published by Longman and Co. and S. Highley. OUTLINES: On MENTAL DISEASES. By ALEXANDER MORI-OUTLINES: On F. MORISON'S LECTURES on MENTAL DISEASES. "The book that comes nearest to what the English medical student is in want of."-Quarterly Rev. 1830.

of."-Quarterly Rev. 1330. DISTRESS IN IRELAND. Just published in 8vo. price is, the 6th edition, ASERMON, Preached in All Saints' Church, Northampton, on Sunday, Jane 2d, 1922. In Ail of the Fund for the Distressed Peasantry in the Southern Districts of Ireland. By the Rev. FRANCIS LITCHFIELD MA.-Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Pau's Churchynad and Waterloo-place, and sold by the booksellers at Northampton, Brackley, and Can-turbury.

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of every caserphion.—At BAKER's alangle and Machine Manufaetury 65 and 65, Pressierer, Cirplegaid, and 309, Oxford-street.—N.B. Old Garden Englanes repaired or exchanged. WINERAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED GREAT RUSSELL.STREET, Bloombary, 7: atteil for the high and extensive patronage which has as eminently distinguished their professional exertions ince their arrival in the Bittish Metropolis, repredicting aumounce to their Friends and the Public in peneral, that they still continue to restore. Decayed the laculty of London and Paris, The appreciation of film. Technise to restore pression of the provide the still continue to restore. Decayed the laculty of London and Paris, The appreciation of film. Technise per 1-and the anoner singularly effections, and supply whole or paris. Stet of Technise, and guaranteed to answer every purpose of atticulating and nanated in the Public the stepper of the state of the Public the the faculty of Maneral Anorem and the state of the Public the the faculty of Maneral Anorem and the state of the Public that the seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure : also fast-in Longe rether is a manner singularly effections, and supply whole or paris large and anatiention. The Faculty are respectifully invited to witness the successful cooks and CO.99 Haton-Gadeen, are hapt to state to the Public that the above have entriely supersedue the use of the old Carry Powders at the reduction thouses in London, and in most Indian Public, for presenting CURRES and MADRAS MULLIGATATYN and SAUG they are par-ticularly recommend, as they have as oblighted away to signific there being the from any Regular bar of cooling error and as delighted unary torging the direct from any Regular bar work on Cookery, for dressing the direction applies, for proceeding and Country; and Brace and Co. Markar 10 and the at even of mode have the Manera Sauces than the eleist and the found in any Work on Cookery, for dressing the direction and Country; and Brace and Co. Mar

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engaged in their most laborious occupations. Single Trusses for the Poor at 8s, and otters at 12s, 21s, and upgrands.—V. B. No discourt, unless six are ordered; and, to remore every mercenary motive, one month's trial allowed on the retail trade. **Ref Schultzer Schule Schule**

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. NoseBAG is wrong in every particular he narra tes-wrong about ABERCROMBIE and wrong about the lady of whom he speaks-the per-son to whom he refers was the father of a baronet's wife of the same

son to vlown he refers was the father of a baronet's wife of the same name. We should feel much obliged by Wreukurt's kindness-every care shall be taken of the book, and it shall be safely returned. We are much obliged to H. G.-we think the subject past rhyming, and we very arrely insert serious poetry. Although the principles advocated by X. are the same as ours, he indulges himself in an atlack upon an individual vlown we have alvouys upon principle supported ; we, therefore, did not insert his letter, and we have neither time nor space, exceed the case is wregnt, to reply to the friends who favour us with communications. We may probably avoil ourseleves of his views. We are called upon to criticise the merits of a lady who made her second appearance at the Haymrick ton. Friday-this we cannot do, because we did not see her; but if she be half what the gentleman who her performance. The recout of LOrd HOTHAN's Marriage to one of the Ladies HARLEY

her performance. The report of Lord HotHAN'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 bazars. Their MAJESTES 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.

of Lords. THE mountain has aboured, and the mouse has been pro-duced. 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 RE-FORM, could they hope for a majority—all the enemies of the Constitution are in league upon that point, and the advo-cates of inovation may succeed there. Upon every other topic, let them try their strength when they may, they will be beaten—and this, they know; therefore such a Reform is recommended, in four lines, as will be perfectly secure and safe in its operation, and the rest of the essay is filled up with a string of common-places about nothing, except, in-deed, the distress in Ireland, the exhibition of a squadron of our fleet off Lisbon, to enforce the removal of a Justice of the constitution the strength and the advo-server the strength of a strength of a strength of the strength of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the exhibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the complexence of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibition of a squadron of the distress in Ireland, the schibiti

deed, the distress in Ireland, the exhibition of a squadron of our deet 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 remoters.

amusing and instructive—at least if we are to believe the reporters. In the House of Commons, the most entertaining circum-stance was the admission of Sir JAMES GRAHAM (because he could not deny it), that in his election address, published at Cockermouth 1 he had stated to the people that the dis-solution 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 ALTHORR, abandoned at five o'clock on the previous afternoon." This little discrepancy has been frequently noticed, on ac-count of certain curious proceedings connected with the

count of certain curious proceedings connected with the Northamptonshire election, but it never before came in a Par-Northamptonshire election, but it never before came in a Par-liamentary 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 con-tradicting—explaining or admitting—that they made such statements. Sir JAMES GRAHAM, however, might have been spared, for his name was signed to the statement which Mr. DAWSON read, and the statement, as we have already ob-served, was promulgated in an address to the electors of Cumberland, in the Right Honourable Baronet's interest— so there an end. so there an end.

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 pro-ceedings 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 crue and candid thing the Lord CHANCEL-LOB sid upon the occasion, yet remains to be told, for when his Lordship, in his eagemess to repel the charge, conde-scended to reason upon the case, he is reported to have said this:—

of the House of Peers-we neither heard the Nome Lord is set leaved which it was alleged the due, then due, thought his Lordship's denial; but the Peers who were in the messpace of the version of the due to the Aalica I newspaces, and they printed their belief in all the newspaces of the version of the due to the Aalica I newspaces, and they printed their belief in all the newspaces of the version of the case, he is reported to have a carcely worth reliterating refutations of the faile solution in the second the the Peerson of the version of the case, he is reported to have of course give it full credit; but wee crained to the solution in the second the peerson of the version of the dissolution in the case, he is reported to have of the House of the Hous

DURIN DULL: 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 rea-soning 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 under-stand; but it seems to us, as we said when they squabbled in the House of Commons last Session, that the Cabinet Minis-ters should contrive to settle their little affairs in private, and prevent exposures which must be as disagreeable to them-selves as they are Indicrous 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

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?

army, corroborates the report; but who are we to ignt with? Is there another Justice of the Peace to be deposed, or are we going to take Moscow and blockade the Baltic? Os 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 dis-cussion, abstained from chopping into minced-meat the con-tradictions 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 de-light which in the moment of novelty seemed to burst from different parts of the House upon a former occasion; and as for the appearance of "men and things," there never was so decided a demonstration of the real character of the measure and the true nature of its popularity as that made in the House of Commons on Friday. It was not uninteresting to observe the pliant readiness with which the blustering Ministry melted before the voice of Sir ROBERT PEEL EFIST, 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 Com-mons, and even some of the Zabinet Ministers withous teats. But Sir ROBERT PEEL deprecated hurry—claimed a fair and temperate discussion—arowed 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 no such thing

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. after the ex Parliament.

Alter the expination of boltcen 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. LOBED PALMERSTON, it is probable, will not share in the

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 affect official affront.

Justice of the Peace. And this affair has been magnified, not only into the infliction of insults and injuries upon Eng-land, but into a triumphant paragraph of the King's Speech, and a satisfactory result of the evolution of a squadron of the British Navy. But the "most unkindest" cut of all, is, that his MAJESTY'S Ministers seem to chuckle at the readiness with which Doe

and, but into a triumphant paragraph of the KiNeg's Speech, and a satisfactory result of the evolution of a squadron of the British Nary. But the "most unkindest' cut of all, is, that his MAIESTY'S Minsters seem to chuckle at the readiness with which Don MIGUEL removed the Portugenes Shallow from his magis-terial functions—a measure which they are pleased to attri-bute 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. How-ver, to Don MIGUEL no priase is to be given for his anxiety to prove his feelings towards our countrymen—no metil is to be allowed for agreeing to our wishes; but we are informed that a squadron of our feet has enforced our demands. A fresh-water captain, with a thirty ton yacht from Goves mil-pond, would have been just as much attended to as the "squadron" so exultingly alluded to as having vindicated the right's of Great Britain. But if the case of England and Portugal is infamous—nobady knows the grounds of the arrest and trial of the two French-men, BONHOMME and the other (whose name at this mo-ment we forget)—the latter of thesetwo men, who for a great number of years has been a *naturalized* Portugues subject, opened his brewery as the place of meeting for all thetrators 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? Do we, or does any nation scruple to carry even capital puish-ment into effect upon foreigners, will 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 alreadysaid, and hadbeen for many years, anaturalized protugues subject. The case, however, of M. BONHOMME (*mal-nommé*) is erea. more flagrant than this; it has nothing lod owit

have done so with impunity since the signing of unserved 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 Portu-guese 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 semise. Portugal once possessed, the safety of Spain will be again jeopardized, and England will in all probability have to fight another Peniusular war, when she may not have a WEL-LINGTON to command her armies. And all these conse-quences 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 Portugi has inflicted upon GREAT BRITAIN?

s inflicted upon GREAT BRITAIN?

We had written these observations when the daily paper of yesterday brought us the report of Friday night's debat in the House of Lords. It will be seen that the view webat taken of the policy to be observed with regard to Portug is not very dissimilar to that which was adopted by the beat while do you will be added by the beat the second seco

tlemen have benevolently consented to act as a Committee

A Churchman.
The Incumbent.
A Presbyterian Minister.
Ditto.
Unitarian Minister.
Baptist Minister.
Daptist Minister.
Wesleyan Methodist.
Chumulaman

The Churchwarders. Wesleyan Methodist. J. Gosser, Esq. Presbyferian. G. L. PARROTT, Esq. Churchman. E. DOUGHTY, Esq. Churchman. E. DOUGHTY, Esq. Churchman. E. DOUGHTY, Esq. Churchman. E. DOUGHTY, Esq. Churchman. Churchman. E. DOUGHTY, Esq. Churchman. Monan Cultofic. Of the politics of the Incumbent and the Clurchwardens 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 Govern-ment 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 Cosmittee, 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 satis-factory to his congregation. factory to his congregation.

factory to his congregation. THERE are numerous ways by which places and things are exalted into public notice, but we have been a good deal amused by the manner in which a most excellent newspaper, called the *Essex Standard*, eulogises a certain watering-place called SOUTHEND. It tells us that "this delightful watering-place is thriving in popular opinion," and to corro-borate this fact and "back that opinion," it informs us that amongst the recent arrivals are—Mr. and Mrs. ALLCARD and family, Mr. and Mrs. SHETTELLS and family, Mr. and Mrs. JONES and family, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. MOSER, Mr. LITTLE, Mr. PARENT, Mr. HONES, CAptain SMITH, Mr. ACORN, Mr. and Mrs. LINKINS and family, Mr. and Mrs. GUY, Mr. and Mrs. HANNINGTON, Mr. and Mrs. STRETT-ALL and family, Mr. and Mrs. BRIDGES, Mrs. BOWERBARK, 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 SHETTELLS and the LINKINSA and the BOWERBANKS, are all most excellent and amiable people, the idea of ad-busing this represent the proversity of 6 feathours

and the ACORNS, and the DIMARKS and the DOMARKS, are all most excellent and anniable people, the idea of ad-ducing their names as proofs of the prosperity of a fashiona-ble watering-place is perhaps unparelleled.—" Non tali," &c.

SIR MURRAY MAXWELL, who had been recently ap-pointed to a Colonial Government, died on Sunday last, after

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 uusuccessful, 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 guu with his own hand—so that if the Chinese, according to their custom, should demand the ilfe 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 bestore sir frances of this election, the noble, many, and patriotic spirit of the Reformers exhibited itself in a series of the consest 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 It has been a sort of standing joke—and not a very comical one—to couple, upon political occasions, the name of Alder-man WooD and the subscription, of which he was treasurer, which was raised in the time of a great excitement, to pur-chase 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 insame persons somewhere near Milan.

near Milan.

BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

We received last week several authenticated contradictions

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* news-paper in the form of an account of a reforming election diner; 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 ex-planation upon the subject; which, coming from *kim*, may perhaps satisfy the gentlemen of his way of thinking, of the uter groundlessness of the abusive observations made by some of the zealous hangers-on of the *liberal* party. The Allowing 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. Sin_-I received the following paragraph on the verning of the 18th, which I am informed has lately appeared in your newspaper, and I "PortLattry or The Bishop of Worcestre.-At a dinner given brock, the health of the Bishop of Worcestre.-At the Goorge Inn, last hood, the health of the Bishop of Worcestre.-At a dinner given disportation by the company present, that, at the suggestion of the Vice. President, the toast was withdrawn. Droitwich is six miles if portuging the toast was withdrawn. Droitwich is is miles the Droitwich election dinner took place at a time of great ex-

JOHN BULL:

citement, when there was a severe contest going on for the county The health of the Bishop and clergy of the diocess being proposed by me, somebody remarked, "The Bishop is for Colonel Lygon," This determination prevailing, I said no more on the subject; built excepting this political opinion, no allusion was made disrespectfu in any way to the public or private character of the Bishop of Wor-cester, and I do not believe that any human being is more universally beloved and respected by all who are acquainted with him than the Bishop of Worcester.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, ..., HODGETTS FOLEY. Prestwood. Stourchidge. June 19.

J. Prestwood, Stourbridge, June 19.

Prestwood, Stourbridge, June 19. A COBBING 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 pre-sumed 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 mir-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 regorded Lords FARNBOROUGH, LYNDHURST, 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 allogether :—*

altogether :---DUKES. CUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, CAMBRIDGE, GLOUCESTER. MARQUESSES. HERTFORD, BUTE. EARLS, DELAWARE, ADIVEDON ABINGDON, CHATHAM, BATHURST, CLARENDON Norwich (D. of Gordon), ALBOT. IOUNT EDGCOMBE,

MANSFIELD, Carnarvon, Liverpool, CADOGAN, MALMESBURY. GRANTHAM, SOUTHAMPTON, MONTAGUE, BAGOT, RODNEY, BOSTON, BOSTON, WALSINGHAM, KENYON, DOUGLAS, DOWNE, MIDDLETON.

JBY, VERLEY, Here, we concluded our list of names omitted; but upon closer examination we found, in addition to these, the fol-lowing *also left out*:—

Lords SCARSDALE,	Lords STUART, OF CASTLE STUART
Boston,	(E. of Moray),
HAWKE,	VERNON,
DYNEVOR,	SALTERSFORD (E. of COUR-
WALSINGHAM,	TOUN),
BAGOT,	CALTHORPE,
SOUTHAMPTON,	DE DUNSTANVILLE,
RODNEY,	Rolle,
CARTERET,	WODEHOUSE,
MONTAQUE,	BAYNING,
KENYON,	CARRINGTON,
DOUGLAS,	BOLTON.
GAGE,	Visct. MAYNARD,
GRENVILLE,	Lords Northwick,
Selsea,	RIBBLESDALE.

The whole of whom, amounting to no fewer than SIXTY. No, being DECIDEDLY HOSTILE to the Bill. In addition to these SIXTY-TWO, the following Scottish P

eers are also omitted by the :	Times :
Marquess of QUEEENSBURY,	Viscount Arbuthnor,
TWEEDALE.	- STRATHALLAN.
Earl of MORETON.	Lord FORBES.

-		- SALTOUN,	
_		— Свач,	
	 LEVEN and MELVILLE, 	- COLVILLE.	
-	- Selkirk.		
1.0	furliam and DEGIDEDIN	ROSTLY IN to the Bill	mal

All of an amount of SEVENTY-FIVE anti-Reformers omitted by

	CARRICE,	VISCOUNT DONERAILE,
-	MOUNTCASHEL,	- LORTON.
-	MAYO.	- GORT.
-	WICKLOW,	Lord CARBERRY.
	CALEDON.	- FARNHAMA

- CHARLEVILLE.	- DUFFERIN.
All hostile to the Bill, encrea	asing, thereby, the number of
	D BY THE Times, to EIGHTY-
REVEN.	

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:---

towing horus as lavourable	to the measure
Duke of ST. ALBANS.	Earl of PLYMOUTH.
Earl of DENBIGH,	Lord SEAFORD,
- AMHERST,	- GLENLYON.
- TANKERVILLE.	Marguis of ORMONDE,
Duke of MARLBOROUGH.	- THOMOND.
Earl of GLASGOW,	Lord HUTCHINSON.

Earl of GLASCOW, — EGRENON, 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 YOTE AGAINST THE BILL: who M

VIIOM WILL VOTE AGAINST TH	E DILL:-
Marquis of CHOLMONDELEY,	Lord RAVENSWORTH,
- CUNNINGHAME.	- DELAMERE,
Earl of LIMERICK,	- FARNBOROUGH,
- CATHCART,	- LYNDHURST,
- ORFORD.	- SEELMERSDALE.
Lord Lake.	Viscount HEREFORD.

Lord LAKE, — WENYSS, Making an additional THIRTEEN, and swelling the amount to one hundred and thirteen, mis-stated, omitted, or misre-

presented. Then of those, upon whom they reckon, there will stay away-Duke of Athor Earl of Granai - Kingsti - Carysf

L.	Lord HILL,
RD,	- HARBOROUGH,
'ON,	- DE Roos.

- CARYSFORT.			
nother difference of	seven-and so	increasing	the
ne hundred and twen		D	
in haaidaa this that	1	the Drane	no f

Making an error to or 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 we may securely count upon a decided opposition to the Bill, by The Archbishop of CANTERDURY. Bishops of LINCOIN, Bichos of LINCOIN, Sichas of LINCOIN,

TUAM,	ST. ASAPH,
Bishops of LONDON,	CHICHESTER,
DURHAM,	ST. DAVID'S,
WORCESTER,	BRISTOL.
HEREFORD,	Oxford,
SALISBURY,	GLOUCESTER,
BATH AND WELLS,	EXETER,
ROCHESTER,	CARLISLE.
LICHFIELD AND CO-	BANGOR.
VENTRY,	FERNS.
PETERBOROUGH.	CORK.
Making on additional number	r of TWENTY, THREE

Making an additional number of TWENTY-THREE to be placed at the foot of the already swollen account of mis-

placed at the foot of the already swollen account of unis-statements in the *Times*, and encreasing the amount to no less than ONE HUNDEED 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 un-available, will give something like a majority of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY against the Bill. In the list, which we published on Monday, and upon

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 Eart of WINCHLEEA, who, fully aware of all the mischie's con-sequent upon the measure, and of its character and tendency, gives it his unqualified opposition.

A Correspondent, who is doomed professionally to witness the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and sometimes to take part in them, has handed us the following extract from Lord BACON'S Essay on Judicature—our Learned Friend begs to disclaim, most distinctly, anything like an ap-plication of the passage; but he admits that he never felt its force so strongly as he has done after the experience of the last few months:--

tion 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 expul-sion 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 revolu-tion, (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 communica-factory 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. "PANIS, Jung 20, -A year has not chapsed since our revolution.

from the special correspondent of the Times newspaper a letter, which we find in its columns of Thursday last. "Pans, June 20.-A year has not elapsed since our revolution, and every one is already dissatisfied with its results. Public distress is making an alarming progress, and the discontent of all classes of society seems incapable of increase. "The King has few partizans, and the small number of his sup-off the set of the set of the social set of the social classes of though he is rather to olayish of his public oratory, his specches bear though he is rather to olayish of his public oratory, his specches 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 exciled 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 abrogation of heredinary legislators. The 221 formerly so excluded maye, with the exception of a few, last the first popularid an articular M. Casimir partice are duly it belled. The Junic serve terrified, and uniformly acquirt are daily it belled of violence, if they do not acquire political officients provided to actor promptitude. The National Guard alone is respected, but it has also of one their project, 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 time is a fired by the accord, reduced the fares from 16. Gue to be inded accord, reduced the fares from 16. Gue to the indicate the benerated their prices in the same proportion." "X."" If this be not encouraging to the lovers of change we know not what can be-and this is from the *Times* news-paper.

paper.

A WEEK or two since, we submitted an imaginary debate in a Reformed House of Commons; to justify our prognosti-cations we beg to refer to the following extract of part of a real debate, which actually did occur last Thursday, in which the participators were of the Liberal school of politics :-

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TRUBBAY. HOUSE OF COMMONS-TRUBBAY. Mr. HUNT presented a petition from Somersetshire, for Reform. The Meeting at which the petition was agreed to, resolved unani-mously that nothing short of the Ballob would give protrection to the people in the exercise of their rights. For expressing similar opinious 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

Partiamentary Cumulidate Committee (Colossal and many-headed Boroughmonger) sent down a Candidate to turn him out. That Candidate, now the Member for fkye, soon left the town, with a *fea* in *bis*. ear. - (Longhter.) Alderman Watthuk deprecated the practice of Hon. Members fraining the House with matters relating to their own personal his-ters. - (Hear, hear.) - The Member for Preston was the last man who sight to complain of the treatment he had experiment of in the 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 *crowagh* - (Langhter) - and he must not complain of the consequences(?) He trusted an end would be put to *these personal discussions*. In one speech of heedbe minutes the Hon. Member had introduced seventy-tre 1ⁿs. - (Lunghter). - He could answer for the fact, for he had commited them.

We remain the second states of the second states the second states the second states of the second states the seco

that pair them all alleep.—(Laughlet.) We perceive by the Gazette that the nephews and nieces of the late Lord GRANTLEY have been honoured with the same place and precedency as if their father had actually suc-ceeded to the title. Now, indeed, is the accomplished Mrs. NORTON—the Honourable Mrs. NORTON; and the very an-mencement of this fact officially, only serves to shew the speophancy and ignorance of those who gave her, in right of her husband, a " preheminence," to use a correct bit of ismi orthography, which she did not, until the night before hat, in fact nosses. last, in fact possess.

HALF A DOZEN WORDS TO THE KING.

bet orthography, which she did not, until the night before last, in fact posses.
HALF A DOZEN WORDS TO THE KING.
May it please your MAJEBTY to parfon the address of a duifful and loval subject, who is deeply apprehensive that the Reform Bill now in progress, will, if permitted to pass into a law, place your MAJEBTY in a position of extreme difficulty as respects the Coronation Oath, in which your MAJEBTY in a position of extreme difficulty as respectant to them."
It is not, Sire, from any misgiving of your MAJESTY's demination to keep this pledge inviolate, that I have presumed to make this appeal. It is not from any doubt, that a diminister, who should dare openly to propose an attack on the rights of the Church, would be spurned from your Royal compassion. Have a proposal from a different quarter. Had we have the your MAJESTY will infallibly be brought into collision with such a proposal from a different quarter. Had we have the ground for entertaining this apprehension, that 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 time of their oppression.
Will your MAJESTY deign to mark the resemblance between the language used towards the House of Commons by OVVER CAONWELL and the cant of the present day? - "For shame!" (said he, to the Parliament) " get you gone! "full discharge their trust!" And will your MAJESTY ought to be apprised, that, immediately employed itself?—HUME says." They took into consideration the abolition of the clerical "full discharge their trust!" And will your MAJESTY ought to be apprised, that the signs of the times at present are very similar. Sectrims are the most active promoters of a change in the profession.
Worten CAONELL and the year present are very similar. Sectrims, were deemed heathenish and unnecessary." Gong rant, this may be only the

cessions

cessions? 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?

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 qua-lification 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 intamount 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 sighty fine boroughs so deficient in electors as to oblige them to call in extraneous aid before they can proceed to the hus-

ngs / 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 prescrip-ion that is far worse than our disease ?

In anort, are there no means available to save us from a prescrip-tion that is far worse than our disess? 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 juris." "diction, if by any means a misgovernment should fall "upon 'it,' the subjects of this kingdom are left without "all manner of remedy." Before the Ralicon is pass'd. Your MAJESTY will surely exercise a sound discretion re-specting your MAJESTY'S Advisers and their experiments, and thus be spared the more painful dilemma of being obliged, through concientious motives, to resist the demands of a levelling Parliament. S. P.

of a levelling Parliament. S. P.

The following appears in Friday's Cambridge Chronicle :-

those Disholps are: never reasy in one Disholp new, but if ying loc another better! Twenty-six changes in as many bishopricks! Monstrous! * How could the wicked and corrupt Government manage such infamous jobbing? .et us count up names in the Almanaek! Why I no lead than stayward of the Bhops in Ireland have had the impodence! Todd that the Government might be able to job, and that their brother Bishops might fatter on their spoils! what hor-"" Hout this is nothing to the willing which is next detailed. "Per-" Hout this is nothing to the willing which is next detailed. "Per-

that their brother Bishops might fatten on their spoils I what hor-rible iniquity I "But this is nothing to the villainy which is next detailed. 'Per-haps the only one of the whole in which 'the aristocracy or parlia-liamentary interest 'did not influence the sciection, is that of Dr. Brinkley, who was elevated to the see' (our good friend, Slipslop, means the beack) 'on account of his great talent.' "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 following prelates or of their families in the peerage, or baronetage, or in the lists of the house of Commons:-Archishishop Magee. | Bishop Bisset. Bisset. Leslie. Saurin. Fowler. Verschoyle.

the lists of the nouse of Col	
Archbishop Magee.) Bishop
Archbishop Lawrence.	Bishop
Bishop Mant.	Bishop
Bishop Jebb.	Bishop
Bishop Kyle.	Bishop
Bishop Elrington.	Bishop

Bishop Kyle. Bishop Elrington. Bishop Brinkley. 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."

being thirteen out of twenty two. We wish the Times would make this out for us, and prove the infamous villangy 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 Geutleman 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 :— TENNYSON met at Wormwood Scrubs on Saturday afternoon, the 18th, at is o'clock. Tord THOMAS CECIL was attended by Lord JAMES FITZROY, and Mr. TENNYSON WE TIX MIN. Not..N. BAT. M.P. for Lincolnshire. After exchanging slots, Sir W. JAMEN FITZROY, and Mr. TENNYSON having repeated his regret that any expressions of his should have been painful to Lord T. Cecit. shook hands, and the particle returns of his should have been painful to Lord T. Cecit., whole have the final pains of dispute were finally disposed. The former at public direct the adapt space of a struct at a public dimer at Stamford, on Tursday last, hy Lord T. Cecit., with the full understanding that all points of dispute were finally disposed. The former at link are produced by Lord JAMES (Target, and the particle slet the adapt between him and Mr. TENNYSON and Cecit. MR. TENNYSON and Content to kee the adapt between him and Mr. Textors and conservation ensueed is hope that they would have no farther cause of difference, he and Lord T. Cecit. shook hands, and the particle slet the adapt and the particle the constitution of the standard by Lord JAMES (Tecrit, With Particle Trenton the letters

"The Lord Thos. Ceci," %c. "CHARLES TENNYSON." No. 2. COLONEL MABERLY TO LOND THOMAS CECIL. "Ordnance-office, June 17. "My Lonn,-Having read some passages in a speech made by you at Stamford, as reported in the Bee newspaper, adverting to the con-duct of Mr. Texnyson in the late affair, and of course, as that gentle-man acted wholly by my advice, reflecting indirectly upon me, I am compelled, very reluctantly, to call upon your Lordship for an expla-nation of them. I have no desire to question the views you may be disposed to entertain upon that unpleasant transaction, but I have a right to call upon you to maintain them in such terms as to cast no stigma upon my character, or to imply that I did not feel as an honourable man ought to do on such an occasion. I trust, there-fore, you will feel no difficulty in assuring me, that however different may have been the conclusions at which we have respectively arrived, no imputation was meant to be thrown on the motives that influenced my decision; and that in using those expressions, which seem to bear the construction I have put upon them, you did not intend any thing offensive to my feelings, or that could in the least reflect upon my character as a semilemen.-I remain, my Lord, your most obedient servant, "W.L. MABERLY." "My address is 4, Cumberland-place, Portman-square." No. 3.

" SI

No. 3. LORD THOMAS CECIL TO COLONEL MABERLY. "178, Piccedilly, Fiiday night, half-past 12. -I have this moment arrived at my lodgings, where I found

"Srm-I have this moment arrived at my lodgings, where 1 ioung your note. "I have not the least hesitation whatever in saying that no impu-tation was meant in my speech at Stamford, on I uedday 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 obdient servant, "Lieut.-Col. Maberly." No. 4 No. 4.

"Lieut.-Col. Maberry. No. 4. LORD THOMAS CECIL TO MR. TENNYSON. "1762, Piccadilly, June 18, one o'clock, a.m. "Srm-Your letter has this instant reached me, and I am sony I cannot give you the assurance you require; but until the form dispute between us is settled, it is totally out of my power to give you any further explanation.—I have the honour to he. Sir, your object." "ervant." "THOMAS CECIL." servant, "Charles Tennyson, Esq."

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 myr friend shall communicate under the circumstances in which I am now placed. Many reasons render it desirable—indeed necessary-that our unplasent difference should be settled to-day, and in this desire I feel sure of your Lordship's concurrence.—I have the honour to be, your Lordship's hording the servant. r Lordship's obedient servant, The Lord Thomas Cecil." "CHARLES TENNYSON"

No. 6. LORD THOMAS CECL TO MR. TENNYSON. "178, Piccadilly, June 18. "Sra,—I find Colonel STANDER has left town for Ireland. I will, therefore, without delay, endeavour to procure some other friand with whom Colonel MABERLY can communicate on the subject.—F have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, "C. Tennyson, Esq." "THOMAS CECLL,"

"C. Tennyson, Esq." "THOMAS CECLL," To explain the substitution of Sir Wx. IxorLav for Col. Makenar as Mr. TExvison's friend, it is necessary to state, that on Satarday morning Mr. TExvison's wrote to Colonel Makenar, in Chibertand-place, requesting him to officiate as his second; but Col. Makenar it himself bound by the advice of Colonel Linxs, in whoe hand and correspondence which had taken place between Lord Trowas Cert and himself as principals, lest it should be informed the reating any vindictive feeling towards Lord Tromas Cert, after the satis fact y explanation he had received from his Lordship in the letter As the ascing as mine the satisfact from the satisfact of the satisfact fact of the satisfact of the satisfact

correspondence which had taken place between Lord Tronas Carri, and himself as principals, lest it should be inferred that hereinged actory explanation he had received from his Lordship in the letter No.3.
As the parties were leaving the ground they were all taken into station-louge, and thence to the public office. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place, Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place. Marylebons, where as it appeared that the duel had already taken place the set of the method of the place of the discussion was that be placed as the set of the discussion was the place of the mark of JITLE, on Rev CL, NY, H. J. Compared with cl. XYI. 4, 6, 62 in the discussion is the bare of Mome, it applied further ad our on a making out statistic discussion and the Lord's among the revel ad our of the set of an array the presher entities of an erector confersion, and articles of furth-ell of the discussion of the the entities that related either to an erector in the subset of the origonomentation of the pure work of the set of the appeals to our own Established Churche. Way his observations by apply the our own established Churche, and the taken of the sole of the concound to the part of the discussion of the sole were taken the our of the proceeded, "You have heard much of the sole of the down of the good men who have taken part in these pre-oundowid!! He and we have one well h A RETIRED OBSERVER.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISTAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, June 22, 163. My Dran Butt,-Our good old friend Honace has been no obliging as to tell us not to pry into futurity. Just now, I assued of this country is as on little inviting, and our prospects here are frightful, that I merely think for the moment, and let tome row take care of itself. The Revolutionists in France are mar-active than ever. They are united and strong, whils the row take care of itself. The Revolutionists in France are mar-active than ever. They are united and strong, whils the row take care of itself. The Revolutionists in France are mar-active than ever. They are united and strong, whils the round the standard the Royalist allow themselves to be split in the best of the Standard the Royalist leaders, Journals, and parisms in the Estandard the Royalist allow themselves to be split in any elapse ere they may find themselves in their present powerly position. The *Gazette de France* advises the Royalist electors and it ovote; to hold themselves aloof from the elections; and to leav to vote; to hold themselves aloof for an convinced, nay event than thif the Royalist electors were to unite and act with vigur and produce they might have a large number of Deputies in the me Chamber who would represent the interests of the landed pro-prietors, rentiers, and aristocracy, and oppose by their patroins and eloquence the progress of revolutionary principles. Whereas and eloquence the progress of the canaille, and a crusatoral alterwards be commenced against the Church and all religion. Daties alterwards be commenced against the Church and all religion. The stateford. It is the *butt* of all their efforts, and unless opposed that alterwards be commenced against the Church and all religion. The spiracy and turnult, During a portion of the zanzille, and a crusatoral alterwards be commenced against the disturbances, were killed on the propely '' and a Dragoon, who was doing his duty, was tacked by the mob, thrown from his horse, and killed on My DEAR BULL,-Our good old friend HORACE has been so liging as to tell us not to prv into fund

June 26. It has also been a week of pillage. A gunsmith's shop has been ransacked and all the arms atolen. 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 Re-volation is heroic ! There is nothing of heroism or magnanimity about it. It was made by the Liberals to get places by Louis Putter to obtain a crown; and by the lower orders, because they were hum-bugged by unprincipled Empiries, 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 regret having ever made the Revolution, and curse the three days with all their hearts and souls. It assure you that every day of my life i hearts end souls. It assure you that every day of my the properties that they present calamities as the just. with all their hearts and souls. I assure you that every day of interplay this 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 partisana 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 Narobenstress for Lours PHILLF? No; they are for a Dictator in the person of General LAMARQUE or for the Duke of REICESTART as Emperor! Are the Republicans for Lours PHILLF? No; for General LAFATETE, who said that this Monarchical system of July was the best of Re-publics, has, during the last week, published a letter in the *Courrier Francais*, in which he accuses Lours PHILLF 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 vib 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 action the to the Cluizen KING. I do not find fault with this determination, since in a Revolution it is always "ramble and estamble 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 again it. Se, 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 RIGWY as Minister of the Marine, he having been named Minister by CHARLES X. with the POLICONAC Administration, shews at once that LOUS PRILIP was com-selled to make this accifice in order to secure the lowality of the Policitors A Administration, solews at once that Dors a Hill' was com-pelled to make this sacrifice in order to secure the loyality 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 partizans of the OaLEANS dynasty? First of all, the personal friends of the Prince. Second, those raised to office since July last, and who still receive their quarthose raised to office since July last, and who still receive their quar-terly salaries. Third, a few editors and sub-editors of two or at most three journals in the capital. And fourth, some thousand, 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 examile 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" I do not believe; because he is a rich man, and would not like to lose his wealth. Others think that he will addicate in favour of his son, the Duke of OntEANS, who is a smart young man, dances

will compel it. Some think Louis PHILF 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 OnLEANS, who is a smart young man, dances admirably, chatters solt nonsense by the hour together to the milliners of St. Germain's, eats mutton chops and drinks *vin ordinairs* with his "comrades" of the National Guards, who, however, he it remembered, entered into a solemn engagement not to elect him their Colonel I. Some think we shall have a Republic next moth, others hope all will be arranged by a Continental war, and not a few thousands see no remedy but in the return of HEXNY the Fith, Duke of BonEAUX. 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 anniable and intelligent mother has only to continue to devote her time to the instruction and improvement of her son, and abe may rest assured, that without any effortin his favour, he will sooner or later be called by the French themselves to rign over them. May any out the source the disorder y spirits of the day. They say that a whole month is not too long to devote to such a purpose, and I am tot duity 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 scleemes (or every day in the month for disturting the public pace, and, if possible, vower uning the Government. The Government itself relies on the National Guards. But for them we should have anarchy imme-diately. In Paris, the National Guards are law, insider, power, the word, the buckler, and the rampart. A Mayor of a village near Paris observed to me only yesterday. "Without the National Guards Sir, we should be in a state of anarchy in 24 hours. The troops of the 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 using orders, for the

JOHN BULL."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 Irank explanation with "the intended King in the name of the people. 'You know,' said 1" to him.' that I am a republican, and that I regard the Constitution "of the united States as the most perfect that has ever existed.' "I think so too,' replied the Duke of OnLALANS, ' and it is impose "sible to have spear 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 "rejoined, 'what the people now want is a popular throne, sur "rounded by institutions completely republican.' I understand it is not avery likely step to ensure peace or order, when a subject of a King access him before his people, as LATAYETTR has the state of a King access him before has people, as LATAYETTR has done, of a breach of generals and dearest of comrades."
TART — The police of Paris have, during the last week, renewed the system of domiciliary visits. They have entered the houses of generals and dearest of commeds."
TART — The police of Paris have, during the last week, renewed have and e of a Corsian officer, in whose house the levens of military rophies so common in the apartments of military men appeared to form asmall arrenal. Yesterday, at the Museum of the Luvre, the police entered suddenly, and seized all the sticks in which were swords, and which had been deposited by the persons visiting the Museum of the dury with the donkreeper during their entry. It appears that in this rein of liberty and age of freedom, a citizen my not carry a sword-stick. The Liberals are most indignant at this act, and threaten the doorkeeper with actions for the value of the ittick.

appears that in this reisn of liberty and age of freedom, a citizen may not carry a sword-site. The Liberty and age of freedom, a citizen may sticks. FACT 4.—The Ami de la Charte gives the following extract of a letter from Virfe, which I select as a specimen of the state of things in the west. Six refractory conscripts, arrested near St. Domain and Taillis, have arrived at Vitré. One of them had his hand pierced by a ball. The brothers LA HoussAYE re-appeared on the 7th inst. in the Vilage of Mont Neul near Guer. At 9 o'clock in the evening they knocked at the door of the mayor, aunouncing themselves as National Guards from aneighbouring vilage. As soon as the door was opened FELX DE LA HOUSSAYE realpeared on the 7th inst. in the Vilage of Mont Neul near Guer. At 9 o'clock in the evening they knocked at the door of the mayor, aunouncing themselves as National Guards from aneighbouring vilage. As soon as the door was opened FELX DE LA HOUSSAYE 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 dweiling of a revolutionist in Paris, to whom I have already allded, (viz. LENNOX) there have been found a letter written to the young Frince Louis BuoNABARTE, who is in London. A note relative to a provisional Ministry or Government, in which were the names of the Intervorr, and a fellow called CANADASC. Lety Prosecuted for high treason, Minister of Commerce and Public Works. The note speaks of primary assembles and a National Congress, and supposes the ration will have to choose between a Republicanand Monacti-cal Government. In the latter case, NADICOM 1., HERAY V., and Louis Pitture, are represented as candidates. This M. LENNOX is a thorough conspirator, and some of the plaste arrested. Police officers, placed at every avenue to the house, likewise arrested. Police officers, placed at

yet faxes are necessary, as well in the United States as at St. reters-burgh. Fact 8.—The Journal de Corse of the 11th inst., states that on the 5th a serious disturbance took place at Peri. The Assessors of Taxes had repaired thither, to take an account of the doors and windows, 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 Francais* has been condemned to one month's imprisonment, and to a fine of 2000 france, for having given an account, the accuracy of which he was prepared to prove by thirty winesses, of the recent diagraceful accues at the Assizes of the Seine, where the Jury threatened the accused, and the public cried "Vive la Republique." This is what is called the liberty of the press.

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 Republique." 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 BoxNir 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 socur the country! protect tra-vellers against refractory conscripts ! and ensure communications from one town to another. Of Foncies News I have not much to communicate. The Austrians been obliged to fire on the Belgians, as the cansille at Antwerp are troublesome. The Emperor of Russin lans nanuel Gen. PASKwirtsen Commander-in-Chief of the Army against the Poles; and Mar-shal Dirantsen is del of apolezy. The Ext-Emperor of Buzzi, resta — sober of course at Cherborn; and in Paris we are all dreading either war, revolution, or cholera morbus.—Adieu till next week. Your allectionate Correspondent, P. H.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFERIMENTS. The Rev. JOHN GNOSALL PARE to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Michael's, Lichfield, Parons, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The Rev. WILLIAM MILLNEN, Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral, to the Rectory of St. Augustine's, in that city, on the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Surtees. The Rev. 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 Bengl Establishiment. The Rev. C. H. LITWIDE, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's, Myton. Patron, the Viear. The Rev. WILLIAM KNIGHT, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's, Myton. Patron, Viear of Kingston. upon-Hull. The Rev. C. HALTSTON, Viear of Kingston. upon-Hull. The Rev. Professon Lere, to the vacant Prebendal Stall in Bristol Cathedral, Patron, Lord Chancellor. The Rev. Mr. HARNES, to a Prebendal Stall in St. David's Ca-thedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Jones. OBITUARY. The Rev. JONN CLARSF, Minor Conon of Durham Cathedral and Vicar of Billingham. Patron, Dean and Chapter of Durhan. The Rev. ULLIAM AWSOOP, M.A., Curate of Priore Marston, and LOWERSTY. NITELLIG ENCE. UNPERSTY INTELLIG ENCE. OKNORD, June 25.—On Thursday the following degrees were con-Irrend ... Deron 1 N DURMITZ.—Rev. Benjamin P. Symons, Warden of

Oxford, June 22.--On Thursday the ioliowing segrees were con-ferred:--Docros in Divinity.--Rev. Benjanin P. Symons, Warden of Wadham, Grand.Compounder. Marzas or Ars.--Rev. J. E. Riddle, St. Edmund's Hall; Rev. E. Power, Magdalen; Rev. W. W. Johnson, Brasenose; Rev. J. B. Bateman, Baliol ; Rev. C. B. Pearson, Oriel. Bacanzos of Ars.-J. F. S. Gabb, Jeaus. MISCELLANEOUS. OxDIMATION of Ars.-ON Gunday last the Lord Bishop of Ossont held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, in Kilkenny, when

be following Geutlemen were ordained: -Deacons, J. L. Lewia, and William Garpenter. Prizes, William Cosby, Edmund Cronyn, acd William Green, the latter gentleman on *let. dim.* from the Lord Bishop of KTLMOR. Those NEW CRURCE. -This is a very neat and elevant structure. It stands in the centre of the burial ground, thesise of which is abare wide; the height from the floor to the ceiling is 26 feet. The town at the vestern end terminates with a lofty and particularly light mar-sis faced with Bath stone dressing. It is 67 feet in length and 45 isor at the vestern end terminates with a lofty and particularly light mar-sis faced with Bath stone dressing. It is 67 feet in length and 45 isor at the vestern end terminates with a lofty and particularly light mar-sis faced with Carved final. The spice alone is about 41 feet high-the whole roof is of the lightest possible construction. the architesc-in the application of the timbers, having rendered it as sceure as it is on the north side of the alise, and the public on the other. The radieries run round the north, west, and south sides, and are supported by light rine columns. The expense of building was something leav-that office the Rev. STEPHEN CRASG, M.A. of St. Mary Magdalez that office the Rev. STEPHEN CRASG, M.A. of St. Mary Magdalez that office the Rev. STEPHEN CRASG, M.A. of St. Mary Magdalez that office do along by Architepiscopal licence. After Mad dioces of Dublin, was opened by Architepiscopal licence. After and an opporties termon practiced by the Rev. Geome Elevano, and the conset of the single to find by Architepiscopal licence. After and the orea of Dublin, was opened by Architepiscopal licence. After and an appropriate serven practed by the Rev. Geome Elevano, and an appropriate serven practed by the Rev. Geome Elevano, and an appropriate serven practed by the Rev. Rev Bay of the the sitter of the objective of the Propagation of the Gospel A fer-ture of Tormoham, & atter which a collection was made for the area to arrestitution. The ford Bishop

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

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LATEST NEWS.				

LATEST NEWS. German papers reached us yesterday. They give no confirmation of the reported delection of General Paskewitsch. By way of New York we have advices from St. Jago da Cuba, of an insurrection among the blacks. The Governor, at the lead of all the troops stationed there, had marched against the rebels, and in an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a number of the negrose setimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 were killed. The city of St. Jago had been left under the care of the inhabitants. It appears by the New York papers, to the 2d June, that General Lagrie, the commandant at Carthagena, had, in consequence of a note from Vice Admiral Fleming, declared his intention of conform-ing to and respecting all treaties between Great Britain and the Co-lombian republic.

By Dutch

an republic. Dutch papers received yesterday, we learn that the new regu-is for the free navigation of the Rhine were to take place on the

By Duch papers received yeaterday, we team that the new recul-bitions for the free navigation of the Rhine were to take place on the 17th inst. The accounts respecting the cholera morbus in Russia are frightful. At Riga, out of 2,000 cases, only about 500 recovered; at a small place, Rybensk, about 100 miles from Petersburg, there are eighty cases reported, and sixty deaths. A poll is proceeding in the City for the election of Sheriffs. The candidates are Alderman Cowan, Mr. Pirie, and Alderman Scales. Drows, June 24.—The ex-Emperor of Brazil has reached Calais, and intends coming by the packet to Dover to-morrow. It is said be has addressed the British Government on the subject of his re-ception, prior to his coming over. YrotArton or THE QUARANTINE LAWS.—CAptain Stride, of Eling, near Southampton, has for this offence been fined 5000, and to be imprisoned for six months, or until the fine be paid. He is maater of a brig just arrived from Riga, laden with wheat, Without stopping to perform quarantine at the Motherbank, he sailed direct into Southampton roads, and allowed part of his crew to go abonc.— Brighton Iferaid. The House of Commons met yesterday, but only for the purpose of receiving the preliminary resolution of Friday's committee-manely. "That a supply be granted." If the report were left till Monday, there could be no votes in supply till Vednesday; by this arrangement the Ministers may move supplies, or ways and means, ow Monday.

Monday. We learn with regret that the state of Lord Robert Spencer's health ares very little hope of his recovery. His Lordship is now in his

on Monday. We learn with regret that the state of Lord Robert Spencer's health There's very little hope of his recovery. His Lordship is now in his Strh year. Extransnetix Scenz.-On Friday Lieut. Charles Gossett, of the Kranson Narxy Scenz.-On Friday Lieut. Charles Gossett, of the Koyal Navy, was brought before Mr. Halls, at Bowstrett, by Messrs. Thoinas and Dowling, Superintendents of Police, charged with having attempted to obtain admission to her Majesty advantage decorated with a profusion of gold lace. Mr. Thomas said that he was on duty at the gate of St. James's Palace, and having received instructions not to admit the defendant, he acide accordingly, and refused to let him pass. It appeared that the dress of the defendant ad given offence, and the sword her wore was not acknowledged as of Court regulation; besides which, he carried a staff in imitation of Marshal's baton. Alter some conversation with Mr. Halls, he three him gloves and sword violently on the Maxistrate's table, and was ordered back to the station-house, Mr. Halls not thinking it proper that he should he permitted may a negretifie the invited should he aprate goldenma is und. The game upm certain noints, should he aprate goldenma is und. The game upm certain houses, and and inoffensive. He is a very fine man, ap-meruly not more than thirty years of age. The Accounstr.-Eriday evening, between the bours of eight and mit be conveal-nod. Lambeth, was driving, and sulopped off at large the stock and through environd, a respectable builder, residing the Conveal-nod. Lambeth, was driving and sulopped off the ground her stock and when the unfortunt gentlemance to apple was lowed to bis list broken, but the hadies, strange to say, received cacerd of the sile store, but the hadies, strange to say, received cacerd of the sile store, but the hadies, strange to say, received cacerd of the subposed he had not strength sufficient to govern the animalie was driving. It is a circumstance noless re-miskable than melanciol

drowned. SUPERIOR FOOD for CHILDREN, INVALIDS, and OTHERS. ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, and ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS. The universal demand for the above estemed articles has tempted many per-sons to vend spurious lutitations: therefore be careful to sak for Robinson Patent Barley, or Robinson Patent Graats and observe tablasch Packet bear the vignature of Mats, Robinson - Manufactory, 64, Red Lionstreet, Holborn De Convergence and Constant and Construct and Packet bears the vignature of Mats, Robinson - Manufactory, 64, Red Lionstreet, Holborn De Convergence and Construct and Construct and Packet bears The number of Matta, Bolinson - Mannifactory, 64, Red Liona, Arteel, Hocket bears be stenators of Matta, Bolinson - Mannifactory, 64, Red Liona, Arteel, Hoharn.
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To the above lumitution will be held on FRIDAY NEXT, the Still days of July Instant, at 2 wolcok receively, at the House of the Institution, St. Andrews-place, Regent's park. R. 8. R. 8. NDILANDS, A.M., Sec.
 The Start at 2 wolcok receively, at the House of the Institution, St. Andrews-place, Regent's park. R. 8. R. 8. NDILANDS, A.M., Sec.
 The Start at a wolcok receivery and the House of the Institution, St. Andrews-buch in the Higher and Lower Departments, in the Month of OCTO BER next. Parents and others who are desirous to obtain Information on the course of Guication and the System to be purruled at the College may consult the Princi-physic of the System to be purruled at the College may consult the Principhysic of Twelve and Two o'Clock.
 A register for applications is keyt at the Sceretary's Office. By Order of the Council, H. SMITH, Sec.
 Parliament-street, June, 183.
 N.B. Barders, Being Papis in the Stool, will be received both by the Head bearered on applications is keyt at the Sceretary's Office. By Order of the Office of the College.
 CORK HARBOUR REGATIAL, CALE Meeting of the ROYAL Long, Jans Both Regating the stool of the ROYAL the Hundred Pounds, from the Funds of the Club, Bead and the About and some the Store the Funds of the Club, Both Bead and Store the New Cork YACUTUR UB both TAL. - At Meeting of the ROYAL Hundred Pounds, from the Funds of the Club, Store of Irst Huitt Yachts ; one of Sixty Sorereigns for Yachts above 45 Tons—one of Pariy Sovereigns alue for Yachts not exceeding 35 tons—One of Pariy Sovereigns alue for Yachts not exceeding 35 tons—One of Pariy Sovereigns alue for Yachts not exceeding 35 tons—One of Pariy Sovereigns alue for Yachts not exceeding 35 tons—One of Pariy Sovereigns. The Addit the comparise of Stary Sovereigns and a sweepstakes to sovereigns, And as weepstakes to which the Committee add 15 sovereigns. Yachts not exceeding 15 Tons a Cup value 45 sovereigns. Yachts not exceedin

STREES to WITH	en u	ie Committi	ee i	add 10 sovereigns.	
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1	Clar	s Whale	ň		Fifteen	Concernel	

lst Class Whale Doats Fifteen Sovereigna, 2nd Class Whale Doats Elveen Sovereigna. 3rd Class Whale Boats Elveen Sovereigna. Boats of Sito Coars.................. Ten Sovereigna. The mode of distribution of the Prizes given to Hookers, Whale Boats, and Boats of six oars, will be the same as hereivoire. J. CAUL/FIELD BEAMISH. Secretary.

Bonts of six cars, will be the same as hereinfore. J. CAUPIELD BEAMISH. Secretary. J. CHIPELD BEAMISH. Secretary. THE H-cautiful and Superior CHINTZ FURNITURES, of MILES and EDWARDS'S, drawn expressly for the present Season, are now offered to the Nobility and Genity, with the very important REDUC-tion in the PRICES. A comparison of their sphedik Designs with the Infe-rior imitations of them offered by Linen Drapers, will satisfy the Public of their rad Superiority, and as they are now enabled to offer them at suck an amazing Abatement, they have only to request that Families who prefer tasteful Designs and durable Colurus, to the commoner descriptions, will be anot them by an In-spection of their FURNISHING WARE ROOMS, No. 134, Oxford-street, be-tieren fulles-street and Old Cavendab-aturet. DIBER, ALE, STOUT, &cc., -W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint his prieds and the Public that his perdue CIDER, Busros, Enversao, TAUNTON, and WELCH ALES, DORCHERTER BERS, BAOWN STOUT, &c., are superior lass.-22, HenrietLastreet, Corent garoes. TLETCHER, Military Tailor, &c., 33, New Bond.atreet. best

ULLY 3. WEDNESDAY. Mr. HUMF asked if it was the intention of Government to continue that clause in the Reform Bill relative to 101. rentals and voiers? Mr. S. Rice said he believed it was the intention of the Govern-ment to recitly a technical errorin the clause. Mr. A. SAMPROND moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend defective titles for lands allotted for inclosures. Mr. HUMEON presenting a petition from a man named Hethering-ton, a printer, praying for the repeal of the Six Acts, assert the seditious publications now put forth "came from the energy's indignantly repulled by several Members, when the Hon Member admitted that he had only "strong suspicions upon the subject." After a short discussion the petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table. THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

After a short discussion the petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table. THURSDAY. Mr. Alderman Woon, after a few prefatory observations, moved— "That with a view to more speedily relieving the country from a part of its burthens, it is expedient that all the public offices should be revised, and regard being had to the present value of money, the amount of all salaries of public officers be reduced to that received in the year 1737." The CHARCELLON of the ExcREGUER said, that the sanctioning the motion of the Hon. Alderman, would amount to no less than a direct censure upon the conduct of Ministers, and a declaration that they did not possess the confidence of that House. Agreeing as he did in the principle of the Hon. Alderman's Resolution, he could not meet it with a negative, and should therefore move the previous question. In taking this course he dired that there was any thing inconsistent with his informer conduct. When sitting on the other side of the House he had uniformly pressed upon the Government the necessity of eco-nomy; and now that he was a Member of the Government, he had taken what appeared to him the best steps for carrying every prac-tical economy into effect. Mr. Hour excited the rivibility of the House, in exposing whathe was no reformer. Mr. Oxosella and Mr. Huse warmly defended the Government from the attack of the Hon. Member for Preston. Mr. Ables as aid with be covernet that came into power through lavish professions of economy and reduction, to oppose the present motion.

from the attack of the Hon. Member for Preston. Mr. Sabctan soid it ill becarne a Government that came into power through lavish professions of economy and reduction, to oppose the present motion. Mr. To Awson, in a very excellent speech, exposed the sophistry si-sorted to by the present Ministers, who, swid the Hon. Member in allay those expectations of reduction which they cannot realise, are now endeavouring to delude the people with the absurd Reform Bills. Si Janes Garana said reduction must depend upon the success the Reform mensure, which was in reality to lead to the mean of extensive retrenchment. By that great measure the Government were content to stand or fall. If they succeeded, they would not stand convicted of a base dereliction of daty—they would go down to posteriz/*cloud languaters)*—as Ministers who had redeemed their pledge—not merely the pledge of retrenchment, which was pakry when not in comparison with that great pledge which had been the ground-work of their union when in opposition, and which was drawn from this, that without a Reform in the Representation in Parliament, the Government of the country could not be safely or honourably conducted. Mr. Alderman Woon, in a short reply, constended that not one of his arguments had been answered. It was maint and far down who did no-the power of making the voice of England represent anionin parling and the power of making the voice of England represent bology of ano-the power of making the voice of England represent. Mr. Alderman Wood's motion, 13— against it, 216. Majority, 203. Mound for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a general register of decis and other documents affecting real property in England and Weles. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman explained the nature and buyets. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman explained the nature and the Law relating to Inheritance. Jower, Sc. — Leave eivers Mr. Alareman vood y We Kord, and concluded by wingfor copies of such information as his Majesty's Government may ba

Wexford. Mr. STANLEY said notice had been taken of information received respecting alleged misconduct on the part of the magistrates with a view to inquiry. It was his intention to bring in a Bill to conding the magistrates in office during six months. The system upon which they were established was, in the mean time, to be considered and re-event

The magnetization of the contrast information of the considered and the organized. Mr. LAMBRAT then, with leave of the House, withdrew his motion. Mr. LAMBRAT then, with leave of the House, withdrew his motion. Mr. DOULETT THOMISON rose to move for a Select Committee of consider the expediency of admitting Molasses into the Distilleries of the United Kingdom. Mr. Boukers are used informed) supported the motion. In answer to a question put by an Hon. Member as to what the price of burgers and that this was a question entirely for the con-sideration of a Committee. He was satisfied from all he had heard that the course he pursued on the present occasion was the asferstand the least. The agriculturists of this country could have no appro-hemsion upon the subject when they considered that we new for molasses. The Select Committee was then appointed. Mr. R. The agriculturists of this country could have no appro-hemsion upon the subject when they considered that we new for molasses. The Select Committee was then appointed. Mr. R. TANEXY moved for, and obtained, leave to bring in a Bill to improve the representation of Ireland. The Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read second time on Tuesday werk. The CharkerLuo at the Exceeptions more the sub symmetry. The CharkerLuo at the Exceeptions of the same as first which he had introduced in the course of the last year. Leave given. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. FRIDAY. Lord MAHON presented a Prition from the Resident Backelses full.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. FRIDAY. Incl MARON presented a Pelition from the Resident Bachelors and Undergraduates of the University of Oxford against the Reform Bill. The Pelition was ordered to be printed. Mr. O'CONNEL gave notice that on the motion for the Committee on the Reform Bill for Ireland he should move a Resolution, de claring that the Irish people had a right to be represented in people of Eugland. The Hon. Member also gave notice that in the Com-mittee he should move a clause entitling 40s. Ireeholders in Ireland to vote a telections for Members of Parliament, and of other clares of Eugland. The Hon. Member Parliament, and of other clares the CHANCELLOR of the Excusques moved the Order of the Do-mittee he should move a clause entitling 40s. Ireeholders in Ireland to vote a telections for Members of Parliament, and of other clares of Reign into Committee on the Customs' Acts, when. St H. HARDINGE rose, and required of Mr. Hume, either a define or alandonment of the accusation he brought against the Tory my on Wedneday, viz. that they were the authors and abetors of the Infamous revolutionary publications that have taken their rise wite Referre Bill. Mr. Huwe said that he had said nothing which he was not prepare to repeat. When it had been said that use writings had originate with the Political Union, he denied it, and said that the Revision the enemy's camp. Now he had received a letter that morine the writer was and had always been a consistent Republican, and that it proceeded for the write of the articles in the Republican, which he would read to the House. It was addressed "Citizen Hume, M.P." (Lawatter writer was and had always been a consistent Republican, and the pro-tue of the article fellow Citizen. The letter stated the the writer was and bad always been a consistent Republican, with the your the one is responsible editor of the paper called the Republican the denied that he had ever had any connexion with any Politien doubie dealing Whi

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'N GAZETTE. Was Orvicz, June 32,--dik Regi, Licki Draga, R. Knoz, Gent to be Cornet, hypuci, vire M Donodi, app. 1 whi Light Dragacom.--Diku Light Draga: Cornet Hon. P. Micreion to be Lieutanant, by purch. view Surnam, ret., Cornet M. M'Donogi, from 4th Light Draga, to be Connet and Biding Maister, view Norton.-9th Hout, Inom 4th Light Draga, to be Connet and Biding Maister, view Norton.-9th Hegt. Fout: Capt. W. S. Dalton, from b. p. table Captain, view P. R. M. Frowm excit. Res. (ML 2006) 1990 (Section 2

Sec. Casif. F. Hachtability Copulity vice Brand, ret. h. p. : First Lieut, B. Side to be Sreond Captain, vice Haultain : Sec. Lieut. D. E. Wood, to be Pirst Lieutemant.
 DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
 P. WYATT. Chilun, Glouc-stershire, livery-stable keeper-J. GOODE, Wildermes to av. (Cleickavell engineer-D. SHARP, Maldon, Essex, cattle dealer. -J. HUJSON, Noton, Leicestershire, invery-stable keeper-J. GOODE, Wildermes to av. (Cleickavell engineer-D. SHARP, Maldon, Essex, cattle dealer. -J. HUJSON, Noton, Leicestershire, invery-stable keeper-J. GOODE, Wildermes to av. (Striker, Marker, Maldon, Essex, cattle dealer. -J. HUJSON, Goldsmith-street, shikman, from July 1 to August 19.
 ANN SAYVELL, Queenhorough, Kern, Linen-draper, Alts. Aubrey, Hatton-rapiden, Educades, Suerness-J. PHHLLIPS, Curey-street, Lincoln's Inn-Richangedon; Bdueades, Suerness-J. PHHLLIPS, Curey-street, Lincoln's Inn-Richangedon, J. UBS, Mark Hang, Wurenerchanz, Alt. Crackhange, Kerness-Att, Woolg, Mark Hang, Wurenerchanz, Alt. Crackhange, Stergenster, Boathanghon-street, Pentonville, surveyn-, Atta, Sylvester and Co. Furnival's and Go. Concers' hall, Basinghall ktreet-T., WEST and A. BRAIN, Jun, Comm, Guozerstershite, coshannere, Atts, Holme and Co. Nev Ion, London; Builder, Atts, Sharpe and Field, Od Hewry, London; Hayne, Warvicks-W, PATTISON, Wetherby, Yokshite, spirit merchant, Ats, Battye and Go, Chanard, J. Marker, Moothang, J. Marker, Moothang, J. Marker, Moothang, J. Marker, Moothang, J. Marker, Marker, Moothang, Smith, Basinghall, Altren, Sonthang, Joner, Att, Bayler, Marker, Jane, Commondar, Barter, Jane, Sharpe and Field, Od Hewry, London; J. Marker, Jane, Jane,

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

 ADMINAT'S GAZETTE.

 ADMINATIV OFFICE, Jane 30 — His Alajesty has been gradowly pleased to appoint Capital Site Edward Thomas Troublidge, Barts of the Royal Navy, lo bone of His Majesty's Naval Aldes-de-Camp, in the room of Capt, Sir Murray Maxwell, Knipit, C.B., deceased.

 OFFICE: or URDNANOS, June 30.—Corps of Royal Engineers : First Lleut.H.

 Britcost to be Second Capitalin, vice Corry, deceased; Second Lleutenant E.T.

 Lloyd to be First Lleutenant, vice Writewell, Kroup Capitalin, Vice Corry, deceased; Second Lleutenant E.T.

 S.WILSON, Goldma BAR, NEROUTCU & FALAROGD.

 S.WILSON, Goldma BAR, Corrights & Doroll, Strand BAR, Capitaline, Vice Capital spinner. ester.

bury grocer. Atts. Blackstock and Bune, King's Bench-walk, Temple: Wat, Bury, grocer. Atts. Blackstock and Bune, King's Bench-walk, Temple: Wat William Stream States States and States and States and States and States excited spliner. Atts Adligation and Co. Bedford-row; Morris and Owen, Manchester.
The London Observer states that Miss Frizell, the young lady whose case excited such a melancholy interest some months since, and the week at Baugor, in North Wales. On inquiry we have and the states and the interment is incorrect.—Morning Negister.
At the Cher Spreid Commission on Monday, two uncle, Patrick Comoc and John Cullinane, were found utility of the much Patrick The conviction was mide out by the testimony of Conor Callington, and prover, whose as well were found willy of the much Patrick Comoc and John Cullinane, were found utility of the much Patrick Comoc and John Cullinane, were found willy of the Miss Blood's method of the states and the prison for the states of the state the conviction was mide out by the testimony of Conor Callington, and prover, whose as well are the prison form of the states and the test in the states and carried into Biest. A three-masted ship from Balia was taken on the 13th ult, off the merchant vessel word as before the *Rosatile* and the Bom Jesus were there by the Melpomente French Firster, which captured another merchant vessel when the Minister inquiring what was to be the hame of the child, she the instand and hereaft were reliatous folke-that laving christen the reliatour for mission to be the firster of private Bills introduced into the deviation of the state the number of private Bills introduced into the the beam of the state the number of private Bills introduced into the the states of the state of private Bills introduced into the the states of the state of private Bills introduced into the the states of the state of private Bills introduced into the the states of the state of private Bills introduced into the the states of the state of private Bills

left the neighbourdood of Coronn, and has now a situation in the police. An Extensive Discovery of Gros de Naples, Silks, and Rick Laces. It will be recollected, a few months since, that the very large stock of Silks and Pancy Goods, belonging to the Bankrupts Jenner and Soppett, courner of Greek-street, Shoo, were sold off for the benefit of their Creditors: innethen, a rast quantity of Lace and Silks of every descrip-tion have been found in arising parts of London, who were disposed of by the Bankrupts, no duals wills a view to their own interest, and have now failen light the lands of the present Proprisons of the Emportum at an amage gastri-face, who intend, on Monday sets, bt of Jaly, to offer to the Public, Siks is to ledd, which east the Bankrupts and show ard solve of which will be found a little spotted. Expansion, corner of Greek-street and Comptan-teret, Solve.

will be found a hitle souted - Emparion corner of Greek-street and Compton-Street, Solo. A TERNOV, be CONCENTRATED ESSINGER of LAVENDER, distilled from the finest flowers, carefully selected when in blooth. It is much stronger and more fragrant blass the best Lavender Water, and is stronger and more fragrant blass the best Lavender Water, and is distilled from the sile of the selected when in blooth. It is much stronger and more fragrant blass the best Lavender Water, and is distilled for the sile of the selected when in blooth. It is much stronger and more fragrant blass the best Lavender Water, and is distilled to use in side of distilled for the sile of the selected when the sile distilled for the sile of the selected when the sile of the fragrance of the single selected when the real Otto selected by Jone Distilled for the selected selected when the selected by the selected the fragrance of the single selected when the real Otto selected by Jone Distilled for the select of the selected selected by the selected selected the fragrance of the single selected and selected selected by the selected the fragrance of the single selected in the meridiance inner and selected by the select select and the select select selected by the selected by the selected the selected by the s

HOUSE OF LORDS. The Earl of WINCHIER A introduced a Bill to enable the Justices of the Peace to authorize a rate upon the occupiers of land in every parish, for the purpose of giving regular employment to the labouring poor; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

time on Friday. The Lord Lieutenants' Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next. WEDNESDAY.

TUESDAY. The Lord Lieutemants' Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next. WEDNESDAY. Their Lordships met this evening, but the business transacted was devoid of public interest. THURSDAY. Lord WYNFOND introduced bis Bill to prevent debtors from de-frauding their creditors, by Jying in prison or residing abroad, which was read a first time. The same Noble Lord also introduced another Bill to prevent delays in the proceedings of the Courts of Common Law, which, as it differed in no material point from the measure which he had formerly introduced, he would lay upon the table with-out troubling the House wich any further observation. The Bill was then read a first time, on the motion of the Noble Lord. The Marquis of Lownownears, on presenting a Petition against the Reform Bill from Durham, Sunderland, Gateshead and Slields, made some pointed observations upon some sentiments lately deli-vered at an electioneering dinner, and quoted the recorded opinion of Earl Grey in regard to the necessity of the House of Lords main-taining its due dignity and constitutional rights, assinst all clamour of whatever description. In conchision, the Noble Marquis expressed an earnest hope that during the administration of the Noble Earr they should hear nothing of a batch of Peers to be created for the purpose of forcing upon Parliament an act of experimental legislation. This observation was followed by loud and reiterated cheering. The Bills before the House were then lorwarded in their respective stages, and the House adjourned. The Bills hofore the House were then thorwarded in their fear-chies, or, if any, that it might be only such as to assimilate the fran-chies, or, if any, that it might be only such as to assimilate the fran-chies, or, if any, that it might be only such as to assimilate the fran-chies, or, if any, that it might be only such as to assimilate the fran-chies, or, if any, that it might be only such as to assimilate the fran-chies,

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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Mr. Francis Const, the chairman of the Middlesex and West-minster Sessions, and sub-treasurer of the county, who for some time past has been labouring under severe illness, intimated the other day that in consequence of infrmities incident to his advanced are, the time had nearly arrived when he should vacate the chair which he then filled. It is said that Mr. Marriott, one of the police magistrates at Queen-square, will be called upon to fill the chair when vacated, that gentleman having for some time past officiated in the absence of Mr. Const.

Mr. Const. Just published, by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Hall.court, Ludgate.hll, THE ART and to be had of all Books-flers, price 5a. 6d, THE ART and to be had of all Books-flers, price 5a. 6d, Charles and the Inprovements of Pking Artificial Terth, with testimodals from thicks and the Improvements of Pking Artificial Terth, with testimodals from thicks, and the State and the State and the State constraints, 6. Lower Grossenor sizest.- Removed from Gerard-street. " A very excellent treatise, from a clyver and experienced Pentils, which those readers who value a good set of teeth will do will to peruse."-Lady's Museum. " Next to the preservation of the natural teeth, the acquil-thion of a good atti-ficial act is desirable ; and it is on this subject we should particularly recommend the treatise of Mr. Scott."-Albion. " We have read this treatise, and find it to contain much useful information both surgical and mechanical."-Dispatch Brito Shutter CHOLEKA.

both surgical and mechanical "-Dispatch EPIDEMIC CHOLEILA. Just published, Serond Edition, prior 18s, boards, TREATISE on EPIDEMIC CHOLEILA. Market States of the States of INDA. The effects of Calomel on the Alimentary Canal, and on Inflammation of the Inver. By JAMES ANNES-LEY, Beq. Intelly in clarge on the General Heopital, Markata. Printed for S. Highley, 174, Pieet-street. & Webb-street, Marc pond. Borough. ON SEXUAL DISEASES. Just published, in Sco. prior 7s, boards, DISEASES. By JAS. THORN, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

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 I

THE LIVES OF CELENIATED TRAVELLERS. Forming the Eleventh Number of The NATIONAL LIBRARY, meanly bound price 6s.

July 3. that of the writer in question. He denied, however, that the writer mised the principles he contended for as theirs. The Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Com-bine of the Castoms Acts was then received. On the question the contended the set of the House would agree the contended the set of the House would agree the contended the set of the House would agree the contended the set of the House would agree the dots and the set of the House would agree the dots and the set of the House would agree the dots and the set of the House would agree the dots and the set of the the set of the House would agree the dots again say, that so far from having given any thing like a dear, candid, or satisfactory explanation, the Hon. Member for Midd desex had done quite the revere. The letter which he had read to ditize Hume clearly proved that the charge made by the Hon. Member was utterly unlounded. (Hear, Aear.) The Areas said that his word was agood as that of the Right Hon. Get ermoved. (Laghter and nurmars.) The Areas said that with regard to the charge made by the Hon. Member for Middlesex against through the would only asy the would a thousand the charge was founded, that he would not something so revolting against everything like even decency in the suppcion upon which the charge was founded, that he would not something so revolting against everything like even decency in the suppcions of the Hon. Member for Middlesex were justified only asy the suppcions of the Hon. Member for Middlesex were justified only asy the suppcions of the Hon. Member for Middlesex were justified only asy the suppcions of the Hon. Member for Middlesex were justified only asy the suppcions of the Hon. Member for Middlesex were justified only asy the suppcions of the Hon. Member for Middlesex were justified on the for the suppcions of the Hon. Member for Middlesex were justified on the for the suppcions of the Hon. Member for Middlesex were justified on the for set over. The transfor

-(Hear.) The House then went into Committee, when the several Resolu-ons were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received on

summer, in some appropriate place for the enjoyment of a fele champetre. Died, on Tuesday, June 28, Elizabeth, Countess of Eldon, eldest daughter of Aubone Surtees, Esq. on Newcastle-upon. Tyne. At Bristol last week, some augar was sold, the *bona, fide* property of negroes in the Island of Barbados; the produce of their own grounds, and manufactured for them by their own maters. Few works have lately appeared of so much importance or of higher interest, than "Spain in ISSO." Independently of the chart of a most graphic presonal narrative, and of the 'much deliabitial information," which, in the words of the *Atheneum*, this work contains, and the political state of that unhappen it present a noble Lord, lately at the head of one of the government depart-ments, stated at a political diate of the tunhappen it deceived more information respecting Spain from Mr. Inglis's work, than from a sailed for Meensday, and won by the Kawena. Mr. J. Holt, the owner of the boat, was presented with the prize the same evening in Yaaxhall Gardens. On Wednesday the Recorder of London made his report to the

Vauxhall Gardens. On Wednesday the Recorder of London made his report to the King in Council of the convicts capitally convicted at the last Old Bailey Sessions; all of whom His Majesty was graciously pleased to respite during pleasure. The horses of Prince Leopold are ordered for sale at Tattersall's.

The borses of Prince Leopold are ordered for sale at Tattersall's. The horses of Prince Leopold are ordered for sale at Tattersall's. MADAE VESTRIS.—The pretty widow is captivating the hearts of the frishmen at the Dubin theatre, by the display of those unri-lease the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the fashionally attended—and we hear Madame Vestris never looked more blooming—her friend the monkey too, is also highly popular. CHOLEN MORDUS—On this important and much-agitated subject the public will derive a large share of information of a very satisfac-dry nature through the means of a paper which Dr. Uwins has com-municated to the New Monthly Magazine. The tendency of the Doctor's statements and explanations is to re-assure the public mind on this topic, which has been lately rendered so conducive to mis-thievous alarm—to prove that our habits of life and internal regula-tions even without the aid of quarantine laws, would at all times pre-clude the disorder, were it introduced among us, irom assuming the destructive character under which it elsewhere rages—and finally to the disorder, were it in torduced among us weight on his teeth, the disorder, were it in torduced among us weight on his teeth, the disorder were it introducing a heavy weight on his teeth, the disorder were that our habits of life between the sector of conveyance which real by which is neek which caused almost instant death. The phenomenon called the findating island, in Dervent Lake, made the dislocated his neck, which caused almost instant death. The phenomenon called the findating island, in Dervent Lake, made the appearance above water a few days since, alter lying dormant tor means a states the Russian loss at 37 officers killed, and 112 enemy's loss is stated at above 80000, of whom 2000 were taken prisoners. Some of the papers have fallen into an error by stating that forty sail of shibos beaving the account an energy by stating that forty

nemers is loss is stated at above 8,000, of whom 2,000 were taken prisoners. Some of the papers have 'allen into an error by stating that forty sail of ships bearing the green flag, thereby indicating that cholers was on board, had passed the Sound. The lact is that the green flag is one used by the Northern Powers of Europe, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, &c., as the ordinary quarantine flag of those countries, as the yellow flag is the quarantine may of those countries, as the yellow flag is the quarantine flag of those countries, as the yellow flag is the quarantine flag of those countries, as the yellow flag is the quarantine flag of those countries, as the yellow flag is the quarantine flag of the countries, as the yellow flag is the quarantine flag of the count of assault russing on the state of the state of the state of the state russing of the state of the state of the state of the state russing of the state of the state of the state of the state russing of the state of the state of the state of the state state in the district of Aberden of the state of the reception of the forecette certain pilots on the cast coast lor a breach of the state (in the district of Aberden) not appointed for the reception of the state of the district of the state of the the pilots have not been pace (in the district of the district, for relaying or neglecting, parties will be proceeded against in the High Court of Jusiciary. A letter has beer received from Government by the Mayor of properly attended to, and enjoining their more rigorous observance, under pain othe rul penalty being levied. Stanford Charpion. The French papers have declared that it is quite useless to make protecle.

87 A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three Clock in the alternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL. LONDON, JULY 3.

THE gateties of the Court are kept up with incessant splendour: concerts, balls and dinners, lev es 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 novely is such i.a desideratum, in fashion, that the artistes are hard driven to satisfy the demand upon their taste and ingennity. Ir will be seen that an Priday arguing Sir HENDY HAR-

IT will be seen that on Friday evening Sir HENRY HAR-DINGE forced Mr. HUME into an explanation of an assertion which that Honourable Gentleman chose to make, that some which that Pronourable with the main choice to make, instantion of the most treasonable and blassphemons 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 were thus the

which runs thus :-

Tories, nor with the hyporritical dauble-dealing Wrigs." —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. HUMF, or to expose his misrepresenta-tions, 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 mis-fortunes they encounter.

Wory duplicity whatever faults they commitor whatever mis-fortunes 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 manxware* of some gentleman ap-pointed to draw the Bill, or of some other gentleman em-ployed to transcribe the Bill, or to somebody of Tory prin-ciples, let in authority by the late Ministry. This has been repeated, and repeated, and repeated, until grave rea-sonable people begin to believe it true, and wonder at the "*enemp's camp*." In what we have elsewhere said upon this matter, it will be seen that we have vaguely remarked upon the designs of

The what we have easewhere said upon this matter is win seen that we have vagitely 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

upon the forces 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 imperfec-tions 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 concentered this Lordhing on for form built or the called the attention of Lord JOIN RUSSELL to its operation and consequences. His Lordship, so far from being sur-prized, seemed aware of that operation and those conse-quences, 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, how-ever, which was held a short time after, Lord JOHN met with more support and countenance, and after a second mature deliberation, the clause was inserted. This being the case, Mr. GREGSON, when he found that the insertion of the clause was attributed to either the inad-vertence of the gentleman who drew the Bill, or to some as being the result of Tory manceuvre, did not hesitate to call

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 ninded gentleman, and in order to wash his hands of all farther connexion with persons who denied him commen justice, he tendered his resignation of the office which he holds under government.

bolds under government. To this Lord ALTHORP demurred. He begged him to

To this LOID ALTHORD 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 Com-mons; 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 po-litically holonge. litically belongs.

The measures which Government is adopting towards Ire-land are curious enough, and a Bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. STANLEY to prevent an illicit importa-tion of arms into that country, is we believe entirely un-equalled by any Statute that ever was yet enacted. The *Times* attempts to justify its severity by believing that it is called for by the appalling circumstances of the sister coun-try. What a sad compliment to the southing 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.

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 con-ceive, covertly to do a great deal more mischief, and that mischief of a peculiarly serious character. The Bill is ostensibly brought forward to regulate the appointment of Lords Lieutenants of Counties, but in fact, will have the effect of placing the whole of the Magistracy of Ireland at the dis-position and in the nomination of the Whig LORD LIEU-TENANT; at the same time that it takes away from the Tory Colonels of Militia Regiments the patronage of the appointment of the Officers and gives it to the said Whig LOBD LIEUTENANT. LORD LIEUTENANT.

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 opposi-tion 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 retrench-ment, which, like that about REFORM, might have been very useful during the elections, but is now most disagree-able, and even offensive to Lord GREY'S Administration.

able, and even offensive to Lord GREV's Administration. Quem Deus vult perdere, $\delta_{C.}$ —What will the country think now of the wisdom of the Ministers, who have arro-gated to themselves the gigantic task of destroying the English Constitution and making a new one? If the un-qualified 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 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; recollect-ing, that this particular clause is that, which confers the special grave and forward for the power device. cial grace and favour of voting upon ten pound householders

" Provided always, That no tenant occupying such premises aforeaid at a yearly rental of not tenant occupying such premises as aforeaid 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 rent shall be payable more frequently than once in corry 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 prenises: 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 langluf for any such tenant to claim to jay 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."

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 coun-try? Would anybody believe that the merest pettilogging 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 *snalterable* 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 lenants, of houses, are pleased to call the appearance of this clause in their Bill " an inadvertence;" and Lord John RUSSEL 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, 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 coun-ties, a sufficient number of resident voters in towns; the

The Bill, besides this, contains in laft a core incongruities— The Bill, besides this, contains in laft a core incongruities— The impossibility of making up, from distant parts of coun-ties, 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 Councillors,) to fix limits and select voters, and various other impossibilities and absurdi-ties; 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 Posi, 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 landford, as to paying his rent, appears to us to be the most preposterous that ever entered the head of a Legislater." The Morning Chronicle says—

The Morning Chronicle says.— "If we thought for a moment that this cestriction had its origin in any other cause than is morance, we should of course charge Minis-ters with a complete de vision 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 ema-nated from His Majesty's Ministers. There must be a mistake in the Reform Bill, the printing

The *Globe* says— "The amendment in the Reform Bill, &c. has naturally attracted much attention, and created some alarm—more a larm indeed than is called for. It is a mistake growing out of the ignor, the othe person 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, fo unded on the property and the terms of the tenancy of houses and la. ds in Eng-land, ought to have had *some idea*, however vague and gen. 'rail, of the manner in which houses and lands are commonly owned and occu-pied. The occasion is one to justify some jealousy.'' The Stor actor. 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 ulterly unqualified for its legislation; or one holds the judgment of the people in such contempt as that he supp they would not discriminate his perverse design."

tey would not assertiminate its percerse accient. The Cowrier offers a suggestion— "The clause complained of was inadvertently worded. The inad-ertence will be immediately obviated." But the Times, as it is the most intimately connected with Community is the worst to be strended to the most the Government, is the most to be attended to. The mode

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 lukewarnness of their praise, and above all the scantiness of their attendance, are vain as the whistling of the wind. The Ministers have vir-tually signed their abdiration; they have abandoned not only the details of the Bill but the principle of it; they have discovered its impracticability just at the moment when the people are convinced of its utter worthlessness; they have used it as an electioneering cry, and have carried many places upon the strength of it; but of what avaii will this fact be to them now? The men who have been returned to Support "the Bill, had 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 aban-doned, to combine against the substitution which is now at-tennated to be made doned, 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 PHILLIPPE, 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 hetter 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 speat 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. will remain in England.

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 CANTERNURY ; 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 Clurch Establishment in Ireland have already been avowed, and his Lordship's opinion recorded, that "it was a monstrous ano-maly that the very small minority of those who professed the Protestant religion should have such a church establish-ment."— 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 Prote-tant religion should always entitle it to maintenance and tant religion should always entitle it to maintenance and favour in a Protestant state, especially as it stood opposed to Popish errors.

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 WINCHLISEA'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 "the was as great a friend as Lord WINCHLISEA could be to any measure which had for its object the greating to the Church what soft and the State: Lord GREY's reply was, that "he was as great a friend as Lord WINCHLESA 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 ex-"emplary conduct—for this purpose he deprecated ALE "RELIGIOUS DISTICTIONS." From these words, what is to be gathered? We confess we have the strongest apprehensions that some desperate mea-sures are in contemplation—some plausible yet destructive changes, which, like those in political reform, sound delight-fully well when read on paper, or argued theoretically, 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.

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 un-deceive Earl GREV 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.

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 Gentle-man's stamp and character. If it have not, what is the use of the measure? Why need there be any change if its not to produce some new effect upon the representation? Mr. HUNT is a true consistent Radical Reformer, and has been before the country in thet character for many years. His 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 mis-taken when it says that his constituents are ashamed of bin-Why should they be ashamed of him? "He is no more their Representative than the factitious raganuffin. Mayor of Garratt, is their Representative," says the *Timet*. If this be the case how comes he to sit in Parliament sear 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 Lordy influence of the Earl of DERBY? What was it but the triumph of extension of franctuise? What was it but the unshackled yoice of men like the 101. householders that returned Mr. HUNT as Member? What does the *Times* mean then by Mr. HUNT's not being the Representative of his liberal constituents? Mr. HUNT is not only the Representative of the people of PRESTON, but he is more, he is the Repre-sentative of all the Reformers in England. His fault is his candour—he speaks out—he does not mince matters, but candour-he speaks what he speaks, is the truth—therefore is he abhorred of Whigs.

THE Court Journal says, "that several of the Peers who were hostile to the Reform Bill have given in their adhesions to Ministers." This is a slight mistake—the contrary is exactly the case—Earl COWPER, Earl MANVERS, and the Earl of WINCHILSEA, have determined to oppose the percentionery measure

exactly the case—Earl COWPER, Earl MIAVERS, and the Earl of WINCHLESEA, have determined to oppose the revolutionary measure. "Don Penno has not yet come to any decision as to the course to be adopted against his brother Don Micore. It is probable, however, that the plan which was in contemplation some thme ago, under the sametion of the Terceira Regency, will be followed, viz. to fit out a squadron under the orders of a distinguished British matout affecer, and embark all the Portuguese now at Terceira, with adout two thousand auxiliary British troops, it that number of volunteers can be obtained, without compromising the neutrality of the Goern-ment. It is believed, that a force of this extent would be more than sufficient to re-establish the Constitution in Portugal." "The scheme is a remarkably good one, and we should not be surprized if it were adopted immediately i but how we are to fit out a squadron, under a distinguished naval officer, and send two thousand auxiliary troops (if so many can be obtained), without compromising the neutrality of the Government, we certainly are at a loss to conceive. But what is neutrality to us?—Ministers on Thursday triumph-antly crushed an attempt at RETERENCHMENT—why not on Monday violate another of their pledges, NON-INTER-PERENCE? FERENCE?

antly crushed an attempt at RETRENCHMENT—why not on Monday violate another of their pledges, NON-INTER-FERENCE? It is not generally known, that a Petition against the Reform Bill was recently very extensively signed by the Bachelors and Undergraduates of Cambridge ; but as the University afterwards expressed a pretty decided opinion on the question of Reform, both by petitioning, and in the election, they thought it unnecessary further to appeal to the Legislature, and the petition was therefore withdrawn from the hands of a Memter of Parliament, to whom it had been entrusted. At Oxford, a Petition of a similar nature was preparing, when the Proctors, not improperly, inter-fered ; it was therefore sent off to London without so many signatures as it would otherwise have received, but yet with 780 names attached to it, among which a very considerable number were Bachelors of Arts. We should be sorry to see the Undergraduates of these two Universities taking too conspicuous a part in politics ; it is true that the studies, in which they are engaged, teach them, better than any others, the right way "to govern men and rule the State;" but that is only an additional reason for their waiting till those studies are completed, before they attempt to reap the benefits of them. They must, how-ever, have more philosophy or less patriotism than we give them credit for, if they can view with indifference the ne-cessary consequences of the Reform Bill ; and we do think that any fault which is to be found with their expression of opinion on it, must be referred to those, who, by their in-considerate and unpardonable folly, have brought the country to a crisis which no man of coumon foresight and countmon feeling can bear to look upon with indifference. The Constitution is literally being bargained away ; and that between two parties, neither of which appears to have any very extensive or permanent interest in it. On the one hand, are the KING's Ministers, whose speculations appear to stretch but little beyond their own r

In its present and future consequences, to all except the authors of it. All the conditions of the exchange we need not now cnu-merate. It may, however, be observed, that great as is the boon which the Ministers confer on the mob, it is most valuable, inasmuch as it involves important precedents, which may be made very convenient on future occasions, by this first concession to popular outery, in preference to Parliamentary deliberation, the voice of reason is for a time stiffed, and so the probability increased, that it may be similarly stiffed again. By an arbitrary spoliation of char-tered rights, the rights also of property, the funds and the tithes are placed within the grasp of " his Majesty the people." While so sudden and universal a commotion, legalized in some sort though it be, offers the pleasing anti-cipation that not one stone will soon be left on another in the generation of the national institutions.

people." While so sudden and universal a commotion, legalized in some sort though it be, offers the pleasing anti-cipation that not one stone will soon be left on another in the general overthrow of the national institutions. We cannot boast that these munificent sacrifices on the the anot boast that these munificent sacrifices on the the opposite party. A trace with O'CONNELL in Ireland, (and the opposite party. A trace with O'CONNELL in Ireland, (and faith in the Government, and a quibble even worse than a f faishehood from Mr. STANLEV); the silence of the radical papers—a few months of artificial calm, less really safe than the concordia discors which has hitherto been our atmo-sphere—a mere " torrent's smoothness ere it dash below"— all this, if even this is to be granted to us, may be worth having in the eyes of a set of men, whose only chance of a syou will—paint it is the most glowing colours you can, this at least is certain, that the concessions of the Ministers must, from their very nature, progressively increase with the tocurse of time, while all that is now granted by the mob will *Ree years hence be worth just nothing at all.* That period will not have elapsed, when the under-gra-the world; most of them will be engaged in the Church, the Law, or the Houses of Parliament—but on the atrocious funch, Law, and Parliament are to stand or fall. If that bargain is sanctioned by the Legislature, it will yet be some out-stepped ordinary rules, to prevent it. But if, by the ment, we should be rescued from the impending danger, misrule, to the free, happy, and cocented state whick it so the underdord rules for parliament and condition of disunion and recently enjoyed, will look with satisfaction to the time whead interests of a future generation may be entrusted to

JOHN BULL:

to the nation a reasonable hope of better days to come. WE hate political partialities or prejudices—we therefore give place to the following letter on the Reform Bill, which appears in the Times of Friday:— Sir,— I confess myself to be one among a numerous class of persons who are far from being satisfied either with Lord John Hussell's ex-planation of the singular clause introduced into the Reform Bill, of the equally singular manner in which you, an arowed fir ind of the measure and to right stood, not merely excupite, but even which cat the 'ministers' from this foul blot on their considency. John Russell's sature and any planet on their considency of the to my apprehension. It is a new clause strogether, it is drawn with great care and precision, and was wolfy meant to neutratize Yde ponthr character of the Bill, unless we suppose the '' able law yers,'' who have used such apt words for the purpose, really meant othing by it.

The point in character of the Bill, unless we suppose the " and taw yers," who have used such apt words for the purpose, really meant nothing by it. It is now evident that what you have so after THUNDERED in the ears of the people is but too true, viz., that they are in more danger from their pretended friends than their real enemies. During the late elections, while the popular candidates were every where pledging themselves to support " the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill"—and you, Sir, foremost in the ranks of the press, both as regards power and infance, reiterated this pledge, and would not hear of the slightest innovation upon its principle, the Tories re-peatedly flang back the watchword in the terth of the reformers in derision, and plainly told them " that their Bill would be anything but the whole Bill" which the Ministers had pledged themselves to carry on the dissolution of Parliament. *Well*, who is right nows P I a the new Bill, the altered Bill, " the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, a leaftered Bill, " the Bill, the whole Bill which associate and the protestations, have, J say, now descred the people? "The present Bill is projet used by any one pleated in the artful dress of " detail") in the principle of the people the is and wrateful as any place P-though to day you are pleased to call them " tiffes' —" the result of awnork you but der to is implead, an extraordinary bluoder, but be assured, now de of accident. "The lawyers and " sage grave men" who, after three months' de-say the avers and " sage grave men" who.

lerday you treated as such yourse f-though to-day you are pleased to call them "trifted"... in the end to some extraordinary blunder.'' It is, indeed, an extraordinary blunder, but be assured, not one of accident.
The lawyers and "sage grave men" who, after three months' deliberation, penned the "half-yearly reservation of rentis scarcely to be seen. It is rare even in farming leasehold. In town leases perfectly unusual.
I deenly regret this unworthy attempt, under a clause of regulation, to say the very principle of the Bill, and rob it of its popular character, thereby playing the game of its worst enemise in the most objectionable form, interests to trust again either the Wigs or the Tories, the former of whom are not remarkable for their lowe of freedom, except to their own interests to trust again either the Wigs or the Tories, the former of whom are not remarkable for their lowe of freedom, except one statis in the most of the "onous" clause (for so with singular inconsistency even you call it) will never eradicate, and will yo near to establish in the mindsof the people the truth of the celebrated maxim ascribed to Sir Robert Walpole, that "every man has his price.'' - 1 and, Sir, your obded the Strant, June 30.
Upon this letter the Times, somewhat at length, explains the wording of the most objectionable clause to be a mistake of the person who copied the Bill from the draught—and argues—not that Ministers would have been useless to try to play such a trick; because they were sure to be found out. This is a noble vindication; and exactly such a one as we should expect, under all the circumstances, from that paper in behalf of a Cabinet, the head of which is Lord GRAY. That Cabinet cannot much longer keep together; and that fact, the Times, better than any other authority, knows—If it were not well assure to upon that point, the letter of "T. H.'

THE following splendid bit of cant is placarded at Rich mond :---

mond:— "VINEVARD CHAPEL. RICHNOND.—The first Anniversary of the above Chapel will be held on 'tuesday, June 28, 1831, on which occa-sion two sermons will be preached—in the morning, at 12, by the Rev. GEORGE CLATORY in the evening, at 6, by the Rev. Jonn LIEFCHILD.—A cold collidion and tea will be provided, at a moderate charge, under an ancima, in the ground behind the Chapel. "N.B. Any friends from London desirous of coming by water, are respectfully informed that it will be necessary to engage boats as carly as 8 in the morning, as the steam packet, which leaves at 10, will not arrive (in consequence of the late tide on that day) until loo 2 in the afternoon."

It is not stated that the entertainment will conclude with dance; but that is all that is wanting to complete the absurdity.

WE beg to call the attention of the polite of both seres to the following prospectus, which has been extensively circulated :

FIFE HOUSE CLUB, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The boltowing prospectus, which has been extensively circulated:—
 FIFE HOUSE CLUB, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
 Very many proons of the first respectability, having expressed a wish to establish a Club House, where their families can have access to, as well as themselves, the above magnificent house, having expressed a transive Gradens, and a Terrace for a Promenade, has been taken and fitted up in a style of superior elegance.
 In it is a large and well-aired Restaurant, capable of containing 500 persons, where Breakfasts, Coffee, Ices, Orgeat Lemonade, &c., are served to the Subscribers at a very Moderate Price, having the Daily Papers, and Monthly Publications.
 A large Assembly Room, where the Subscribers' Ball will be held once a fortnight, the rooms being open every evening for Soirces and Cards. A large Card Room open every evening.
 'A Committee Room for the use of the Committee of the Club, and for the Members of the Royal Clarence, Thames, and Funny Clubs. Moorings will be laid down for the vessels of the Sailing Clubs, and Silps to haul the rowing boats up on, and Sheds to stow them away in the winter weather.
 The Band will play in fine weather, during the Morning Promenade, from two till five, and in the evening from seven till nine.
 The whole to be under the direction of a Committee of Management, and no new Members to be admitted after the 20th of July, but by the introduction of five of the original Subscribers.
 Foreigners and their Wives and Families, not exercising any trade, introduced by any Subscriber, and occified by their Amhasador as being married and respectable persons, may become Annual Members of the Club.
 Every person on being admitted as a Subscriber, will pay Twenty-role years; which will include every exprese for the use of and admission to the Restaurant, Munice, Heading, Card and Assembly Rooms, Grounds, and Servintis of the Club.
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country than England would, we have no doubt, succeed ad-mirably. Here, however, we apprehend it will be found that national prejudice will interfere with the enjoyment of that sociable and familiar intercourse which, in order to make the thing agreeable, ought to subsist between the Ladies and Gentlemen. We shall be very glad if the undertaking should prosper-there is a sociability about the notion which is very agree-able, but we cannot venture to give an opinion upon the effect such an agreeable union might have upon society until it has been established at least nine months.

A correspondent, who ought to know the fact, distinctly denies that Sir PATRICK Ross shook hands with some blacks who had been in a state of insurrection at Autigua. blacks who had been in a state of insurrection at Antigua. The statement, which was contained in the letter we pub-lished, mentioned it as a rumour-our present correspondent repels the idea that Sir PATRICK could ever submit to any personal degradation for the purpose of conciliating persons in a state of insubordination, and moreover refers us to the following official document, which we readily insert: -"Sin-We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your Excel-lency's communication of the public tranguillity." "The two Houses, Sir, cannot but attribute this happy result in a "rate measure, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to that vision, penetration, and vigour, which your Excellency has evined in all the measures which have been called fort by the have existency of the colony, and more particularly for that visidant promptitude which obtained for us so timely an addition to the strength of our "the two results or succedings of your Excellency the two which obtained for us so timely an addition to the strength of our "the two the part indicing a proceedings of your Excellency the two strences of the public of the strength of our "the two the ware indicing proceedings of your Excellency the two strences of the public of the strength of our

which obtained for us so timely an addition to the strength of our garrison. "In the very judicious proceedings of your Excellency the two Houses discover tresh pools of that zeral and anzious solicitude chick you have invariably displayed for the interests and welfare of the

yon have invariably displayed for the interessee and accurate island. "We beg your Excellency to be assured, that we individually par-ticipate most cordially in the sentiments of the two Houses on this occasion, and derive unleigned satisfaction in the performance of the duty which has been enjoined on us, of conveying to you the high sense which is entratained of the important services reduced to the public by your Excellency, on the late cmergency. "We have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's most faithful and very obselient servants,

and very obedient servants (Signed) nd very obedient servants, (Signed) "SAML, ATHILL, President. "N. NUGENT, Speaker." "To his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir PATRICK Ross," &c. &c. &c.

"N. NUGEN I, Speaker." "To his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir Parnuck Ros," &c. &c. &c. Ir is gratifying to find that the exigencies of the times, and the apparent weakness of the Government in its various branches, have induced a veteras officer (one in command when his present MAJESTY was a Midslipman, and one who has for years been living in a state of retirement,) to rouse himself from his honourable ease in order to write a letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty, which we have great pleasure in submitting to our readers as containing a clear and able lesson to the Right Hon. Baronet, and one of which he will, no doubt, avail himself. The country cannot but feel grateful to the gallant veteran for giving good advice to the Cabinet upon a point which he himself so clearly understands. The merchants and traders have had the goodness to regulate our mercantile duties; the brokers have taken care to arrange the stamps on stock-transfers; other gentlemen have put a stop to similar impositions upon transfers of real property; the wine-merchants have settled the wine duties; the cotton manufacturers have arranged the charges to le made upon the raw material; and the venerable Governor of Greenwich Hospital is now kind enough to instruct the First Lord of the Admiralty in a few points of essential importance in the conduct of his department. TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., &c.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., &c. Sin-Understanding that it is in contemplation to bring under the consideration of Parliament the propriety of surrendering the duty of 6d. a month levied on merchant seamen for the support of Green-wich Hospital, or to grant to the merclast seamen a concurrent claim to the benefits of that asylum, I am desirous of calling your attention, and through you the members of the House of Commons individually and collectively, to the following facts and observations in reterence thereto. In doing this, it may be considered necessary that I should offer some apology, but, as an old naval officer, warnly attached to the profession, and anxiously zealous for its interests, and as governor of an institution, perhaps the noblest in the world, provided as an asylum for the worn-out and disabled seamen of that profession, it periodes that it will be pardoned, and my motives rightly appreciated. TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART., &c.

of an institution, perhaps the noblest in the world, provided as an asylum for the worn-out and disabled asamen of that profession, I feel assured that my anxiety will be pardoned, and ny motives rightly appreciated. Immediately on the foundation of Greenwich Hospital by William III., an atc passed for granting 6d, per month, to be deducied out of the wages of all seamen, towards the support thereof: it was granted in perpetuity, as much so as the coal tax was given to the City of London, and, as it appears to me, should equally be considered as a vest of right. This assessment on merchant seamen was evidently not made with a view to their having any direct advantage from Greenwich Hospital in return, but rather upon the broad principle of protection and security alforded to the merchant-shipping and commerce of the country by the parawle, and indeed the whole tensor of the country by the preamble, and indeed the whole torsoranen, maimed, wounded, or worn-out in the King's naval service, and it is thus limited for the express purpose of giving encouragement to seamen voluntaily to enter themselves for that service. The only exceptions to this are found in the 10th Anne, cap. 17, the 8th Geo. 1. cap. 24, and the 8th Geo. 1. cap. 29, wherein the benefits of the oxyres in the avyr. That it is important to preserve this, and every other possible encourdary not have served in the navy. That it is important to preserve this, and every other possible encourdary, it has a more clear and distinct influence in time of war in the protection of mercantile groperty, and thus the equity of the tax was origined in the start is explicitly established i, and lay we have the tax was originally evide. In 1746, a petition from certain masters of ships, and other officers and samen employed in the merchant service, was presented to enable the output to most the start as a more clear and distinct influence in time of war in the protection of mercantile property, and thus the avay is supported for the general protection of the

Wenty-one years; which will include every expense for the use of a damission to the Resurant, Music, Reading, Card and Assemby Rooms, Grounds, and Servants of the Club.
Those Noblemen, Geutlemen, and Ladies, wishing to become Sub-irbers, will send their names, addresses, and professions, at full orach is incapable of receiving, and its funds of supporting, the lexitimate the fullest inquiry into facts, that Greenwich Hospital was incapable of receiving, and its funds of supporting, the lexitimate the line at the present time will be evident, where every information will be given. The Club House and Grounds will be opened early in August ext.
A Post Office is kept at the Club for the reception of the letters of the Messes-?
The scheme is a very agreeable one, and in any other

2914
Higher and won out than formers, that it is as become increasity to increase the number of helpless wards, and the hospital is that the merchant seamen have no claim to Greenwich the instruction, yet it is evident that every merchant seamen have no claim to Greenwich the merchant seamen have no claim to Greenwich the instruction, for he must be come eligible to the serving the instruction of the merchant seamen have no claim to Greenwich the merchant seamen have no claim to the service will be the the service of the merchant's employ, and the seame entit he merchant's employ, and the seame entit he merchant's employ, and the merchant searce generally commences in the merchant's entities (or every one acquainted with the having search whet their career generally commences in the first searce, we will know that their career generally commences in the first searce. The searce were during the searce during the sear

In novigation, to be apprenticed to merchant ships, and eventually to myigate 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 reacuing the merchant service from the imputation of having so many ill-navigated and unscientifically conducted ships employed; and there are now some merchants 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 will be seen that notwithstanding the principle upon which the sixpnces were originally levied, it is both unjust and untrue to say that the merchant seaman has no benchi in the state of the super school are sourd for the support of worn-

Trong three observations it with the seven to the indevinitiant think the principle upon which the sixpences were or inlawing 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-sware and disabled merchant seamen: if the monies thus raised be in sufficient, the powers of that Act may surely be extended; and if sufficient, the powers of that Act may surely be extended; and if sufficient, the powers of that Act may surely be extended; and if sufficient, the powers of that Act may surely be extended; and if sufficient, the powers of that Act may surely be extended; and if sufficient, the powers of that Act may surely be extended; and if sufficient, the powers of that Act may surely be extended; and if sufficient, the powers of the full of the sufficient of the sub-ent action of the latter having paid 6d. a wonth only during the time he has been actually employed: If may be ssid, we do not sak a transfer of the naval seaman's right, but as the hospital establishment cannot be callarged, it is olar that every mechant seaman admitted nucle exclude a King's seaman, and therefore the right of the latter would be transferred. If much not be forgouten that the King's seamen have to endure mary privations, and to serve you for considerably less waves than the owner arely had an opportunity of seeing their friends for upwards of be home and his family. Such and infingent in various ways to the preduce of the naval seamant, should fear, would also tend to increase the reluc-many very important objections to the admission of merchant-seamen be ong enserved. Hospital, that I would fain hope the idea of it cannot be long entertained, and I therefore only teel anxious to urge upon sufficient. Hospital, that I would fain hope the idea of it cannot be ong enserve consideration whether it be just or politic to embarrass the founds of Greenwich Hospital, and render a reduction in the num-ber of prension. However, the on

The provide the second second

WE beg to call attention to the following extract from a St.

Tam, Sir, your very latituit servant, R. G. KEATS.
"We beg to call attention to the following extract from a St. Tyneent 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. Cansuromers Purpers the Hon. Retrans Romers and Rename Ress. Equipre, to end the circumstances connected with some malpractice which have been discovered to exist among certain wave. It appears from the statement of Mr. MENVILE, his Excellency's Scretary, that should a month past an anonymous letter was delivered to his Excellency in the statement of Mr. MENVILE, his Excellency's Scretary, that should a month past an anonymous letter was delivered to his Excellency in the statement of Mr. MENVILE, his Excellency's Scretary, that should a month past an anonymous letter was delivered to his Excellency in the statement of Mr. MENVILE, his Excellency's Scretary, that should a month past an anonymous letter was delivered to his Excellency's directions, in the street, the purport of which was a complaint from all the slower in the Island of grevances, and a expectation of freedom. The letter was shown to everal personn by his Excellency's directions, in the boye of discovering the writer from the writing, which is prestord) was found out to be that of a while man named Jaars Frazer Darra, who being taxed with it, readily admitted that the forter, Purperson were taken up, and on Monday they will recollect was compression were taken up, and on Monday they will recollect was only were from the write the base of a scaling stave and was then entenced to purishment) admitted his having employed Darra to write the letter, but stated that the allowing attempt of where the Magistrates. Buroang tho out on the letter should be the state of a real on this formation Joan Genore, and the experiment of the recellency was insufficient for hinneelf, Aris and the month of the recellency was insuffi

JOHN BULL. Irisure eighty puncheous, for each of which he receives 15s. Besides this he receives for Guinea grass, planted on land belonging to the scatter, from 10 to 12 dulars a month; and having clothes, house, and salt provisions furnished lim, the emolements all go to furnish bin Geonge, who has the kindest of masters, and whose situation is pre-ferable to that of a large mujority of the free inhabitants? This 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 com-spiracies of every degree, whether against the State or against an in-dividual. Those who are weak enough to join in them are compelled to form unnatural connexions, and to lower themselves to the levelof their wided companions in mischile. Of all low charzeters, none tend smore effectually to degrade man in the eyes of the community and in his wom estimation than the compliant to his Excellency against the manager. They stated that having been relased hot liquor by the manager. They stated that having been relased hot liquor by the manager. They stated that having been relased hot liquor by the manager. They stated that having been relased hot liquor by the manager complain. The fact is they destroyed agreat many of the carne by their own confession. Perhaps the finer young women in appearance could no where be seen. They admitted that they had plenty of provisions, and that the manager (much to his credit) were flowed them. It is now very vident that wicked persons are inting these dedude creatures to acto insubordination, and the several important points : in the first hace it, will torve to several important points : in the first hace it, will prove to

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 ad-vantage; 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 sizt y 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.

Minimater. 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-

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 5th for a cer-tain 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

manager never punished them. These are cases worthy the consideration of the would-be philant/propists and emancipators. Let the causes of com-plaint be examined, and it will be found in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, that the shaves are incided to insubordi-nation 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 ge-nerally practice their arts and insinuations, would never fee 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 MY DEAB BULL,--The "Optimists" are thoroughly defeated and France now sees clearly that war, anarchy, and ruin await her.--In vain does M. Pearse appeal to his conduct during his pase Par-liamentary 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 Lours PHILF preach peace till his tongue aches. In vain are all the efforts of capitalists and bankers tokeep 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 tien in price-and the year is fast drawing to a close which was to have se-cured 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-exclusin order-re-secure plenty-re-open our manufactories-re-provide the labourer with employcured 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 employ-ment—and make Paris and France what they were in 1829. That word is "Hexny the Firm !" 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 Hexny the First 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 Govern-ment—and to Germany repose and order. It would make the Em-peror of Russin at once disposed to grant certain concessions to Poland—the Emperor of Austrat to ameliorate some of the laws which are complained of in Italy—and the King of Paussit to give a Constitution to bis 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 dissrming 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, 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 forcing mealth would soon give an abundance of employment to the poor labourer, who now walks the streets of Paris eaking for and noble from all the mations of the world, and the introduction be at part, vertexte, and millions now neever morning in this courter un-certain 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 happiness which we should then possess would lead to the exercise of charity and to the development of humane and generous senti-ments. Those who freely received would freely give, and the poor would be educated, the immoral reclaimed, the hospitals and cha-ritable 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 anima existence would be well provided for and assured. This is no ideal picture, no work of imagination, or vain aupopoision. The Liberais themselves admit that all this would result from the

Example 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 "HERRY 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, be-cause no one has the courage to cry, " Vive HENRY V.," and mise his standard in the south or west. We know quite well that if the young Duke shall live, his return to France as Kino is one day certain; but before that day shall arrive we may be visited by nume-rous evile, and exposed to civil war, marchy, and invasion. It appears now to be generally admitted and understoed that France is to go to war!-with whom, or for what cause, we know not, and the French Liberals care still less; but war with some one, either about something or about nothing, is decided upon. Some about a certain debt due from France to the United States, which the Yankees have been lately applying for, but which Lours Prmar wishes to avoid paying. M. Rives, the ambassador, has become at being asked for money, "in momen s like these," that he vows it is all LATAYTE's doing, who has set Jonathan to plaguing Honser, because Lours Partur has behaved bad to LATAYTETE, and above all to his white horse. One thing, however, is cretain, and that is, we are to have war. Sour has persuaded Lours Parture 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 seelly now opposed to it, and this is to be attributed to the persuasions of M. PERLEN, who every day passes an hour with her Majesty, to exnow 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 ex-plain the position of foreign affairs. But though war has been de-termined on, France is without an army. Cavalry she has none. I yesterday conversed with a general officer, who admitted that nothing 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. Alt the rest are mere beardless boys, who would lay down their arms and run away at the first charge from a Prussian or Austrian army. They never smelt gunpowder in all their lives; and they are undis-ciplined, 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 ex-royal family and the ex-government. But though the artillery are in good order they opposed to the present order of thims in this country. The artillery service is in tolerable order. No thanks to the revolution—or to Louis PHILE—or Sourz—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 array on the north, an Austrian arroy on the east, and a Sranish army on the south. This would be too much for them, and should such a cam-pian 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 factor. Remember that the National Guards. But this is a mere factor. Remember that the National Guards are citizens, having a variety of political opinions and ideas. A large proportion in the south and west are royalists, and they would not fight against an invasion, if its avowed object was the placing HENRY V. on the throne. On the contrary, they would range themselves under his banners, and pro-claim him King. Remember also that the clergy are all 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 questien had to be decided by arms between a republic and HENRY V. I addit that in Paris the battle would be long and bloody; but it would be very short between the party of Louis Parize and that of the Duke de Bonzeaux, since the republics..." As war, then, is certain, the next question of importance is, will England interfere? Why, she has done so through the Whig fastion, which now rules her, already. She has interfered, by declarifie cussion it would have done well; but it would have acted atill beter had it declared its intention of maintaining it alliances with Tweey, Portugal, Spain, Apples, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Holland, and have required France and B

" 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 pre-dict. To my English friends on the Continent, therefore, I asy, "Hasten home! spend your money in England, and prepare for war, taxes, and loans." To my friends in England I write, "Stays Home" in such times as these you should not be wandering ups 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* ducations, I eay," Send for 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 and longer. A war with Prussia will necessarily bring us the choless morbus, and although that malady may by possibility reach England, it is almost certain to reach France." On the whole, a crisis is hand, and Englishmen and their families should be found at home, ready to meet the evil, and should no longer resemble gipsey asoppia. Sooner or later, then, England must be involved in this Continental ready to meet the evil, and should no longer reaemble gipsey campar roving all over Europe, though the plague, war, anarchy, and reve-lution are actually ravaging or threatening Poland, Austria, Pressia, Russia, France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy.

Let me now call your attention to the following PACTS: 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 *likeral* Government of PERIER has refined by

Fact 1.— The present *likeral* Government of PERIER has refused a celebrated engraver the permission of attiking a medal to comme-morate the taking of Algiers by Marshal Boursmort, although the engraver had ten thousand subscribers. It has been suggested when to have the medal struck at Birmingham, and to introduce thermedal into France by a dozen at a time, or concealed in merchandize. Fact 2.—Since the revolution of July the Marshal Boursmort, and his valour at a time, or concealed in merchandize not been paid his pay as a General Officer, although to his valour scandalous and outrageous proceeding. The Marshal diverse is not mances of July—has no crime or even charge laid at his dor —is nearly though not wholly dependent on his pay for support-bas naithfully served his country for thirty gurs—and yet, because heis

July 3.

attached to the Ex-Royal family, and has followed their fortunes, he

attached to the Ex-Royal family, and has followed their fortunes, he is deprived, without law or justice—without any decision of any tri-bunal, civil or military, of his pay and pension. This is a specimen of the Liberals' justice ! Fart 3. —There are now nearly 500,000 soldiers in France, although France is said to be at peace with all the world. If France should go to war, enormous loans must be raised. If she shall remain in her present uncertain situation, the army will revolt, and Lours must be made to pay for the expences of the army. And finally, if France shall disarn, we shall have the 500,000 men in a state of absolute poverty and want—thrown upon the country without resources—and ready at once for civil war. Fart 4.—At Douay, a few days since, a mob proceeded to the residence of the Mayor, demanded with threats that the price of bread should not be augmented, and left placards announcing their intention in ease their demand was not compiled with to pillage the bakers' shops and the corn dealers' granaries. The Mayor obsycil their orders, and the price of bread was not raised. This is the sovereignty of the people!

their orders, and the price of bread was not raised. This is the sovereignty of the people! Fact 5.-At Lyons, a few days since, a mob of masons pa-raded the streets and compelled all their "comrades" they met to join them in demanding an increase of wages. The masters, to avoid roits, were obliged to comply. This is "order." Fact 6.-The criminals proved to have destroyed the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Perpignan by the most indubitable evidence, and even by the coulession of those who afterwards committed rolbers, were, with the robbers, all acquitted, for fear of renewed riots and attacks on the Jury. This is called "securing the laws," and this is the protection which the revolution gives to property. Fact 7.-A few days since the distribution of the decoration of July commenced at the several mayories in Paris j but as they are only delivered to those who take the oath of allegiance to Lours Pritter, not more than one hundred persons out of several thousands have presented themselves. This is the loyalty of the revolution, and this is a specimen of the attachment of the revolutionists to "the best of Republics."

Republics." FACT 8. At a meeting of the electors of the 10th arrondissement of Paris, held last Saturday, at which 1,108 persons were present, there were only eight voices in favour of an hereditary perage. All the rest, viz. 1,100, were for "liberty and equality, pillage and division of property." Yet the revolution of July is called "moderate" and "glorious." FACT 9.—In the department of the second sec

property." Yet the revolution of July is called "moderate" and "glorious." FACT 9.—In the department of Calvados a pretended proclamation from His Majesty CHARLES X. has been generally circulated, in which La Vendee and the South are called to arms. Although it was known that the document was spurious, yet it was well received. was stuck up at the church doors, and led to demonstrations of attachment to the Boonsons on the part of the prople. FACT 10.—The Echo de l'Est, which is a Metz paper, announces as fact that several regiments of the 3rd military division, of which Metz is the chief town, have just received orders immediately to march for the frontiers of Belgium. This looks like war. FACT 11.—General BONET, who was sent with a large army to the west to put down disturbances, has been so unsuccessful in his war-tike efforts, and is so afraid of firing on the prople for fear of a civil war, that he is now reduced to the necessity of offering rewards for the arrest of deserters and refractory conscripts. The Vendeans will not become soldiers, and yow they would rather all die than serve Lours PHILP or the revolution. FACT 12.—The Journal de Maine et Loire gives a letter from Vil-liers, stating, that the commander of the troops stationed in that

Fartip or the revolution. Fart 12—The Journal de Maine et Loire gives a letter from Vil-liers, stating, that the commander of the troops stationed in that town having received information that a band of agitators intended to pass the night on the premises of a farmer, near St. Hilaire du Bois, set out at ten o clock with a party of gendarmes; but they had scarcely come within verge of the spot when a briek fire was opened upon them : the soldiers returned the fire, and 150 shots were ex-changed. One gendarme was killed, and several wounded. All the agitators escaped, and no trace of them has been discovered. Fart 13—The Minister of War having found out that secret poli-tical societies are established in France to overthrow the present order of things, and that several officers belong to them, has issued an order prohibiting them from becoming members, and threatening all who belong with desitution. What a state for a country to be in ! The officers of the army becoming members of secret societies to overthrow the Government! Fart 14—The Minister of War has written to the Commandant of the Department of the Meuse, enjoining him to hasten as much as possible the reorganization of the National Guard's in that Depart-ment, and to acquisin thim with the number of muskets necessary to

ment, and to acquaint him with the number of muskets necessary to carry the measure into execution. War is imminent. FACT 15 .- The French Funds have declined Ten per Cent. in three

Weeks. FACT 16.-Fact 16.—The Republicans are preparing a revolution for the 27th, 28th, and 29th July, 1831. Yet in August, 1830, Lours PHILIP, or "Lolo-phiphi,' as the caricature calls him, told us that the revolu-tion was finished.

our was noished. I caunot terminate my letter, though already very long, without giving you the following list of the LIES of THE DAY. They are all current this morning, and a great many fools believe them ----LIE 1.--Prince LEOFOLD has accepted the Throne of Belgium un-fondition-1

LIE 1.—Prince LEOPOLD has accepted the Athene of Defigure according to a set of the set

LIE 5.-M. CASIMIR PERIER has resigned.

LIE 5.--M. CANIMIR PRMER has resigned. LIE 6.--The French Ministers are sure of a majority in the new Chamber of Deputies. LIE 7.--Don Mucuta will apologize to Louis PHILIP !! LIE 8.--The British House of Peers will pass the revolution Bill ! The last lie has nearly choked me in repeating; and therefore I will only subscribe myself, as ever, your affectionate Correspondent, P. H.

will only subscribe myself, as ever, your affectionate Correspondent. P. H.
 Mr. BARING WALL has addressed the following letter to the Electors of the Borough of Downton:—
 Grythenks,—The subject of Reform, and the Bill introduced by his Najesty's Gorernment, occupies so much of public attention even those parts of the country in which little of political feeling has history as your neighbour, and, permit the same period has been but same of a will on the Parent Sociellex on of books a deguate to the increasing demand of its members and sub-strength a few lines to you, as your neighbour, and, permit the same period by the same of the usual time of payment. The fore were, have any your meighbour, and, permit mere same been of the usual time of the gayment.
 Mr. Martin was arrested by the following passage in Lord Journet and the and the following restance in the gaces was the pin would have been to have lett the nonizon (1200 the purprism addition to the constructions, the had a dividuals, The places were so small, that no have included them in the same were not may his the far of these places was the same prior and the same priore during the same priore during the same priore during the same priore during the same priore of the same priore during the same priore d

JOHN BULL.

Soften BULLA. The most indexes and 1433 multi inhuitants. But this is not the mark when speaking of what concerns you; for I appreliend, that the when speaking of what concerns you; for I appreliend, that is not the most imperiant mistake which Lord John Russell has mark the speaking of what concerns you; for I appreliend, that the spectral as was the intention under the old Bill, the choice of your prevention would have been in the hand of no individual, but that the spectral as most respectable district, well calculated the acknowledged principles of the constitution," in the discharge of his particulation would have been in the hand of no individual, but the acknowledged principles of the constitution," in the discharge is and any state of the appreciated in the interaction of his particulation. The massell caliform and the the spectral monors, and on which the measure of distranchisement is founded would have been any independent man, unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man, unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver given any independent man. Unconnected with any great index of the aver any independent with the during on any great index of the aver any independent with the during on a strategreat index of the aver any independent with the during on a strategreat index of the aver any independent of the regina

Berkley Square, June 27th, 1831. C. BABING WALL. TO JOHN BULL. Monday Morning, June 27, 1831. Ma. Eptron.—I have just witnessed an act of tyranny, which I hold myself bound to make public. In passing through Hyde Park this morning I observed one of the Kerpers deliberately pistol a gentleman's dog. The animal, when shot, was within a few paces of its master, whose indigmant remonstrance elicited from the Kerpers acool assurance that he acted under the orders of His Royal Highness he Duke of Sussex. Had the dog been straying at a distance from its master, chasing the deer, or in any way infringing the Park regu-tations, such an act of violence, however disguating, might in some de-grere be justified; but with respect to the case in quastion, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it unwarrantable, illegal, and tyrannical, and as such I leave it in your hands. I am, Mr. Eburon, yours very respectfully, N.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERSIONTS. The Rev. CHARLES SYMPSON, M.A., Vicar of Drayton, Notts, and omestic Chaplain to Lord Feversham, to the Rectory of Feversall,

The Rev. CHARLES SYMPSON, M.A., Vicar of Drayton, Notts, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Feverslam, to the Rectory of Feversall, Notts. The Rev. SAMUEL HUDSON, jun. to the Rectory of Castle Carrock, Cumberland. Patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The Rev. CANON UNDERWOON, to the Vicarage of Lugwardine, he re-signing the Vicarage of Sydney, Gloucestershire. Same Patrons. The Rev. Dr. CLUTTON, to the Vicarage of Lugwardine, he re-signing the Vicarage of Sydney, Gloucestershire. Same Patrons. This Gentleman has also been elected to the Wardenship of St. Ethelbert's Hospital, Hereford. The Rev. Genore Masox, to the Rectory of Whitwell, Derby-shire. Patron. Duke of Portland. The Rev. WILLIAM SFEXCEN PHILLIPS, B.D., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester. The Rev. Witcham SFEXCEN PHILLIPS, B.D., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester. The Rev. O. Woons, to the Rectory of Westdean cum Singleton, Sumex. Patron, Duke of Rectimenti. The Rev. Jonn CLIFTON, to the Vicarage of Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Nottinglam. Patron, Wilhiam Melville, Eeg. OBITON LOANS, LOAN, JOHN OF LEATON CHAPTER The Rev. J. T. HOWE, Rector of Castle Carrock, Cumberland. The Rev. J. T. HOWE, Rector of Castle Carrock, Cumberland. The Rev. J. T. BOWE, Rector of Castle Carrock, Cumberland. The Rev. J. T. BOWE, Rector of Castle Carrock, Cumberland. The Rev. J. T. BOWE, Rector of Castle Carrock, Cumberland. The Rev. J. T. Patterson, Eard of Carrock, Cumberland. The Rev. J. T. Patterson, Eard of Carlos, Carrock, Cumberland. The Rev. J. T. Patterson, Eard of Carlos, Carrock, Cumberland. Nat Chelsea, the Rev. WEEDON BUTEN, MATCH. OXFORD, July 2.—On Thursday the following degrees were con-ferred:— Muscler of Arts.—Ambrose Goddard Lethbridge, Fellow of All Muscler of Arts.—Ambrose Goddard Lethbridge, Fellow of All

Oxford, July 2.—On Inursuay the norwing act, test sets of ferred:— Masters of Arts.—Ambrose Goldard Lethbridge, Fellow of All Souls: Rev. John Charnock, Lincoln; T. M. Gosling, Brasenose, Rev. C. B. Bowles, Exeter; and Rev. T. B. Leonard, Wadham. Bachedro of Arts.—John Metcalfe, Magdalen Hall. In a Convocation holden on the same day, the Rev. Ernest Haw-kins, M.A. of Baliol, was admitted to the office of Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian, and the Rev. J. J. Smith, of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted ad cundem. MISCELLANEOUS.

kins, M.A. of Ballol, was idmitted to the office of Sub-Izbrain of the Bodleian, and the Rev. J. J. Smith, of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted ad candem. MISCELLANEOUS. York MISSTER.—It is now apparent, that the effect of the reno-vated choir will be very different from that solering gloom which the ancient carved work occasioned. The whiteness of the walls and columns, and the newness of the sets, though exactly the same in form, will require many years to impress them will the venerable semblance of former antiquity. An examination of the candidates for Scholarships of Sir T. Cooke's foundation at Worcester College, Oxford, was held at the Grammar School, Bromsgrove, on Tuesday last, when Edward Horton, John Churchill, Chas. Scriven, and James Hannay were elected scholars. The Rev. T. Gunviss, at his late tithe audit for Leasingham and Bloxham, a few days ago, returned 10 per cent, to the tenants. Socierry ron Pnosoria Cansirran Kkowichense.—The Chelmsord and Maldon District Committee of this Institution held their anni-versary, on Monday last, at the Shire Hall, Chelmsord. It appeared by the Report, that 373 Bibles and Testaments, 639 Prayer books, and 2819 other reliptious books and tracts had been distributed in the neighbourhood during the last year. The gratuitous distribution of books for the same priod has been but small, owing to the wish of the Committee to accumulate a sum sufficient to enlarge its collection of books and sub of Guocestran will consecrate the free Church at Choletchian, on Tready the last of Just. The Lord Bishop of Guocestran will consecrate the free Church at Choleton, on Tready the last of Just. The Arey presented to the Rev. A. Davidson, on his retirement from parochial duries, which he has regularly performed during nearly wills, have presented to the Rev. A. Davidson, on his retirement from parochial duries, which he has regularly performed during nearly half a century, a handons picce of plate in testimony of their united esteen, and as a token of their approbation of

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CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

LATEST NEWS.

We last night received Brussels Papers to the 29th ult. We extract the following, which is the only important information they

We last night received Brussels Papers to the 29th ult. We extract the following, which is the only important information they contain:— In the sitting of Congress of the 27th, M. Van Meener anxiously pressed for some explanation from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the negotiation with Prince Leopold, and moved for answers upon several different points connected with the nego-tiations. M. Lebeau reside different points connected with the nego-tiations. M. Lebeau reside different points connected with the nego-tiations. M. Lebeau reside different points connected with the nego-tiation of an official document to Congress, which indiscretion, he said, ought to serve as an example to induce greater circumspection in future. M. Lebeau added, that he expected there would be a satis-factory arrangement of the difficult questions in agitation; and on M. Van Meener urging him to be more explicit, M. Lebeau said, his hopes were, that "Prince Leopold would accept." The Belgic Deputation returned to Brussels on the 28th, but these Papers state. At othing had then transpired in that city as to the result of their mission. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the introduc-tion of the cholera morbus into Belgium. The ports of Ostend and Nieuport are closed against all vessels coming from suspected places, adothed measures to prevent communication with persons or goods coming from suspected vessels. The Standard of last night i vives the following paragraph:—" We have just learned that a Colonge boat arrived at Rotterdma at one o'clock on Thursday, which throught intelligence of a defeat of the 28d, which positively asset that the boat ant over a form was olate as the 28d, which positively asset that the Poles had taken Ksauen, after a most despreate and blody buttle. Waraaws is described as dread-fully agitated in consequence of the approach of the Russians." Concens Monsus-_By the nucce accounts received yesterday, the cholera twa shaing at Dantzic, latterly yonly 14, 18, and 20 per-ones had

retter irom kotterdam, we nave accounts from Warkaw So late as the RM, which positively assert that the Poles had taken Kauen, after a RM, which positively assert that the Poles had taken Kauen, after a fully agitated in consequence of the approach of the Russian." Tototera MonBUS.—By the latest accounts received yesterday, to so the constant of the Russian." Tototera Was alawing at Dantzic; latterly only 14, 18, and 20 per-sons had breen attacked. Up to the 19th ult. there were 280 persons attacked, of whom 188 had died. Lubeck and Petersburg are per-fectly healtiny. It is also highly grafifying to learn, from various phase considerably diminished, both as to the extent of its ravages and the analignity of the disease. — At the UB Baile; Seesions yesterday James Coles, aged 21, was for and guilty of forting and utering a cheque for 1001, with intent to deraud the firm of Rhobarts. Curtis, and Co. The Jury strongly re-detisand guilty of forting and utering a cheque for 1001, with intent to deraud the firm of Rhobarts. Curtis, and Co. The Jury strongly re-detisand the firm of Rhobarts. Curtis, and Co. The Jury strongly re-detisand the firm of Rhobarts. Curtis, and Co. The Jury strongly re-detisand the firm of Rhobarts. Curtis, and Co. The Jury strongly re-detisand was in favor of the Prisoner, but there being still another indicatent against him, he was ordered to be detained. — At the Middleex Sessions y setterday. H. Helterington appealed this no envictions obtained against him at Bow-street, for pub-this not enverse of the country under an odious and oppressive Act of the rese of the country under an odious and oppressive Act of the rese of an could say that the *Republicans* and oppressive Act of the rese of a decountry under an odious and oppressive Act of the sease on an could say that the *Republicans* and oppressive Act of the rese as loc confirmed the conviction of the Court lelow. The also was not the Prophe by the Guardian of the Poor." This also was no

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Just published, with Notes by the Editor, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Stowell, Sir James Mackintosh, &c., with several original Portraite, Scott, Sort, Sc. Sorte, St. Statistics, St. Statistics, Statisti

Inst published, 3 role, 8ro, 36, Autor of "A CARIGIN and PROSPECTS of MAN. By the Autor of "A nastasius." John Maratasius." ANASTATUB; or, Memoirs of a Modern Greek. Fourth Edition, 3 vols. www.sro. 11. 16. 6d.

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poleon-17. Books, &c.

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No. X XX. will be published on the 30th September. 1831. Robert Heard 2. Wellingtons.street, Stand. PORTRAIT OF T. C. GRATTAN, BSQ. T. H. Living Low MONTHLY MAGAZILL Thor JULY, contains:-heard the second street of the second street second str

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ATTHS. On the 29th ult, the Lady of the Hon, Mr. Justice Alderson, of a son-Optim 25th ult, at Chellenham, the Lady of H. Hinuber, Esq., of a daughter bank of 25th ult, at Manchester, the Lady of John Reid, Esq., Agent for the Bank of Chark, of a son-On the 29th ult, at Port Pitt, Chatham, the Lady and Chark, of a son-On the 29th ult, and Port Pitt, Chatham, the Lady and a son-On the 29th ult, in Old Broad street, Mrs. Predete Bank still-born-At Hithe House Oxford-blue, the Lady Loubsa State, of a stan-

MARIED. On the 22d ult. Maurice, only son of Wm. Ceely Trevillian, Big of omersetshire, to Charlotte, second daughter of John Portal, Big. of Middleney, q. of Freefolk

Manura, A. M., JARMEN HARDOCK, OI PERDIS HOUSE, In the COURTY year-integed for Harrierite, daughter of Godirey Workworth Wentworth, of Winkarder Hardow, At Camberwell, George Gay, Erq., of Champion.bill, Surrer, to May America, Hardow, Barner, Balley A. Karnington, He Rev. Charles May Julia Languber of Inician Surrer, Felley A. Karnington, He Rev. Charles May Julia Languber of Inician Surrer, Felley A. Surrer, Barner, Surrer, Barner, Surrer, Barner, Surrer, Erg, Godirey Workey, Santy Julia Construction, and Surrer, Barner Surrer, Erg, G. Knowlen, M. B. Madas, Army, to Mary American Julia Grant, K. Markey, Julia Grant, K. Markey, J. Surrer, Surrer, Erg, G. Knowlen, M. B. Madas, Army, to Mary American Junes Fulley and Surrer, Barner, Surrer, Erg, G. Knowle, Juli, B. Nadas, Y. May, to Mary American Junes Fulley, Santy Julia Group and Surrer, Julia Group and Surrer, Julia Group and, and Karter Julia Grant, and, and Karter, Julia Group and, and Angheir of the Isahad, Santy Julia Group and, and Angheir of Harry Hardow, Grant Markow, Julia Group and, and Angheir of Harry, Dang Karter, Barger Julia Construction, and Angheir of Harry Harry Markow, Julia Group and, and Karter Markow, Julia Group and, and and the Sin Harry Santy Santy Santy, Santy Santy, Janas Fanley, Karter Julia Group and and and the Sin Harry Santy, Santy Santy, Janas Santy, Janas Santy, Janas Santy, Janas Santy, Janas Santy, Janas Julia Group and Julia Group and and and the Sin Harry Santy, Janas Julia Group and Santy, Janas Julia Group and Santy Santy, Janas Julia Group and Ju

40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the East (post paid) are received.

July 3

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XI.—No. 552.

SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1831.

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suid on very moderate terms. MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. Initiality. SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING ne the 17th of July, by the Honourable and Right Reverend the LO the 17th of July, by the Honourable and Right Reverend the LO of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Service will commence at Ele characteristic and the State State State State State State State Commence at Ele characteristic State State

BISHOP of QUEBBC, at SL John's Wood Chapel, SL, Marylebme, for the Benefit of the MIDDLESEN HOSPTAL -Service will commence at Eleven o'dock. ALEX, SHEDDEN, Secretary, MONEY.-BILLS DISCOUNTED.-Noblemen and Grentlemen passassed of landed and eiter property, may be supplied with Money to may amout, and heir promal security, will scorey and dispatch, on applying y letter (post pad) to Mr. Genze Rubins, Peele Cafe-change, Piert-street. MEDEL THIREADER.-W. DURHAM bees leave to recom-mend to all Ladies whose sight is longaited, his heautiful Machine for THREADING SEDILES, called the PHILDFRE, warrandet ou thread the smalles size needle with perfect ense. N.B. Made to any size needle. "THREADING SEDILES, called the PHILDFRE, warrandet ou thread the smallest size needle with perfect ense. N.B. Made to any size needle. "The MONENTRY DATA SERS.-W. All sorts at London-made Cultery." "Durham, Coint THE ROYAL CHARENCE VANK." "THE MONENTRY DATA SERS.- All sorts at London-made Cultery. "Durham, Coint THE ROYAL CHARENCE VANK." The store is now the son universally atomished every beholder, that it is daivy becoming the resort of Pashion, as is most neequivocally proved by the easts at increase of Visitors (many of whom have recently returned from bread), whose spontaneous expressions of high-inned asionshied approbation of univers devented on the started starts in approaching the magni-due of the so-the at all understook of at at all approaching the magni-due of the so-the at all understook of at at all approaching the magni-due of the so-the at all understook of at at all approaching the magni-due of the so-the at a lunderstook of at at all approaching the magni-due of the so-the at all understook of at at all approaching the magni-due of this venche at a lunderstook of at at all approaching

One Stuffing, SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SHIP, Established off Greenwich.-SA SALE of FANCY ALTICLES, in Aid of the Funds of this Charitz, will take place the Painted Hall, Royal Heapital, Greenwich, on SATURDAY, the listh of July, 1831. Under the partnange of the following Laddes:-

	Lady B. Martin
ountess of Buckinghamahina	Lady Seymour
he Honourable Mrs. Cadegan	Lady Ommanney
he Honourable Mrs. Elliot	Mrs. Buckle
ady Graham	Mrs. Charles Enderby
ady Keats	Mrs. Gordon
ady Hislop	Mrs. Joseph Martineau
ady G. Martin	Mrs. George Matthew
H. Hooper Esg. Secretary to Car	Miss Stanley.

7. H. Honnahim, F. R., Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, has kindly consented to iter atticks for sale, addressed to him at the Painted Hall. Each Lady directional tributor fields and to for the other secretary to the Charity, 19, Bishopstate Within Sole will consistent to Stilling secto Person. Children, One Shilling and the for a single consense that has a single consense that the sector sector sector sector.

The Sait will commerce at holf-past Twelve ordered precisely. AMSGATE and BROADSTAIRS.—CHEAP and FAST STEAM PACKETS. Exact time of departure every Moning, except Sunday:-From S. Katharines Thursday, and Satur-lay. Thurs

OPERA HOUSE. — AMUSEMENTS FOR THE WEEK: – Monday-M. Potier's Farewell Hencit – an Opera, French Play, and Ballet. Wednay - Theree Opera, Adva Boleyn – a Ballet, with Mile. Taglioni. Wednay - Theree Opera, Adva Boleyn – a Ballet, with Mile. Taglioni. Wednay - Discover a straight of the straight of the

SIGNOR PAGANINI respectfully announces that he will give a concert, at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsate Arret, on WED-NEBDAY EVENING NEXT, July 18th, to commence at half-past 8 oclock precisely. Full particulars will be duty announced. — Tickra, 10. 6d each, to have at the Bar of the London Tavern; and of Signor Pagaind, 35, Quadrant,

Rend at the Dar of the London Tavern; and of Signor Pagania, 39, Quadrak, Reend street. BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pail-Mail.—The GALLERY, with a Solection of Pirtures by ANCIENT MASTERS of the various Schools of Painting, IS OPEN DALLY, from Ten in the Moning till Six in the Evening—Admittance, is. Catalogue, is. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper. WHE GALLERY of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, Pail-Mail East, WILL CLOSE for the present Season on SaTURDAY NEXT, the 16th inst.—Open irom Nine ill Dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling—Catalogue, Sixpence. CHARLES WILD. Secretary. CHARLES WILD, Secretary.

CHARLES WILD, Secretary, CHARLES WILD, Secretary, Mark and State of the secretary of the

tion to Messy, Handing and Lepard. TO THE CLERGY.—Any Clergyman having a Country Resi-dence within a day's journey of London, and wishing to absent himself for Parish for that time, may be a start of the start of the start of the start Parish for that time, may be a start of the start of the start of the start All essys. Rivington's, Warehoughaer. To the CLERGY.—A Clergyman is desirous of EXCHANGING his LUNSG, which is pleasandly situated in the locome not guite s2300 per annum. There is an excellent Parconage, and the locome not guite s2400 det and the start of the start of the locome of the start Address (not paid) Rev X. Y. Z., Mr. Hardings, Bookeller, Chester.

The Sea. The Parish is small; duly casy, and the income ont quite Z200 per Annum. There is an excellent Parconage, and the living is under value. Address (nost paid) Rev X. Y. Z., Mr. Harding's. Bookseller, Chevter.
 TUITUND--A Member of the University of Oxford, who has had considerable experience in Intervention, is desirous of forming any engagement in which an intinute acquaintance with the higher branches of Classical undertake the instruction, is desirous of forming any engagement in which an intinute acquaintance with the higher branches of Classical undertake the instruction, of YOUNG CHIEDREN. This remus will be found very low -Letter (not paid) to A. Z. Mr. Tarran's, Stationer, 53, Quadrant, Regent-street, will receive immediate attention.
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 ALADY, who conducts a long established School, in which a limited Number of PUPILS of general connections are received, will now THREE VACANCIES afreet Midaumer. The Hone is elitabet in a pleasant and heality willoge of Shiftik, and the Journey from London is provided and the Rev. J. Greenwood. Head Mater of Christer How and context How and the state state at the statistic state and the state state material state attemption and the state state state state state and beauty states at a state state of the state state. The statest statest statest and the state statest statest statest at the statest statest at the statest statest statest statest at the statest statest statest statest statest statest at the statest statest statest statest statest statest at the statest s

Address A. Z. 49, Houborn hill. SC CHOOL, COPARTNERSHIP.—In consequence of a severe domestic loss, the Advertiser where so he indiced by a CLERGYMAN of CLASSICAL SCHOLAR, while review the the number of the Concern. The School has been 50 years established, is will write represent the the of the Exchange, and decidedly respectable. Zedow will be reputered and the given for part of the payment on security.—Apply (post-paid), Mr. Souter's, St. Paul's Church-xaid.

Churchward Friedmann, and Goude, St. Falls FIFE HOUSE.—The Prospectus of a Club, calling itself The Fife House Club, having bern very generally circulated—This is logive Nation, that the Paties concerned in this Club have nothing whatever to do with Fife House.

with Fife House. **F**IFE HOUSE-To be LET, for Seven or Twelve Years,-For particulars and terms, apply at Mr. Arber's Office, 17, Grafton-street

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can be had. **F**URNISHED HOUSE near TOWN.-To be LET for Twelve Months, or a longer period. 3 miles from the Royal Bachange, near Stake Newington, a well furnished HOUSE, containing every counfoit for a small genteel family, and consisting of a dining room, adrawing room, thee bed rooms, and two kitcliens, with a gaiden. Or the LEASE of the House, with the Furni-ture, will be linposed of on moderate terms.-For particulars apply to A. B., at Messrs. Perrin & Co.'s, Stationers, 36, Threadmendle streelt; if by letter, post pd.

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GUNPOWDER TEA, 8s. per lb.—the Finest Imported. Strong Congen Tea
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BOOKS.—J. WILSON'S CATALOGUE of OLD and YEW BOOKS, for July (No. 33), at reduced prices, is just published, and to be the standard of the

Will have the preference of the said Loans. Applications to be made at the Cirk's Office, Skinners' Hall. T. G. KENSIT, Cirk. MIDDLESEX.—The Principal of this School, who is Author of several MIDDLESEX.—The Principal of this School, who is Author of several classical works, &c. assive the y 4 resident under maters (2 graduates), instruct with preculiar assidiaty (3 hours daily), 30 Pupils, in the Aucient and Modern and School produce, without fascillation, an high mercanatif education. The phase of this school produce, without fascillation, an high mercanatif to begin and finish a gentlemanity, professional, and high mercanatif education. The phase of this school produce, without fascillation, an high mercanatif to begin and finish a gentlemanity, professional, and high mercanatif education. The phase of this school produce, without fascillation, an high mercanatif education. The distribution of the phase of the phase of the school, where the pupils are examined in the principal. POUR VACANCIES. Terms, 60ge, under 14 years; above 14, 80ge. Letters to be post paid.—Extract from the pupils are examined in the barrier. In this way the pupils at Goudenough House, Little Ealing, which finished on Friday, was conducted as the nonks schedt at the momentary the examiners. In this way the puils of frequency for ever six weeks; but as at Oxford and Chambridge Universities, where the men are examined in whole books, previously : amed, but in parts of the hooks schedt at the menetry. Tricomomery, Aleyten, Decimal, Fractional, and dow maps of the work accurately and nearly, white the optimised. Beating and draw maps of the work accurately and nearly with the contex. Disagene in Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Engelish, were reciled in a good a stile as the obstice they performed 40 operations in 50 minutes, in a good stile as the obstice active and merety. Without contex. Dialogues in Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Engelish, were reciled in a good a stile

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terns prenared for this season, will be disposed at without reserve. DUGGIN'S PATENT VENTLAITING BEAVER HATS are acknowledged to be the best kind of Hats ever yet invented - they are scoredingly light, only 4 gomes-will never injure by wet, how their also are single, and will not prevent the gress of perspiration, which has here some the complaint of waterproof bata, often producing the bed-arks and the loss of hair. Price 21s. and 25s.; Drab and Brown Hats at the same price. Superfine Waterproof Beaver Hats 18s. Also, the very best light Silk Hats 18s.—At Duggin and Co.'s, 80. Newgate-street, near the New Post Office.

Durgin and Co.*s, 80, Newgate-street, near the New Post Office. Market Co.*s, 80, Newgate-street, near the New Post Office. Strength Street, Birmincham, has the behavior to inform his Friends and the Sporting World, he has obtained His Mojarity's PATENT for an Improve-ment in TOUCH-HOLES and STEEL PHABERS, suitable for Procussion Guns. The advantage of this invention is, the impossibility of unexploded mate-rial or copper amonging the laces and syste. The sand laces, smake, or Airt, than primers are particular to the sand market in the same of the sand laces and the instantic strength of the same strength of the same strength of the loss of the same strength of the same strength of the same strength of unexploded material strength of the same strength of the same strength loss and have the Patent Touch holes applied to them without fujury to the comper cap system.—Fdriher particulars may be known by applying to the strengt, London.

street, London. TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, a newly built COTTAGE, very pleasaulty situated on the RIVBL AVON, in HAMPSHIRE, at Winkton, 7 miles from Ringwood, and about 2 from Christchurch and he fine see heach and balting at Modeloid, in a good neighbourhood, with receivent mode. The house is an device a spond neighbourhood, with receivent the ricer and a shrubber; has coach-bouches, table, 6c, with a good gradering and a shrubber; has coach-bouches, table, 6c, with a good gradering and rape-house. The property is freehold, and may consist, according to the wish the ricer and a shrubber; has coach-bouches, table, 6c, with a good gradering and rape-house. The property is freehold, and may consist, according to the wish of a purchaser either of about 29 of 6 a crees of excellent medow and pasture Land, with a FISHERY adjoining of nearly 3 miles in extent, producing fine fitted up, &c. to the faste of a purchaser. Immediate possession may be had-particulars to A. B., at Mr. Uphamy. Library. Bath; if hyletter, past paid. THWEI FEH of AUIGUST - RINNE and RICH ALBYCHIN have

particulars to A. D., as DT. UPBARS LOFAY, MADE 10 Ny lefter, not raid. TWELFTH of A UGUST.-BINNEs and RICHARLISON have received from the Manufacturer, various NEW PATTERNS of PLAIDS, the atticle is well adapted for the Noors, being light, icasite, and in a great measure resists rain.-A well made Plaid Shouling Jackst, whetes, trowsers, 42 5., Gambroon, Veloviene, and other Jackstes, Original Shepherd Plaid Warehouse, 31.01d Bond-street.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.
TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.
Was Orerer, July S.-Ist Regt. Life Guards: Lieut. S. A. Bavntun, from fall pay Used: to be Lieutenant, vice E. B. Codrigtody, exch.-68th Dragonard Market, but to be Lieutenant, vice E. B. Codrigtody, exch.-68th Dragonard Market, and the Construction of the Construction o

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDA''S'GAZETTE. At the Court at 51; Janes, the 'Sut any or June. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Courtell—This day his Grace Angunta' Frederick Duke of Leftnter, and the Right Honourable Sir Edward Hyde Bast, Bart, were, by com-mand of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the float and accordingy. Was Organized Sir Court Ling Start, inclusive, upon their receiving a com-difiert has been cancelled from this date, inclusive, upon their receiving a com-difiert, Ling, J. Brackman, Lieut, O. D. Finiter, Quartermaster W. Mallene, Lieut, P. M'Fainan, Ens. R. P. Webb, Lieut, M. Jones, Lieut, W. Gratan, Sarg, R. Leaver, Ens. J. Ward, Lieut, P. R. Peck, Capit, R. J. William.

Jeut, F., Mrariane, Shi, B. I. Andout, Ellis, R. F. Wende, Lieut, m. Joney, Jeut, W. Grattane, Sarg, R. Lavere, Ens. J. Ward, Lieut, P. R. Peck, Cap. R. Milama, Royal Af. Col. Corps-Bns. W. Smellie to be Lieut. without purch. vice Ers-ine, placed upon half, orgy; Volumeer ---- Findlev to be Bridgen, vice Smelle. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. J. STEVENS, Bread, street, Oheapside, warehousenan-W. H. ARMITAGE, igh Attreet, Southwark, hop-merchant-J. JONES, Well-street, Wellclose-uare, signineer. BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. STEVENS, hirződ atter, Ondaphide, warsionaema, --W. H. ALLITAGE, J. JONSS, Wellsitter, Mellogie, T. Heinsitter, J. Statter, Stat

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY. The Duke of WELLINGTON begged to ask the Noble Earl (Grey) if a bad received any commands from his Majesty respecting his Co-nation 2

ronation ? Earl GREY said that he had not received any commands upon that

Earl GREY said that he had not received any commands upon that subject. The Duke of WELLINGTON—Would this be required if his Majesty had taken the oaths which formed the essential part of that solemnity? Earl GREY said that the usual course was, that the oaths should be taken by the Sovereign on the occasion of the Coronation. If the Noble Duke wished his opinion, he thought such a ceremony ought to take place. But the law prescribed nothing as to the precise time at which it should follow the accession of the Kins. He was aware that solemnity of this nature must be attended with very considera-tion of the Soveral bills before the House were forwarded in their respec-tive stages. THURSDAY.

re stages. THURSDAY. The Lord Lieutenants' (Ireland) Bill went through a Committee the whole House. Some verbal Amendments were made—Report Monday. The other Bills were forwarded in their respective FRIDAY.

Mr. BERNAL and other Members brought up the Customs Oaths Bill, the Duchy of Cornwall Bill, and other Bills, which were read a

Bin, the Duchy of contrast, and the House were forwarded in their respec-tive stages. It was remarked as an extraordinary circumstance that not one of his Magesty a Ministers was present in the House. Their Lordships adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IDUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. So great was the interest attached to the proceedings on the Reform Bill, that notwithstanding the excessive heat of the day, great crowds of persons assembled at an early hour anxious tooltain a place in the gallery. The interior of the House presented a curious appearance, places having been taken in the usual way, by Members, by affixing on the back of the seat labels with the names written on them. The attendance of Members as the evening advanced was very great, and the heat, notwithstanding additional ventilators had been made, was very copressive.

e heat, not considering a sector of the second reading of the Reform On Lord JOHN Russell, moving the second reading of the Reform

On Lord Jonn Russett moving the second reading of the Reform Bill, Mc. Exercorar wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer a question relative to a circumstance which had given an highly re-spectable individual much uncessines. It was whether Mr. Gregson, who had drawn up the Reform Bill, was in any way responsible for the error, or as it was called, "independence," by which a clause wishincoduced, limiting the qualification of 101, voters to those who paid their rents not less than half-yearly, and whether he had not rather pointed it out to the Ministers? Lord Arrivans said, the circumstance to which the Hon. Gentle-man alluded was a statement he supposed which had appeared during the last week in some of the public papers, refecting on the conduct of Mr. Gregson, by insinuating that he had made no siteration in the Reform Bill unwaynated by Government. He, (Lond Athorp) had not seen the statement, but the moment he was told of it, he men-tioned the subject to Mr. Gregson, and eaid he should the the first week in the sub-

<text>

uive, and the best efforts of the Parliament can with astroname. To have have in the form and constitution of the form and constitution of the formal of of the fo

Alther, with be should approach to the mark of the State of atther, with pions are and trembling solicitude. By this we taught to look with horror on those children of their coun-trashly to hack their aged partent in pieces, and put him into sins, in hopes that, by their poisonous weeds and wild im Sir F. LOPEZ, Mr. F. Lewis, and Mr. Campagin Lord W Lord W. JENNOX, SIF F. LOPEZ, Mr. F. LEWIS, and MIC Supported the Bill, Mr. K. Douglas said that the measure went to strike at the still

Bth instant. A new Writ was ordered for the borough of Milbourne Port in the 28th

room of Mr. Sheil, who has made his election to sit for the county of

outh. Upon the motion of Mr. O'Connell, a new writ was ordered for the strong of Rescommon, vucant by the death of O'Connor Don. Upon the motion of Dr. Lushington, who makes his election to sit r the buryough of Ilchester, a new writ was ordered for the borough Winchilser cotta U

"Dipon the motion of Mr. O'Connell, a new writ was ordered for the forcomon. The proof of the obscommon, wearnt by the death of O'Connor Don. To the provide the text of the obscome obscom

of the trade, he had a Bill prepared, which he should afterwards in-troduce. Lord MILTON gave notice that when the House went into Com-mittee on the Reform Bill, he should move, as an amendment, the exclusion of leaseholders from the proposed risht of voting for coun-ties, and that the boroughs enumerated in class C, should be placed in class B, so as to enable all the newly-created boroughs to return two members each. The CHANCELLON of the EXCHEQUER, just as the House was about to adjourn, intreply to a question from Mr. Herries said, that it was the determination of the Government to proceed with all the Reform Bills this Session; but as they found it impossible conveniently to carry them forward in part passa, they proposed to get through with the English Reform Bill previous to pressing further the Bills re-sering Sociland and Helandr respecting the representation of Liver-pool was postponed till Monday, to which day the flouse adjourned. Lord Leitrin is called to the Upper House by the tille of Baron

The motion of Mr. BEAFT respecting the representation of Laver-pool was posponed till Monday, to which day the House adjourned. Lord Leitrim is called to the Upper House by the title of Baron Clements. CHOLEA MORDUS-Perfect Security against.—"The most effectual means of securing the system against the Cholera Morbus," says the celebrated Dr. Deck, of Calcutt, is "lat, to cleane the liver and the other viacera, and 2dly, to strengthen the digad by orgas." The first object, "asynte," is completing efficient of the there and the other viacera, and 2dly, to strengthen the digad by orgas." The first object, "asynte," is completing efficient of the Cheratish Herb, (the celebrated Indian remedy for indigestion and billious allections)." Three methers may be durand, with tall di-rections for their use, at 160, Oxford-street, and 170. Piccadilly. It is not generally known that the present "Citizen" King of France, Louis Philippe, is an English Irreholder—he has a pretty little weather; we observed in the course of the last week they were homoured by the presence of—The Dukes of Belord, Montrose, Somerset, and St. Alban is, with their parties; the Marquiso Cleve land; Marquis Worcester; Lords Kinnaird, Foley, Bolingbroke, Milford, Castlerengh; Earl Winchlies; Earl and Countess callisle; Earl and Countess of Chesterfield; the Ladies Seynour, Beauclerk, Granville Sourerset, Maynard; the Banish and Bavarian Ambassa-dors, &c. &c. Mr. I fielt, of the Northern circuit, was on Wednesday last ap-

Bari and countrast the Agynard ; the Spanish and Bavarian Almosco Granville Souresset, Maynard ; the Spanish and Bavarian Almosco dors, &c. &c. Mr. Hoit, of the Northern circuit, was on Wedneeday last ap-pointed King's Counsel. We find that the rising school of English judicial writers is be-ginning to attract some attention on the Continent. The last Number of the Revue Encyclopedique contains an Article on the Law Maga-zine, in which most of them are particularly mentioned. Our neighbours, as usual, have made sad work with the names-a tleast, we never heard of M. A. Hyward or M. Plunkeff Burk, though we presume, the translator of Savingy on Legislation and the Author of a History of Roman Law, to be meant. Upwards of 7000 dollars have been brought up from the wreck of the Thetis frigate, by means of the diving-bell-lost, we believe. near Rio Janeiro.

Upwards of 7000 doitars nave been moust ap an entry the Their Srigate, by means of the diving-bell-lost, we believe, near Rio Janeiro. Mr. W. Roscor, the historian and poet, died last week at Liver-pool, at the advanced age of 80. Taylor, the "Devil's Chaplain," was on Monday convicted of blasphemy at the Surrey Sessions, and sentenced to two years' im-prisonment, pay a fine of 2001, and enter into securities, himselt in 5001, and two persons in 2601, each, for five years. Artxison's Mrtus of ALMONGS-This is a bighly condensed emul-sion of the finest Almonds, and combines all the well known qualities of that fruit; it imparts a frazarat perfume, and is very refreshing in use; and in a short time, it removes freckles, sunburn, wrinkles, &c. from the skin, and where the skin has lost its youthful bloom, either from hard labour, inclement atmosphere, care, or sickness, it gradu-ally, but infallibly removes every imperfection, and makes it woif, white, and even. It also allays all smarting pain; whether arising from blaws winds, on the use of strong alkaline usops, and silos to genithem who experience pain in shaving, it gives immediate relief. Sold by James Atkinson, Perfumer, 39. New Bond-street, and 44. Gerrard-street, and by appointment by most perfumers in town and country but the public are respectfully cautioned avainar fromas counterfeits, sold under the fieltious name of "William, Thomas, Atkins and Son, &c."—The genuine may always be known by ob- **Patent Medicine Stam**. (Cerr.)—Lady C. having been suddenly attacked while at the

Atkins and Son, &c.'- I'he genuine may aires. Arthins and Son, &c.'- I'he genuine may aires. Tasan Medicine Stamp, printed in colours, much similar to a Pasan Medicine Stamp. (Corr.)-Lady C. having been suddenly attacked while at the Open due lately, by intense head-ache, she was under the neces-sity of running home, but her comitaint continuing, she was visited by a pro-ter strong the same act ads, who recommended RowLAN's CEREXENI, as as infailible rundy; it was resulted to accordingly, and with successful result; on the strong the same act ads, who recommended RowLAN's CEREXENI, as as infailible rundy; it was resulted to accordingly, and with successful result; on the strong text and the Ladyship felt inmediate relief her head ache if yield Conserris Tarar. The trial of Cobbett for the publication of a libel in December last, calculated to excite the labouring classes of the Country to acts of outrage and violence, took place on Thureday, not much direct addressed the Court at considerable length, and maintained that he had not been fairly dealt with; inasmuch as the Country to prosecution had tranned Hori indictiment upon detached passages in his *Register*, whereas if they had given the whole,

the Jury would be convinced that he could have no such intention as that imputed to bim. The complained of the severity of his sentence on his former conviction for likel. This was the second indictment of this nature preferred against him, and all ensating from Whise. After some further observation the defendant concluded by declaring, that whatever might be the verdict of the Jury, if to were do obless his country—he would preve to get obless his second, and the many second by the work of the second second by the second second by the work of the second second by the work of the second second by the second second by the work of the second second by the second secon

unanimity amongst them was next to imposible, they being divided for and against, they were discharged without any verdict being delivered.
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Consolidation to the TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique invention with confidence, as as instimuted source of counfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the pen, accasioned by tremor or nervous affections, heat of elimate, agitation of a pririt, excess or over exercition, weakness from age, injury of the thumb or fingers by sprain or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This paper relief exists in a filter INSTRUMEWORT, the appearance of which, when in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving timmess, confidence and freedom and capable. This paper relief exists in a filter INSTRUMEWORT, the appearance of which, when an economic of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly relief exists in a filter loss of the event of the other highly relief exists in a filter control of soon dense. A few multites practice 25s, each. Sold by T. Tacker, 35s, corner of the Strand, opposite the Crown and Ander Tavero. The INSTRUMEWORT of Sir Part and the strand on preserving a soon description with a strand the Public in general, that they still constitute to the left strands and the Public in general, that they still continue to restore Decayed part of the full of the INSTRUMENT, strands and the Public in general that they still continue to restore Decayed the feavily al London and Parts. The operation of filing Teeth is performed in feature of the strand extension particular strands without the restore Decayed and the Public in general, that they still continue to restore Decayed the feavily of London and Parts. The operation of filing Teeth is performed in feature of the strand strated to answer every parts and the Dubic in general instrumed studence and the public in general instrumed to the performed is performed in the Abover INSTRUMENT, and SUM, source all recommended by the feavily of London and Parts. The operation of filing Teeth with the theoremotion and the proves of the proves and the control by the feavily of London and Parts. The operation of the proves an CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.-The Public

rentr of the Mineral Successfue and the Charges as in Party. FULLER'S ICE PAILS, Ior Cooling Wine, Water, Butter, and Grant Ice Preserves, in which ice can be kept for at least fourten dars in the warmest season, thereby preventing the necessity of opening the ice which creans and water ices can be made in any climate, with or without ice. In half an hour, also Prezing Powders of matchies quality.—Fuller's Spare Bed Airer. This reselve will relate the possibility of damp bods, by the body finaling, for sixty hours, thereby avoiding the possibility of damp bods, by the Airer Bed Feet Warmers, upon the same principle, sarticularity adapted to the comfort form St. Jame's treet, Landon.

discovery may be seen at the Manufactory only, No.00, Jermyn-Airreet, Ikk door from N. Jamest-Airreet London. OYAL EXTRACT OF FLOWERS.—The extraordinary cir-culation of the above article, and this very general adoption by the irret ranks of Fashion, at the Toilette and 4n the Drawing-room, bave stigulated the equal, if not superior, to any description of Perfume for the Haidkerchief. It distilled from a combination of flowers, selected to their excelling sweetness and aromatic properties, when those Flowers are in their fullest vigour.—Mann-factured and sold by Rigers, Brockhark, and Rigge. Perfumers to His Majesty, 35, New Bond street, in Bottlers at 15s., 5s., 5s., 5s., 5d. do. the notice of the Nots It's and Gentry, as a pleasing, service nowerful, and damable Perfume I's Perfused with a Pamphilet in a Wrapper, which has the Name and Address in red, on lace, work, s., 6s. Not ADDRN".

Address in "A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN." Countersigned "Attended to the observation of the counter of

20. HATTON-GAIDEN, and mast Performers. **REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS, made from the Montpelier** Spatk which contain all the medicinal virtues of the Unelembar Spatk Waters, and which are the only grouping of the the Unelembar Spatk Waters, and which are the only grouping in all uses of Indigention, and for the curre of Billonia and Liver Complaints. The Proprietors beg to caution the Public SALTS, which are solid in boilts only, and have the futures of Hatters and the States of the St

on the Government Stamp. To be has at the Montpeller Pump Room. Chelles-han: at the Warehouse, No. 7. Turogmornovatreet, London; and of all respect-able Chemists and Drugzists throughout the United Kingdom. A NEW LIGHT. INSUES PATENT PROMETHEANS, for producing instant production of a state of a bottle or any appartate any appart any apparent like at the state of th THE Public (especially the Ladies) are requested to notice the

The Dublic (especially the Ladies) are requested to notice the following:-To Messro, C. and A. Oldridge, I., Wellington-street, Strand. Stras-I take the liberty of addressing we thanks to you for the great henefit received by my daughter from the application of your truly value ble Balm of Columbia. The hair of my younged girls completely exame of different parts of the head, and there was also a total ions of hair from the eyebrows. She was fin-duced at the instance of a triend. to try your Balm, and after using two bottles the effects were most surprising, for in a very short space of time the hair great were the attributed of the part of the strengther that the sublic to add my testimony to the this letter that publicity which you thick proper-my full permission. I and yours, &c. (Signed) HENRY HAWKES. POLDRIDGE'S BALM presents the hair terepetability are shown by the pro-priotors, C. and A. Oldridge, I., Wellington street, Strand, where the flat in its of all the predictive Nice Strand wire the Billing to solve by the pro-privetors, C. and A. Oldridge, I. Wellington street, Strand, where the flat in its of 10 per hotile.

11s, per hottle. OSTIVENESS.—The Newly-invented Self-acting Apparstus, recommended by Mr. Jake-, in his valuable little family work in "Indi-testion and Coniveness," for administering Lavrementa and Medicatel Injections, is an effectual cure for all Diseases occasioned by an Impaired or faulty state of the alimentary canal, without taking medicine. Is sold by the only vender, T. Harcount, 12, Cariton-street, Waterioo place, Regent street, at from 12s, 6d. to 12, 22.—The abure work is published and end by Simpkin and Marshall, Lodgate-hill; and may be had of all booksellers in Town and Country; also, of T. Har-court, as above. PriceSol. In board.

court, is knowe. Fricess in uonus. **D**[LES: - A medical Gentleman from Edinburgh, having been afflicted with this distressing complaint for more than serven years, and from whom he derived but little benefit, was recommended to Mr. Van Batbell, Surgen Accoucheur, No.4, Perey-street, Bedford-quarte (late of Mall moorn-street, Piccaulit), who has evented a prifect cure in the shore of this director months. In terainter wolf with the the second seco

square square SHAKSPEARIANA.-HAMLET. POLONIUS'S DREAM. "By'r Lady nuy Lords, linar night Bad a dream That nobles would be of pericelum the cream, So polished, refletive, and every where Abril A come tutus period, if rightly reflector grand the counter future period. HIS Easy-chiming and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by ROINERT WARRS, 30, STRAND London; and sold in every Town in the King iom. Liquid, in fictive, and Paste Blacking, in Pots, at 64, 124, and 134, each.- De particular to equire for Warren's, 30, Straad-all others is counterfeit.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 10. THEIR MAJESTIES left Town at five o'clock yesterday

for Windso Their MAJESTIES honoured Lord and Lady FARNBO-ROUGH with their presence at a splendid fete on Friday, at Bromley.

THE Reform Bill, as every body anticipated, has gon to the second reading : and the debate during the week ha The fermi Din, as every body hittopatts, has got to the second reading: and the debate during the week has been, with a few exceptions, the dullest and most unin-teresting 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 in-competent to do so-judging by the disconnected nurmuring 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 unfor-tunate Budget-and has announced his intention to abandon the last of its nine lives, eight of which he had already sacri-ficed. He has given up the oppressive tax upon steam-boat passengers.

passengers.

HIS MAJESTY'S Ministers were in a minority on Friday 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 unim-portant one as regards the existing Government; and be-sides, that as a Cabinet Minister divided with the majority, it must be clear that no point was made of it by the Cabinet.

sides, that as a Cabinet Minister dividen 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

but this is not all—while this rapid manœuvre spoke solumes, certain Honourable and Right Honourable Gentlemen were speaking sentences—so pith routed to the order 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'NFILL was leaving the House, meaning not to return, he was stopped by Lord DUNCANNON and Sir HENNY PARNELL, who begged him not to go, before the division on the Liverpol 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 DUNCANNON might have been in stopping General O'NELL on Friday—we can tell Mr. STANLEY this, that if he had persisted in pressing his Arms Registration Bill to a division, even Lord DUN-CANNON himself would have required more stopping than his Lordship used towards the gallant General, to get him to vote with his colleagues.

Mith 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 FRANKEN. must not be angered-and so the Bill is neutralized. in fact, annihilated.

THE ball for the distressed Irish was well attended. The ball on the distressed Irish was well attended. The THE ball for the distressed firsh 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 tem-porary 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 disad-vantages of a Weekly Journal, that it is doomed to bear in silence for five or six days, the attacks of its diurnal con-temporaries. In consequence of this inevitable difficulty, we have been obliged to sit down under a load of invective, We have been obliged to sit down under a load of invective, which the *Times* has been pleased to put upon us, on ac-count of what it is pleased to call the inixture of falsehood and truth in our brief but disagreeable statement made last Sunday, "in ref GREGSON,"—we beg the patience of the reader for two minutes. We are not conscious from the hour at which this Paper was first exclusive to the average the meant of hours with

we are not conscious from the hour at which this Faper was first established to the present moment of having wil-fully 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 our-selves; else whence the hundreds of contradictions to its nisr been the v so must the Times much more frequently than our-selves; else whence the hundreds of contradictions to its original statements and reports, which are to be found in its columns day after day. Aware as we are of the rapidity of a newspaper, we never should attribute to the conductors of that Paper wilful designs or desires to propagate false-hood, because that which is not strictly true sometimes appears in its columns. We think we may claim a similar indigence, and when we distinctly declare, and we fearlessly challenge any human being to deny it, that this Paper is under no extraneous controut or influence, but conducted as purely upon feeling and principle—whe-ther right or wrong is a question of opinion — as any public journal can be, we do think we have a right to com-plain of being stigmatised as inventors of falschood, or as compounders of falschood with truth. Mr. GREGSON on the subject of the statement which we sub-mitted last Sunday—that he was neither directly nor indi-rectly noncerned 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 ap-pears that be had not actually done so, although he had con-sulted his friends upon the necessity of resigning unless kord ALTHORP, according to his promise, set him right

with the country, in opposition to the TRUE charges wh the ministerial press had brought forward against his hon e which and integrity. As we had our account of the affair not from Mr. GREG-

As we had our account of the affair not from Mr. GREG-SON, or from any body connected with him, this nice dis-tinction naturally excepted 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 dis-cussion, and Lord ALTHORP'S arbitration, was incorrect. We are ready to admit that, if it betters the cause of the Ministers: but we must ber to state a new fact which is incorr-

We are ready to admit that, if it Detters the cause of the Ministers; but we must beg to state a new fact which is incon-trovertible. The objectionable clause which got into the Bill INADVERTENTY, 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 STOOP 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.

subject. "Downing-street, June 30. "Stn-I have had the honour of receiving your letter, enclosing a memorial of the conneil of the Birmingham Political Union, in which objections are stated to limiting the IUI. franchise to persons paying their rents half-yearly. "I is with great satisfaction lhame to inform you, that the words so limiting the frunchise were induce tently inserted, and will be altered in committer, the only object in conther supposed alteration as to the division of counties. You will find, by referring to the Bill of last Session. that on this point to alteration being the ren 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 inten-tion 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 enjoymagistrate never existed. We trust that in the quiet enjoy-ment 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

THE Jury who tried Mr. COBBETT for libel on Thursday were discharged without coning to a werdict. The defendant was honoured by the presence (on the bench) during the trial, of Lord DURHAM, who was attended by Earl (BREX, 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 subperned, 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 "Pear Sir," and requesting permission, on behalf of he USEFUL KNOWLEDGE Society, to print one of Mr. COBBETT is capable of writing an different sides of a question, and of taking that part which at the time seemeth met-or rather meat-to him, to do; but it certainly is a 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

Attorney-General prosecuting a wan 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 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 i/at-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 con-tract between himself and his people.

"As to the terms of the original contract between the "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 Archibishops or Bishops of the realm in the "presence of all the people, who, on their parts, do RECI-"PROCALLY 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 KINO-'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 KINO QUEES shall say—' I solemily promises to tod.' "Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of Gon —the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed reli-gion, 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 P'—KING or QUEEN—'All this I promise to do.'' BLACKSTORE states, to be sure, that the conditions of this

or any of them $\vartheta^{n-1}K_{1NG}$ or Queen-4MI this I promise to do." BLACKSTONE states, to be sure, that the conditions of this oath are *impliedly* as much incumbent on the SOVERRIGN before Coronation as after, as indeed the allegian, e of the subject becomes his duty so soon as the Crown has descended to the MONANCH. Yet, we confess, we think the country would feel better satisfied if the great and sacred con pact between the KING and the PROPER were solemnly rati, fed, before such changes were offered to His MAJESTY'S con si-deration, as are contemplated in the State by Lord JOH, v

RUSSELL'S Reform Bill, and in the Church by Lord GREY's 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

A CORRESPONDENT wishes us to ask Lord MELBOURNE whether he did not receive a communication from a body of men belonging to the Somersetshire Yeomany Cavally, 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 (af) THE REVOLUTION of last July—and the fate of the popular Monarchy is about to be drawn from the electoral urn" Ilaving premised this—let us hear how the Times describes this political experiment. It tells us that the Chamber of Dennties by this time.

It tells us that the Chamber of Deputies, by this time

It tells us that the Chamber of Deputies, by this time chosen, has been returned—"Chicfly by the middle ranks, the active stirring part of the population, the great body of small proprietors, who possess estates of the annual value of 2001. or 3001. a year, the merchants and weathier shop-keepers, who pay licence duties and personal taxes; pro-fessional 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 ex-perimental system equally important in its probable results

perimental 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

by the Times of the Members likely to be returned by such a constituency. "The favourite candidates appear to belong to the move-ment party or to the extreme left of the Chamber--nearly all the old friends of Constitutional freedom, who last year re-sisted the arbitrary proceedings of CHARLES the TENTH, have knocked in vain at the doors of the Electoral Colleges. Wheever engages to vote against the heredilary privileges of the Peere available trivilege. monopoly, or INSOUALITY OF

Wheever 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 poli-tical 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 cuogh to exhibit to our eyes a little in advance, for our edification and enidance.

guidance. "The old friends of Constitutional freedom"-who were "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—"this con-stituents 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 modi-fications, 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 de-scribed—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.

nave tacts—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 herefiltary 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 golden opportunity afforded us—let us watch the progress this great experiment before we launch ourselves upon the turbulent waves which present themselves—let us aleast 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 despotiam.

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 praver. 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 with his The entertainment was splendid. The Duke of was LINGTON was a considerable time in conversation with bis 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 inter-tion 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

vas English and loyal, there were evidently not a few real Reformers amongst them.

THERE was a discussion on Monday in the House of Lords 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 Lieutenset; and the LORD CHANCELLOR, after having been raiber roughly handled by Lord LYNDHURST and some other Noble Lords, made a very mild and amiable explanation of bir conduct, disclaiming any intention of hurting the feelings Lord HAREWOOD (whom it had been intended, no doub, to force into a resignation of bir soffice). This game, howerer, did not succeed; and the CHANCELLOR was certainly a good deal damaged in the discussion, although the Duke of WEF-LINGTON hore testimony to the general urbanity and comJOHN BULL:

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

ometally. 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. STORKS' name !

THE following are the leading features of the Archbishop of CANTERBURY'S Bill, initialed "An Act to restrain and regulate the holding of Plurality of Dignities and Benefices

The following are the reading reading classifies of the Atchnorum of CANTRBURY'S Bill, initialed "An Act to restrain and regulate the holding of Plurality of Dignities and Benefices by Spiritual Persons." The preamble mays, "Whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the laws now in force the restraint and regulation of the holding of plurality of dignities and benefices by spiritual persons, and to of plurality of dignities and benefices by spiritual persons, and to of plurality of dignities and benefices by spiritual persons, and to make new norm in force the restraints and regulation of the holding of plurality of dignities and benefices by spiritual persons, and to make new normale and passed in the 21st year of the reign of his late Migray King Hexary VIIL, whereby spiritual persons were shridged for any and enacts, that if any person having one benefice with cure of souls, being of the yearly value of 81. or above, accept and take any other with cure of souls, and he instituted and inducted in pas-ession of the same, then and immediately after such possession thereof, the first benefice shall be adjudged in law to be void; and so of the King, Queen, Prince, or Princes, or any of the King's children, precive, 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 Princes, or any of the King's children, pretiven, sisters, uncles, or anuts, or of any Archbishop, Duke, Mar-pusi, Earl, Viscount, to Bishop, or of the Chancellor of England for the time being, or of any Baron, or Knight of the Garter, or of the Marchiness, Countes, and Baroness, being a widow, or of the Treasurer and Comptroller of the King's House, the King's House, such and Doctors and Bachelors in Divinity, Doctorsof Law, and Bachelors of the Canon Law, to purchase licence or dis-ensation, and receive, take, and keep two parsonages or benefices with cure of souls, be, and the same las hereby repealed. It then enacts that no person shall

dispensation. Proviso for confirmation or dispensation by His Majesty. Proviso for confirmation or dispensation by His Majesty. Power to Archbishop to revoke licences. Proviso in case of benefice becoming rold 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. Peculiars and donatives to belong to diocese in which they are situated.

ated

Act to extend to England and Wales.

situated. Act to extend to England and Wales. TAVLOR, the blasphemer, has been convicted, and sentenced to two years imprisonment—in consequence of this dreadful oppression, that Reverend person has become a protegé 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. Sin—A few of us were just congratuating ourselves and the contry 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. Srssnoars, who informed us he had seen the curate. Mr. Srssnoars, who informed us he bad seen the curate should not be rung on the occasion if the inhabitants required it. This communication was received, as you may suppose, while reat infiguration, and several poinds were at once subscribed, to enable the people to testify their so be to drink the health of our worthy King and of which is seated an *offigu*, cothed in a surplice, with the the arreneous sufficience of thoulder the air reasonals with the twoice of thoulder the air for an internet with seated an *offigu*, cothed in a surplice, with the the matter passed over. In haste, yours, &c. Andower, Judy T.

LORD MILTON has expressed an opinion wholly unfa-vourable to the clause in the odious Bill which gives the right of voting in counties to $\pounds50$ 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 mea-sure 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 un-consciousness of the reason which renders them so; but in a mere common-place venal view of the case. it is perfectly clear, that if a derivative influence is to affect the £50 lease-holder in a county, the £10 householder in a borongh is five to one more likely to be worked upon. So much for the indepen-dence to be secured by it. son that there will exist a derivative interest from some other

MEDICAL DINNER.

MEDICAL DINNER. A reporter sends us the following account of one of the ansiversary 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 here 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 appropriate-ness of the fare with which the tables were spread. The ladermen have turtle dinners—the Literary Fund Society have two anniversaries in the year—the Ministers hare fish dinners—the farmers have been feasts, and the gardeners cuenther 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 After a short consultation the different " bleding pieces of earlt" who were present took their stations by prescriptive "tight.

The banquet, purely professional, was in its way excel-lent—the mixtures—the decoctions—the solids, and the fluids, each in their way were excellent—the preparations were on a very extensive scale.

The vermicelli and maccaroni were from the skilful hand of GARDENER, of Long-acre. The hans were well cured— the marrow-bones and kidnics particularly good and well looking; and the bread sance for the turkey-poults was pre-pared under the immediate superintendence of one of the

assistants in the poultice department at the London Hospital. Three courses of medicated food were successively exhibited Three courses of

assistants in the poultice 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 removes 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 en-quiries, and delivered limself 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 dispense of penny-royal —compared Seneka 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 "DAPHK Me.Zereeum;" on eof the Stewards proposed POLY-PODIUM; and a celebrated accoucheur near Hanover-square prescribed a bumper to "SAL: POLYCHREST." After a portracted course of Logwood in a series of black draughts, a well-known practitioner in gouty cases favoured

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 *Macheath'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 legy,"--which, being pronounced in the ordinary manner, produced a momentary altercation; the inflammation, how-ever, subsided without a recourse either to pills or bleeding, and a draught removed the irritation altogether. The health of the MASTER of the RoLLS was given as the first of all *Leeches*, with great applause. The glee of "Wine cannot cue" followed, after which a tall gentleman per-formed an air on the flageolet--his health was subsequently given under the appellation of "*Piper* longum." After Mr. HUMR 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

"Gentlemen," said the learned Doctor, "a great deal of "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 en-tirely disappeared.

"It may not, however, be useless to state some few parti-culars of the nature and character of the disease, which, "It may not, however, be useless to state some few parti-culars 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 onceit affects the head, delirium and brain fever become the natural consequences, and the constitution eventually is destroyed. The physicians who have been employed to manage this disorder, appear not to have prescribed the proper remedies for their patients—the brisk catharite 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 themselres 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 ain has been, without regard to the state of the sufferers under their hands, to re-tain their practice and pocket their fees." This address was well received, but not generally under-stood: 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?" cired one—" What can it be ?" exclaimed another—" What does it want?" bellowed a third—" How did it get out?" bawled a fourth. The quiet, gentlemaply cause of all this tumult bowed his head and retired. It was an eminent wit, who had mistaken

The quiet, gentlemanly cause of all this tunnit 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 mis-givings of an unfeed visit from the tomb; but it put an end to the sitting, and the gentleman who furnished us with the errort came away, coursinged by the moreor in which the eport, came away, convinced, by the manner in which the earned body shook their heads, that all was over. report.

"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 crea-ture, his animal faculties perpetually mounted on his rational, his head where his heels should be, groveling on the earth ! and yet, with all his faults, he sets up to be an universal *Reformer* and corrector of abuses—a remover of grierances, —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 Mediation upon a BROOMStick.

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. Ile 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 voltaries of the drama, performed in private, much to their own satisfaction, long previous.

several other voltaries 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 favourile, and where he married Miss RUN-DELL, 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 Hay-parket where his encoress was movind and acomplete Mean

vas, 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 viracity 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 livite 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

his vices—bit not more than fail 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 ouly 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.

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 impli-cated, 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

for the advantages of air and exercise. If deer are an essential ornament to a piece of burnt grass at the end of stanbope-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 Newfoundlander of the honest tradesman, to the black-nosed pug, the curly poolde, 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 in-tention exists among persons, not perhaps of the highest

We notice this matter because we have heard that an in-tention exists among persons, not perhaps of the highest class, to take the law into their own hands, and retaliate personally upon the keepers for the outrages committed upon their dogs. This system, we trust, will not be adopted; and we think it will be considered less necessary when we have called the attention of the reader to the following pre-cedent: cedent :-

cedent :-- SOMERSET ASSIZES, MARCH, 1814. COMER V. CHAMPARYS. Mr. COMER brought an action against T. S. CHAMPARYS, Esq. and his Game-keeper, for shooting plaintiff's grey-hound. It appeared that CHAMPARYS 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. CHAMPARYSets 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 CHAMPARYS?

The Court animadverted severely upon CHAMPNEYS' conduct, and ruled that such notice would not justify the destruction of dogs. Verdict for Plaintiff-Damages, 501. Verbum sap.

Verbum sop. We copy the following from the Lainburgh 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 Arkite, the Lord Lieutenant for Forfarshire, had lately acted upon Whig principles. In justice to the Noble Earl, and not hess in justice to ourselves, we have now to state that that paragraph was written under entirely erroneous impressions regarding the line of conduct which Lord Airute has all along pursued with respect to the Reform Bill of the Whig Ministers. He has been its uncompro-mising 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 Atantz is entitled to the thanks of the country for his patriotic conduct, With regard to the offer of a reward which his Lordship has pub-lished, in reference to a certain placard, we understand, that as the production contained matter grossly likellous, in dependently of its political insinuations and calumnize, the Noble Earl was fully justi-fied in the steps he has thought proper to adopt, in order that the unprincipled author might be detected. But, on the whole, we rescue him from the imputations which his calumniators so fondly and assiduously circulate to his prejudice." THE New Sporting Magazine says, that "Thirty years

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

hounds." The Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Right Honourable Mr. P. Tonorsox, 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 brew-eries 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 affect the home-growers of corn, and operate much more seriously affect the home-growers of corn, and operate much more seriously affect the home-growers of rotecting duty, will be transferred from thg West Indies to the United Kingdom-molasses, ordamp sugars, will be largely imported, and substituted for corn in the breweries and distilleries, thereby most aeriously injuring the landowners and farmers, the regular falling markets for corn, and the prospect of an early and abundant the arleady depressed landowners and tenantry, must be considered impolitic and dangerous-Caldonia Mercury. WE once more cull a leaf from the Morning Post, where

WE once more cull a leaf from the Morning Post,

WE once more cull a leaf from the Morning Post, where we find on Monday the following extract from some fashion-able periodical work on the subject of genitemen's diresses:-----"GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS. "Coars.-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. Lappels at top are wider and less pointed; but the collar step is very small. All coat collars and lappels 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 stif-lararhed confining cravat, is fact, giving way to the open collar, relieved by a handkerchief, passed slightly round the neck and fastened in front, as

the tastes of the various elegantes, may suggest. During this very warm weather, and particularly at the exceedingly crowded evening parties, where one is forcibly teiminded of the scenes during the hot winds in India, we think thit this type looks and must be infinitely more surreable, and, as to its superority—the unrestarined freedom of movement of the throat, relieved by the collar geneetilly falling on each side, producing a light, juvenile, and animated expression in the countenance; that places the weater 500 per cent. in every point of view, over those who still return the 'waiter fashion.' to the utter exclusion of all the advantages of this summer one. Of the various sples that we have seen, ose most admire the one is duan a to Fege, the elegance of which we partly believe has given such a universality to the collar being worn open. The collar is worn rather decept than when it used to stand up—with hem—some slightly starched, and crossed so as to come to the center of the coll and of the cost. The erravat, which is black satin, is very small, and, alter passing student and, and, and the cravat secured with small gold pins so as to forme

eross." This picturesque description having caught the eye of that respectable financier, whose name we never mention; the satirical banker pronounced the anti-neckcloth fashion the first symptom of the <u>COLLERA MORBUS</u> in England.

One of the great—and as the Cocknies would say—most refreshing points about the Paper called the Court Journal, has hither to been its total abstinence from any thing like politics. We regret to find it has taken a new start in the radical line, and therefore think it right merely to observe that it is wrong in every thing it states as political FACTS.— With its opinions we have nothing to do.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

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WEST INDIES.

continue our extracts from the "State of the West India Colonies.'

India Colonies." ST. VINCENT. (Received the Royal Assent the 14th March, 1827.) Religious Instruction, and Observance of the Sabbath. Baptism and Marriage. §9. Sunday markets shall cease at 10 a. m. under forfeiture of goods, &c - § 7. No shop or store shall be opened on a Sunday, under pre-nalty of 101. excepting as in England, for peristable articles of food out of church hours.—§ 11. Prohibits labour on Sundays, even during

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under penaity of 1001.-- \$ 80. Capital punishment shall be predet as in England. Separation of Families ; and Sale of Slaves detached from Edeta. Manusnission. § 18. Facilitates manumission, and punishes the unlawfily de-taining free persons as slaves by penalty of thrice the value of and persons' services. Any owner or manager manumiting an agel infirm slave, to avoid the burthen of maintaining him, shall with 2001., from which 201. shall be annually paid to the person's mission, shall be annually paid to the person's services. Evidence. Triat. and Defence. § 60. Slaves charged with grave offences shall be the inis upefor is tage, that counsel be assigned such slaves at the public expenden-tage, that counsel be assigned such slaves at the public expenden-fice persons.

ueat triend, for establishment of freedom. **Biotence**, Triend und Defence. § 6. The evidence of slaves shall be admitted and receiver eases civil and criminal, precisely as that of free persons. sci are to be assigned to slaves capitally indicted... shall be prevented by his owner from giving evidence, where it under peualty of 500. § 52. Secures to the slave the possession of personal pr and imposes a penalty of 101. over and above the full valueon infringe upon it. **Biothermone** nd received in a sons.-- \$ 37. Cours -- \$ 53. No start

and managers or petality of 101, over and acove the fun variation in the second second

July 10, he shall be finel from 1001. to 5001., and imprisoned 12.000ths: and the court may pronounce the slave free, and assign him an annuity point of the fine upon the offender. Justices, upon informa-tion of such effence, to take immediate charge of the slave, until investigation can be had.-548. In all cases of disputed freedom, the proof of slavery shall lie on the person alleging it. DOMINCA. (Received the Royal Assent the 3rd April, 1827.) Religious Instruction, and Observance of the Sabbath. Baptism and Mariage. § 6. Slaves to be encouraged to receive haptism, and afforded "very reasonable facility to attend divine worship," penalty 51.-57. No market or slop shall he open during the hours of clurch service, under penalty of 101.-52. No slave shall be put to any labour on a Sounday, excepting domestic duties, or in case of accidents. Food-Clothing-Lodging: General Treatment, § 3. Where owner allows for his or her share, and be allowed one lay in each year shall be has vicitly compiled with all and each of the povisions contained in lieu of each day; still not less than 26 and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all of, annu-and provisions contained in clauses 1, 2, and 3.-51. Every owner or and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all obtic for a and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice for and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice for and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice for and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice for and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice for and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice for and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice for and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice for and medical aid and advice; and comfortable matin all advice in form, and medical and advice; and comfortable matin all advice in the advice of and medical and advice and comfortable matin all advi

for each omission. 52. Each slave shall be allowed half an hour for breakfast, and, out of crop, 2 hours for dinner, during crop 1 hour and a half; no slave shall be required to work before 5 in the morning, nor after 7 in the evening, except during crop, and then not hater than 9. Good Friday, Christmae Day and the day following, and New Year's Day, shall be allowed as holidays; and if either of these fall on a Sunday, the next Wednesday in lieu of it. Penalty 501. for breach of any of these pro-visions.

wronesuay in heu of it. Penalty 501. for breach of any of these pro-visions. *Punishment.* § 18. "The Whip," commonly called the cart-whip, shall never hereafter he employed either as an instrument of punishment, or an emblem of authority; the only instrument of correction shall be the cat used in the British army.-§ 33. Restricts punishments to 6 stripes by inferior, 10 by an overacer, 20 by a manager, and 39 by an owner auder grave circumstances; prohibits the infliction until the effects of any former punishment be thoroughly cured; and pri-mits no punce. Promity 51. to 301.-§ 34. Prohibits the use of collars, or chains; excepting upon notorious runaways, when such may be applied, provided they in no case exceed 10 stribut the use of collars, explicit, provided they in no case exceed for pounds in weight. Penalty 201.

cent exposure. *Promity D.*, to 301.-9 34. Prohibits the use of collars, for chains, excepting pupon notorious runaways, when such may be applied, provided they in no case exceed four pounds in weight. *Fenalty 201.*Separation of Families ; and Sale of Slaves detached from Estates. Manumission.
§ 15. No slave under the age of 12 years, shall be sold separate from its mother.-§ 1. And by an act passed in 1829, it has been decreed that no slaves shall in future be sold separate from the restates in which they belong.
§ 17. The trial of slaves for capital offences shall be in all respects similar to that of free persons.-Admits evidence of bapized slaves understanding the nature of an oahi. two slaves examined separately, to agree in consistent technony.
§ 13. 16. Protects the property of slaves, by penalty of 201. on any person haringing it, or after separate is y which they belong.
§ 1. The trial of slave of scale of slaves, by penalty of 201. on any person haringing it, or relaying to y them any just debt. Right of action vested in master.
§ 1. Will murder or plasing to pay them any just debt. Right of action vested in master.
§ 1. Will murder of an oakier, watonaly or cruelly whip, or cause to be whipped, beach meats.-% it wound, or imprison or contine without sufficient nourishment, explicitly as in England.-§ 11. Any person whatever whom have master.-§ 12. (Received the Royal Assent 18th March, 1829.)
Refigious Instruction, and Obervance of another, to forfeit 501.
§ 1. Wills Sunday markets of another, to forfeit 502.
Refigious Instruction, and Obervance of angery indicate on sundays, excepting domestic affairs, and the possible salt kind of ladour on Sundays.
§ 1. Limits Sunday markets of salt in religion; to have all children there is a set in the Christion religion such and the set is two and there is a set of the good and in the set of salt sease of a such a such to have a such and there there is

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Separation of Families; and Sale of Slaves detached from Estates. § 16. Prohibits the separation of families by sale under judicial process.

JOHN BULL

charged, in great numbers on the same small division of land; for instance, one field of twelve acces, letting for about 500., is burdened with twenty-two rent-charges of two guineas each. The whole system is an evasion of the Splitting Act (7 and 8 W. 3, c. 25); but, notwithstanding the fraudulent nature of the votes, and the fact that Lichfield will still remain a close, borough in the hands of Lord Assox, the present Reform Bill, by the 15th clause, gives to these voters a right, which they never before possessed, of voting for theor rolls of voting at Lichfield. And the Ministers say they fear they can give no relief in this case consistently with the other pre-visions of their Bill. Consequently, these fictitons freeholders, who have been long expecting to lose their votes entirely, find, to their surprise, that under the new system they will enjoy double votes, and be able not only to crush opposition at Lichfield, but also to exercise a very powerul influence at the elections for the southern part of Stafford-shire.-I am, &c. TO. JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BUILL. London, 5th, July, 1831.

There exists the provide the southern part of Stafford Shife - Image: The southern part of the shife of the southern part of the sou

§ 16. Prohibits the separation of families by sale under judical process.
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thousands of unpitied poor-where starvation-where all those genuine symptoms that all history has recorded as the sure presages of intestine convulsion ?-There are none of these. It must indeedy, be in "the mind" seys, Horatio," To our physical organs give us no. 'testimony of their existence. In fine, there is no *virtual* necessity by which the Peers of this em-pire can be driven from duty's open course. Our parting words are-and, if unheeded, they may be their *death Kentl-*let the Peers. do their duty-they have nothing to fear-let them relinquish their duty in one iots, and they may for ever be blotted out from the pages of British history, and cease to be the only effectual guardians of themselves and our blessed country. A. D. R.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFIAMENTS. The Rev. G. H. Bowspas to the Rectory of St. Paul, Covent-gar-den. Patron. Duke of Bedlord. The Rev. Jona Abbort to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord, Bishop of Killaloe. The Rev. ARTHUR MATTREWS, B.D. to a Canon Residentiaryship; in Here'ord Cathedral. The Rev. Wai. HUKTINGTON to the Rectory of St. John's, Man-chester. (Patroness, Mirs. Byron.) The Rev. Win. HUKTINGTON to the Rectory of St. John's, Man-chester. (Patroness, Mirs. Byron.) The Rev. J. KINGENT LOW HAMMER to the Munistry of Bruns-wick Chaple, in the parish of St. Marylebone, London. (Patron, the Kinz.) The Rev. J. VAUGHAN has been elected Alternoon Lecturer to their patish of St. Clement, Danes, London. The Rev. J. WAUGHAN has been elected Alternoon Lecturer to their patish of St. Clement, Danes, London. The Rev. J. MAUGHAN has been elected Alternoon Lecturer to their patish of St. Clement, Danes, London. The Rev. J. ANDONAN has been elected Alternoon Lecturer to their patish of St. Clement, Danes, London. The Rev. JAMES HORE, M.A. to the Perfetual Curacy of the New 1 Church of St. Mary, Southlown, Suiflök. (Patrons, Trustees. The Rev. JAMES HORE, M.A. to the Newtory of Ingolisthorpe, Jondik, (Patrons, Denand Chupter of Norwich.) The Rev. WILLIAM HENNE DEAGE, M.A. of Emmanuel College to i a Minor Canonyr in Rochester Cathedral. The Rev. Gonoae Goodnex, B.A. late of Jesus College, Cam-bridge, to the Rectory of North Barrow, Somerset. Patron, E. Ba'' Portman, Eeq. The Rev. HENNER WYAT, Corrus, to the Vicarage of Wathed.

Druman, Esq. Portman, Esq. The Rev. HENRY WYATE COTTLE, to the Vicarage of Wathord, Northants. Patron, Lord Chancellor. DBITUARY, The Rev. FRANCIS JENNINGS, Receive of Croxion, near Brigg, Lincolashires of Patron Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. FRANCES JENNINGS, Rector of Croston, near Brigg, Lincolnshiras, Patron, Lord Chancellor. The Pev. Joss Gurcan M.A., many years Registrar of the University o The Pev. Joss Gurcan M.A., many years Registrar of the University o nearly. Oxford (Fairon And Channellor). And of Kirkby Univerwood, Lins-colusitire (Patron, Bishop of Lincolo). The Pev. Huon Jonzs Vietar of Levisham, Kent (Patron, Earl of Part-mouth). and of Taigarth, Brecon, (Patron, Kent of Patro, The Rev. Huon Jonzs Vietar of Levisham, Kent (Patron, Earl of Patro-mouth). and of Taigarth, Brecon, (Patron, Deas and Canons of Windsor). The Rev. Journ Joursson, D.D., late Feilow of Magdalen College, Oxford , and Rector of North Chanel, Sussz. UNIVENSITY INTELLIGENOS. CANNELORS, JULY 9.—At the Congregation on Saturday, the fellowing de-, grees were conferred :--Bac (H Scalar).

CAMBIDGE, JULY 9.-AI the Congregation: on Saturday, the seasowing de-, grees were conferred :-BACRELORE IN DIVINITE, -Rev. G. B. Corrie, Catherine Hall; Rev. Joseph Hambleton, St. John's College, BACRELORE OF ARTS-J. C. Middleton, King's College; R. W. Morice and Backeton, C. C. C. Backeton, Demonsky, W. H. Harrison, Cataka, James Hing, C. C. C. Backeton Consigning Commencements Day, the follows, THE COMMENCEMENT.-ON Thereday, being Commencement Day, the follows, Ing Destroin Divinity were created:-Very Rev. George Davys, Christia College, Dean of Chester, and Rector of All Hallows, London wall. Rev. Edward Everard, St. Peter's College, and Chaplain to the Household at, Brighton.

Brighte Rev. John Griffith, Emmanuel College, Prebendary of Rochester, and Vicar

Visiord, Visiord, v. Aldersey Dicken, Fellow of St. Peter's College. ir. Mathew Tring, Trinity College, and Prebendary of Rochester., ev. Thomas Barnet, Chinit's College, and Vicar of Doncaster. S. Hildyard, B.A., and M. W. Ollver, B.A., are elected Fellows of St. 'eler's College. RARR

Rev. Muchew irving, Triving College, and Prebendary of Rochester. Rev. Johns Blarve, Sidney College, and Vier of Doncaster. H. S. Hildyard, B.A., and M. W. Ollver, B.A., are elected Fellows of St. 51. Peter's College. Mis Childyard, B.A., and M. W. Ollver, B.A., are elected Fellows of St. 52. Peter's College. Mis Childyard, B.A., and M. W. Ollver, B.A., are elected Fellows of St. 53. Peter's College. Mis Childyard, B.A., and M. W. Ollver, B.A., are elected Fellows of St. 54. Peter's College. Mis Childyard, B.A., and M. W. Ollver, B.A., are college. Mis College. Mis Childyard, B.A., and M. W. Ollver, B.A., and St. David St. Barn and Wells on Tuesday, the Sth inst. Society took place on Tuesday, at Wrington. Divine service if we structure in the partial proceeded the Start and Bedminster District Committee of this Society took place on Tuesday, at Wrington. Divine service if we structure in the partial proceeded the Start and Medminster. Luke vii. 22. "To the dou't the Care. V. D. Withins, M.A., from the sermon the parties proceeded the Start and the Parties Tocket we structure on labouring for one humber of Hilby at the Parties Society 's ind of the mole about proceeded the tumbers in any former year; that they reached, altogether, to they and supplied at prime cost, considerably exceeded the numbers of 116,660. Since the supplied with a Bible and Common Prayers, the Society had turnished one half of the Bibles and all the Common Prayers, Take Society had altogether, to they and any 10716,660. Since the supplied with a Bible and ad the dominent of the Society had turnished proper. The Society had albe directed its attribution to the sate part. The Archibishop of CArstrangers' exporting in the last year. The Archibishop of CArstrangers' Bill enacts, that to person that was faithfully treading include Strategers in the last year. The Archibishop of CArstrangers' Bill enacts, that no person shall hold two deareties, cannoring, or other dignifistic presens, their grane noning April,

THE REVENUE. Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th July 1830, and 5th July 1831, shew-ing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.

	Years en 1830.	ded July 5,		
	1830.	1831.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	16,385,049			77.860
Excise	17,083,179			1,438,620
Stamps	6,624,501			120,288
Post Office	1,337,000		60,017	
Taxes	4,938,581		•••••	2,8~2
miscenaneous	349,427	272,662	•• •••	76,765
	46,717,737	45,061,455	60,017	1,716,299,
Deduct Incr	евве			60,017
Decrease on the Yea				1.656.282
-	Quars. en	ded Juryo,		1
	1830.	1831.	Increase.	Decrease.
_	£	£	£	£
Customs	3,935,995	3,745,865	·	231,130
Excise	3,757,150	3,332,097		425,053
Stamps	1,691,471	1,630,109		61,362
Post Office	311,000	358,006	47,006	
laxes Misoellaneous	2,045,297	2,016 981	1,196	28,316
	47,796	48,992	1,190	
	11,936,709	11,141,050	48,202	745,801
Deduct Inc	rease ;		•••••	48, 202
, Decrease on the Qan	rtež			697,660

999

CITY	-SATURDAY	EVENING.

The payment of the dividends has commenced, but the transac-tions in the Money Market have been of little moment. Consols for Account closed this afternoon at 331. Nothing of moment is doing in Foreign Stock. Russian Bonds left off at 92; Danish at 618 621; and Brazillan at 524.

Inorning of moment is doing i	n roreign otock. Itussian Donus
eft off at 92; Danish at 61? 621;	
ank Stock 200 201	4 per Cent. 1826 981 f
per Cent. Consols, 814 3	Bank Long Ann 16 11-16 3
per Cent. Reduced 824 4	India Bonds 4 5 pm.
å per Cent. Red 894 å	Exchequer Bills 15 16 pm.
per Cent. 1830891	Consols for Acct 831

LATEST NEWS.

LAIDINEYS. We have received Bombay Papers to the 30th Feb. The Governor General was at Cawnpore on the 6th, when he reviewed the troops. The number of patients taken ill with cholera at Archangel up to the 29th ult. [old style] was [60]; of whom 100 had died, 18 reco-vered, and 42 remained ill: it was spreading to most of the neigh-bouring villages. At St. Petersburgh, Cronstadt, and in the neigh-bouring country, perfect health prevails.

<text>

There are, we believe, norme other errors. Just published, price 1s, to be continued Monthly, No. 1. of THE HORTICULTURAL REGISTER and GENERAL MA-GAZINS of all world and interesting Discovires, connected with NATURAL HISTORY, and RURAL SUBJECTS. Conducted by JOSEPH PAXION and JOSEPH HARRISON. The Contents of this Number are - ORIGINAL ARTICLES, Mr. Stafford's Description of a House for forcing Vines. Remarks on Harrison and Guringres Heitenis, on the Greing Vines in Poits. Remarks on the Arrison Harrison and Charles of the Stafford and Stafford's Description of a House for origing Vines in Poits. Remarks on Harrison and Guringres Heitenis, on the Common Forest and English Roses; Mr. Murphy on the Goat Moth; numerous interesting Review and Extracts; and Miscellaneous Intelligence under the Heads of Navaria History, Rural Affairs, Hortcultural and Furicultural Meetings, and Monthly Calendar. Londow: published by Baldwin and Cradek; and to be had on application to any bookeeller in the Kingdom. CHOLERA MORBUS Of India and EUROPE. TRANSLATION OF KERALDEREN'S MEMOIR on the CHOLERA MORBUS by far the most rational, unexaggerated, and impar-tial memoir concerning the cholera yet presented to the published by Barby for the most cancet, July 2, 1831. Published (by permission) at The Lancet Ofice, 210, Strand; and to be had of all Booksellers.

Aged 50£8 7 6	Aged 65£12 7 2
55 9 6 4	68 13 17 10
60 10 12 5	70 15 3 11
And all other ages, and greater or lesser	sums in proportion All letters must b
free of postage.	

The of posts are set and greater of reset status in proportion.—Ant preters inductor free of posts are set of the set of

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pages, 34. 64. or, on the paper, 45. 63.
 Printed for Treuttel, Wurk, and Co. 30, Soho square ; and sold by all Booksellers.
 A V E R L E Y N O V E L S.— NEW EDITION.-VOLUME XXVI. of this Work, which commences THE FORTUNES OF NGEL is just published, price 54.
 The Twenty. with believe copheness Names to each Volume.
 The Twenty. with the New Yold and the Sole of the Sole of

duty to their country and to the Throne. — Provincial paper. Just published. THE THIRD VOLUME of COLONEL NAPIER'S HISTORY of the WAR in the PENINSULA, with Pians. Storo, pile 20, hoards. "We know of no attribute by which genuine history is characterised, which may not with assued conditioned of the work before ns." T. and W. Boone (from the Strand). 29, New Bond-street. Just published, price 5s. 6d. TREATISE on CHOLERA. as it appeared in Asia, and the Royal College of Surgeons. Edinburgh. Inte Residentiary Surgeon, Taylore. Privated For William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and Smith, Elder, and Co., London.

Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and Smith, Elder, Lawford, Enden. PUBLIC UPINION-Second Edinburgh; and Smith, Elder, and Co. PUBLIC OPINION, By W. A. MACKINNON, Rey M.P. F.R.S. Sannier and Oiley, Public Library, Conduit street. THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XC., will be published on WEDNSEDAY. DATES and DISTANCES: shewing what may be done in a ap performed in the Year 1892 and 1830. John Murray, Albemaile street. SUMMARY of the FACTS hitherto ascertained respecting the CHOLEXA MOREN of the Maldy. With a Map of lis course. By BISSET HAWKINS, M.D. John Murray, Albemaile street. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

John Murray, Albemarle-street. On Thursday next will be published, in three volumes octavo, 21, 28, with a Portrait, engraved by W. Fulden, from the Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, In the Gallervol the Richt Hon. Sir Robert Peol, Bart, By PEECHES of the Right Honourable WILLIAM HUSKISSON Sin the House of Commons. With a HOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR, supplied to the Editor from the most Authentis Sources, John Murray Albemarles Sir Walter Sort Lord Shawell Sir Will a the hor Bellow Sir Walter Sort Lord Shawell Sir

John Murry Albenarie-street. Just published, with Notes by the Editor, Sir Waiter Scott, Lord Stowell, Sir James Machinels, & with several original Portraits, 5 vols. 8 vo. 21. BOSWELL'S LIFE of JOHNSON, a new Edition, incorporating HAWKINS, Mr. PIOZI, TOUR to the HRIRIDES, TOUR in WALES, & By the Richt Honourable JOHN WILSON GROKER. John Murray, Albemaris-street. On the 30th of June was published, pice G., the Nieteenth Number of THE BUTISHI CHITC-QUARTERLY THEOLOGICAL REVIEW-and ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD. Contents: Distribution the Errors of Anomalymp - Jones, on the Distribution for the Sermons - Toda's Life of Archibioho Cramer-Stratten's Book of the Priestbood - The Religion of Secrates-Society for the Propagation of the Universities. Printeg for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo.

Universities, Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place. Pall-mall.

place. Pail-mail. In 3 volume - small Store moments and with oninerous Maps and Plates, 198, bus. In 3 volume - small Store moments and with oninerous Maps and Plates, 198, bus. IT A L Y. By JOSIAH CONDER, Editor of "The Modern Traveller." "Conder's Italy will in further the travelling companion of every man bent upon a thorough investigation of that interesting land. Mr. Conder is the best industry of a laborious nature, considerable knowledge, a methodical head, judgement, taste-are these qualities to be met with oreginger that the best and severed-Mr. Conder is the completer of the Modern Traveller, the best and completest geographical and descriptive work in any language."-Spectator, April 23, 183.

mainer in nucleur, is the compiler of '100 marks and anguage."-Spectator, completest geographical and descriptive work in any language."-Spectator, April 20, 1820 congratulate the public upon the appearance of a work which "Reality is incerrely congratulate the public upon the appearance of a work which "He MODERN TRAVELLER a Description, Geographical, Hi-torical, and Topuraphical, of the various Countries of the Globe ; in 30 volumes, price 81. Sac sloth boards. New Editions of the different Countries may be had separate, price 5s. 6d. per volume, cluth boards, as under: -Palestine, 1 w. -Persia and Asia Minor, 2.-Turkey, 1.-Greere, 2.-Russia, 1.-Spain and Portugal, 2.-Africa, 3.-United States and Canada, 2.-Marketo and Guatemaia, 2.-Clumbia, 1.-Persi, 1.-Brasil and Buenos Arres, 2. No work can be found in our language, or any other, equal to supply the place of "The Modern Traveller, -Livrary tharts.

THE AROMATIC EAU DE COLOGNE is the Real and only Genuine in the universe, which presses all the morits and qualities we nuch estremed. In the directions sealed up with easily the sealers and Gen-tlemen will be enabled to bring it to this perfection: and are the August Eau de Cologne possesses so many virtuous and healing qualities, it is merely bars a mélical stain, whereas the simple Eau de Cologne (which is a more the fame mized with spirits of wine) may be sold without. In short, Lasterse fame mized with spirits of wine) may be sold without. In short, Lasterse the real qualities. - Sold, wholesale and retail, by 'A DRINGING is possible has on the cover and seal the Proprietor's name and address as above. A N UNUSUAL SACRIFICE In LADIES? DURENED a

has on the cover and seal the Proprietor's name and address as above. A N UNUSUAL SACRIFICE in LADIES' DRESSES & C.-J. W. REYNOLDS continues to sell off his Spring Stock, consisting of Mousil de Soie, Challe, Printel Mullins, Palmyrene and Paintel Book Dreus, all of the very best manufacture, at a met stonlishing reduction in the pres-for example, Palmyrenes, which were originally sold at 35s. and 4m, are nor selling at 20s. British and French Shavis equally low. N.B. W. J.R. part-cularly invites such Ladies who are leaving town to inspect the remainder of the fories (State Concentrate), as an opportunity like the present rarry occurs. -71, N.W Bond-street, near Phillips's Auction Rooms

General Construction of the second se

	the population. The Chai	ir will be take	n at Twelve o	clock precisely.				
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C. B. DOWMAN, Sec., 18, Milk street, Chespide. AMICABLE SOCIETY'S OPPICE, Serjeants' Inn, Preet-street, 7th July, 183, EVALUATION of the AMICABLE SOCIETY for a PERP ETUCAL ASSOL MARK (MICAE) SOCIETY for a PERP ETUCAL ASSOL MICAE ASSOL SOCIETY for a PERP ETUCAL ASSOCIETY (MICAE) SOCIETY for a PERP ETUCAL ASSOCIETY (MICAE) SOCIETY for ASSOCIETY (MICAE) SOCIETY for Associety for Associety for Society for each Sare, for SOCIETY for CHIEFD without the word of those for each Sare, for SOCIETY (MICAE) (MICAE) SOCIETY (MICAE) (MICAE) SOCIETY (MICAE) (MICAE) SOCIETY (MICAE) (MICAE) SOCIETY (MICAE) SOCIETY

and TWENTY.THREE POUNDS TEX SHILLINGS for each Share, he surd on their respective Liters. JOINS PENSAM, Registrat. GOUT CURED, without the use of those fashionable Poiona, which corresponding the surgery of the second state of the second which corresponding the second state of the second state of the which corresponding the second state of the second state which corresponding the second state of the second state which corresponding the second state of the second state which corresponding the second state of the second state which corresponding the second state of the second state state of the second miles, Corresponding the second state of the second state miles, Corresponding the second state of the second state second state of the second second state of the second state of the second state state of the second second state of the second state state of the second state state of the second second state of the second state state of the second state state state of the state of the second state state of the state of the second state state state of the state second state state single threak, double and single brance the state considerable period is the state state of the state of the state state of the state of the second state state state state state state of the state of the second state state state state state state state state of the state of the second state sta

TH B GBNRRAL AVERAGE PLICE OF BRITISH CORN Week ended July 1, 1831, made up from the Returns of the In in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales -

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AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF T	HE SIX	WKRKS.	WHICH	REGUL	TES DU	T
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Bachequer Bills	83	11 83	14 827	15 82§	15 81‡	83
	BLOW					

40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Build (post paid) are received.

July 10.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XI.—No. 553.

VOL. X1. — INO. DOD. Under the Beprecial Patromage of His MAJESTY. ROYAL GARDENS, VAUX HALL. To-morrow, Monday, 1986. July, A GHAND FETE, embrace ments which have borns oper al half-past 7. -Admission 45. The inquires for a REPETITION of the ROYAL JUV FNILE FETE have borns oper al half-past 7. -Admission 45. The inquires for a REPETITION of the ROYAL JUV FNILE FETE have pointed, owing to the unfavourable wather, that the Proprietors have resolved contrary to their unsurance and the ROYAL JUV FNILE FETE have be the anxious wishes of the Nobility and Gentry, to REPEAT the whole of those Entertainments once more, for the cratification of their Juvenite Friends-nd the Fete will take place on "HURDBAY NEXT, the 21st instant, full particulate of which will be duly amounced. Enddrem under 12, the only Night this Season, 28. THEAT TRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.-To-morrow Evening, Teaday, Separation and Reparation, with The School for Coquettes, and His Fet and The School for Coquettes, and His Patris. For FARIS. To conclude with The HAPPIEST LOW of MY LIFE School for Coquettes, and Hich Life Beiny Stairs-Friday, Poping the Question, with the School concounter, and John of Paris.

The School for Coquettes, and John of Paris. The School for Coquettes, and John of Paris. ADLER'S WELLS.—New Romantic Melo-Drama—First ap-perature of Miss Stilbury.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next, a Ballet Militaire by Mrs. Scarie, her Priplis, and the Corpa de Ballet, called The HAUT of the SOLDIERS. After which, a Drama ful Scate, called FAZIO, or Italian Jeslouy. Fazio, Mr. Campbell', Blanca, Mis Stilbhory To couchide within and the SolDIERS. After which, an enturity new Historical Drama, entited MALY QUEEN of SCOTS, or the Escape from Leeh Leven. To with will be added, the Fazie of The MARIED BACHELOR. To conclude with BLACK EYED SUSAN.

with BLACK EYED SUSAN. NEW FOREIGN OPERAS and QUADIRILLES, just published b T. BOOSEY and CO., Foreign Musical Library, 23, Holles-street: 1. ANNA BOLENA, by Donnesetti; the favourite Airs, in 2 Books, each 4s. 2. LA SOMNA UBLLA, by Bellini; ditto 3. LA DONNA UBLLA, by Bellini; ditto active active active active active active active MUSARDS NEW QUADRILES:

LA TAGLIONI (2nd Set)						19th
LE PAGANINI			GUILLAUMB TELL			18th
THE QUEEN'S QUADRILL			LA TAGLIONI (1st			17:h
LA BATADERE			L'ULTIMO GIORNO			
LA CHATTE BLANCHE						
GALOPPES FAVORITES	, 4th S	Set, à la	PAGANINI, 2s. 6d	-Mazui	kas,	lst
2nd Sets, each 2s.6dV						alses
Cornet 39 d Set and Val	lens de	ila Rava	dore 31st Set each	29 61		

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park, —The Proprietors of this Magni-Contourdertaking respectfully invite Publica tention to a GROTTO and MARINE CAVE, just Opened, and which are viewed without any advance o the usual prices of admission to the whole of the Exhibitions.

BIG GRAM PTERS IN AUMINISION (6 URE WHONE OF UP ESTIMATIONS. BIG Science of Participation of Pittures of the Name of the Various Schools of Painting, IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the Morning till Six in the Brening.--Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

Schools of Painting, IS OPEN DALLY, from Ten in the Morning till Six in the known of the State and Stat

HOUSE, situate in the mich admired without a function and index birding the second sec

Bit of the seen at the Manufactory only, No. 60, Jermyn-street, six doors Bt. Janev. Sstreet, Jonan.
 Bit Janev. Street, Jonanna Million, Sc., 33, New Hond-street, brass to return his grateful thanks to the many Yohlemme and Gentlemen who have removed him with their support since his commencement in business; and many Paleren white the same assiduity and exertion which has alreaded him so while persevent to the strength of the stability of the stability of the strength of the stre

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1831.

HING'S CONCERT. ROOM, KING'S THEATRE. THE YOUNG GIULIO REGONDI respectially informs the Mobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his CONCERT will take place on fammendar the 23d instant, on which occasion Madame Pasta, Madame and Della Ture, Signori Snagnoletti and Dragonetti, and Mr. Lindley, have all with great kindness off-red their sarvices. GRAND BALL will take place on FilURSDAY next, July 21st, 1331, at the Freemanon' Hall, in aid of the Funds (r the relief of the DISTRESS still prevailing in many rars of IRELAND; under the imme-refreshments, to be had of Mr. Suns, Books-fler to the King, No.1, St Janess treteri, at the principal Music Shope; and or Mr. Cut, Freemanet Favern... be in Arendance.

be in attendance. **CURACY.-WANTED**, by a married Clergyman, M. A. of Oxford, who has for some years had the cure of a populous pailsh, a CUR CY with a Residence on it. - Apply to A.B., at Mr. Ilill's, Stationer, Ioner Tem-be lance

who has for some years hold the cure of a paradomic statistic CURCCY with a Residence on it. - Apply to A.B., at Mr. Hills, Stationer, Loner Temple lane.
 To the CLERGY.-A Clergyman is desirous of EXCHANGING in the CLERGY.-A Clergyman is desirous of EXCHANGING in the LVING, which is plesanity sinated in the County of Chester, and the LVING, which is plesanity sinated in the County of Chester, and other and the State of the CLERGY.-A Clergyman is desirous of EXCHANGING and the LVING is a single state of the County of Chester, and the LVING is a single state of the County of Chester, and the LVING is a single state of the County of Chester, and dress (nake taid) Rev. XY 2. Mr Handings, Bowkenler, Chester, and dress (nake taid) Rev. XY 2. Mr Handings, Bowkenler, Chester, and the state and healthy villace of Sufficient and the Currey from Long the site of the County of THREE VACANCIES after Midsummer. The House is situated in a bleant and healthy villace of Sufficient and the Currey from London is performed by daily coaches in eight hour. Terms moderate - Reference performed by daily coaches in eight hours. Terms moderate - Reference performed by daily coaches in eight hours. Terms moderate - Reference performed by Cher County of the HOUOL, for YOUNG COENTLEANEN.- Reference performed to the large, commodians, and well-situated logues lately occupied by the to receive an additional number of Pupils - June 24th 1331.
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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOUSE OF LUIDS. MONDAY. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Buckingham House Palace Exemption Bill, the Deputy Livutenants (Scotland) Bill, and the Expired Commissions (Ireland) Bill. The several Bills on their Lordships' table were forwarded in their

In the several Bills on their Lordships' table were forwarded in their respective stages. TUESDAY. On the Order of the Day for bringing up the Report of the Lords Lientenanes of Counties (Ireland) Bill. The Marquis of Lorsoormany axailed himself of the opportunity to defend himself against certain attacks, which, he stated, had been heretolore made upon him by various Lords; and afterwards attacked the provisions of the Bill, and kiving powers exceeding those of any previous enactment regarding treland. Lord PLUNKETT vindicated the conduct of the Government respecting this measure. Wiscourt MELBOURK to propose a new clause for the purpose of measure, the had only to propose a new clause for the purpose of measure, the had only to propose a new clause of a the Support Vice-Lieutenants to act until his return. These two clauses having been agreed to, the Bill as amended was ordered to be printed. WEINESDAY.

ordered to be printed. WEDNESDAY. The second readings of the Tithes' Composition and Commutation Bills were further postponed till Monday next, at the request of the Duke of Cumberland, to accommodate the Earl of Eldon, who would not be able to attend the House before that time. THURDEDAY

not be able to attend the House before that tune. THURSDAY. Lord WYNFORD, in compliance with a request from Lord Fife, post-poned the third reading of his Bill for the better Prevention of Prauds on Creditors until Thursday next. The Bishop of FRANS moved for various Returns and Documents, illustrative of the operation of the Title System in Ireland. The motion was agreed to.—Adjourned. PRIDAY

Lord King brought in a Bill for the Alteration and Amendment of the Law regarding Tithes, respecting which there were already two Bills before their Lordships, introduced this Session. The Bissior of Loxnon complained of the introduction of the Bill, as the Archbishop of Canterbury had a Bill with precisely si-milar intentions.

Bill, as the Archbishop of Canterbury had a Bill with precisely si-milar intentions. The Duke of WELLINGTON protested against the principles of the Bill, as interfering with private property, and without providing compensation. Lord Kross succeeded in getting his Bill read a first time, and then presented various petitions against the tithe system. The Marquis of LANSDONNE, having moved that the Revenue Oaths Bill he read a third time—The Bishop of Lornon said, that as a Minister of religion. he could not that express his entire support of this measure, and added, that a wimilar measure of abolition might Courts, without any dancer to our institutions or injury to the source of justice. The Right Rev. Prelate objected to the practice of voluntary oaths, observing, that it was no encommon thing to see oglis placarded upon the walls, to attest the number of stamps funded to newspaper, or to give increased noticity to a quack me-define. He way not prepared to suggest any remedy for this, but myst leave it in the hands of better judges than he could be. He hoped, however, the Legislateurs would finis the wask it had now so

on agreed with his Right Rev. Friend in his

JOHN BULLL. tion of this measure, and in his opinion also of the indecency and illexaity of voluntary atildavits. The Bill was then read a third time and passed. The Ball was then read a third time and passed. The Ball was then read a third time and passed. The Ball was then read a third time and passed. The Ball was then read a third time and passed. The Ball was then read a third time and passed. The Ball was then read a third time and passed. The Ball was then read the paper was the read was the paper processed his interests if the papers were relaced, his Lordship ex-pressed his intention to submit a motion to the House on the sub-get, and then to ask whether the provision made for Prince Loopold by this country was to be continued after that illustrious individual sacenai she throne of Relgium? The Sadi Gaver replied, that whenver any discussion on these subjects may bould be satisfactory. His Lordship lurther added, that when the proper time arrived in the estimation of Ministers, they would not fail to submit such information as might be deemed provided not fail to submit such information as might be deemed provided not fail to submit such information to difficult assumes they would not fail to submit such information to difficult assumes they would not fail to submit such information to difficult assumest they would not fail to submit such information to difficult assumest they don't forward, he apopintment to official assumest they don't for explosing resertied the Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill, which is nearly similar to that introduced by his Lordship last Session; but there are some alterations in the minor details, as well as in the regulations regarding the apopintment of official assumest, there after words from Lord W thrown, the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed, the Lord Canaveta and first time, and ordered to be rime the Lord Canaveta and first time, and ordered to be printed, the Lord Canaveta and first time, and ordered to be do printed

on. Several Bills were advanced a stage .- Adjourned.

to have it re-committed, and postpone the third reading to such som, Several Bills were advanced a stage --Adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS. HOUDAY. The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod summoned the House to the House of Perrs to hear the Royal Assent given by Commission to certain Bills (for which see Lords' Report.) On the motion of Mr. Tennyson a new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Blacthingley, Mr. Tennyson having made his election to sit for the Borough of Stamford; and on the motion of Lord Duncannon a new writ was ordered to be issued for the borough of Bandon, Lord Bernard having accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds since his election. The Marquis of Cwarbos presented a petition, signed by a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Northampton, complaining of the undue exercise of the Ministerial in fluence at the late election in that town, and praying for inquiry. After a short discussion the petition was received, and ordered to be printed. On the motion of Lord Duncannon the Order of the Day was read for taking into further consideration the Report on the Waterloo Bridge New Street Bill. Mr. D. W. Harver said, that as the House was not fully in pos-session what the precise object of this Bill was, he should inove an amendment, that the Bill be re-committed, and sent to a Committee up-stairs to report their opinion on it. After a short conversation the Amendment was agreed to, and a Committee appointed. The Cwarcetuon of the Exeregues moved the Order of the Day for the Houser going into Committee on the Customs Acts. On the question that the Speaker do leave the Chair, Mr. KENNEDY askeed whether Ministers intronded to proceed with the Socth and frial. Reform Hills this Stession ? The Gwarcetuon of the Exeregues moved the Order of the Day for the Houser going inte Committee on the Customs Acts. On the question that the Bir parage is a stated the other night that, for the purpose of preventing confusion. it would be better not to proceed with the line the line in a fin

amount of this award, was now moved, and negatived, upon the division, by a majority of S. The Care of Lunatics Bill was read a third time and passed.--Adj. TUESDAY. Mr. WILKS, on presenting some petitions, gave notice, that in the Committee on the Earlish Reform Bill he would move the introduc-tion of a clause, providing that no Parlianent should continue longer than three years. Lord INMESTRIE, on presenting a petition from the Clergy of Ossory, Ke., respecting the Tithe system in Ireland, saked whether the Government intended to propose any measure on the subject? Mr. STANEY admitted that the time was last approaching when this subject must force itself on the consideration of Parlianent; but, as to the question, he replied that it would be to mislead the country to state that any measure had been prepared, or was at present con-templated, by the Government. Ite, however, viewed it as a como-latory circumstance, that the tithe receivers, as well as the tithe time exolutory conversation resulted from the above remarks. In the course of which Mr. Grattan expressed his opinion, that if the tithes and rents could not be collected without the aid of an armed Gordon as to the keneral resistance. He acknowledged that there add ben resistance; that the spirit, or example, of resistance was spreading; and submitted, that such being the fact, it behoved the Government to attempta termody for such an evil. The Hon, Member added, that the popie were not unwilling to contribute to just remu-meration for services performed; but that, while there was a rich Bishopric, as that of Derry, for instance, with an income of 22,0001. a state dista such a state of things could last? Having declared that ome remedy ought to be attempted, he asked what had caused the Newtownbarry allair, and whether clergy men had not attempted the orgeneted that such a state of things could last? Having declared that some remedy ought to be attempted, he asked what had caused the Newtownbarry allair, and whether cl

After a few observations from Mr. Spring Rice the conversation dropped. On the motion of the CHANERLLOR of the EXONBOURN, His Majesty's message concerning a provision for the Queen was read. His Lord-ship atterwards moved in Committee, a proposition that there be a provision of 104,00001, per annum, with the residence in Bushy-park, for the Queen, in the event of the King's demise; which resolution "Mas adopted. Lord Jonn Russell then moved the Order of the Day, that the Speaker do leave the Chair, for the parpose of enabling the House to go into Committee on the Reform Bill. Lord MarrLane thereupon moved that he might present a petition, praying that Counsel be heard at the bar againes the disfranchisement of the borodgh of Appleby.

Lord John Russell objected to such a course, and used that the frouress of the Bill aught not to be impeded by this proposition, the Bill not being one of pains and penalties. The question was one of fact-the amount of the population of Appleby: and to ascertain that are the amount of the population of Appleby: and to ascertain that the stream of necessary to call in Counsel. Sir R. Parz defended the petitioners on the ground that they wished to show that the principle of the Bill did not apply to them. The tweethere is a stream of the petitioners on the ground that they wished to show that the principle of the Bill did not apply to them. The tweethere is a stream of the motion 187, against it 284-presenting a majority of 97 against the reception of the petition. On the question that the Speaker do leave the Chair, various acceupying the time till one o'clock. The question that the Speaker do leave the Chair, various acceupying the time till one o'clock. The constitution, and to every thing that favoured the security of "repurshing to the first principles of justice, to the known mainment of "repurshing to the first principles of justice, to the known mainment the constitution, and to every thing that favoured an adjournment. The debate. The debate. The debate. The debate. The debate. The debate on a division that a data there the security of the Bill. Here considerable confusion arose, the the debate. The debate on a division there appeared—for the adjournment, its that upon a division took place on a motion by Sir C. Werement what upon a division took place on a motion by Sir C. Werement the discussion upon the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, when the House divided, and upon this division there ap-cent discussion upon the motion that the adjournment, for the debate be adjourned till Thursday, which was negative the the debate be adjourned till Thursday, which was negative the majority of 172; there appearing, for the adjournment, 63; againt trade. The Concent the moved that the House adjourn till

Lord STORMONT then moved that the House adjourn till five o'dirk:

Lord STORMONT then moves that do reserve the Noble Lord would next day. The CRANCELLOR of the Excergoger hoped the Noble Lord would me consent, and a division being pressed there appeared—for the adjourn-ment, 441 against it, 214. Sir C. WETHERKLL now proposed an adjournment, which was appe-red and second the Restand and several other Members.

consent, and a division being pressed there appeared—or the adomn-ment, 44; ngainst it, 214. Sir C. Wernerst. I now proposed an adjournment, which was ap-ported by Lord Brudenell, Mr. Prack and several other Meakana, which were is a division, to which division on division successful which were is a division, to shich division on division appeared by Lord Brudenell, Mr. Prack and several other Meakana and the several several several other division several appeared by Lord Brudenell, Mr. Prack and several other Meakana appeared by Lord Brudenell, Mr. Prack and several other Meakana appeared by Lord Brudenell, Mr. Prack and the several weight of the several several brudenell, and the several indicated, and he wished to how that proposition the Noble Lord (Althorp) had to offer. The CHANCELLON of the Excurgues proposed that the House-tage should be taken of that step by the Government. The question was then put and carried a midst loud cheering. The House then resolved itself into the Committee, and some form has leave to oit again on Wednesday. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock in the morning. WEDNESDAY. Colonel Tornexs presented a petition from Mr. Gurner, complian-ing that a Turnnike Bill had availated the Mr. Start

The other resolved her in the Committee, and some form here in the other of the source of the source

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Ministry, and that nobody but their constituents should turn them out of them. After about three hours had been thus occupied, the Speaker was yoted out of the Chair, and the House once more got into Committee. The reading of the farst, or disfranchising clause, was then proposed ; and the course that should be pursued in discussing it, engaged a great part of the remainder of the evening. It was eventually deter-mined that the amendment, or opposition, should arise on the farst word to which there was objection. Sir R. PERL accordingly objected to the word "each" in the clause, cleaking that each of the boroughs named in Schedule A, and moved that it be omitted. This led to an animated discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hurs kept the House in a roar of laughter with his exclamations about the "beastly"— "knawish"—" base" Press, and the "Reform-commemoration Medal." The Committee eventually divided, when the numbers were—for retaining the word "each," 200; for rejecting it 193.— majority against the amendment, 37. The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.—Adjourned at one o'clock. progress, and one o'clock.

progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.—Adjourned at one o'clock. FRIDAY. The House again resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, when, on the motion of Lord Joux Russetz, the reading of the first clause was proceeded with. At the words "that reach of the boroughs enumerated in Schedule A. he disfranchised," Sir A. Aonswy po-posed the first amendment, of which previous notice had been given. It was to the effect that such boroughs as should be enumerated in Schedule A. should continue to elert. Members, but in a manner to be afterwards provided for by the Bill. After much desultory dis-cussion the Committee divided, when the numbers were-for retain-ing the original words, 316; against the proposed alteration, 306. These numbers are exclusive of the two Tellers on each side.— Majority, 111. Schedule A. being mentioned in that part of the clause extellished by the division, the Committee then proceeded to the consideration of the list of boroughs. The first was "Adeburgh. Suffulk"." Mr. Chosen expressed his intention of Appleby in such solucity. Pursurt, said that he proposed is consider the case of the standard when the school of prossing it, on the same solucity. Pursurt, said that he proposed is consider the case of the standard to the consider the case of the standard to the consider the case of the standard to the consider the school of the same grounds on which he should oppose the retention of Appleby in such solucity.

solvedule. Lord J. RURSELL said that he proposed to consider the case of Appleby on Tureday. Mr. CROKER thereupon postponed his statement till Appleby should be brought under consideration. Sir R. PEL intimated, that on the first borough that was clearly and indisputably under 2000 inhabitants; he should take the sense of the House, to try the question of disfranchisement or no disfran-chisement.

and miniputably under 2009 initializants, ne should take the sense of the House, to try the question of disfranchisement or no disfran-chisement. The first line of the Schedule, "Aldeburgh, Suffolk," was even-tually adopted. The Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Monday, when the House resumed, and an adjournment took place at two of lock. The tually The

on Monday, when the House resumed, and an adjournment took place at two o'clock. Lawa's TABLES FRON SHARSFEARE.—A new Edition of this charm-ing work is at length published: it has long been in the hands of Mr. Harvey, and his drawings, twenty in number, are the moot beau-tiful gems we ever saw. Many artists have illustrated Shakspeare, but none have done so with happier effect than Mr. Harvey. T is worthy of remark that the beautiful Romance of *Robinson Crusce* has been translated into every written language, and perlaps no book, with the exception of the Bible, has been so universally word-cuts, equaistly designed by Harvey, and Inely engraved.— We certainly rever saw a pretier present, or an edition so complete, as this "*Kobinson Cruscow* with Harvey's designs." A ship of war, to be called the Salamander, and to be propelled by ateam, is now building at Shereness. She is 175 feet in the keel, and 200 feet aloft, and will mount 32 guns. "The Family Gabinet Allas, comprising 100 maps, &c. is now ready. Meatly bound in cloth, price 30s.; and may also be had bound in morecore, alt edges, for Midsummer presents, of the publisher, Mr. Bull, 36, Holles-street, Cavendish-equare, and at all the principal libraries and booksellers in the kingdom. Of this Atlas with pre-sent in a volume of the Family Library size three times the informa-tion of the generality of quarto Atlases (the Monthy Review Observes, that "it far surpasses any thing of the kind, and is made to suit the popular Libraries while Dr. Lardner and 'Mr. Muray are ending into every family in the Empire." "In these days," observes ano-ther reviewer, "when the localities of kingdoms and empires are tend withink of the events that are passing around them. "The and link of the events that are passing around them. "The and link of the exceedine of admitting Molasses into the to be momplished by the proposed measure is this—that molasses, when think of the exceedine more of admitting Molasses into the to be allowed of allow the proposed measure is this—

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We beg indulgence of our numerous friends who require answers— their favours are not divergarded. We have received a very able letter, commendatory of the ATHEREUM, a periodical puper of much merit. The letter is evidently from a per-son not connected with the work, but it calls our attention to the fact, that the proprietors propose reducing its price to lourpence, offer the first Saturday in August. We think it but justice to say, (not knowing in the least who conducts if) that such a work deserves patromage; it is wholy and entirely unpolitical, therefore no political feeling can actuate us in what we say; but we sincerely think the paper housestly, 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. in Europe.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

THE Court is at Windsor.

THE court is at writish. 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 Opposi-tion 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 negativing the adjournment. ativing the adjournment.

Opposition either withdrew, or joined the Government in negativing the adjournment. During the progress of the Bill—in the Committee—if progress it can be called—much eloquence and argument have been displayed. Sir EDWARD SUGDEN most success-fully proved, that the introduction of the £10° 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, consti-tuting them papers; but the speech of the Right Honoura-ble Gentleman, to which we are now alluding, fell even short of his mineing reply to the Lord Advocate, JEFFERY, on Friday—a more brilliant or effective piece of oratory was never heard in the House of Common, and no man in that House felt it more powerfully than Lord JEFFERY himself —he made no attempt at a rally, but sat down, beaten and abshed. bashed. Mr. CAMPBELL tried his hand for the twelfth time

Mr. CAMPBELL tried is 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 pro-pitious, and we presume Mr. CAMPBELL will now pack up bit has and go circuit satisfied with his fact display in Parhis bag and go circuit, satisfied with his last display in Par-liament

liament. 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 borouglis are to be disfranchised or not, is not yet ascer-tained or declared; and Appleby will put the framers of the Bill, we suppose, to the trouble of explaining—if they know— what they mean.

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 Con-stitution of the country by dint of numbers, without even condescending to speak to the question, or answer when they are spoken to. They plead incompetency, and more than one member of the Cabinet has openly confessed his obliga-tion to Sir ROBERT PEEL for getting the Government out of sorapes into which it has, by the sheer clumsiness of its administrators, got itself. 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—

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 200, and 193, showing a falling off off remission of last night were 200, and 193, showing a falling off of 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. Pzzu's amendment, to make (according to his own expression) "nonense of the first clause of the bill."
"Meana 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 perversion, and nothing but the most zealous and punctual attendance of the supporters of the measure can enable Ministers to conquer the severing, and nothing but the most zealous and punctual attendance of the subject. The anti-reformers are active and pervention 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 Bulexing maker, should pervent members from an unremitting inducing started by the Blacking-maker, should prevent members from an unremitting trans regreated night after night, nor even the feld jarou utered by the Blacking-maker, should prevent members of the induced by the Blacking-maker, should herewith the the transients on the transient and helieve that the series of the remisent of the aconfidence to the transient second through transient and helieve that the series of the remisent the transient inductions attendance to their seconds on the transient induced that a confident expection. Genulemen of the House of Commons should seel that the eyes of the rought-secend-mater and helieve that the second the secend treaded tha stransient the seciel of

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, more-over, that Ministers have been found out in their sly con-trivance 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.

discussion, and upon that case we think Ministers ought to be beaten, at least into an explanation of the principle of dis-franchisement 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 : ---

upon steam-boat passengers. The Times thus announces the fact:— "Lord ALTHOR, it will be seen with pleasure, has abandoned his intention of taxing steam-boats. Ills Lordship's candour in *orregoing* his own opinion deserves to be noticed with praise. With the genuine manifures of an upright mind, he is not a-haned, when con-vinced, to confess an error or refract 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 pro-prietor of public land-carriages, besides the wear and tear of his vehicles and his horses, and the price of cron, stable-rent, and a hundred other charge s, is taxed for his calle, 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 no-body 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 journies of necessity. For the present, that is disposed of. It appears that Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, one of the

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 the constituents constituents

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 under-stand 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 THOM FOON also condescended at this Meeting to borrow a word from the Cabinet, and state that his vote was given inducertently, and that he never would do so any more if they would forgive him, which they sulkily enough did. Why 1 is it come to this?—Is a man to be taxed and questioned by his constituents for every conscientious vote he may give in Parliament?—Here is an end of representa-tives—of men—upon whose honour and judgment electors are to rely. The reign of delegates is begun; and the man who sweeps the crossing at Bidge-street will make as good a Member as the wisest and most bonourable man in the country, if he is to act and speak only as he is ordered to

a Member as the wisest and most honourable man in the country, if he is to act and speak only as he is ordered to do. Alderman THOMPSON is a gentleman, and full of gen-tlemanly feeling—and was a Tory. With his wealth, and influence, and character, how can he consent to truckle to such a set of people as those who have builled him for his honesty, and shamed him out of his independence.

honesty, and shaned 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 WELLING-TON has obtained the settlement of a day for the Coronation of their MAJESTIFS. We think we are not exceeding the truth, when we attribute to his Grace the announcement of that very important ceremony, for no longer than nine days before the date and issuing out of the said Proclamation, Earl GREY, in answer to a question put by his Grace, upon the subject, in the House of Lords, stated, that at that period his Lordship knew nothing upon the subject. The 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 magnif-cence, which have heretofore marked the ratification of 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

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 expence; but surely this is a very weak argument; the money expended will be merely put into circulation in the country. and those who can best afford it, will contribute their 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 MAZESTY, 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— Society population—we leave freland out of the question— say that only three millions pay direct taxes; put the Coro-nation expences 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-tit would entail an additional charge of *two shillings a head* for one year, upon the direct tax-payers of Great Britain, which, in their appli-

the direct tax-payers of Great Britain, which, in their appli-cation to the purposes of the State ceremony under discus-sion, would benefit, directly and indirectly, hundreds, aye, 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 argu-ments 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 PHILLIPE with admiration;—a notable example truly, to fullow just at this crisis, who that France by Citizen LOUIS PHILLIPE with admiration;—a notable example truly, to follow just at this crisis, when that Throne is toltering 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 meore desperate measures. step to other and more desperate measures. BY THE KING.-A PROCLAMATION,

DI THE MANON- IN THE AUGUSTATION AND THE SOLEMNITY THEREOF.

And the solution is the existence of the feeling, or ther the change of feeling, of which we have had the best surance. On Tuesday, we repeat, the case of Appleby comes under

dy the eighth day of September next, at Our Palace at Werden, and September next, at Our Palace at September next, at

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.

the second year of Our reign. Gob ave 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, BECLARING IIS MAJEST'S FURTHER PLEASURE TOUCHING HIS MAJEST'S CORONATION AND THE SOLEMNITY THEREO. WILLIAM R. Wherean having resolved by the favour and blessing of Almight Godi to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal coronation, and of the origination, dated the 13th of July instant, whereby, among the ight concern, to declare, that by our commission under the same Seal of the subject of the 13th of July instant, whereby, among the ight concern, to declare, that by our commission under the great Seal of care Britain, we had appointed and authorized agone tim gift concern, to declare, that by our commission under the great Seal of Cambridge our most dear cousins and councillors Cumbrid, Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, Adolphue Wil-rick Duke of Cambridge our most dear cousins and councillors fund divers Loytes and others of our Privy Council, there in a fredrick Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Suse Or-liam Fredrick Duke of Sussex for dothers of our Privy Council, there is and divers Loytes and others of our Privy Council, there is and civers Loytes and others of our Privy Council, there is and civers Loytes and others of our Privy Council, there is and councillors and charms which should be to them exhibited by and of our loving subjects in this behalf; and that we should appoint or said commissioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamberd and councillors and Cambridge our should be to the eshould appoint or of our loving subjects in this behalf; and that we should appoint or said commissioners for that purpose to sit in the Painted Chamberd

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Upon this, as might naturally be expected, the Times has

Upon this, as might naturally be expected, the Times has the following observation:— "A Proclamation, in the Supplement to last night's Gazette, realizes our best hopes. The Krso, whose patriotism wishes to spare his subjects any unnecessary expence, and whose manly under-standing sees that a corgeous pageant adds no real diunity to the in-auguration of the Sovremson of a free people, has declared his com-mands that no ceremonies are to be celebrated at the Coronation, except the sacred rites attending the administration of the Royal outh in Westminster Abbey. All the gewaw tinsel and parade of a party-coloured procession—all the gross and barbarous absurdities which threw an air of burlesque over the feudal solemnities enacted in Westminster Hall, are to be dipensed with. This just appre-ciation of the enlightened wpirit of the times will surround the throme with respect, loyalty, and affection—accompaniments of im-measurably greater value than all the pompous pedantries of the Heralds' Collexe, or the sumptious luxury of a Royal hanquet, though graced with the startling appendages of Lords and Cham-pions prancing about in a dining room on white and black chargers." "The appendage of Lords," of which the Times speaks

measurably greater value than all the pompous pedantries of the Herads' Collece, or the sumptions luxury of a Royal banquet, though graced with the startling uppendages of Lords and Cham-pions praced with the startling uppendages of Lords and Cham-pions praced with the startling uppendages of Lords and Cham-pions praced with the startling uppendages of Lords and Cham-meeringly, is certainly a very absurd part of the ceremeny of Coronations, Lords being altogether useless and super-fluous in the eyes of Reformers--and the air of ridicule thrown over those forms and ceremonies, which for ages have marked, established, and we may say, sanctified the inaugurations of our MONAACHS, is quite in keeping with all the rest. But we regret sincerely to say, that whatever compliment and gratitude may be due to the SOVEREIGN from the Times Newspaper and its partisans for depriving of its accustomed splendour and solemnity, a ceremony, with the splendour and solemnity of which, the dignity of the KING and his Crown is intimately connected, the abbreviation of all the proceedings coincident with the Coronation is the result of other causes than those to which the levellers would attribute it. The state of His MAJESTY'S health is protracted procession and festival. We lament this fact sincerely; but we would rather place such a deviation from the ordinary CONSTITUTIONAL course hitherto observed upon similar occasions to the account of bodily infirmity, than to a disposition to yield to the hypocritical suggestions of Councilors who erery where boast " that they can do as they please with the KING," and whose hangers-on, now represent the result of mental determination. We are aware that the crawlers and sycophants, as well as the Reformers, mean by their gross allusions to the of the late KING; but they should be more cantious in their as the Reformers, mean by their gross allusions to the ordinater it is their aim to yill'fy, went through the splending the should please to recollect that GeoRGE THE FORTH, whose mane it i

do, whenever they were permitted to mount, that his present MAJESTY has, more than once, declared it to be his aim and object to imitate and emulate, as far as possible, the merits and virtues of his illustrious father.

WHAT curious coincidences occur in this world.—We remember when Sir ROBERT PEEL, from a conscientious feeling which we confess we never properly estimated, re-signed the representation of the University of Oxford, his enemies were particularly facetious upon his fall from Alma Mater into the Jew borough of Westbury. Mark the sequel. The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, His MA-JESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, laving been for many years one of the representatives of the sister University, is to sit for the very same Jew borough—with only one little difference in the cases otherwise parallel. Sir ROBERT PEEL resigned Oxford upon a point of honour and feeling—and Lord PALMERSTON, in office, in the Cabinet, full of talent, and full of influence, was beaten out of Cambridge in company with the heir presump-tive to the DUKEDOM of DEVONSHIRE (a first-rate scholar and a most honourable gentleman), by the Ex-Chancellor of the Exclequer, without place, office, or influence, and the brother of Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Ex-Under-Secretary for the Home Department. WHAT curious coincidences occur in this world .- We the Home Department.

THE Times of Monday contradicts a statement about the THE Times of Monday contradicts a statement about the Somersetshire Yeomanry, which we never made. The report was carried to Bristol by a Gentleman residing near Lord MELBOURN, in Hertfordshire, and living on terms of inti-macy (as he says) with his Lordship. We did not believe the story—we asked the question, and we asked it with the best intention, because we knew that much mischief had arisen from its circulation. The nonsense which the *Tomes* adds of itself to that which it was ordered to say, is too ab-surd to notice.

erected on the wide space over the dry arches, for the accommoda-tion of their MAJESTIES and suite; and that no expence will be apared to render the spectacle as magnificent as the occasion deserves. "Their MAJESTIES and the Court will go and return by water, embarking and disembarking at Whitehall." By the above observation of His Gracious MAJESTY, we discover that the lst of August next is to be a very hot day-certainly the present weather is not much warmer than the atmosphere of a ball-room at St. James's, or Drury Lane Theatre fitted up for a fete. When will these citizens take a refusal, and understand it?

THE Court Journal gives the following account of the mode in which the present Ministers manœuvre to carry any

mode in which the provide series are reserved, we understand, for the original series of the provide series and the provide series of the provide series of the series of

As the Court Journal has just taken a line in politics, and is no doubt in the confidence of the party it patronizes, this explanation of the way in which the Government "find good opportunities" for doing upon false pretences what they dare not do openly, is highly satisfactory.

MR. BINGHAM BARING.

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230 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 thia difficulty is obvious. The plaintiff for damages, having secured his own wit-nesses, deprived me of all mine, by making every person who ac-companied me, and was present at the alleged outrages, co-defend-ants in the action. Mr. Wright, Mr. Seagrim, Mr. Neville, and Mr. F. Baring, were introduced into this suit without the shedow of a care what fribunal my case should come before; but I am fear-iu that the technicalities of the law could not give me that benefit on any revision of the case. The Jury gave a verdict iu that the technicalities of the law could not give me that the gentlemen who composed it, and who, be it recollected, were well acquaited with the individual characters of the persons con-cerned, disbelieved the material and degrading 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 thy had believed the full and entire case, no amount of damages which could be paid would estify so atrocious a proceed-the damages to rule supposed blow, which was sworn to on oath, and could not be negatived. I agree with you in your opinion, that if thy had believed the full and entire case, no amound of damages which could be paid would estify so atrocious a proceed-the the bangest blow or in any further legal proceedings I may be advised to take in my vindication, but reading your article of this morning. Jese clearly that I have no time to lose if I do not wish to be hooted to take in wy vindication, but reading your article of this morning. Jese clearly that I have no time to lose if I do not wish to be hooted to take in wy indication, but reading your article of this morning. Jese clearly that I have no time to lose if I do not wish to be hooted to to any indication, but reading your a

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 CORR BGIO ; 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 Hobbima. Hobbimas.

DANDON'S beautiful remers, 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 sub-scribers, 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 traquillity.

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 Lynd-hurst extremely good. These portraits are both painted for Sir ROBERT PEEL's gallery, which contains more of Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE had begun, speaks pretty plainly his opinion of Mr. PICKERSGILL'S merits, and of the rank he holds in his profession.

opinion of Mr. PICKERBGILL'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 Euglish painter of this or any other age in his line, and find him not the first, nor near the first, in the line hie has adopted, we are grieved. Let anybody first look at his picture of Lady Lyndherst which was in this year's exhibi-tion, and then go to the British Gallery and look at his Blind Fiddler, presented to the country by the late Sir GEORGE BBAUMONT, and they will, we 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 i 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 "Compo-sition" is superb, and an effect of *blue* lights on the sea slore 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 BEECHEY has the King and Queen-good iaundice

Mr. TUNER professes to paint, is getting over the jaundice. Sir WILLIAM BERCHEY has the King and Queen-good likenesses, but harsh, like LONSDALE'S Lord Brougham at the Sufolk-street Gallery. The figure of the KING is ungraceful, but the dress is ungraceful, and it is not always that a good KING is a good subject. CONSTABLE'S Land-scapes, 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. Captain WOOLMORE has the boour to be the personal friend of the KING, and has been so for many years, but his taste does not lie amongst Whig's; and, although Lord GREY's absence from the dinner to celebrate this defeat, and the trimphant election of Lord CAMDEN, was quite natural, Capt. WOOL-MORE did not see why "every tub should loot 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

the Admiralty. Taken, upon the whole, the Exhibition was not a good one. The Suffalk 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 exqui-site. We would instance the Old Woman's Head as a splen-did example of the Artist's talents. A long Landsage, by EASTLAKE, we believe, took the lead of the pictures of that class, while two pictures, begun by LAWRENGE, and finished by somebody else, exhibited to one's view the noble counte-nance 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 pre-paring to dance a country dance in a scarlet petitoest. 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 DUCLE, 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 Rey.

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 Rey-nolds 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 ex-tremely 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 sub-jects in this department which are far above all compari-son—could such a comparison be fairly instituted, with the best efforts of the other, and, as it is generally admitted, the superior branch of the art. In addition to the exhibitions, we have had various contri-butions made to the stores of the connoisseur in the way of

In addition to the exhibitions, we have had various contri-butions 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 mainter and engraver.

both painter and engraver. We have again to notice the progress of that magnificent work, LODGE's Portraits of Noble and Illustrious Person-ages-the Numbers now in course of publication contain the more modern worthies of the land, and are intended to bring more modern worthles 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 pre-sumptious 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 deenly we are impressed with its value and pages, the more deeply we are impressed with its value and

sumptuous 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 obser-vation 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 mu 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 respect-able dissenting Minister, with long flowing locks, for the likeness of Sir WALTER SCOTT, which appears in this month's number? We ask this question because, from the 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 ragguine hos pointed out to the elever sketcher 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 hand-some Earl of MUNSTER—These jokes are too bad. A periodical called the *Ne*

genius, the illustrations of the Olio are worth more than the whole work costs. The Landscape Annual, one of the most beautiful and inte-resting of all the Annuals published, is this year to be illus-trated by Mr. HARDING. PROUT bas furnished the draw-ings 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

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 Vasc 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-(STORDAY.) APPLICATION TO COMMIT MR. LORD WELLESLEY FOR CONTEMPT. At the sitting of the Court, Sir F. Suomers and he wasinstructed to more for an order to com-mit Mr. Long Wellesley to the Fleet, for contempt of an injunc-tion granted by the Court, to restrain him from removing his daughter from the custody of her aunts, the Mises of Particular. The affidavit on which he moved stated that Miss Wellesley was re-siding with her aunts near Kingston, and that on Friday morinos, Mr. Wellesley, accompanied by his French servant, and four

July 17. or five men, armed with constables' staves, apppeared in the neighbourhood of the Misses Long's residence in a carriage with despatched his Ferneh servant, who, on the door being opened, re-guested to see Miss Long, as, he said, that be had an important mes-sage to deliver to her from Mr. Julius Hutelinson, her seliciter, whilst this message was being delivered to Miss Long, the servant got possession of Miss Wellesley, and her lather, being sear the spot, desired him (the servant), in the French language, to consey the child immediately to the carriage, which was near at hand; this mas of course accordingly done, and the party returned to London. The Learned Counsel therefore trusted, under these circumstances, hat the Court would not heritate to make an order for the com-mittal of Mr. Wellesley, and another for the instant delivery of the soung lady to her proper guardians. The Loab CharceLuos inquired if any gentleman appeared to oppose the motion? The Loab CharceLuos desired Mr. Wellesley's solicitor to go The Loab CharceLuos desired Mr. Wellesley's solicitor to go therakely to Dever stret, and are that gentleman; for, wid his barded in an affiniavit. He believed Mr. Wellesley's solicitor to go The Loab CharceLuos desired Mr. Wellesley's solicitor to go The Loab CharceLuos desired Mr. Wellesley's solicitor to go the Court, solial feel bound to make the order before the rising of the Court, solial feel bound to make the order before the child? The Loan CharceLuos — Certainly, the child must be child. The Loan CharceLuos — Certainly, the child must be child. The Court Court that Sire S. Surden in not sofficient to satify me uting in this Chair. I must vindicate the jurisdiction of the Court. Sire S. Sueps.— In hope your Lordship will not lose a moment in making an order to the restitution of the child.

given up: and Mr. Commerce. which is presented and be instantly for each of the control of the c

The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. CAN-NING'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 friende would read it attentisely.

This extract is introduced, not on account of its political style and power of reasoning."
We wish Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. CHARLES GRAM and their friends would read it attentively.
ON PARLIAMENTARY REPORM.
Gentlemen, all power is, or ouch to be, accompanied with responsibility. Tyramuls is in existile power. The definition is equiling any, or in a moly, whose mumbers put them beyond the reack of law, or in a moly, whose mumbers put them beyond the reack of the power. The loaded in one or many; whether in any, or in a moly, whose mumbers put them beyond the reack of the power. The loaded in one or many; whether in any, or in a moly, whose mumbers put them beyond the reack of the power. The loaded in the is equiling the rein of the construint, who had a right to complete your property, perhaps your lie, not indeed at the mol of the power. They are the construint, who had a right to complete your who haved the Construint, who had a right to complete your property, perhaps your lie, not indeed the almaetis, but house were barriadoed and their children sensitive that years, have a significated power is the solution, who haved the Almants, but house were barriadoed and their children sensitive to a place of alefy. That was tyranny; and, so far as the mobe were under the construing and the sagainst that despotism, that Parliament at length rised its again the assigned in the proceedings.
The House of Commons must, for the purpose of clear argument be construing that they may do; knowing, that argument at which their union is disoured, there is no human being that they may do; its agents and they argue and a sistence of orther the roceedings.
The House of Commons must, for the purpose of clear argument hat use of Commons has been growing of used on their singens of the formation is constituents. As to its agency as a part of the Constitution; secondly, with respect to its agency as a part of the thores of the form of the constitution; the secondly whether any of the formation is co

Jobby 17. Momercaly, by arguments drawn from what I think the blessings which we enjoyed under it, and by arguments of another sort, if argu-ments of another sort shall ever to brought against it. But all that an now contending for is, that whatever reformation is proposed, ought to be considered with some reference to the established Con-tition of the country. That point being conceded to me. I have no difficulty in asying, that I cannot conceive a Constitution, of which consult for the good of the nation) but to speak, duy by day, the peoples' will, which must not, in a lew days' sliting, suce paraoge or con-transfer of the Constitution of the nation but so that do not a the of the Constitution should pretend to stand against it. II Govern-ment be a matter of will, all that we have to do is to collect the will be built of the stand of the nation of the yand and the stand against it. II Govern-ment be a matter of will, all that we have to do is to collect the will be folse of Lords Dawing collected it by an adequate organ, that will be folse of Lords Dawing collected it by an adequate organ, that will be the stand of Lords Dawing collected it by an adequate organ, that will be folse of Lords Dawing collected it by an adequate organ, that will be folse of Lords Dawing collected it by an adequate organ, that will be folse of Lords Dawing collected it by an adequate organ, that will be folse of Lords Dawing the momenting and puried collect we be a direct dynation. speaking the people if the House of Lords must act, if its winform the mean work of the Legislo the folse of I it uniformit affirm the mean work of the Legislo the folse of I it uniformit gords the the adviso of an the folse of I it uniformit gords in the mean of the divertion of an the folse of I it uniformity affirm the mean of the divertion of an the folse of I it uniformity affirm the mean of the divertion of an the folse of I it uniformity affirm the mean of the divertion of an the folse of I it uniformity affirm

LORD GREY has been very good-natured about the pronation. Lord BROUGHAM should have his share of Coronation. Lord BROUGHAM should have his share of praise for readiness in doing what he is told by people who know better than himself. We therefore extract the fol-lowing report of Law Intelligence, which we find in Friday's Post, but which, strange to say, does not appear in the

COURT OF CHANCERY, THURSDAY, JULY 14. MOTIONS

NOTIONS. Sir E. SUGDEN hoped something would be decided upon as to the egular hearing of motions. This ought to have been a seal, whereas here was a long paper of appeals. The Long CHANCELLON said the reason of taking appeals to-day as that two days of last week had been appropriated to hearing poince

Was that two usys of last were new been appropriate to hearing motions. Sir E. Suoren was not at all aware of any such thing. The Lons CHANCELLOR assured him it was in consequence of one of the motions taking a very long time to argue. Sir E. Suoren considered that nothing. It was most important that one day at least of every week should be devoted to motions. Persons were actually discouraged from making motions which they ought to make in consequence of the length of time they were sure to be lied up after giving notice of a motion. The Long CHANCELLOR was aware of the necessity of a certain por-tion of time heing regularly allotted to motions, AND IT SHOULD BE BO IN FUTURE.

FUTURE.

ton or time neighbors regularly allotted to motions, and it schould be to in vortune. To shew, however, the excellence of Lord BROUGHAM's temper, after having promised to do as he was bidden by Sir EDWARD SUGDEN, we give an account of the following conversation, also reported in the *Post*. Mr. Trastover, while Sir Edward Sugden was arguing in Lucy v. Hill, thought it right to interrupt him, by observing to the Court that Sir Edward's head was so full of what was going on elsewhere, that his statement was entirely inapplicable to the case under discus-sion, and seemed to be only an oration fitting to be delivered in the House of Commons. Sir E. Sucness then congratulated Mr. Treslove's client in having a Counsel who thoroughly knew the facts of the case, and who was, no doubt, extremely well calculated to argue it, while the Councel op-posed to him knew nothing of what was going on. He recommended all solicitors well to digget this discovery, and not to fail to let Mr. Treslove have all the leading briefs until the debates class there were concluded, which otherwise they might have given to him (Sir Edward).

concluded, which other was the set of put you into schedule A. Edward). The LOAD CHANCELLOR.—That is, to put you into schedule A.

Inc LORD CHANCELLOR.—That is, to put you into schedule A.— (Laughter). Sir E. SUGDEN.—Exactly, my Lord, to put me into schedule A. Mr. Tarsvore.—It will come to that..—(Much laughter.) Sir E. SUGDEN.—I don't know that; but we'll see by and by e whether that prediction shall be verified or not. The Learned Counsel ther proceeded with his argument.

proceeded with his argument. The truth is, that Lord BROUGHAM is conscious of his own inferiority in the profession of which he is the head, and that consciousness no doubt causes his anxiety to take another line. It is no dispraise to such a man as Lord BROUGHAM to say that he is not so great a lawyer as those who have exclusively devoted themselves to its technical drudtowies drudgeries.

RLFORM TRIUMPHANT.

Some notion of the conduct of *Reformers*, when they have power, may be formed from the following extract from the *Bridgewater Herald*:-

power, may be formed from the following extract from the Bridgewater Herald:— In our last number we did not refer to the disgusting proceedings which disgraced our town and neighbourhood, because we would not, during the races, publish and neighbourhood, because we would not, during the races, publish and neighbourhood, because we would not, tered usefore us, and we may noware in one passed, the wreck is scat-tered usefore us, and we may noware in an utabell; but not so the causes and the consequences. As much as two years since Mr. Astell, at the request of the sub-scribers to our flaces and to our Informary, undertook to perform in the present year the duties of Steward of the one and Presidentof the ender the duster of the sub-germent, and brought with him the ladies of his family. At the form all dever previously heard of, offered bimself to the electors as "Mr. Shirtey, the Reform Candidate," and was rejected. The pro-digious disturbances which the nollowed biasery of "clamour," during the courts as such an one person and properly appreciated by every respectable member of society; but, notwith standing this display, we will venture to assert that no one at all acquainted with the courts-ers of life could have supposed that advantage would be taken of the crasions above stated to renew those disgusting demonstrations of factions hostility.

of the could have supposed that advantage would be taken of the occasions above stated to renew those disgusting demonstrations of factions hostility. But Mr. Shirley, it seems, has a code of his own, unlike what any mortal man, pretending to the honour of a seat in the House of formons, ever before heard of. He actually selected this occasion for an ostentatious entry, in grand procession, with banners and colours, and a numerous crowd adorn-d with the ribunds of his party. The peace of the town being thus wantonly disturbed, and the lower offers excited by vulgar harangues. It followed, as a matter of course, that these wite wore opposed to this patriotic Reformer would be supected to the outraves of a brutal mob. The ladies of Mr. Astell's party were grossly insulted by crowds of the Bardgeneter Political Union. And on the two days of the Races this town as long as the remembrance of these outraves shall exist. We have a soing as the remembrance of these outraves shall exist, it is, unfortunated, yit is seen invited to clarke under a soing as the remembrance of these outraves shall exist. Races who evide the presence of the restendent of the subscribers to the soing as the remembrance of these outraves inpolitic it is, unfortunately, in this case inevitable, as the subscribers to the protection and outrage under comen circumstances. Races who evide the presence of the restified in Schörd and the presence of the restified in Schörd and the presence of the race and which, we want that they could not be presence on the shouring gentry, while the partial convertion them has Mr. Shirley's procession triumbed over our Baces.

they felt that they could not protect their taiming and many and injury. Thus has Mr. Shirley's procession triumphed over our Races and will, if persevered in, triumph over our Infirmary. The very exist-face by the neighbouring gentry. This interest is materially ing animally to forward the same oneiderable distance, meet-they will continue to de bins, if such public occasionaare taken advan-tage of, for an uncalled for, and disgusting display of party ferocity.

We shall trouble our readers with but few remarks on this humiliating

e shan trouve our react. hiject. Every *honourable* candidate for the distinction which a seat in Par subject. Every konourable candidate for the distinction which a seat in Par-liament confors, deeply regrets the excitement and disturbance which increases and a scontested election. But considering such excitement, in a certain degree, inseparable from the nature of our Constitution, they contemplate it as an inevitable evil, which all good men are called on to mitigate. Such an onley this call by returning to the habitudes of social life with the least possible delay. But not so this Mr. Shirley. He considers it decent, at a period assigned to innocentamusement, to break in upon the peace of a once united and happy neighbourhood; scarcely an inhabitant of which had ever her do this name until it was coupled with "clamour" and outrage. He considers it decent to endanger, by his ferocious moh and his wild harangues, the existence of an Institution which has relieved thou-sands of our suffering fellow-creatures. Mil scarcely believe that at the time when eighty persons of this town and neighbourhood were celebrating the anniversary of a chari-table institution, most should sheet that very time do ignly primer of his harangues, we believe the disgraceful annals of electioneering ferocity never before recorded mything equally reckless and degrading, anything in which the common courtesies of life were so coarsely trangued on, and the chivalrous respect which every genileman pays to the pre-sence I adits or grossly violated. PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, July 13, 1831. My DEAR BULL—The last week has been one of fear and alarm The revolution is afraid of a widow '-of a charming, amiable, sensi-ble woman-of a Princess in exile 1-of a defenceless and affectionate mother !-or in other words, of the Duchess of BERAY ! This revo-lution, which so strong and powerful a year ago, as to be able to drive away three races of Monarchs, three Princesses, and a Royalty of centuries, is now so nervous, fidgetty, timid, and helpless, that it is frightened into fits by the mere approach of one of those Prin-cesses towards the frontiers of France. Scarcely any thing has been talked of or thought of this week but a revolution for to-morrow the Dath of July, to be made by the republicans-and the return of the Duke of Borneaux to France at the head of a revolution to be made by the Royalists. Now, if any thing can shew the perfect help-lessness and inefficiency of this braggart revolution, it is the fact, that the enere thought of the possibility of the appearance of the Duchess of BERAY in France, has been sufficient to put the chiefs in a state of larm, the journals in a state of terror, French Diplomacies into a state of ferment, and Louis Printin to an ague. There is so much of *Ikeg Solonuus* about this July Royalty—this mob Crown-this canaille throne, that the moment the claims of the legitimate Kravo of France are mentioned, the weare in sized with the palsy, and all those who have joined in the robbery, are preparing for flight and the will be the set. Paris, July 13, 1831. much of *lkey Solomons* about this July RoyAlty—this mob Crown— this canaille throne, that the moment the claims of the legitimate KIXNO of France are mentioned, the wearer is seized with the palay, and all those who have joined in the robbery, are preparing for flight and the guillotine. I cannot possibly convey to you any idea of the alarm of the inhabitants of the palace of St. Cloud, when M. SERAS-TIANI announced, a few days since, that the Duchess of BERAY was in Germany! Mrs. Louis PAILIP (I bay pardon, the QUERN!) was so much terrified, that she was compelled to retire to her boudoir, and drink camphor and æther the rest of the evening. The young Miss OALEANS' asked their papa whether he thought they should be able to give lessons in music and drawing, in case (poor girls, they are, really, a charming lovely trio) they had to fly from France? and Lours PAILIP sent off, without an hour's delay, couriers to all the Courts of Europe, entrenting the Kings and Governors of Europe not to receive at their palaces the Duchess of BERAY! Now whence arises all this? If it be true that the Duke of BOADEANY is without partisans in France, then why fera him? If no swords would be rasised in defence of the Duchess of BERAY! from north to south, and from cast to west, of this large and populous country, then why dread an amiable and virtuous woman, and an affectionate and charming mother? Or if, as the Liberals so very often state, the Royalist can only reckon upon one in every 1000 for the Duke of BEREEAUX, if the gross population of France should be polled, then how comes it that the B99 have fear of one? These questions require no answer. They can be understood and felt by every man of com, mon sense, and I need not dwell on them any further. The fact is, that the Duke of BOADEAUX has millions of partisans--that the re-volutionists, the real practical canail/e fighters of July last, are sick at heart of their revolution—and no of ther moly yesterday—yes, and one too who has received " a cross," and a "medal," and a

so who made the revolution, what must those feel who live in the departments—who were no parties to the revolution, and who have never adopted it even to this very hour? The appearance of some five franc pieces, bearing the effigy of "HERAY the FIFTH, King of FLANCE," has also tended, during the last week, to increase the alarms of the Liberal faction. These five franc pieces have been so much sought after, not for the sake of their value in silver, but for the sake of relies and keepsakes, that if twenty times the number had been put in circulation they would all have been rapidly caught hold of by respectable and wealthy citizens. I asked the well-known patriotic driver of a cabriolet, only yesterday, if he had seen one of these pieces of money, and he replied as follows —" Yes, Sir, I took one of them yesterday in payment of my farei and I shall keep it. The young man looks very well on the piece of money Sir, and I shall be curious to see how long it will be before be returns." " What then," I asked, "do you suppose the Duke of Bonpeave, can ever return to Frame?" "On yes Sir," said the cahd as we re not to have a Reune "" "On yes Sir," said the cond as were not to have a Reune been very much engaged with our refused to present themselves to be re-elected, and all the great, shuffing the last week we have been very much engaged with our refused to present themselves to be re-elected, and all the presen-shuffing the last week we have been very much engaged with our spritts have let the Senate House. Their succid, and all the great, shuffing thous Philippiter, or outrageous and havings. As a Royalit settine! M. Brauven has been re-elected, and all the resolu-tion, who will cut their fathers' throats, if by such humanes and noble conduct they can obtain places and salvings. As a Royalit settine! M. Brauven has been re-elected. He will take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, watch the proceedings of the revolu-sion in Fance, and Cassima and Lataverar, who were sworn right on a looker or, who takes a note o

Claims, and arg 25 millions of frames to the United States, althouge France does not really owe one sous. This is indeed buying peace rery deary.
To nation News.—I can only say that the Poles have been betrayed in their armies—robbed at Warsaw—and are now quarrelling among themselves. I am very sorry for this, since the Poles are brave and the now quarrelling among themselves. I am very sorry for this, since the Poles are brave and the now quarrelling among themselves. I am very sorry for this, since the Poles are brave and the now quarrelling among themselves. I am very sorry for this, since the Poles are brave and the pole same brave at the pole same brave and the pole same brave b

WHIG CONSISTENCY.

WHIG CURSTSIENCE. TO JOHN BULL. DEAR BULL,—It is probable you have heard of certain decomposed vegetable matter that floats on the surface of standing pools, pre-senting, by the influence of the sun's rays, or through a false or in-direct medium, colours and forms peculiarly pleasant to the sight, but which, when skimmed and reduced to powder, becomes a deadly

direct medium, colours and norms preumary presents, proceeding of the surface of the newspapers, about the time when kinnmed and reduced to powder, becomes a deading poison. It is probable also that you remember certain paragraphs floating on the surface of the newspapers, about the time when the present similar was strugging, into existence, set forth by a party of pseudo Whig patriots, who professed, for the public weak, to resign all emogramments of office. This was extremely pleasant to the sight, and excited general admiration; but the public should beware of the powder. The only caution or antidote I can preserible, is an enquiry into the result of those professions: -*Imprimis*; Can Lord DORMAN, the Lord Privy Seal, who appeared among those persons whose charitable donations were so thankfully received, by a species of sophis-ritable donations were so thankfully received, by a species of sophis-ritable donations were so thankfully received, by a species of sophis-rist of the subsence of direct proof, undertake to assert that he has not continued to receive the fees of his office up to the present time? Mis Lordship should be careful of what he writes: there is ned mistaking his Lordship's peculiar style-his counting-house hand-his fine extra-wove paper-his liberal allowance of wax, or the pro-phetic motto to his arms, "Le jour viendar." This, for the presend, but more hereafter, from YATELLIGENCE,

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. GEORGE WOODS to the Rectory of Singleton cum Vicarage of West Dean, Kent. Patron, Duke of Richmond. The Rev. CHARLES SWAN, to the Rectory of St. Michael's, Stam-ford. Patron, Marquis of Exeter. The Rev. JOHN WHITE, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Saxilby, Lincolnsbire. Patron, Bishop of Lincoln. The Rev. Eoward VERTAIS, M.A., has been elected Chaplain to the Cambridge County Gaol, in the room of the Rev. H. Pearce, deceased.

the cannot by court, and the Prebend of Cutton, in the Castle of The Rev. John Huvsh to the Prebend of Cutton, in the Castle of Excter, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Pitman. Patron, Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart. The Rev. John Anborr to the Rectory of Measey, Cornwall.

decease... The Rev. JORN HUYSH... Excter, vacant by the death of the NEV.... Thomas D. Acland, Bart. Thomas D. Acland, Bart. The Rev. JORN ABBOTT to the Rectory of Measey, Cornwalt. Patron. Rishop of Winelester. The Rev. Geonge TomLINSON, M.A., of St. John's College, Cam-bridge, has been elected one of the Secretaries to the Society for pro-moting Christian Knowledge, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Burrow. The Rev. T. R. WOLCOME, to be Rural Deen of the Deanery of Castle Martin, vice the Rev. C. Philipps, resigned. OBITORARY. The Hon. and Right Rev. WILLIAM KNOX. D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry. (Consecrated Bishop of Killaloe 1794, and Bishop of Derry Nov. F. J. H. FESTING, Vicar of Winsham, Somerset. Patron.

Casile Martin, vice the Rev. C. Phillipser resigned. Casile Martin, vice the Rev. O. Drukty. The Hon, and Right Rev. WILLIAM Kox. D.D., Lord Bivhop of Derry. (Consecrated Bishop of Killaloe 1794, and Bishop of Derry 1803) The Rev. F. J. H. FESTING, Vicar of Winsham, Somerset. Patron, Dean of Wells. The Rev. Cooner HULME, Rector of Areley, Kings, Worcester-shire. Patron, Rector of Marley. The Rev. Geonge WINSTANLEY, Rector of Isleham, Cambridge. Patron, Bishop of Rochester. At the Rectory, Earsham, near Bungay, the Rev. Mr. Day. The Rev. Day WINSTANLEY, Rector of Sevington and Milstead, Kent. UNVERSITY UNFELLIGENCE. Oxroan, July 15.-On Saturday the Iollowing degreen were con-ferreti - Masters of Aris.- Rev. S. J. Lockhart, Lineolni; Hon. Edmund Phipps, Trinity; T. A. Strickland, Merton.-Bacheler of Arts.- T. C. Champness, Merton. MISUELLANEOUS. Ontravarion.-On Sinday the Iollowing gentlemen were ordained at the Cathedrai Church in Litchfield by the Bishop of the Diocese: Patrest: B. S. Broughton, B.A., Christ's Coll Combridge; W. Fison, B.A., St. John's Coll. Camb; H. H. Pearson, B.A., Lincola Coll. Oxford.-Dracouss: A. A. Holden, B.A., Christ's Coll Oxon; Richardson Cox, B.A., Corpus Christi Coll. Camb; Henry Fowler, B.A., Brasenose Coll. Oxford; Courtney Smith, B.A., and John Spencer, B.A., Trinity Gil. Cambridge. The valuable Living of Hodnerld, Salop, in the gift of a late M.P. for Oxford University, still remains without an incumbent: should an appointemt to it not take place soon, it will lapse to the Crown. New Chunet, --The Commercation of St. Paul's free Church Crowler, B.A., Brasenose Coll. Oxford; Courtney Smith, B.A., and John Spencer, B.A., Trinity Gil. Cambridge. The valuable Living of Hodnett, Salop, in the gift of a late M.P. for Oxford University, still remains without an incumbent: should an appointemt to it not take place soon, it will lapse to the Crown. New Chunet, --The Commerced wy last, the greatest inderest wa excited amongst all classes of the inh

INTERESTING NEW WORKS. THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRE-SIDE. "John Bull in America," dc. 2 tois, post 870. "John Bull in America," dc. 2 tois, post 870.

P I N M, O N E Y. By the Authoress of Wanners of the Day.' "A more of extraordinary movit. The Authoress has an admirable acquaint ance with the bubits, the foibles, and the vices of the society she has delineated. Morning Post.

"A novel of extraordinary mrit. The Authores has an admirable acquants. Ince with the habits, the follows, and the views of the society she has delineated." Moming Post.
 PHILIP A UGUSTUS; OR, THE BROTHERS IN ARMS. By the Author of 'De LOrme," "Darnley," "Richilen," &c.
 "Thie monarch, it will be remembered, derived the most effective assistance from Richard I. while in the Holy Land, in the reduction of Acre. His alter fifternes with the English in Normandy, in violation of his oath to the "Hon-bearted" Crusader-his divorce from the Poremond the campaigns against the weak-minded King John-afford rich sabjects for the pone of the novel: "Courter.".
 J A C Q U E L I N E O F. H O L L A N D. By the author of "The Heres of Bruger," "Hickhary, and Byways," &c. "The story of the heroine stongly resembles, in many respects, that of Mary, Queen of Scots."-Globe.
 B O G L E C O R B E T; O R, T H E E M I G R A N T S. By John Gal Esq. Author of "Lawrie to day," "Annals of the Parish," &c. In 3 vols post Svo. Will be and the "cambine of the "assilian." "The Sol No. By the author of the "assilian." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author of the "Gallan." "The Sol No. By the author the Cambing the Results of the Cambing - Acce. Henry Column and Richard Henry. Nove Humignon.street. Henry Column and Richard Henry. Nove Humignon.street.
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July 17. A the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ris pristors for the GENERAL CEMETRRY COMPANY, held at Extern Hall an Provide 12th of July, 1831, for the purpose of receiving the Extern Hall an Provide 12th of July, 1831, for the purpose of receiving the Extern Hall an Provide 12th of July, 1831, for the purpose of receiving the Extern Handberg Resolutions were unanimonaly agreed to 1-It was moved by Sie John Dean Paul, Bart, and seconded by Robert W. Sierler, Handberg Resolutions were unanimonaly agreed to 1-It was moved by Sie John Dean Paul, Bart, and seconded by Robert W. Sierler, How an over due y Sierland, mertinend in the Report, and that the Committee for the land on the Harrow road, mertinend an deconded by Sir Abnert Free, Bart, That the Provisional Committee he re appointed for another year, in line of Directors and that they have the full power of Director and using that pro-Boatismode, Eag.. That the Provisional Committee he required to take the proper messares for Dialaning the necessare Act of Parilianen, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, That the Provisional Committee he required to take the proper messares for Dialaning the excessare Act of Parilianen, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, The George Fredrick Carden, Esg., Bart exceptioned Treasurer, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir Robert Free, Bart, Haw moved by Sir Henry Pynn, and seconded by Sir R

Solicitor. After a Vote of Thanks to the patriotic Nohloman who filled the Chair, the Meeting dispersed, duy impressed with the importance of the object, and the necessity of carrying it into immediate effect. •• Shares may be obtained of the Bankers, Mesra, Snow, Paul, and Paul, 217, Strant; and of the Treasurer, 31, Inner Temple, of Wom, and of the secre-tary, every information may be obtained. (B. Blow MAX, Secretary, 15, Mike arret. Chespide.

Strand; and of the Trasurer, 3, Inner Teinple, of twinn, indice the strategy tar, every information may be obtained.
 B. BOWMAN, Sterrer, 18, Milk-street, Cheapada, B. Milk-street, Cheapada, B. Milk-street, Cheapada, B. Milk-street, Cheapada, B. Milk-street, Cheapada, S. Milk-street, S. Milk-st

prepared oil for the paint can also be had. The most distering certificates in favour of the Anti-Corrosion may be seen at W. Caron's office. TO LOIES and GENTLEMEN, Riding, Drivi's, Prome-functional paint of the second state of the second state of the State of the second state of the second state of the second state of the State of the second state of the second state of the second state the State of the second state of the second state of the second state the state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the state of the second state state state state of the second state state state state state state state state state of the second state of the second state of the second state st

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STOCKS.	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thure.	Friday	2004
Bank Stock	2001	201	201	200	200	824
3 per Cent Reduced	834	83 <u>1</u>	83	83	82	82
3 per Cent Consols	824	822	82	82	82	0.48
34 per Cent, 1818			91	91	91	904
34 per Cent. Red	903	91	90¥	903	96	901
New 34 per Cent		901	901	901	90	
Bank Long Annuities		17	17	167	167	DAT
India Bonda	4	3	4	1		
Kachequer Bills		15	13	12	8	83 1
Consols for Account	1.84	841	84	83	83	009

bury, of a daughter-O the 13th, at Richmond, the Lady Alice Peel, of a daughter-ter. MARRIED. On the 12th inst. at Saint George's, Hanover-square, hy the Rev. R. S. B. Sandilandy, Thomas Aloock, of Kingwood, Surrey, Esquire, to Elizabeth, daugh-ter of Heart Admiral Start, and the Start Generative Start, the Start, and Sta

In Scotland, J. C. Daintree, Esq. of Fendrayion, to Ann, second dasging of Datasan, Esq. of Swaresey, both in Cambridgeshire. DIED. On the 11th inst. at his house in Finhuiry-circus, in the 72nd year of his ago (on no base), late chief accountant of the Bank of England. On the 90th inst. at Lean Warwickshire, aged 16. Anna Marie, eider daughter of Albatit Aune, Hants. On the 90th inst. at Lean Warwickshire, aged 16. Anna Marie, eider daughter of Albatit Aune, Hants. On the 90th inst. at Lean Warwickshire, aged 16. Anna Marie, eider daughter of Albatit Aune, Hants. On the 90th inst. at Lean eider 61. Gana Sana, Esq. of the Army Far-office, Whitehall-On the 12th inst. aged 61. Sana Sana, Esq. of the Army Far-fields daughter of the late. U. Weddell, Esq. of Neethy Hail, Winkinsen, Esq. Bis 20 year-At his seat, Taylon House, near Chesterind, Isaac, James Nethers, Bis 20 year-On the 13th inst. a lin residence in Argine Word, Marie, Barger Bis 20 year-On the 13th inst. a lin residence in Argine Word, Maries, Barger Bis 20 year-On the 12th inst. a With residence in Argine Word, Maries, Barger Bis 20 year-On the 12th inst. a With residence in Argine Word, Ward, Warder Bis 20 year-On the 12th inst. a With residence in Argine Word, Maries, Barger Bis 20 year-On the 12th inst. a With residence in Argine Word, Ward, Warder Bis 20 year-On the 12th inst. a With residence in Argine Word, Ward, Warder Bis 20 year-At his seat, Taylon House, mear Chesterind, Isaac Jamis Kathar and the Isaa of the Isaa Sana and the Isaa of the Sana and the Isaa of the Isaa San year. Sanath, wife of the Using Anney Cottage, Kennington, in he San year. Sanath, wife of the Using Sanathar and the Isaa of Great Bis Argent Sanath, With Sanathar Gin Mark-lane, and the Isaa of Great San year. Sanath, With of the Using Sanathar Anney Cottage, Kennington, Isaa San year. Sanath, With Sanathar Gin Albar, Anney Cottage, Kennington, Isaa San year. Sanath, With Sanathar Sanathar Anney Sanathar Anney Anney Sanathar Anney Anney Anney

LUNDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHALERILL of ho 40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Edited (post paid) are received.

LATEST NEWS.

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

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LAMB'S TALES OF SHAKSPEARE. Just published, a New and Elegant Edition. with Twenty Superb Cuts, from Designs by Harvey, and finely printed by Whittingham, in One Volume 12mo.

Degree to Harey, and finely printed by Whittingham, in One Volume 12mo., prier76, 64, canvaz THE TALES OF SHAKSPEARE. By CHARLES LAMB. London: Baldwin and Unalock, Patermoster row. NAVAL and MILITARY LIFE ASSURANCE. 5, Waterion-place, and 70, Cornhil. To render News 1 and Milliary Men independent of the casualites which may result from charge of service, non payment of Premiums, and other circum-tances not within their own control, the Directors of the Asylum have col-let and materials of the most perfect character, from which they have ascertained the rates which ought to be paid for Policies to cover all the rivks to which the therase per cent, per annum, in addition to the ordinary life premium, which is is lowest he do not timmediately contemplate service on loyelen stations, two supported and services in which the Officer may theraster be employed in the Word and all services in which the Officer may theraster be employed in the Officer support rober order for foreign stations at the time they effect incurrances, with be charged the proper rate for that particular station, and may be covered with a charge the proper rate for that particular station, and may be covered with the of these cases the Officer may at any time discontinue the exits performing and particular station.

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July 17





BULL.

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

Vol. XI.-No. 554

SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1831.

Price 7d.

VOL. X1.—No. 594. Neuron Construction of the second secon

Published by J. DUFF. 65, New Bond street. A CAUL M. RS. WILLIS and DAUGHTERS' MUSICAL ACADEMY memory of the strength of th

Thomas Haynes Thay's, Eag.; the Music by T. H. Severn, composer and stranger of the "Songe of the Boudoir." My Pather's word. Alight from her casement beams! London ; published by C. J. FARN, 72, Lombard street, Manufacturer of Vollins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Double Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Violins, Vicinoeilus, Dube Baase, and Spanish Guitars ; dealer in Foreign Mitter and Paraniol, ; Anitasie by Moscileles ; the Airs performed by Paganini, 4. - Anna Bulena arranget by Truzi ; 4. 8 Booka- L'Ultimo Giorane, 3. -Mitter and Paganini, ; Anitasie by Moscileles ; the Airs performed by Paganini, 4. - Come innoced ; Josane, 3. -Sang by Madame Pasta- Daued ed iche lei- Writ us escongator ; 5a. Road by Krist Arranget by Paganini, performed on the diff String only, 5a. Road by Krist Carlas, Arranged by N. MORI, 5a. each: No. 1, from Der Freischutz-No. 2, from La Donna del Lago No. 6, from Masa-Paleh - No. 7, from IP Irata. The Hoiler Our Dublin Start Arranget by N. MORI, 5a. each Mither Our Dublin Reserva is Park. – To be SOLD, a COTTAGE Fand Field Of The Arrent be Let or Sold ; situat in Fithkane, nearch the Stin Mither, Park Jange Our Bultings, with Start Acres anay less quantity of FREBHOLD GRASS LAND, weil adapted for a hreeding studi : or the Cottage and Field Of The Arrent be Let or Sold ; situat in Fi

hand. - Apply, post paid, to Messrs, Nicholson and Lowten, Raymond's-buildings, Grav's Im.
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 For particulars apply to Mesra, Pevy, Hamilton, and Pew, Shidhers, Herington, Weith and the Crown to LERS, or the Subackeeper's noma.
 Richards, and the Crown to De LET On CEASE, with immediate poss-with garden atheck; situated in George retuining four rooms to a down will be at the Crown ton, the 29th and 34th instant.
 Richards, Surger P. RIVATE HOUSE, containing four rooms on a floar with garden a thack, situated in George retuining four rooms on a floar serven, a large P. RIVATE HOUSE, containing four rooms on a floar with garden a thack, situated in George retuining four rooms on a floar pert, Richards in George rule to Mr. Piggott, sen, House-rett, Richards, Surger P. RIVATE HOUSE, containing four rooms on a floar pert, Richards, Surger P. Rutter particulars may be had of Mr. Henry Ward, di Lincoln's Ins. Reist Stra GLOUCESTER'S SAUCCE- LIGUID

ST Linkshartman, Shirys. Further particulars may be had of ar. Henry Ward, DPRESTIPS DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE-LIQUID ORR SET DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE-LIQUID ORR, SET DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE-LIQUID ORR, SET DUKE OF A SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER'S PROVIDENT OF SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER'S PROVIDENT OF SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER'S PROVIDENT OF SAUCESTER'S SAUCESTER

at their harm Annues may obtain Looprestik Condiment, with descriptive bills, some, genumicant and all the respective Condiments, with descriptive bills, where produced availubes and the constraint of the set of the se

 Brill INM INSTITUTION, Pail-Mail.—Ine GALLERY, with a selection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MARSTERS of the various Schools of Painting, IS OPEN DALLY, from Ten ia the Morning till Six in the Evening.—Admittance, Ia. Catalogueta. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

 COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—The Proprietors of this Magni-ficent undertaking respectivity invite Public a tention 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.

 THE EXHIBITION of LODGE'S PORTRAITS of the Most ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGES of GH EAT HRITAIN, from the Galleries of HIS MAJSETY, the Nohillity, and from Public Collections, at Messay. Harding and Lepardis, 4, Pall mail East, will CLOSE on Saturday net, the Sub instant

 Reset, HIS MIDSENT, the Nohilly, and from Dublic Collections, at Messay. Harding and Lepardis, 4, Pall mail East, will CLOSE on Saturday ert, the Sub instant

 Reset, Barting and Inter X, and Companies, Owners of Steam-Versels, Owners of Barges, and other Persons as may with their Versels to accurp places in the chiption of the Yewak, Inter Xo., con the Master Altendant of Wool-wich Dock-vard.

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 Steam-Versels, Instant, addressed to Sir Byam Martin, Navy Office, and Pinces will be assigned to whole Dock-vard.

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46. New Bond-street, will be daiv (orwarded to him in the consist. TWO CERRGYMEN.—A CLASSICAL TUTOR is WANTED, immediately, in a School, and a Clergyman of experience and industry will be liberally treated with. The most unexceptionable references, both as io ability and character, will be required.—Apply by letter, post paid, to G. H. K., care of Mr Haller, flow.Recallity.

ability and character, will be required.—Apply by letter, post paid, to C. H. K., GRADUATE (A.B.) of the University of Oxford, who pur-poses appending a very of two on the CONTINENT, will be hany to appending the BDUCATION of a YOUND NOISLEMAN or GENT LEMAN DECAMPACE AND A STATEMENT OF A STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT References will be given the Principal of the Advertise's College. Shary is no object.—Letters to be addressed (nois paid) to Y.Z., care of Messas. Rivington, Boucksellers, YQ, St. Paul's Ohrreh. yan. TO FAMILLES and GUARDIANS.—There is a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE in the house of a highly respectishe and of destab-lished CHEMIST, at the West End of the Town. A Youth of genteel address, between 16 and 18 years of ace. A liberal Perenium required.—Apply by letter only, post paid, addressed G. G. C., at Messas. Gray and Son's, 60, Piccadilly. EDUCATION.

only, post paid, addressed G. G. G. at Messra, Gray and Sons, 66, Piccadilly. EDUCATION. EDUCATION. EXETER COLLEGE SURFACTION. Exercised Statement of the Control of Statement of Mercanille pursuits, the Legal and Medical Professions, the Naval and Military Lostin tions, and the Universities. The number is limited, they are Palvan Boardera, and each has a separate Bed. The Establishment is under the immediate super-intendence of the Principal and Resident Classical Assistants, with the regular attendance of Professional Gentlemen of eminence in the departments of French, prawing, Music, Danolog, Sc. & Acc. Drawing, Music, Danolog, Sc. & Acc. Cr., with the Classics, in Latin, Greek, and French, and including Drawing, Music, and Danolog Prawing, Music, and Danolog Any one of the Languages or Accompliahments selected with the free Contree

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 A Mercantile Course, with Mathematise, History, Geography, 25 Gulness, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, &c.
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Control Cell-street. EFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Gentlemen are respectfully informed that the following ATTICLES of DRESS will be purchased for CASH, (the utmost value being given):— PLAIN (CLOTHES of every kind COURT DRESSES NAVAL and MILITARY UNIFORMS. N.B. Clothes made in exchange (If required) of the present fashion and best quality. Apply personally.or by letter, to STEPHEN PEARSON, 22, Lamb's Conduit-street.—Gestlemen waited upon seven miles from London.

THE COURT JOURNAL of Saturday, July 2.01, contains, among other interesting articles:-Her Majesty July 2.01, contains, -The Duke of Buncleugh's Dejeuner to their Majesty Jurende Balt at Window -The Duke of Buncleugh's Dejeuner to their Majesty Jurende Balt at Window -The Duke of Buncleugh's Dejeuner to their Majesty Jurende Balt at Window -The Roy XL Staff Tarton - Floraville Correspondence-Arrange-ments for the approaching Coronation at Westminater Hall-Musical Frances PAGANINTS BELL-Frances - Pointies Intelligence - Palace Yand Triahs, No. 4 - Political Meeting at the Duke of Buckingham's - Sir Robt. Staff Telak, No. 4 - Political Meeting at the Duke of Buckingham's - Sir Robt. Staff and the Part of the Staff and Staf

completed at air early hour on Shiruday. THE Proprietors of the THE ATHEN&UM, from their own humat nodely, and in compliance with the desire of many well-informed humat nodely, and in compliance with the desire of many well-informed livefol Knowlere, have resolved, that on and after the first Shirday in August, that Paper shall be REDUCED IN PARCE from Richtgence to FOUR PENCE. Each Number of the ATHENZUM contains, on an average, 28 columns of Reviews, with copious Extracts, of all important New Works i and, in a didition, 22 columns, comprising Reports of the Proceedings of Learned and Scientific Societies (some exclusively and by automity); forginal Papers by distinguished Exhibitions. Opera. Theatre, Concerts, Music, &c., with Miseriliarana no noiling all that is interesting in Learnet, and Science, Handsonnely printed in SIXTEEN LARGE QUARTO PAGES. Published every Saturalay, bJ. Lection, 7, Catherine.street, Strand. Orders received by all Borkselme. price 7a.6d.

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inter delivered to any part of Lond	00	Onera	Boxe	00 680	h Tier	Sta

esult of the Mineral Succedaneum.—Charges as in Park. CHEAP WINES AND SPIRITS. TO PRIVATE FAMILIES and ECONOMISTS. M. MOULS thankfully acknowledges the extraordinary increase of Bushess which his system of trade has already secured to him from the Public. Such unexampled encouragement from all classes is one of the most unerring of provides that his plan is found to be not less advantageous to the Public than heneficial to himself. This advertisement W. M. particularly addresses to the prejudiced, offering them at his Warchouse so much better and cheaper, in large or small quantilies, than they can be at any other similar establishment, however specious and pompous their preisens.

than they can be at any other similar establishment, however specious and pompons their preiensions. In the first place, W. M. depends on the smallest fractional profit on every article he vends, relving entirely on large returns for his remuneration. Secondly, Himself and family devote themselves to the management of the whole of his extensive Business, thereby avoiding the obvious oncessity of adul-teration of the startistic Business, thereby avoiding the obvious networks of adul-teration of the startistic Business, thereby avoiding the obvious networks of adul-teration of the startistic Business, thereby avoiding the obvious networks of adul-teration of the startistic Business and the startistic of many years' exer-tion, obtains in the markets a preference of the choicest Wines and Spirits that valious and best selected Stocks in this Kingdom. PORTS.

POI	RTS.					
Fine generous, old and fruity, from	the wood				22s per	Dos
Old, soft, and high-flavoured cruster	d ditto				284	
Of the celebrated vintage 1820					34#	
SHER	RIES.					
Old stout gold-coloured					228	
Very excellent					288	
Pale and straw-coloured, peculiarly	soft and a				34s	
Curious old (stout and brown)					28s an	d 34e
Fine old Lisbon and Mountain					22s an	
Bucellas of superior quality					28s an	
Fine Sparkling Champagne					60s	
First quality					728	
Clarets					64s an	d 70s
CA	PES.					
Very desirable for family use					128	
Ditto of stronger character-Sherry	flavour				148 80	d 17s
Genuine Pontac (very fine)					175 80	20.
N.B. Port, Sherry, Cape, Mountain,	Lisbon. &	c. on d	raugh	t. Öld	crusted	i Port
n pints and half-pints, of the finest qua	lity.					
FOREIGN	SPIRIT	rs.				
Old Cognac Brandy					24s per	Gall
Stronger ditto, soft and high-flavou	red				26s 6d	
Old Jamaica Rum					10s 6d	
Ditto of superior flavour and greate		h			128	
BRITI	SH GIN.					
Very good					6s 8d	
Finest ditto, very fit for general use				••	8:	
Strong Cordial ditto, for mixing				•	9s 4d	
British Brandy, for home made wines o	T DESSETTS				168	
Very strong Irish or Scotch Whisky u	orranted a	genuin	e from	the s	till. 166	6 A
The shore articles may be calle	d on 88 80	вжегип	gine	descri	ntion	100
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No. 8. HIGH.STREET.	NEWIN	GTON	i BU'	TTS.		
The Trac	le supplied	I.				

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LURDS. MONDAY. The Tithe Composition Bill was read a second time. This Bill propose to extend, very considerably, the powers of making compo-sition for-tithes. The Archibishop of Canterbury defended the neasure as preferable, and more sele, than the proposed Commuta-tion Bill introduced by Lord Dave; which that Noble Lord even-tially withdrew, after specelus from Earl Grey, Lord Carnaron, &c. Barl Graw read to the House the following letter from Prince Leopold, relinquishing the Pension be has enjoyed from this country: --"Mathemature of any views. It is not mitterion to dawa any portin-of the insure of any views. It is not mitterion to dawa any portin-of the insure of any views. It is not mitterion to dawa any portin-of the insure of any views. It is not mitterion to dawa any portin-of the insure of any views. It is not mitterion to dawa any portin-of the insure of any views. It is not mitterion to dawa any portin-of the insure of any views. It is not mitterion to dawa any portin-of theritor base transfer of this and other purposes, namely, to mathimal in non-picter pair Claremont House: to pay all revarid, &c. granted for faithful ser-vices; and to continue all those charitable contributions made either by the late Prince also resigns his Colonely in the Bruish Army. The Long Craxeerized and antic the proceeding which he had adopted against Mr. Wellesley, observing that he felt satisfied of the correctness of the site pice had taken, and that if he had heistated to vidicate the authority of the Court over which he presided, he should have felt himself unvorthy to hold that station another hour. His Lordship Alterwards presented his promised Bill relative to the Ex-chequer Court of Scotland. This Bill will enable the Crown to anti-cithey be disposed to accept them, and in the event of their so doing, to provide for the remaining duties of the Court by the other Juliges. The Bills on their Lordships' table were severally forwarded a stage. Th

picting that is any body. The thought the Case was such as to that for some legislative enartment; and he assured their Lordships that he did not mean to apply the document to the parpose of any obser-vation or inquiry into the immediate case, or any other case that was part. After a few words from Lord PLUNKETT, and from the Earl of ELDON in raplantition. In the different of the second of the second of the second and the different of the second of the second of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the different of the different of the second and the summoned. The Ancens are of Castreance, having moved the Order of the Day for the Committee on the Tithe Composition Bill, Lord WYNDFORD moved the addition of words extending the Bill to Lay Impropriators as well as Rectors and Vieras. The Earl of ELDON spoke segainst the Bill sead through the Com-mittee, and was ordered to be re-committed on Monday see on spike Lord WYNDFORD moves the Most Rev. Prelate when it was likely that it would be convenient to him to proceed with the Bill he had introduced relating to the building and repairing of Chuerhes. The Archibishop of Castres way knew that from communications he was daily in the labit of receiving that great anxiety prevailed in the country upon the subject. The Bishop of Castres presented a petition from the Protestant in-habitunts of hifteen towns in his diocrese, complaining of the want of churches and the marging difficient appring that power might be granted to the diocres of forming district parishes. The Right Rev. Prelate explained a petition from the Brotestant in-habitunts of hifteen towns

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Their Lordships their <u>Bolarited until Monday</u>. HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. On the motion of Lord KitLEX, a new Writ was ordered for the election of a Member for the County of Meath, in the room of Sir M. Somerville, deceased. Lord Belgrave reported from the Committee on the Monmouth Election, declaring Mr. Hall not duly elected, and the Marquis of Worcester duly elected. The Streakers read a communication from the Lord Chaneellor respecting the complianing of breach of privilege, and clarining protection. The question wasreferred to a Committee of Privileges. The Charkers read to the Excensure comminicated to the House-the fact of Prince Leopold having relinquished the annuity he has heretolore received from this country. The announcement was re-ceived with loud cheers. In a Committee of Supply a vote of 240,0001, was proposed by the Chancellor of the Excharguer, to be granted to his Majesty for certain pensions, salaries, &c., bithefu payable out of the Civilität. There was some opposition to the grant, and the guestion went to a divi-sion, when there appeared for the Motion 143, against it, 4. Colonel Tarexee moved thai it be an instruction to the Committee on the Windsor and Bucklingham Palaces to inquire whether Buck-ingham Palace might not be advantageously applied to other public-purposes than that of a royal residence. The Hon. Member shewed, in detail that by devoting part of this building to a pioture gallery, a geouplace gallery, and other public uses, and also by letting the-adjacent ground on building deases a sum of 1,00,000, might be realized. There would thus be averated to the public shewhole expens-of a building, which he regreted had ever been erected, and which was so inconvenient, both in its internal arrangement, from its situa-tivas in possible it could evertee becorging as a royal residence. A sufficient sum, might, thus be obtained for erecting mouther, Palace of a building, which he regreted had everteen erected, and which was so inconvenient, bo

July 24. Captain Gondon (of Dundalk) presented a petition from Glasgow, most-respectably signed, sugnet the serant ta the Catholic College of Maynooth, which Mr. O'Connell required to be read. It denounced the Roman Catholic religion as idolatrous, and declared that the Romish Church was specially marked out for the vengeance of the animality. A lengthened discussion aroos respecting the reception of the petition, which endea in its rejection on a division, as contain-ing improper language. M. O'CONNELL cutatined leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Jury Laws in Ireland. Mr. MACKINNON, previous to the House going into Committee on the Reform Bill, moved that the census of 1831 instead of that ol 1841, be consulted, in determining what boroughs should be disfranchised. If under a certain amount of population. The House eventually divided on the motion, when the numbers. appeared house the is scond line of clause A. and transer. The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and proceedd to the consideration of the scond line of clause A. and transer, thered to alw B. Dy the scond line of clause A. and transer, the dotae cause B. This transfer was supported by Mr. Croker and other Members. Ind ALTELAND moved that is be taken out of clause A. and transer, the occurrended that Appleby was similarly circumstanced to Buld-ingliam and Reigate, which had been transferred to sciedule B. Tord ALTELAND and J. Russell. contended that the eilmakyr, did not apply, as the number could not be obtained except including the dot ensure of a day below was then declared to a study and the division the numbers were, for the transfer, 282; against the dot day of Appleby was then declared to state and part of schroling. The borouge of Appleby was then declared to state and part of schroling.

did not approved. Tupon the division the numbers were, for the transmitter of traven of the surrounding counter, Upon the division the numbers were, for the transmitter of travent of the borough of Appleby was then declared to stand part of schedule A. The Chairman then reported progress, & obtained leave to sitagain. Certain Resolutions upon Hackney-Coach Duties were agreed tox in a Committee. In answer to a question from Mr. Warburton, The Charkershow the Excenceuse as ald that stage-coaches would be allowed to take up passengers in any part of the town. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the Houses adjourned at two o'clock. WEDNESDAY. Colonel Starmong called the attentionage the House to a letters which he had received from a highly-respective leg contention. In the ounty of Hertford, rewarding the opinions now entertained, in the county of Hertford, rewarding the opinions now entertained, in the county of Hertford, rewarding the opinions now entertained, in the county of Hertfords, rewarding the opinions now entertained, in the start the measure was introduced, as the theorem Bill-"When first the measure was introduced, and the write, "were were as hot as pepper in its favour, but we have much coold, and the House again resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and the House again resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and the thom a startion there.

now believe that unites it undergoes block another the second sec

divisions. The House then resumed, when the Queen's Dowry Bill passed through a Committee, and the other Orders of the Day were dis-posed of.

through a Committee, and the other Orders of the Day were dis-posed of. THURSDAY. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, with the view of affording: increased opportunity for the discussion of the Reform Bill, proposed that it have precedence of all notices, orders, and even petitions, except such petitions as related to the subject of Reform; that the House should meet at three o'clock in the day (the Speaker having: consented to that part of the arrangement), and proceed with the Bill at four o'clock, so that he calculated it might be discussed at least eight hours each day; and that the House should meet on Satur-days for the purpose of receiving petitions on general subjects. His, Incrdship urged this arrangement as the best means of duly consider ing and proceeding with the Bill. Mr. Wrxn said, he deeply regretted that any such arrangement was proposed; it was a dangerous precedent, and he trusted that the Aubred come to a proper understanding upon the subject, as hither to Members had constantly postponed bills and motions to aflord opportunity to proceed with the Reform Bill. The adoption' of the course proposed by the Noble Lord would absolutely be an-abrogation of their functions. Sir R. Pert, expressed his regret that the Noble Lord did not refor-mapers. The CHANCELLON of the Excentours did not press his resolution.

on his own judgment, instead of listening to the suggestions of news papers. The CRANESLON of the EXCHEQUER did not press his resolution, an understanding taking place that other business should not be allowed to interfere with the resumption of the proceedings on the Colonel Evans moved for copies of the proceedings connected with the case of Mr. and Mrs. Deacle and Mr. Bingham Baring: Mr. F. Bartso, (the brother of Mr. Bingham Baring) without fe-sisting the motion, went into the details of the transaction, particu-larizing that Mrs. Deacle and Mr. Bingham Baring: merited as the subscription of the proceedings on the for an additional and the subscription of the subscription of command, and aided in levying illegal contributions, but deelined indicing the application for a new trial, should one be made. The explanation of the Hon. Member was so eatisfactory a relutation the charge sagainst his brother, that the motion was negatived without the division.

Infinition of the Hon. Member was so attafactory are distinged the charges against his brother, that the motion was negatived without at the heat against his brother, that the motion was negatived without a division. The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and proceeded with Schedule A., when six more boroughs were distance to sit again on Friday. The House The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave. The Caol Duties Repeat Bill was read a third time and passed. Sit F. BURDETP presented a petition from the Rev. Robert Taylor, and the severities to which he is exposed in Horsenor. The Gaol. Sit F. BURDETP presented a petition from the Rev. Robert Taylor, complaining of undue severities to which he is exposed in Horsenor. The Gaol. The Caol Mitrons, in presenting a petition from persons residing in Gloucestershifter, parsing for the total, but gradual, repeal of the Corn Laws, expressed his approtation of its prayer. The Caol Sit again the should be happy to second it. By five o'clock (the Spraker, undult be was not adding the should be happy to second it. By five o'clock (the Spraker, Birdern Bill, Millours, and Mitters and Mitters, the should be happy to second it. By five o'clock (the Spraker, Birdern Bill, Millours, and Mitters o'clock) the House again resolved had sanctioned the extermination, by retaining in Schedule A, the following the chair at three o'clock) the House again Teolored for the population contained and the total, but grader of the tool but printed. The second of the tool should be happy to second it. By five o'clock (the Spraker, pursuant to the new arrangement having taken the Chair at three o'clock) the House again resolved for the House again resolved into Committee on the english Reform Bill, Midlurts, and Mither tool, was voted without any division. The process of the mether is thould be transfered to schedule a, the following to a division, and its retention in Schedule A, the following to a division, and its retention in Schedule A, the following to a divisi

bijourned. Drawing Room and Dining Room, Mailogany, Rosewood, Cottage and Bed-Room Chairs, of all coleurs; 30 dozen always read for in-spection, at a saving of nearly one-hall, by applying at a Manulactory. Excellent Rosewood, Card., Sofa, Loo Tabirg, and Manulactory. Excellent Rosewood, Card., Sofa, Loo Tabirg, and Cabinets to match; Mathogeny Dining Tubles of all sizes. and Sto-cation winged and other Wardrobes, Drawers, French and other Bedsteads; all manufactured on the premises, and warding for Seas.-At. R. WARKNOTON's, 214, High Holborn, opposite South amplon-street, Bloomsbury-square.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. TO A OFFICE, July 3 – Lat Reg. Life Guardie: A. C. Strentfield, Gent. to be formet and Sub Lieutenant by purs vice Measurem. 10th Light Disacons: The Cornel by purs vice Rowing - Hint Light Measurements for the Cornel by purs vice Rowing - Hint Light Measurements to the Cornel by purs vice Rowing - Hint Light Measurements for the Cornel by purs vice Rowing - Hint Light Measurements for the Cornel by purs vice Rowing - Hint Light Measurements for the Cornel by purs vice Rowing - Hint Light Measurements for the Cornel by purs vice Rowing - Hint Light Measurements for the Cornel by purs vice Rowing - Hint Light Measurements and Leatternant with muture J. Parking Measurements and the Rowing - And Light Measurements for the Rest (and Kett - Salt Fool : J. July - D. Territ, for the Rest (and Kett - Salt Fool : J. July - Cornet, to be Single of Measurement has not hild ray 80 heat to be Lieutenant, the Fool : J. July - Cornet, to be Single of Measurement has not for the Hamilton Rest - Salt Fool : J. July - Cornet, to be Single of Measurement for the Lieutenant by purs vice Rowing - Salt Fool : C. C. Factor, from Half ray 80 heat to be Captain, the J. J. K. Swight to be Lieutenant by purs vice Half and to be Captain, the J. J. K. Swight to be Lieutenant by purs vice Half and the Captain (et al. A. Hiddway, who exclamates the for-there to be Assistant Sarton Raker - Salt Fool : C. C. Frant, G. Measurement and the Assistant Salt Parker. Measurement and the Assistant Cornel (East). The Salt Measurement has not be used to the Assistant Salt Parker. Measurement and the Assistant Salt Rest (L. C. F. Lardy, from Hartasched - To be Maljor of Infantry by purvisites Half (L. C. F. Lardy, from Hartasched - Lieutenant by C. Lieutenant by Bartascher, from Salt Rest (L. S. Measurement). BARK Measurement and the Assistant Salt Rest. Measurement and the Assistant Salt Parker (L. S. Lardy, from Hartasched - Lieutenant by C. Lardy and Lieutenant, Has Milhang Malthang FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE

Yorkubie, plumeer. Atte. Winner, Levens : Fragment e. co. Dispersit, Discussions : FRTDAL'S GAZE/TTE.
 WRITERALL July 31.—The King make been piezased to grant to the Right Hon. George Earl of Munat-t the office of Lieutenant of this Majexty s Towger of London, in the room of George it Milling Lollus, decreased.
 Caewa Gerster, July 22.—Members relatived to serve in this present Parlia.
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 Caewa Gerster, July 22.—Members relatived to serve in this present on the present of Biotechnicky: The Right Hon. Viscom zahareston in the room of General Boroughos Standord.—T. H. Villers, Res in the room of the Hon. J. G. B. Ponsonby, who has accepted the Chiltenu Hundreds.
 DECLAILATION OF INSOLVENDY.
 VANZELLER, New Broach Stutert, March 1998.
 W. RICHARDSON, Clementhorp, Yoskehire, tan.et.
 J. K. HARTIS, High-Arter A. A. KULPTOR Fulder, grooer. Att. Glynea, America. equipre, London.—T. PHIPP, Union.cont. Old Brand street, acclimeter.
 J. K. HARTIS, High-Arter A. A. KULPTOR Fulder, Grooter, Att. Glynea, America. equipre, London.—T. PHIPP, Union. Cont. Of Brand street, Cheapable, J. DAVISON and P. NOULLLER, Starcourt, Brend street, Cheapable, J. DAVISON and P. NOULLLER, Starcourt, Brend street, Cheapable, J. DAVISON, Rodower, Handscharper, Att. Aburst, Newgattestreet.—W. LEW13, Reading, retail in ever. Atta: Pitt, Brand, A. Bartis, Andere, Handscharper, Att. Aburst, Newgattestreet.—W. LEW13, Reading, retail incours, Caeta marker, Standord, Teel, Fitzoy-quare, bill buoker.
 Phyliphin-cont, Fleet-street, Strand.—J. Edge, New Milk, Glosson, Dereshir, Bartis, Caeta,

Gendair, Cheshire, cotton sylmer. Attr Kay and Co. Mancbester.
Mr. Weilesley has addressed a letter to the Lord Chancellor, in which he declares that he did not catter, as has been stated, the house of the Missee Long, with constables with sticks, staves, &c., but that his daughter came away with her elder brother, and of her own free will. Mr. Weilesley admits that he accompanied his daughter atter she had guitted the residence of the runts.
Provision rong are Queen, -Abstract of the Bill for enabling his daughter atter able had guitted the resistion for supporting the Royal Dignity of the Queen, in case the shell survive his Minjesty :-Clause 1. His Majesty is to be paid at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchaquer.-3. His Majesty is to be paid at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchaquer.-3. His Majesty is to be rate the Rener ship of Busily Park.-4. The said Letters Patent, &c., deemed good in the.

The Queen an annulty of 100,0001—2. The said annuity is to be paid at the Receipt of bis Majerky is Exchanger—3. His Majerky is paid at the Receipt of bis Majerky is? Exchanger—3. His Majerky is paid at the Receipt of bis Majerky is? Exchanger—3. His Majerky is on the said of the Receipt of bis Majerky is? Exchanged pool of the said of the Receipt of the said o

THE NEW KING OF BELGIUM.

The New King OF BELGIUM. THE NEW KING OF BELGIUM. His Majesty and auite left town on Saturday morning for Dover, and, ster taking a hasty duiner, immediately embarked on board the arrived at starty duiner, immediately embarked on board the cost, and was received with all the honours due to a reigning Sovereign. General Balliard, who had been the French negotiator and nearly every house in the chief streets hung tri coloured flags in their windows in compliment to the Ally of their Sovereign. On Sunday His Majesty proceeded to Ostend, and was everywhere received with tumultuous joy. On his arrival the horses were taken of bells and a discharge of 101 pieces of canon. A general illumi-nation took place in the evening. Through every town his Majesty passed his reception was enthu-population turned out to welcome his approach, and all the dis-ting is a subscient in the chief and was everywhere respective of the arrived at Eacken on Tursday night, where the whole population turned out to welcome his approach, and all the dis-ting abid before his Majesty the whole condition and interests of the county. The Congress held a sitting of great importance, which lasted from ten in the morning till past mid-hight. The King passed Wednesday in tranquility at his palace, to re-cover the fatugues of his journey. The King left Lacken at all was buste and confusion at an early hour. Deputations and addresses awaited his Majesty's arrival; not less than 40,000 persons, in carriages and on fors, hinder the row at her whole confusion and interests of the king left Lacken at eleven o'clock, and proceeded on horse-back, accompanied by the Commander of the Civic Guard and the Guard to the gate of the dyne was quadron of the cave of the Civic Guard to the taste of the commander of the Civic Guard and the devented in the the devense of a difference and addenses from the curve due has by the Commander of the Civic Guard and the devented on the funce of the dressed starthe diverges and deputation of

the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the crowded windows and atreets. The King then came forward, and was handed up the steps by a deputation of the Congress. He addressed some kind words to the Regent, and after a few words from the President, sat down, un-covered, on seat prepared in front of the throne. The Congress also sat down. The people cheered loudly. The Regent then stood in front of the throne. The Congress also heard him with serious attention. M. C. Vilain XIV. then read the whole of the Constitution, upon which M. de Nothomb, the youngrest of the Secretaries of the Con-gress, stood forward and read a paper, which he then presented to the King.

which M. de Nothomh, the youngrest of the Secretaries of the Con-gress, stood forward and read a paper, which he then presented to the King. Leopold read it seriously over, rose from his seat, and advanced to the front. He then slowly, seriously, and distinctly read aloud the oth, in the following terms :--' is wear to observe the Constitution and the Laws of the Helgian people, and to maintain the national in-dependence and integrity of the territory.'' A table was then brought, and Leopold signed the Constitution. Lond and continued crices of "Vire le Roi!'' The cannon fired, the trumpets sounded. The Presidents, Vice Presidents, and Secre-taries of the Congress, signed the Document as winesses. Leopold, at three minutes past two o'clock, went up to the Throne, and stand-ing on the steps, read an Address to the Congress and people, which was head throughout with great attention. The loudest applause followed this act. One hundred and one guns were fired off, the bells was then divent of trumpets were sounded. The King ascended his Throne, and received the homsge of all his sub-jects. A new corbeg was then formed to accompany his Majesty, Leopold J. to his Royal Palace.

Leopold I, to his Royal Palace. (Prom the Emancipator of Thursday.) GHENT, July 19.—King Leopold I. having taken the wine of honour and tasted it twice, addressed the authoritics and officers present in the following terms: — "Gentlemen,—As a stranger, I did not expect such a reception as I have met with here, and I cannot express to you how grateliul I feel for such demonstrations of respect. I am aware that the city of Ghent has been injured materially in its commerce since the revolu-tion. When I shall have fulfilled the duty imposed upon me by the Belgian constitution, and shall be permanently constituted chief of the state, I shall lose no opportunity to advance the interests of your manufactures, as well as those of the whole kingdom. The blood of the inhabitants of Belgium—that blood so dear to every geneous heart, will no longer. I hope, be lost. But if the country should require so noble a sacrifice, I shall unite all my efforts to secure its independence and prosperity." The first deepatcheefrom the King of Belgium to our Government were brought by Mr. Weston, who sailed in the same vessel that brought our packet. The and rot of Tremaine. The graphic embellishment which is to

Independence and prosperity.".
 This sulfress wis received with loud and continued acclamations. The first depacticles from the King of Belgium to our Government were brought on packet.
 The author of Tremaine. The graphic embellishment which is to continue, in the next number of the New Monthly Magazine, the indepactive of "Living Literary Characters," will be, we understand, a portrait of R. P. Ward, Esq., who, as the author of Tremaine. The graphic embellishment which is to continue, and several other works, has excited so considerable a share of multic attention.
 The Irish Catholic Bishops, in Synod, have agreed to petition Partament outble attention.
 A Deriverrow, "During the trial of a cause at the present Yorkshire assizes of the lollowing colloqy took place between Mr. Pollock and an attense of "Living Literary Characters," will be, we understand the trial of a cause at the present Yorkshire assizes the following colloqy took place between Mr. Pollock and an attense in the role of the solution of the end of the end of the end of the solution of the end of the solution

a '' d'avant o Bedia, winn hu made a tudden turn (in which the form the piece a which they freque and the control of piece and the piece and which experiments and Lady Clarifule. For and the lady acontinues the twee both theorem out. The pontes again at call with the indigeness and were completely stopped. We are happy that convergences would be leas frequent from a minitar accidence did the parties maintain presence of minit to keep their seases, and on no transmits the stopped. We are happy that convergences would be leas frequent from a minitar accidence did the parties maintain presence of minit to keep their seases, and on no transmits the stopped. We are happy that the stopped were the stoppe

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. Mesars. BALDWIN and CRADOCK have just published, under the Superia-tendence of the Society. ON COMMERCE, Part 1., heing No. 102 of the Series. The HISTORY of the CHURCH. Part 8. STUDY of the MATHEMATICS. Part 2. CHEMISTRY. Part 4. STUDY of the MATHEMATICS. Part 2. CHEMISTRY. Part 4. Of the FMISTORY of ROME. Part 3. Part 4. Part 4.

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schools and Private Students. By John Rewbothsm, Master of the Cose of Ke, Academy, Walworth. 12mo. prior 7a. bound. TESTH-—Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and the Puchess of Gloucester, His Majesty Louis Phillp 1, and the Royal Family of France, and her Serene High-ness the Princess Esterhazy, 64, Lower Grossrour-street, Bond arreet, beg tave to announce to the Nobility and Gentry that he continees, none his highly successful plan, to prepare and fix NATURAL and AUTIFICIAL TREENE (from our to a complete ext), which will be guaranteed to restore to the wetters all the advantages of the genuine ones in allown in a basaler for Private Bon-neght and the strength and the strength and the strength of the Context BETALLUC TREETH emplete by Br. A. J., and which here collaring and much compositions. He also invites particular attention to his peculia and much approved method of Stopping Decayed Feeth with his ANODYNS CEMBERT curdentum. The size wholly preserved from the progress of decay aster endered useful. This invite, the most extra on the state states of the states and endered useful. This invites the form the progress of decay aster an ename and will not decompose with the least of the stomach, resists completely he effects of tamospheric at *K*_c.—At home from 10. IS.

rendered useiul. This invaluable preparation, which preceffly becomes hard as meaned and will not decompose with the heat of the stanach, resists completely heatered of atmospheric and, e.e. -At home from 10-15.
 A NEW LIGHT.
 A NEW Section of the standard stand standard standard standard standard standard standard standa

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JOHN BULL:

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 24.

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

Tower of London.

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 fate 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 that 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 surprized, 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 301-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 JORN RUSSEL has said before. Upon which saying, let it never be forgotten, they do not act—and this is the course pursued. They do not date is flourishing—its neighbourhood respectable—but 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 tone Church, the inhabitants would have returned two Members to Parliament." This and the case of Apple

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 para-

Mr. BARING with a Zeal that outrins its usual discretion— for instance, we find in yesterday's Times the following para-graph :--"But we are told that the gentlemen who might have been wit-nesses for BARING withed 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 sattorney of having some such purpose to serve. To this we answer, that the Judke who tried the cause, if he had ob-gerved any such trickery on the part of Mr. Dracts' slawyers, would, immediately on the plaintiffs case being closed, in pure regard for want of evidence against them, and his counsel would have been jus-tified in demanding it, that they might immediately alterwards have been employed as witnesses for the defence. Did any such proceeding gested by the Times might have been adopted; thus as this happened to be an action for damages, no acquittat 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

A statement appears in yesterday's Court Journal with respect to Buckingham Palace, which is false in every par-ticular, 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 Administra-tion. 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 seconder was prosecuted and convicted for the publication of some blasphemous work called "*Ecce Homo*," and his seconder and abettor in the great design, is a Hair-dresser from Bath. The whole affair has been "coddled" 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 inten-tion of returning to their native country after the great mea-sure is carried, the thing may serve to laugh 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 Refit Constitution scients. if they tried it while the British Constitution existed.

DON PEDRO'S arrival here has produced a paper

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 calum-niate 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 ENG-LAND, is worth noticing. It is an established fact, that the Crown of Brazil was conferred on Don PEDRO because it was to be kept separate from that of Portugal—he accepted that crown and renounced that of Portugal—he accepted that crown and renounced that of Portugal—he accepted that be preference to Brazil, the natural consequence would have been, that Don MIGUEL would have been the Emperor—but not only be-cause the law of Portugal, and according to the law of Portugal Don MIGUEL became the King. It may seem needless again to repeat what is the recorded 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 second I portugal, which KINC SUCASSOR AND INHERITOR.'' This is the law of Portugal as Derotaged strater? This is the law of Portugal, by utch that the the case are unanswerable. Don PEDRO, we repeat, entirely aban-doned Portugal, was naturalized as a Brazilian subject, and nenounced his European dominons in the most formal and solemn manner. But the writer of the article in the *Times* tells us that we

renounced his European dominions in the most formal and

solemn manner. But the writer of the article in the *Times* tells us that we But the writer of the article in the *Times* tells us that we are to respect Don PEDBO, 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 write'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 tranquility ever since its abolition. 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 advan-tages than anything else we might feel it our duty to say about it.

about it. There are, to be sure, very strange rumours with respect to Don PEDRO's abdication; rumours rendered not so im-probable 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 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 pri-vate gentleman—Don PEDRO, in precisely the same situa-tion, 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-interneution. Not satisfied

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 re-cognition of Don MtøEL 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 abdi-cated 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 PHILLIPE. Sympathy with abdicated instable, 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 Dou 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 beforelmand 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 COBLINGTON is at sea, with

turn at Lisbon. Strange things must come to light, if affairs are pushed to extremes. Sir EDWARD CODAINGTON is at sea, with his fleet of *Evolution*—no unseasonable 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 foreight 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

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 Briton 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 himsell, 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

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 pro-gress 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 which ing to prove him-self the independent occupant of an elective throne. The income which His MAJESTY derives-for it is not relin-quished altogether—from this country, is in his absence to be appropriated to the liquidation of certain debts, not yet as-certained, and to the payment of pensions and gratuities to servants of the late Princes CHARLOTTE and other merito-rious persons to whom they have been granted on benerolent considerations—the balance remaining, to be paid back into the Exchequer. The caution observed in retaining the in-come, 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 inpossible to forget that a people who can make a KING in July, may, if the please, unmake him in Angust; 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 the prudence of the arrangement. To us, who cannot of course enter into the feelings of

country house to go to, than to take GRILLION'S mrainout, even if it should be vacant at the time, that nobody can doub 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 extra-ordinary. 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 irre-sponsible 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 assertor of their freedom, was paramount, and all that has yet happened seems to justify his decisio. The situations in which His MAJESTY has been placed by circumstances over which he has had no controul, are most been our Sovereign; he is the uncle of HER who *is to be*

converse in the because the involute of HER who read to make been our Sovereign; he is the uncled 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 may approach the first the first the test of the test states.

I 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 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 The King of BELGIUM leaves his illustrious Sister in mo-care of the English people. Her Royal Highness's unsten-tatious 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 selec-tion of those destined to train the mind and form the cha-racter 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.

"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 Powerover Military Despotism, by a Public Meeting, and other amuse ments, at the Copenhagen Tea Gardens, near Islington, on Monday, August 1st.

Monday, A quyast 1st. "An Address will be voted to the heroic Parisians and the French People. Other resolutions will be submitted, pleding 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 "The Committee press upon the attention of their fellow workmen the necessity of meeting as numerously as possible on this occasion, as that day is chosen by the City Author-ties for an exhibition of Monarchical Folly and Estrato-gance. 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 infaure attend to our wants, or a continuance of that iniguitous are use are now groaning under. IT IS PARTICULARLY BE-QUESTED that ALL PERSONS WILL WEAR THE TAICOLOD-"Tickets, 8d. each, may be had of Mr. Warden, No. 17, Little Chesterfield-street, Marylebone; Hetherington, 18, Kingsgate-street, Holborn: Cleave's Coffeehouse, 97, King-street, Snow-hill; Watson, 33, Windmill-street, Finshorf Square, &cc.

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 pay-ment of a good Band of Music, Printing Cards, and other incidental expences. " 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 part of the Evening." This may serve, with other signs of the times, to convince the present Ministry of their great popularity, and the ex-tremity to which their friends of the TRI-COLOUR think it

necessary to go.

necessary to go. Mr. O'CONNELL, in the debate on the Six Acts, said—⁴⁴ There was one country alone in which the press was free—that is America, where every man may write what he pleases; *there is there no Car- lile.*" (Hear.) By the "Hear" we suppose Hon. Members were as ignorant on this point as Mr. O'CONNELL imself. The truth is, that in America there are plenty of *Carliles*; and as we imagine that in this instance his most disgusting publications were alluded to, we beg in America, and that his most disgusting doctrines are published, vindicated, and commented upon, in a style that would gratify a tru-carlilist. We have now a paper before us called the *Free Enquirer*, edited by Mr. Dale Owen and *Miss* Frances Wright, in which there is an article written, avowed, and signed by Mr. Dale Owen, which openly and undisguisedly advocates the disgusting doctrines of CARopenly and undisguisedly advocates the disgusting doctrines of CAR-LILE.—Brighton Gazette.

The division in the House of Commons on Monday night, on the subject of Pensions, shews 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 if when put in conflict with their party feelings. It is right to exhibit 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 con-tinuance of the Pensions, or who staid away on this important ques-tion. We have confined our selection to those Members representing counties, or populous places; and in submitting it to the public we warn them against the miserable subterfuge that the vote was given for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassment of leaving the Government in a minority. Pensions are either right or wrong, justifiable or unjustifiable, proper to be suppressed now, or proper to be continued; it is, in fact, a question of principle, and the public who are said to complain of their burthen, have a right to call yoon those representinges who of principle, and the public who are said to complain of their burthen, have a right to call upon those representatives who have declaimed 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 di-vision, and thereby stamped by their vote the continuation 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.

moun the arristor	1		
Adeane, J. H. Brougham, J. Brougham, W. Bayntum Benett, J. Blamire, W. Coke, T. W. Coke, T. W. Curliffe, O. Curliffe, O. Curliffe, O. Curliffe, O. Curliffe, O. Curliffe, J. Borington, Lond Evans, De Lacy Pergusson, Robert Pergusson, Robert Pergusson, Hon, R.	Oraham, Sir J. Grosvenor, Hon, R., Gurney (Norwich) Harcourt, G. V. Heathote, Sir G. Heavtood, B. Hodges, T. L. Hoskins, K. Howkick, Lord Hudson, T. Hume, Joseph III ngiby, Sir W. Jeffrey, R. Johnstone, Sir John Kemp, T. Lambeit (Wexford)	Parnell, Sir H. Pelham, Hon. C.	Skipwith, Sir G. Spencer, Hon. Capt. Stantey, Lord Strickland, Geo. Talbot, C. Troubridge, Sir E. Venables, Alderman Vernon, Granville Waithman, Ald. Wason, W. R.
Foley, Hon. T. H.	Langton, Gore	Pendarves, Ed.	Western, C. C.
Fordwich, Lord	Lawley, F.	Perrin, L.	Weyland, Maj. (Ox-
Godson, R.	Lefevre, C. S.	Portman, E.	ford)
	Hereine, er er	r oreman, 21	
			(Morning Post.)

(Morning Post.) 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 neugl-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 Krus 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 pur-pose of giving instructions to the horses there, beats every thing we have read of, except, indeed, the Duke of BED-FORD's mare, who swore she would not be saddled ! The artillery horses of the olden time must have been asses com-pared with these.

artillery horses of pared 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 charac-ter of the English Government to a certain extent, the Ame-rican says :-

Having described to the American the nature and charac-ter 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 utilized the to know what part the House of Lords has assigned to them utilized the the transmitter of the transmitter

country; and, in the next, he is taught to know that it is his truest interest as well as his hounden duty to respect them." "Well, what does all this do for him ?" "It schools him and trains him by 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 by eand-bye be called upon to execute."

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his countrymen.

his countrymen. THB 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 ex-tremely hot day, we suppose the crowd will be immesse.

MAJESTIES, who are to be in their turns exhibited to the feeders. As we have the Royal word for its being an ex-tremely hot day, we suppose the crowd will be immense. THE following appears in the *Times* of Friday se'nnight— "(From a Correspondent)." "A patent has been recently taken out for a perfectly new mode of obtaining spirituous liquors. It has been found that common bread, whils 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 normunicating by a tube with the ordinary worm, or curved pipe, surrounded on all iddes by cold water, which rises from the bread, and which by the usual method of baking is dissipated and bast, will be collected and condensed into a fluid, which he finds con-sists of alcohol, or spirits of wine mixed with water. A second disti-lation in a common still will separate this spirit. " It is stated, that about three-quarters of an ounce of pure alcohol can by this means be obtained from each quarter load of bread. It bris is correct, the saving that world active are room at thing this mut-orist to falcohol, or spirits of whole expense obtained; the other or the price of bread. If even the price of grain were to remain as a tresent; 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 presons have reckomed it as high as 5000,000 gallons per annum; but it evidently the small bakers, or can only be profitably used in large establishments. " Many circumstance, however, yet remain to be invessigated : they reincipal one is whether this spirit is easily rectified. All spirits are downe can scarcely be purified from it by any means whatever. It, therefore, the spirit which is obtained from baking b

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

the Ear Duke of Stanley.

TO JOHN BULL

Horizontal Club, Hanover-square, July 14. "All stalk mad, by Jupiter!" DEAR JOHN,—As an old Indian, I have been equally edified and anused with the high honours paid to the celebrated Indian Prince RAJAH RAN MOHON ROY. That he is, as an individual native of Bengal, as the son of a Calcutta badoo, who was small zemindar or landholder, highly gitted and distinguished for his talent, is admitted and that he iss of ar description of the source of the state of the source of the sour India. We shall soon lose the country by it, to be sure, but, accord-ing 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 But, dear Joraw, RAM MORUW Rovis no more a Prince, or a Rajah, or a Brahmin, in the proper sense of the term, than my granadmother or your's, although he has been so termed in the sapient English prints. The adjunct of Roy to his name, proves that he is a very *cutcha*, or wet Brahmin. He is, in fact, a *koyt*, or of the writer, caste; which in Bengal, where the Rajpoot tribe is wanting, stands next in point of rank to the Brahmin. He was *moonshu*, or teacher of languages, to Mr. Jors Dizer, of the civil service, a man of emi-nent acquirements, and from whom the teacher is sunnased to have of languages, to Mr. Jonn Diagv, of the civil service, a man of emi-nent 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 tracher became an independ-ent gentleman by the death of his father. But none of these claims, high or meritorious as they are, can qualify him to take rank between our English Dukes and Marquises, which is, I see, the place assigned to him in the English papers, and at which the Hadoo himeelf 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 corre-

I say this without any ill-will to the Baboo. His friend and corre-spondent, 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 pillaw with your fingers, at the rate of fifteen or twenty guiness have, at the expect 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—fore, yould you believe it JOHN, the reasca have actually the impudence to ask for the wages at which they were hird—forgetting those wages are so much better employed, "for their honcer and advantage," in London; and they finally threaten to carry their claim before the King London ; and they finally threaten to carry their claim before the King and Parliament!

and Parliament! As I am sure, Jonn, that you cannot tolerate such freaks against all "order and legitimacy," any more than you will the English press forcing RAM MORUN ROY to take post on parade, between the Dukes and Marquises of dear, old, aristocratic England; unless, in-deed, you are properly *fee'd* and *fed* at "the family parties" abovementioned; I trust you will set the gemmen of the press right as to the order of precedence and rank, and inform Mr. R. OWEN, that the order of precedence and rank, and inform Mr. R. Owers, that the greatest happiness is to be found, not in a square, but in a well-defined circle; insarsuch 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 happ, these. I am indebted for this discovery to my little girl, "Little Krrry," who is just entering her ninth year and a course of mathe-matics together. es together. the way, dear John, I observe that friend Owen has set up a

By the way, dear JOHN, I observe that friend OWEN has set up a parallelogram shop, somewhere in CROKEN's Mesopotamia or Kama-schatka. I sawit one day when I essayed the nor'n-est 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 inversion. To relieve the teatism vitx of an old sun-dried Ia-dian, I shall attend some of these lectures on the square or cube-rood of human happiness, and send you the demonstrations with some of my own oriental corollaries, if you deserve it by ia-serting this. And for the better understanding of the subject amongst "this most learned and most thinking people, as COBETT calls us (the sly rogue! I did not think he was capable of such re-fined satire). I shall send you the bole in Surgerriae, that it may be clear to the meanest capacities, with some small aid from Dr. WILKINS, Dr. WILSON, and the Learned Brahmin.

WILKINS, Dr. WILKONS, 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 inconve-nient, as all dames of equal or inferior rank, who wish to enrol the Lion amongst their visitors, must borrow precedent, do the same, or forego the bonour. Adieu.—I am, Dear JOHNS, the nephew to your old friend and correspondent, Miss Donorny, and your humble Servant, 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 threfore pro-gress through this Babylon, and send you occasionally food for mirth in my divers observatious on this Pandæmonium, in the shape of my Notabilia, or biblious notes—Memorabilia, or biblious recollections of the world and things; being an old Indian, it is allowable enough, Jonny, that my notes and thoughts should be tinged with the saffrom hue of the East, and from which, not even the walls of our Club-room are free. T.F. 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 in-stead of Ranger. It may be necessary to add that these are the names of two favourite characters on the stage.

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JOHN BULL.
an additional half erosm to his landlord. In this there will be no evasion of the terms of the clause.
"It is, therefore, mile clear that the Bill at once constitutes, UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE,' for it opens the door to any irraud which the landlord or tenant may choose to practice for electioneer in purposes. It does not require that the tenant should be a bond fide ten poind householder from one end of the gear to the other—it is the shall pay the assessed tenant should be a bond fide ten poind householder from one end of the gear to the other—it requires that he shall pay the assessed tenant should be a bond fide ten poind householder from one end of the gear to the other—it requires that he shall pay the sasessed tenange at the other—it requires that he shall pay the sasessed tenange at the release of the other—it requires that he shall pay the sasessed tenange at the point dwelling. As to the provision about paying the remere gamerler hat, the shall pay the same sto distanchise less-bibleers, not householders, whose agreements are alternable at convenience.—We contend, therefore, that the clause establishes surfacesal as frage, or something like it. It does not fait the is the beld as "sufficient frage, or something like it. It does not fait the the beld as "sufficient frage, or something like it. It does not fait the three whell as "sufficient frage, or something its it. We there we contemplated a promise conservation of the stablish about fait establish the other whether they were contemplated a promise of small houses and their pranctify up to it to Milber gear to those the stablish about fait establish the same of the datase; for the destruct the setablish about fait establish the second of the landlord will necessarily decide all signifies.

clause; for the word of the landlord will necessarily decide all disputes. "But, once more, let our readers peruse the 10th clause of the Bill. It will be seen that there is nothing in it, which does not per-fectly justify our assertions; and there is nothing in the whole of the Bill which does not strengthen our present views. The Bill must, therefore, be held to be radically defective; the ten poand gualifica-tion is apretence; it will enable every occupier of a stall or love! to vote in towns. We beseech the reformers themselves to look to this matter. But, for our own part, we are at a loss to say whether we would prefer the universal suffrage which the Bill so clearly though indirectly establishes, or the ten pound constituency which it is its immediate and professed object to create."

THE following is a Police report extracted from the Post

immediate and protessed object to create.
THE following is a Police report extracted from the Post of Friday:—
Bow stragt:—Penny Newspapers.—On Monday last summonses were issued at this Office against Henry Hetherinston, of Kingsgate-street, Holborn, printer, for offences against the Stamp Act, in publishing a paper containing news called the Heyudikan, the st e not being printed on stamped sheets, according to the provisions of the Statute.
Mr. ALLEY attended yesterday, the day appointed for hearing, and at one of clock, having waited an hour, the Learned Gentleman addressed the Maguitates, Sir Richard Birnis of the Statute.
Mr. ALLEY attended yesterday, the day appointed for hearing, and at one of clock, having waited an hour, the Learned Gentleman addressed the Maguitates, Sir Richard Birnis and Mr. Halls, and said it would be in the recollection of their Worships that some weeks agao a nan named Hetherington appeared before them, on the prosecution of the Commissioners of Stamps, by their Scheitor, for Gardian, on unstamped sheets, and that a conviction followed here against the Bench there. Notwithstanding these decisions, how the determination to try whether he or the have was the strongest. With this view the Solicitor to the Stamp Office same papers uninterruptedly ever since, and the floor to the law was the strongest. With this view the Solicitor to the baring, but the Act Orgeriamet, having the order of a paper, and with the leave of the Worthy Maxistrates he would call his witterses.
Mr. Hatus said that Mr. Alley had certainly the right opposed to proceed exparte, but it had always been the custom of this office, in cases where the defendant the not apport. In the fuer custom of this office, in cases where the defendant din ot appear at the first summons, to grant a second, with a notice on the margin, that if the party did not appear is the same case.

it would only be common contresy to parate the sense sector of proceeding in similar case. Mr. ALLEY said that such having been the course of proceeding in similar case, heretofore, he should not think of attempting to prevail upon their Worships to deviate therefrom in the present instance; and he would willingly consent to have the defendant summoned afresh

similar cases heretoiore, he should not think of attempting to prevan upon their Worships to deviate therefrom in the present instance ; and he would willingly consent to have the defendant summoned afresh. Fresh summoness were then issued against Mr. Hetherington for Tuesday next, with a notice inserted in the margin of each, that if he did not attend the informations would be heard exparts. Shortly after Mr. Alley had left the office, a note, of which the fol-lowing is a copy, was handed to Mr. Birnie and Mr. Halls, to whom jointly it was addressed:— "HENNY HETMERINGTON's compliments to Messrs. Halls and Birnie, and informs them that it is not convenient for him to attend at Bow-street to day, however anxions he may be to hear what possi-ble right they or Mr. Pilliam Guedyn, or any body else has to cen-sure his conductor call him to account. H. H. is going out of town for a week or two, and doubtless he will hear further from Messra. Halls and Birnie on his return. H. H. hopes that Messra. Halls and Birnie do not wish to give him the trouble to go through for the second time, the farce, the mockery of 'justice,' to which he sub-mitted a lew weeks since. Messra. Halls and Birnie do values how further from Messra. Halls not ovaluable to he frittered away by such ridiculas and disgraceful proceedings.—13, Kingsgate-street, July 21, 1831." To this, the Reporter of the Morning Post adds this re-mark—" The Magistrates laughed heartily over the perssal of this singular communication." It may be very comical, in the eyes of Messrs. BIRNIE and HALLS, to see the administration of justice libelled, and it may be extremely good fun to hear a British subject, in addressing a Police. Magistrate, talk of the King of ENGLAND as Mr. Wi LLIAM GUELPH, but, for our own parks, we recollect when such a letter would have caused a very different sensation. That a person breaking the laws should be encouraged

sensation.

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on the other. "The Wesford Herald states, that warrants have been issued for the apprehension of Capt. GRAMAN, and others of the Yessis". We are not confident in our authority."

LAW AND PHYSIC. — There was a rather curious case heard the other day, in the Sheriff's Court, at Chelmsford, before a Jury impanelled to assess damages, in an action, in which a Mr. Thone was plantifi-the action of the statement of the statem to assess damages, in an action, in which a Mr. THORPE was plantered to recover abili of 411.188.84, for instanting variety of enemas and boluses, applied to the bowls of a pressever defunct. The Jury found for the plaintiff, with damage 361.86.96, thus taking 161. from the bill. It might be said, and with mover great impropriety, that the deceased had with truth "gone through a course of medicine," and if the course had gone through him, happy was he in possessing a capacious intestinal canal. We will give see day's items of "the Bill."

For one day. ____ Total 3 15 0 PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, July 20, 189

PARIS AN COURTESPONDENCE. Paris, July 30, 183., In DEAR BULL,—This week has been one of "Commemoration, I told you in my last letter all about the taking of the Basile of the determination of the canaille Patriots to celebrate the Phry-second Anniversary, and now I will follow up that recital by make ment of the proceedings of this "Commemorating Squad." OF Thursday last, I went to see the Revolution at the Place de la Basile for the Revolution had been adjourned from the 20th June last, wastly fond of punctuality, I arrived on the ground at twelve 64 or thereabouts, in order to catch another glimpse of the Revolution faces, not merely together, but never separately, and distributed during all my former life. The principal part of the matiness mustachios, whisters, which could not be cut but by a woodman bill or a pair of hedge-shears, and coats and bats, which even the wore all, even the most modest, as wild-locking as Pariser for waster looked as hungry as Alderman WAITMAN. I are and bill or a pair of hedge-shears, and cass and bas beholding a same and we found the natives looked astonished at beholding a same and bilt or apir of hedge-shears, and cass and bas which were the wore all, even the mast modest, as wild-locking as Pariser for wore all booked as hungry as Alderman WAITMAN. I are and big the natives looked astonished at beholding a and will one respectable genilemanly fellow among them, and that warm of the holding and will be well repaid for your true and will block hat, a mulberry coat and black velvet collar, a pair of will even block hat, a mulberry coat and black velvet collar, a pair of will even to each a glimpse of, you will be well repaid for your true and the over from fleet-street to the Rue Neuve St. Alardon to each a glimpse of, you will be well repaid for your true and the over found there were they, when a many and the paired and the paire of the over the and there were they, when a many wille and the paire of the over the and there were they, when a me

his shoes, advanced to me, and asked if I belonged to the "Société des Amis du Peuple." I was thunderstruck at his insolence, and re-plied, "No." "Then, why do you come here?" asked the insolent secondrel. These persons are all members of the Society, and we do not wish for spies." This was too much to be borne, so I advanced to the post of the National Guards, and had my young gentleman asfely lodged in the guard-house for his insolence. As he did not understand the liberty I claimed of walking where I pleased without his interference, I took care to let him know that his liberty was likely to disturb my peace-and he heartily re-greted the insult he had offered me. I should not have mentioned so unimportant a circumstance, except for the purpose of shewing you the advantages we have gained by our "glorious revolution." The Government being aware of the intentions of the canaille before the day arrived, had prudently called out all the National Guards ; and therefore, with the exception of one or two slain, and some half dozen wounded, in the Champs Elysees, for attempting to plant a tree of liberty, the whole thing went off rather flatly, and the Parisians were thoroughly disappointed. Since that day, however, the Liberals have been constantly quarrelling among themselves, because the Government was too powerful-because the mods did not succeed in effecting a revolution -because the guards bayonetted the canaille-and because, when it was all over, M. CASIMP PARIS, and the police has employed some hundreds of workmen out of employ to tear from the hat of these agittors the national colours which they wears a badge of distinction. Oh, yee, my dear Buct, these antional colours, which were celebrated in had prose and even worse verse, some six months age, by all the writers and writerlings, poets and poetsaters of Paris, as the most sublime and national colours in the wide world, and for the defence of which the canaille vowed they were prepared to sacri-fied their lives-these and writerlings, poets and poetsa his shoes, advanced to me, and asked if I belonged to the "Societé des Amis du Peuple." I was thunderstruck at his insolence, and re-plied, "No." "Then, why do you come here?" asked the insolent

substance of it will be as follows :--"Peers and Deputies of France, and my dear Comrades of the National Guards! "I am very uncomfortable indeed at the present moment, and therefore I have called you together earlier than I otherwise should have done. My Ministers have told the public that I summon you together earlier than I thought of doing, because they forgot when the indirect taxes would cease to be payable; but this is a mistake on their part, and nothing can prove this stronger than the fact, that very few think of paying the indirect taxes, and therefore we need not be in any hurry about this. But I have called you together earlier because I understand that we are to have serious riots on the 27th, 28th, and 29th inst., and I would not for all the world be alone with my Ministers on the anniversary of those days. You all know that I have been obliged to order three days of fete for that period, and I have pledged myself to lay the first stone of a National Monument on the site of the old Bastille; but between ourselves, I think we had all better go into mourning for three days, instead of elimbing up greaxy poles in the Champs Elysees. The National Guards of Paris Lave promised to ald my Government in maintaining peace during the three days, for which I am extremely grateful to them, as I cannot rely either on my Police or on my Army. "Peers of France! I am very sorry to tell you that this is the last ime you will be called together as such by me, or by any one else. I know perfectly well that an hereditary peerge is absolutely essen-tial to maintain a constitutional Government-but you, my comrades of the national guards are not of this opinion, and therefore, peers of France, I must yield; for how can you suppose that a man of my large fortune would risk his states and property by maintaining an hereditary peerage, and thus bringing about a revolution. No—no, peers of France, France! I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all forcing powers—except from Russia, Prussia. Austria, Holl

and declares " he will not allow of up interforme." I regret to inform you that the King of Puussta will keep on arming in his king-dom, thongh I have proposed to disarm at leas 50 times. I am sorry to add, that the Emperor of Austrata will not recall his troops from Haly, though I sent the son of my chief minister to pray the Pope on Ialy, though I sent the son of my chief minister to pray the Pope on Ialy, though I sent the son of my chief minister to pray the Pope on Ialy, though I sent the son of my chief minister to pray the Pope on Ialy, though I sent the son of my chief minister to pray the Pope on Ialy, though I sent the son of my chief minister to pray the Pope on Ialy, though I sent the son of the my Government, though I have made a, thousand advances to him. I lament to state that the King of Sears will not listen to reason, but allows the French Royal-ists to arm, in his territories, against me and my barricade Throne; and whatever I can do by entreaty and persuasion has no effect. I dare not make war, as I shall tell you presently. I am exceedingly distressed to state that the Monster! I of Portugal will give me no amisfaction; and, though I have captured a good many boats and army to Portugal-and so of course I cannot. I must add, that the King of SARDNTA has refused an alliance, offensive and defensive, with France, though I have proposed it three times; and has pre-fered an alliance with our ancient enemy Austria. And, finally, Turkey has required me to recall my Ambassador from Constanti-nople, because he dared to propose to the Porte to assist the Poles assint Russia. If I had not sent for M. GULLERATINO the K. Russia woult have stormed all our ports and sent us the cholera morbus. With England we are on very good terms. Of course you know the reason. We all hope Earl GREW will remain Prime Minister, because the meinstand will soon be in a state of revolution, and we shall have puttims to lear from her. I am sorry to tell you that I have just think we hab better seend back the Dey. "Denuir

lown for file or six millions of rentes, in order to enable us to go or It is no use, gentlemen, to talk of economy at present, for we mus keep our army on foot, for fear of war from without, and we canno mus disarm for fean of rebellion within. "Peers and Deputies of France! The press is so troublesome and

Reep our ainty does not be the two war from without, and we cannot disarm for an figon for the life and the set of the set of the set of the factions that I think we ought to have a temporary censorship; and the priests are so disloyal and conspiring, that I think we should close the churches for a few months by way of experiment. I hope you will agree with me that it is no use at present discussing the sub-ject of education, for if we pass a law on the subject, the communes where there are no schools will be requiring their establishment— and we have no money for that object. "Peers of France! The state of my army is not satisfactory, for I cannot trust it to act against the mobs, for it will not; and the con-scripts are too raw and undissiplined to be sent into Foreign service. The state of the navy is somewhat better, and though this is owing to the zeal and ability of a staunch supporter of the fallen dynasty, yet you know that in the present position of our affairs it will not do for me to despiee my enemies, or to make more of them. Therefore I do all I can to keep at the head of affairs the gentlemen who served, with fidelity, their country during the erigns of Canates X. and Lours XVIII. " Deputies of France! One word about the Budget! You must not think, for one moment, of curtailing the Civil List. I cannot be expected to expend my private fortune now I am Citizen Kixo, and I will not do it. If you do not allow me enough I must abdicate, and then you know you will have a Republic. If you will stick by me I will stick by you—but if not, then I shall abdicate, and leave France for ever. Gentlemen I am sorry to terminate my speech with a threat, but I know your intentions, and I thick it best oredation diteradim; built it McCitzen Kixo, as sensible man, he will have the leave bus ad for him. However, as you will have the leave bus add for him. However, as you will have the real Speech in the *Mondady's* Edition of your paper, as I will send it you by express, you will be able to compare the one with th

I will send it you by express, you way be able to any send its one of facts and truth-mothing exaggerated, and nothing highly co-foured.
Trince LEOPOLD has got at last to Brussels. At Gand they paraled his effigy on assback,—and when at Brussels they wanted a meeting of the Congress to votes supplies for the Government, not a sufficient number of individuals could be found. A civil war is organizing, and will soon break out, unless His Majesty will go to war with Holland. A pieasmant alternative for a new King.
This said that the Duke of Montrestart, the French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, will say in that capital 'to look after the cholrar morbus.' This is an old taske, and apparently inexplicable. I becoment to receive any other French Ambassador, since the Noble Duke performed the same mission for Chartes X. M. Porzo n Bonco is about leaving this capital 'for London so soon at Lorg Patter has been function by the performant in the Pope's Nuncio has already taken his departure. Lours Pinter has been fusion or indugences. At Constantinople the plague has make leave not and fawning to the Pope in the plague has make leave and service any other the cholera in media services. At Marady taken his departure. Lours Pinter has been fusion in diagences. At Constantinople the plague has make leave not indugences. At Constantinople the plague has make leave not and service in the start of the start of

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CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

The Settling-day in the Consol Market took place on Wednesday, It proved a Bear Account, but the fluctuations did not exceed 31 per Cent. A failnee or two, of no moment, was announced the following day. Consols for the New Account closed at 8216.

LATEST NEWS. By the German Mail we received yesterday the Allgemeine Zeitung of the 16th, and the Frankfort Papers to the 16th of July. We are assured that the Austrian Government has considerably relaxed its military preparations, and that the purchasing of horses for the army had already ceased. The most active measures had been resorted to in every part of the Austrian dominions to prevent the extension of the cholera. We understand that riots have broken out at St. Petersburgh, owing to a notion, entertained by the lower orders, that the hospital physicians were tampering with the lives of their cholera patients. The Emperor was in consequence obliged to leave his seclusion at Peterhol, and exhibit himself publicly in the streets. Dr. Seymond, a German physician, was murdered by the populace, and his body drag-ed about the streets. The cholera still raged at St. Petersburgh

Non-received account one surveys. In e choicra suil raged at SL FederBourgh the a frightful extent. Port au Prince papers to the 13th June, Montreal to the 19th June, and Quebec to the same date, have been received at the North and South American Coffre-house. The information from Hayti is of a warfike nature; they refuse to ratify their treaties with France, and the French will send out an expedition. We have received a copy of the speech of the Vice-President of Mexico on the 21st of May, on closing the sittings of the Congress there. He adverts to the improving state of the public treasury. Half of the debt contracted with the growers of tobacco had been faquidated, and the internal resources of the State were in a state of revival. The speech also alludes to the recognition of the Republic by France and Prussia, and the treaties now in progress with those Powers.

Powers. ATTENTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning Mrs. Harland, wife of Mr. J. Harland, of Great Barlow-street, Marylebone, undertaker, stempled to commit auicide by throwing herself over the bridge in the Regent's Park. She was observed by a gentleman, and was got out after being under water about three minutes. The unfortunate woman is the mother of seven children, and has lately become un-settled in her mind in consequence of some domestic affliction. She is now placed under restraint. The interior of Westminster Abbey now presents a most curious appearance,—that of an absolute ruin. Seats for 6.000 persons will be creeted, an arrangement involving a consumption of at least 700 bods of timber. The monuments are all cased, to protect them from njury, which we should think must be an affair of some difficulty. Their Majesties will be crowned upon a platorm raised twelve feet, and immediately in the centre between the transepts. A covered way will be erected from the House of Lords to Poets' Corner, for the accommodation of the Peeresses, who will assemble there, and a immilar platorm is to be put up from the north door, through St. Mararet's Church-yard, to the iron-railing, where the carriages will set down. The indux of strangers into Russela on the arrival of the King

et down. The influx of strangers into Brussels on the arrival of the King as so considerable that ten florins (about 19s.) were offered for a ed. The atreets were on this occasion beautifully decorated, and much as sixty florins (51.) were given for a window in the Place method.

Toyale. Porrsonner, WARD.—Owing to the rejection of Mr. Alderman Scales y the Aldermen, &c. all the inhabitants, including the freemen who apported him, have refused to pay the rates, on the ground that no secan be legally demanded unless signed by the Alderman of the

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1. Strand. LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD. On Saturday, July 30, will be published in 2 vols, post 800. with a Portrait, THE LIFE and DEATH of LORD EDWARD FITZ-GERALD. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Printed for Lonyman, Rese, Orne, Brown, and Green, London. On Anzur Ist, price 52, in cluth, Vol. 1. of TVES of BRITISH STATESMEN, in 3 vols. Being Vol.XXI. of "DE.LARDNER'S CARINER CVCLOPEDIA." Published July 1, History of POLAND. in 1 vol.— To be published Sept. 1. TREATISE ON THE STLE MANUTACTURE, in 1 vol. A List of the volumes published and in preparation may be found in the vo-lume last published. Printed for Longman and Co., and John Taylor. CURTIS ON DEATNESS. Mc.

Printed for Longman and Co. and John Taylor. URTIS ON DEAFNESS, &c. Just published, the Fills Glim, considerably enlarged and improved, **A TREATISE** on the PHYSIOLOGY and DISEASES of the BAR, containing the most approved Modes of Treatment, with Cases and Plates 10 which is added, a Description of the newly invented Acoustic Chair, A trifficial Bars, Hearing Tiumpets, &c. By J. H. CURTIS, Seq., auxis in Or-dinary to his Majety, and Surgeon to the Royal Diseasery for Diseases of the Ear-Printed for Longman, Itees, Orme, Hrawn, and Green. Just published. THE THIRD VOLUME of COLON EL NAPIER'S HISTORY "We know of no attribute by which pennine history is claractered, which may not with assured confidence be predicated of the work inclusion. T, and W. Roone (from the Strand), 29. New Bond-street, But, Ryn, 284. A NHISTORICAL INQUIRY into the Production and Con-sumption of the PRECIOS METALS, By WM, JACOB, Bag, F.R.S. Join Murray, Alternate, Street, Just published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By WM, JACOB, Bag, F.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, F.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, Bag, P.R.S. Jos published. By S. By M. JACOB, B

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Brixton Church, Ca Madras Infactry, to mark hill, Surrey.

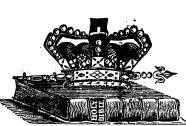
Resultori Cottage, Cheliera, and Regent-street, London--On sign Respective Bixton Church, Captain J. Bell, of the H. U. E. I. Company's large of De-mark hill, strenzy.
DED
At Bletchington, near Seaford, on Weinlewisky, the 13th Inst. ongasine of Bo forder of the Bath, and a Kuizh Commander of the Inst. Omganise of Bo Tower and Swooph at in ingrest. Number of those actions which, during the Bath, and a Kuizh Commander of the Near Company's large the Const de Grasse. He was present aloo in Lord How's reterry one. With the commanded the Mountum, and was engaged one how's reterry one. With the commanded the Mountum, and was engaged one how is a strength of the first one of the bath of the strength one of the strength one of the strength of the strength of the strength one of the strength of the line, both of which were compiled to surrately was a strength of the line, both of which were compiled to surrately was a strength of the line, both of which were compiled to surrately was a strength of the line, both of which were compiled to surrately was a strength of the line, both of which were compiled to surrately was a strength of the line, both of which were compiled to surrately was a strength any period the Mountum th and was been at strength with the strength of the line hold and the provide strength of the Isis, on the 2d April, 1801, the stared with the strength of the strength of the Isis, the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the Isis, the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the Isis of the Isis of the Isis Janrico, on which occasions the had strength of the Isis of the Isis of the Isis Janrico, on which occasions the had strength of the strength of the Bith inst. Margaret, rolid of the strength of the Isis of the Isis of the Amperian Strength of the strength of the Isis of the Isis of the Isis of the strength of the strength of the Isis of the Isis of the Isis of

Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Published by Withster, Treacher, and Co., Are Maria-lane. But published, by Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' Hall court, Ludgate-hill, and to he had of all Books-lifer, in demy 300 pice 5a. ed. hds. THE ART of PREVENTING the LOSS of TEETH, with Instruction calculated to enable Medical Practitioners Heads of Families, and others, travelling or residing in distant parts, to adopt the author's practice of treating the Discase's of the Teeth and Guma, including the stopping of Decayed Teeth and Curing the Tooth-Ache, by the use of the Anodyne Cement, Sc. &c. Also stating the Improvements in Fixing AH SOOTT, Dentist, 6, "A very secollow threads and the Physicans." By JONS EPH SOOTT, Dentist, 6, "A very secollow treatile, from a clever and experimed Dentist, which those readers who values a good act of teeth will do well to peruse "Ladow Nusueum, "We have read this treatiles, and in the contain much useful Information. The author appears to have combined in it the contain much useful Information. The author appears to have combined in the treatment of a perused bills work to all persons who set a value appond action. We show a perused to the author appears to have combined in the treatment of a perused bills work to all persons who set a value appond action. The works of this work to all persons who set a value appond stop recommend a perused to this work to all persons who set a value appond stop recommend a perused to this work to all persons who set a value appond stops they recommend a perused to this work to all persons who set a value appond stops the source of set. to ards, Born ber 2011, Mark, 1.5 Vois, Dong 80, perused 54, to ards, Don the '2811, Mark, 1.5 Vois, Dong 80, perused 54, to ards,

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Vol. XI.—No. 555.

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The (grain) at the said master's chambers; and at other Flaces, which will be refelind. **REGENT'S PARK.**—To be LET or SOLD, a desirable Family the entrance to the Park from Macelestield Bridge; and with or without coach-buses and stable.—To view, apply at No. 6; and for particulars, to Messes. Brom-ley, Solicitors, Gray's lon-square; or to Mr. Pietcher, Tokenhouse-yard. **ROEHAMPTON.**—The LEASE of a VILLA, fit for the imme-together with 12 Acres of Land.—For cards to view, and particulars, apply to Messes, Wilkinson, Auctioneers, &c., Ludgate-bill, and 75, Lower Grosvenor-street.

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R OYAL WILLIAM'S AKK, Lying at the MIDDLE TEMPLE (ARDENS. Admission Three Suillings – Walking on board. Tickets to be had until 'Ten o'clock To.morrow morning, of Mr. Snelling, Basez Head, Essex Attreet, Strand. MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, Leicester-square. – Ine Galleries having underzone extensive alterations, with the addition of a GRAND NEW PicTURE, THE JUDGNENT upon CAIN. are now RE-OPENED to the Public from 9 in the Morning till dask.-Admittance 2s.; Children 1a.-Catalogues gratis. BATTISH INSTITUTION, Paul-Mail.-The GALLERY, with the Brening-Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. WILLAM BARNARD, Keeper. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

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recte's Coffee-house, Fleet-street. TO CAPITALISTS.-WANTED from .£10,000. to .£12,000. Jor which unquestionable security will be given, by anomity or otherwise. Application to be made to Mr. Bateman, Law Stationer, No. 16. Backlersbury.-principals only, or their Solicitors, will be treated with, and all letters must be post-paid.

TO PROFESSORS of the FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A French Gentleman, who has for several years conducted an Establishment of the first magnitude in EDINAUROH, being about to return to France, wishes to REFT with a SUGCESSOR. The business consists of large classes at home, private tuilion, and public institutions abroad; and, upon the whole, the con-nection in moscienting instead and of the most lineartice kind. No proposalis will equivalent to the advantages to be yiekled, an established name for teaching and most unexpectitionable most character, in order that the extensive connection may be ancely accured to the successor.—Satisfactory references of the nature of the Establishment may be had by communicating (ont paid) with tha divertiser, through W. A. Cuningham. Wine Merchant, S. S. Swithlin's lane, London, or Rohertson and Socit, Advertialing Agenta, S. Swithlin's lane, London, or Chertson and Socit, Advertialing Agenta, S. Swithlin's lane, London, or enumedious PLATFORAI is credet by James Hunn, Builder, opposite Royal Tent, where a sampler view 110 he had of the Procession, Sc. As the Tekets are limited, an early application is necessary. Tickets, in each. Tickets to be bad at the Cooper's Arms, (opposite), and at James Hunn's .38, Wapping streft.

Tickets, are luitided, an cady application is necessary.
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 Norrice to CREDITORS and Dr.BTORS.—All Persons having any claim upon the State of THOMAS EDIS, Esquire, late of read-street Buildings. Loudon, Solicitor, deceased, are requested to pay beir respective debts to us, as Solicitors to the Exect of THOMAS EDIS, Sequire, late of the said States, are requested to pay beir respective debts to us, as Solicitors to the Exect of the transmination and discharge: And all Persons indebted to the said States, are requested to pay beir respective debts to us, as Solicitors to the Executive the transmination and discharge: And the particulars thereof to us, in order to their examination and discharge: And the particulars thereof to us, in order to their examination and discharge: And the particulars thereof to us, in order to their examination and discharge: And the pay beir section of the said States of the said States of the said States of the said States of the States of the States of the States of the said States of the said States of the States

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cell, to consist of the Vice Patron, Presugences and start assessment of the Vice Patron, Presugences and Start St

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, July 25.— The King has been pleased to appoint Colorel SI: Bran Murray Macgregoto be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Jaland of Dominica.— The King has been pleased to appoint Lieurenant-Golorel Aretas WR. Young to be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, in the Guif of St. Lawrence.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Hundreds. BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED. S. H. SALE, Glassop, Derbyshire, cotton spinner, from August 12 to 26-GIBSON, Nortkwich, Cleshire, whardner, from July 12 to Nor. 9. BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. J. C. WHITE, wall'o Quarker, from July 12 to Nor. 9. BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. J. REGG, Alderszate-street, grocer. Att. Brongh, Piets 4.-N. ISAACC Norwich, strew hat manufecturer. Atts. Bignold and Co. Norwichen. R. RICH ARDE, Marriebone-street, Piecadilly, mercer. Atts. Wilde and Co. College bi -S. H. WOODWABD, Duvalle's-lane. Holloway, a publeary. Atts. Lawle: and Peacody, Tokenbours-part -G. WALKER, Wellington, Salop, merer. Att Heeping & Batter, Lincold In. Medds : Stanley, Newport-J. EVANS, Oxfor stationer. Atts. Robinson and Co. Charterhouse-aquare; Dudley, Oxford-J. Inne; Matter, Livenpool.-M. RDETLED, Attack, Jonney and Co. Characer Inney, Matter, Livenpool.-M. RDETLED, Manabad, com merchaat. Att Bigelstack and Bunce, King Burch-walk, Temple; Bardawell, Liverpool.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE. Members Returned to serve in hils present Parliament.-Borough of Bandon Bridge: Sir Augustas Wm. Clifford, Knight, Captain in his Najesty's Royal Nary, of Exton-square, London, in the room of Viscount Bernard, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.-County of Rescounts Parling who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.-County of Rescounts Bernard, in the room of Owen O'Connor, Bag, commonly called the O'Connor Dan, in the room of Owen O'Connor, Bag, commonly called the O'Connor Dan, in the room of Owen O'Connor, Bag, commonly called the O'Connor Dan, in the room of Owen O'Connor, Bag, commonly called the O'Connor Dan, J. 'MALIN, Ware, Herdiordshire, corn-dealer-C. POPE, Belle Vue, Clifton, Glaucestersbire, bookseller. BANKRUPTS.

J. MALIN, Ware, Herdfordshire, corn-dealer-C. POPE, Belle Vue, Clifton, Glausestersbire, bookselier. BANKRUPTS. A. MALLER, Oxford-street, bookselier. Att. Friewell, Wimpole-street, Caren-dish square -S. LEE, Nigh street, Poplar, victualler. Att. Trebrun, Cornhill-ond J. VANZELLER, New Broad-street, merchant. Att. Sharpe and Field, J. VANZELLER, New Broad-street, merchant. Atts. Sharpe and Field, J. VANZELLER, New Broad-street, merchant. Atts. Sharpe and Field, Great Gaster-Jane, Doctors Common - URIEL, Opento, vincemerchant. Att. guart, talino, Atts. Goets and Hunter, New Inno. J. P. RSONS, Fullman-tood, upholsterst. Att. Willis, Bly Piace-D. WACE, Newsate-street, grocer, Atts. Waybew and Co., Carey street-J. W. POYEL, of Winhorne Minster, Dorrect-abite, plumber. Atts. Uckery, New Bosvell-court, Lincoln's Ian, London; Collos, Cletestiefd-J. W. ROYEL, Ot Winhorne Minster, Dorrect-abite, plumber. Atts. Vickery, New Bosvell-court, Lincoln's Ian, London; Callos, Cletestiefd-J. W. ROYEL, Ot Winhorne Minster, Dorrect-abite, Buith, Nutingham; Austen and Hohson, Raymond-buildings, London-F. H. Aleod, Coentry, timber merchant. Att. Byrne, Couk-sourt, Lincoln's Ian, London; Carter and Dever, Coventry.

London; Carter and Dewes, Coventry. Thus GARNICK CORRESPONDENCE, &c...The long-announced Pri-vate Correspondence of David Garrick with the most celebrated persons of his time, is at length on the eve of publication. The Work is printed from the originals lately in possession of the Excentors of Mrs. Garrick, and will comprise upwards of *two thoirs* sand *lettary*, and dramatic world. The public will also be glad to learn that the Beauties of Charles II., of which interesting Work two numbers only have appeared, and the publication of which has so long been suspended by the delays of the engravers, is now nearly completed. The third number will be issued in a few days, and the remaining two, we understand, may be expected in the course of Mrs. Siddons has likewise been published during the week, with several additions.

Biddows has likewise been published during the week, with several additions. Old London Bridge, now about to be pulled down, was begun to be built in the year 1176, temp. Hen. 2, and was completed in the year 1209, temp, John. 3t therefore occupied thirty-three years in its erection; and it has been in use 622 years. The Know Secar-"I tis no exageration," observes a cotemporary journalist, "to say, that *The King's Secret* stands much nearer to be avoid set thermal the *King's Secret* stands much nearer to be avoid it to heave the templast. Sin Walker Scott, than any of his school. It is excellent alike for its situations, choice and arrangement of niedent, and its happy illustration of manners. In the strength of some of its dialogue, and the delineation of more than one of its characters, Mr. Power is scarcely surpassed by him to whom the country owers more delinght than to any man since Shak-speare.

shool. It is excellent alike for its situations, choice and arrangement of ineident, and its happy illustration of manners. In the strength of some of its dialogue, and the delineation of more than one of its characters, Mr. Power is scarcely suppased by him to superstand the country owes more delight than to any man since Shaksers.
The WELLESLEY.—The Committee of Privileges of the House of Tomother have decided against the supposed exemption of a Member of Thursday in the Court of Chancery the Solicitor. General decided all any finance is the subject from the most remete ages, and concluded by observing, that bad the Committee come to a decision contrary to what they had done, yet still was he so very confident of the invision of the Court, so determined was het to support the authority and respect due to the administration of justice, that he would this on personal risk have committed Mr. Wellesley for the contribution of the Court, so determined was het voided all the would the by sever elliness, the Noble Lord decined by any decide of the scale of the sevening of the days, support the advecting the day sever elliness, the Noble Lord decined by the sever elliness and the sever elliness the Noble Lord decined by the sever elliness, the Noble Lord decined by the sever elliness, the Noble Lord decined by the sever elliness, the Noble Lord decined by the sever elliness. The the sever se

HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY. The Bishop of Barra wad WELLS, on presenting a petition relative to the Beer Bill, complained of the demoralizing effect of that mea-sure, and said he loyed the Government would propose some correc-tion of its provisions. The Lorb CHANCELLON admitted that disadvantages had attended the operation of the Bill, but contended that it had not been without its advantages; and stated, that its revision was under the consider-ation of the Home Secretary, who, he doubted not, would hereafter be prepared with some medies for the evils complained of. The Lord WINS moso's Frauds on Creditors' Bill was again deferred till Tuesday next. WEDNESDAY. The Oaths before the Lord Steward Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Oaths before the Lord Steward Abolition Bill was read a third time and passed. THURSDAY. Earl Grag vsaid he had it in command from His Majesty to lay before their Lordships' a copy of the Protocol of April 17, respecting the demolition of fortresses in Belgium; and of the Note of July 14, transmitting the same to the French Government-documents to which he (Earl Grey) had reterred to in his explanations of Monday. The Marquis of Loxnovnears said he considered these papers justified the questions he had put on a former evening. He expressed a hope that our Government would not adopt a truckling system in our foreign policy; and he thought that the policy which had been pursued hitherto exhibited England in a light that henever expected to have the mortification of beholding. He asked whether there were to be presented any other papers relative to the affairs of Belgium ? Earl Grav replied that he had received no communication from His Majesty on the subject. The Marquis of Loxnovners rejoined, that such a mode of answering his question might be very dignified, but it was not the sort of reply that he thought to have been given. The Noble Marquis subsequently gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move an Address to His Majesty for copies of the negociations re-specting the affairs of Belgium. FRIDAY. Lord WRARNCIFFE gave notice that he should move the next stage of his Bill for the Suppression of the Truck System on Tuesday next. The Lord DRANELIFFE gave notice that he should move the next stage of his Bill for the Suppression of the Truck System on Tuesday next. The Lord DRANELIFFE gave notice that he should move the hek kindnees

Lord Wrannettree gave notice that he should more the next stage of his Bill for the Suppression of the Truck System on Tuesday next. For additional appression of the Truck System on Tuesday next. For additional papers connected with the negociations relating to the additional papers connected with the negociations relating to the additional papers connected with the negociations relating to the additional papers connected with the negociations relating to the additional papers connected with the negociations relating to the additional papers connected with the negociations relating to the additional papers connected with the negociations relating to the additional probably be the first day in next week on which the House would sit, it being intended to propose that they should allour from to-morrow over Monday, on account of a feature which many of the relative which was to take place that day, and at which many of their for day in the actually desirous of being present. After commonwersation as to which would be the most convenient that for the Noble Marquis's motion, which was inaudible below the day which the had given notice, he would not reluse compliance, but should fix its for Tureday see anight, instead of Tuesday means, and should in the had given notice, he would not reluse compliance, but should in the target do be committed on Weinesday reast, and a should in the cost of Charles II. for the sugmentation of small livings, was read object of this Bill are, to enlarge the operations of that Act, so that is histed to the stall day densed him to post-fore the start of the streng rest. The object of this Bill are, the singer start to be committed on Weinesday relations of the streng day and the start of the star

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequent, in answer to an enquiry from the Marquis of Chandos, stated that the Arms Regulation Bill for reland would be proceeded with, having, however, undergone alte-tion

the "Marquiss" Chandos, stated that the Arms Regulation Bin for Ireland would be proceeded with, having, however, undergone alte-rations, would be proceeded with, having, however, undergone alte-rations, and the proceeded with, having, however, undergone alte-rations, would be proceeded with, having, however, undergone alte-rations, which is the state of the Miscellaneous Estimates. The first one, that for upwards of 12,0001, on account of our Consular establishment, called forth a desultory conversion. It was com-plained that there were too many Consuls, some in places where they were useless, and that the salaries and expences were too great. It was replied that a completely revised system would be introduced next Session, and the vote was consequently agreed to. On the grant respecting Siera Leone, Lord Howiok stated that the projected establishment at Pernando Po, to supersede that of Sierra Leone, had been abandoned, in consequence of Spain having claimed it; and, had there not been that difficulity, it was found to be nearly as unhealthy as Sierra Leone. On the grant for Western Australia, Sc. his Lordship mentioned that the last accounts from "Swan River" were more favourable. The other Resolutions were then agreed to, when the House resumed, and the Report was or-dered to be received on Tuesday. "USEDIAY. Previously to the House resolving itself once more into a Committee on the English Reform Sill, Mr. Evans and Mr. J. Suith complianed of the dilatory proceedings on it—mentioned meetings and proceed-ings between different Political Unions, &c., in Birningham, Man-chester, Glasgow, &c., on the subject—and stated that in Scolland, in particular, the most extraordinary and alarning excitement evisted. The necessity of meetings as alray as twelve o'clock in the ity was urged.

on the English Reform Bill, Mr. Evans and Mr. J. Smith complained of the dilatory proceedings on it-mentioned meetings and proceed-ings between different Political Unions, &c., in Birmingham, Man-chestre. Glasgow, &c., on the subject-and stated that in Scotland, in particular, the most extraordinary and alarming excitement evisted. The necessity of meeting as early as twelve o'clock in the duy was urged. The Cancestron of the Excuegorsu said that he was ready to adopt any steps that could fairly accelerate the Bill, but, according to the existing understanding, there were eight hours a day for them to discuss it. Sir R. Prat. observed that it would be impossible to give, daily, a more lengthened attention to the Bill. The flouse then work into Committee, and, after some few remarks, it was agreed, without any division, that Queenborough and New Romney were properly stationed in schedule A. Against the inclu-sion of Storic transmission schedule A. the state the indu-tion of storic twere and a were then voted, without any division, to be properly in such a ware then voted, without any division, to be properly in such a statistic distranchisement, 212. All the other boric twere having statistic the distranchisement, 212. All the other boric twere fore improperly included in succept a regarded the case would be more fairly met by actained to accept a regarded the case would be more fairly met by not retaining Salksh in its present schedule. Mr. Huxt, howere, forced a division, when the numbers were—for Saltash, remaining in schedule A. 169; against it, 231; majority, S1. The remaining in schedule A. 169; against it, 231; majority, S1. The remaining in schedule A. 169; against it, 231; majority, S1. The remaining in schedule A. 169; against it, 231; majority, S1. The remaining in schedule A. He house then resumed, when the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. WEDNESDAY. Drof PALMERSTON inid on the table copies of negociations between Encland, A. Justria, Rissia, and Prussia, respreeting the

Joby 31. Lord PALMERSTON replied, that a protocol of the four Great Porema spreed that, on the settlement of Belgium, the demolition of the party to this transaction. His Lordship further added, that all must adding that Belgium could not support so many fortresses as when party to this transaction. His Lordship further added, that all must adding that Belgium could not support so many fortresses as when principle that would not were united. As to Portugal, his Lordship adding that would not warrant the interference of this country. When the proper time arrived he should be prepared to lay below the House the amplest information. The Prace was not a party to these proceedings, and head and colland of 2,000,000. ; in return for which, Holland that ded many places to this country were established, and had cedd many places to this country were established, and had cedd many places to this country with the greatest astisfact to the fouses to counting the independence of Holland; result between the cessions of colonies, c., 1,000,000. I had been being between the ecssions of colonies, c., 1,000,000. I had been being between be cessions of colonies, c., 1,000,000. I had been being between be cessions of colonies, c., 1,000,000. I had been being between besides charging the devendence of Holland; results between besides charging the mean of means the between besides charging the independence of Holland; results between besides charging the independence of Holland; results between besides charging the colleging the sector between besides charging the colleging the sector between besides charging the sector of Holland; the should be the sector of the solved itself. The Amusto considered that the separation of Holland from Be Between the sector as an amendment, that the only difficulty were between the solved itself. The Maxter mean the word the devend the south the sector between the solved itself. The Amustor considered that the separation of Holland from be between the solve the seco

the transmise to the manufacturing interests was called for by their increased importance, and to give to the representation a self-equilibrium. The Committee eventually divided, when the numbers were-fac-the clause in its original form 182; for Sir R. Peel's amendment, 183 majority, 67. The Committee then proceeded with the enumerations in schedule B., and determined, after some desultory conversation, that there were properly inserted in such schedule the tollowing places - Alde-borough (Vorkshire), Amersham, Arundel, Ashburton, Bridgort, Bodmin, and Buckingham. Chippenham called forth a good deal of discussion, delay being required to prove that its census of 1821 made-mistakes, and but for which the fact would have appeared of it thes having upwards of 4,000 inhabitants. The House then divided on this question, when there appeared—for the amendment, 181; spainst it, 251; majority, 70. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. Thus the order of the Day were then disposed of and the House adjourned.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. THURSDAY. The House, after transacting some minor business, scon after six o'clock again resolved tieelf into Committee on the English Reform Bill, and immediately proceeded with the consideration of schedule Ba, commencing with Clitheroe. Mr. Cusr and Mr. Crossen contended that the population of the parish, though it was of a different nature, ouglit to be included with Clitheroe, on the ground of the parish being very population. Lord J. Russetz, resisted the junction, as a still greater departure witimately aerced to without a division. The like question was refer respecting Cockermouth, and the Committee divided on it, wher the numbers were—for its retention in schedule B. 233; against it, His majority in favour of the original proposition, 82. The next motion regarded Dechester, thick called forth very extended discussion, and also a division. The like on a sense the motion, 86. Droitwich and Exceedant followed, and the propriety of their re-maining in the said schedule was voted withouts a division. Great Grimsby was the next in the list, and it called forth sense conversation; but the motion was adopted without a division. East Grimsby was the next in the list, and it called forth sense conversation; but the motion was adopted without a division. East Grimstead was next named, but a motion for adjournment was moved and carried. FRIDAY. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHERUER said, hefore he mored the

Last Grinstead was next named, but a motion of adjournment was moved and carried. FRIDAY. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, before he moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into Commitse on the Reform Bill, he had to state, that in consequence of circum-stances which were very well known to every one, it was prove the Reform Bill, he had to state, that in consequence of circum-stances which were very well known to every one, it was pro-low, looking at the importance of the Reform Bill, it was also pre-posed that there should be a Commission to morrow at the there o'clock, which would of course make the House, and that the the Reform Bill should be proceeded with until is o'clock-met essolving itself into Committee on the Reform Eag-land) Bill. An extended discussion took place on the Network Eagland

and) Bill. An extended discussion took place on the Noble Lord's proposition, but the conversation dropped without the house coming to any de-cision upon it. The House then went into Committee on the English Reform Bill, when eleven more boroughs were disfranchised, including three county towns. Guildford, Huntingdon, and Launceston. The House then resumed, when the other Orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

The flowe then resumed, when the other Orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned. The Aurnon of Tremaina and De Vere.—The numerous admirer of these two unrivalled stories, will be glad to learn that a pozzito number of the New Monthly Magazine. For a long time of the number of the New Monthly Magazine. For a long time of the satisfied, and the conjectures which every day gave bit in the author will be for the first time given to the world in the ensuing number of the New Monthly Magazine. For a long time of the satisfied, and the conjectures which every day gave bits only to be frustrated; and though Mr. Ward has avowed the author ship, a part only of his renders' inquisitiveness is satisfied of the faculty of exciting the admiration of their renders, and caling forth their respect, (and we might almost add, gratitude) in an event degree with Mr. Ward. The preparations making for the OPENING oF THE NEW LONGO Botto are of the most splendin lature, A magnificent manues is erceting for the reception of their Majestics. The public anxiety of witness the grand approximate, ladies will find an impact the facult effects of a burning sun, ladies will find an impact of the Grand Jury of the county of Westmenth have ignored the bill adaline for murder-Subarguently, however, at the subgreating of adalini, for murder-Subarguently, however, at the subgreating of the Grand Jury, other Bills were preferred, charging the analy adalini, for murder-Subarguently, however, at the subgreating of the Grand Jury, other Sills were preferred, tharging the encapita-geness Donna Maria Therees of Braganza and Bowly for more on the inforcessing statistion on the lower so far, but coming and the receasing statistion on the low approximated on the following day. All was quiet in the town so far, but contain adaline, Eguia. The princess Donna Maria Therees of Braganza and Bowly for more there there addressed to her from Andalusia, which contained and manner, to celebrate the success of Mazenpa, which is a prechension were e

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The operation of the second state of the secon

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 aniability of Mrs. Dacks are to be set in array against the high and honourable character of Mr. BARISG, it will be only just to enguire when that lady left Brighton, and what her pursuits and profession were during her residence in it. I we publish the letters forwarded to us by a valued correspondent we must take the liberty of expunging all the proper names which occur in them.

a them. JACK and JILL we must not print. It is an excellent parody; but it casts of matters too serious to jest upon, besides which, the introduction f one name might convey an idea of disrespect which we do not viertain

of one name mignic convey an tack of disrespect which we do not entertain. A hypercritical friend of ours calls us to account for saying that Mr. ENTLARE had a beautiful landscape in the Suffolk street Gallery. We ait corrected. Mr. Ewbarxs is the artist to whom one of the best interes in the cultection should have been attributed. In answer to the guestion relative to Mr. CALCRAFT's continued absence from the Hanes of Commons, we have only to say that he is sincapacituted from attending by illness; nor do we add with any feel-ing but that by respect for his sensibility the fact that that illness is aggravated, if it has not been caused, by feelings of regret (perhaps remores is loo strong a term) for the line he thought proper to adopt with regard to the Heform question, and that his triumph in Dorect-shire hus proved to be one of the most serious calamities of his political life.

shire 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 im-portant to be trifled with—we cannot say a word upon such a subject— there is a Scretary for the Home Department, although the fact may not be generally known. A Correspondent informs us, that Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY and Mr. HODUSON, the Members for Newcastle, having received a repri-mand from some body of their constituents called the Newcastle Union, have replied to these instructors of the Legislature in the most dignified and becoming terms: they refuse to acknowledge any such body as "The Union," and they maintain their undoubled right to vote ex-actly 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 shew of Monday. We are informed that the "TRADES," and their followers

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 ex-clude 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.

of the LORD MAYOR.

visitor and guest of the London Bridge Committee, and NOT of the LOAD 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 endea-vouring to hurry on the proceedings by every possible strata-gen and mancuvre.—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 eviced by the dependents of the Govern-ment? The Ministers have, during the week, mutilated important and flourishing county towns by way of disfran-chising rotten boroughs; and one night, when they found to the schedule in which they had placed it. And these inconsistencies—the whole measure being one mass of impracticable absurdity and looke arrange-ment—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 com-plete 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 destruc-tion of the fortresses till the unext day, could have any con-

Who that heard Lord ALTHORP'S pitcous request to Sir ROBERT PREL, not to ask any questions about the destruc-tion of the fortresses till the next day, could have any con-fidence 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 dis-solution, 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 pro-positions.

But because the measure of Reform when discussed exhibits its nefarious and uncertain principles, and be-cause 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.

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 ex-plained, the more would the nation be satisfied of its bene-ficial character;—but no; hurry on with it, let nobody speak—let right be trampled upon—lundreds 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 after-wards. wards.

The proposed of dividing arist, and deparing anter-wards. 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 Parlia-ment 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 bis constituents for rooting 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 senti-ments 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 Com-mon 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

JOHN BULLJourgeta question is put into a tangible shape, and the House of
Commons does not commit that same Mr. KEY to Newgater
to zerve and digity are gong.The same hurry is enforced by every possible means—and
to is observation : -The same hurry is enforced by every possible means—and
to is observation : -"It is with creat reget that we perceive in the list of those
the discussion in the social flourishing places allow
the discussion sporters of the Bill in all statisters on this occasion, the names of some why
are statister of this occasion, the names of some why
are statister of the social provided and possible readary that if they pursue this course
are statister of the social provided and possible readary in the social possible readary in 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 busi-ness in the House are obliged to attend Committees as early

been possible; for everybody knows that the inen of ousi-ness 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 morn-ing; 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-bridge dinner on Monday. Now mark the hollow-ness 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 contra-vention of 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 unit one in the merning, and then, at one in the morning, to pass the estimates, reports of 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 miduight.

make any vote after midnight. Lord ALTHOUP confessed it was not his own desire to take this unprecedented and unwarrantable step, but that it was pressed upon him by others. It is Lordship perhaps did not allude to the Times or Common Hall as acting directly on his mind, but be certainly must have alluded to those who are operated upon by those engines : so that Lord ALTHONP is perhaps not a direct tool, but only a tool at second hand. Most certain it is that on Friday night he appeared to feel his situation as particularly painfal, if not degrading, and exhibited evident signs of being ashamed and sorry for the could not recede.

The solution is partenarily planth, it not degrading, and exhibited or ident 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 gratteman 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 al—even those who expressed their reluct-ance, were, like Lord ALTHORP himself, weak enough to accifice their feelings and their judgment to the sinister in-fluence 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 struggleby talent and principle, has already polled three hundred and the 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 Par-liament 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 con-vinced a full, fair, and free discussion of its merits will in-fallibly render it. fallibly render it.

A serious difficulty arises as to the performance of the coremony 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. ALL the circumstances.

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 pre-sume that his Grace's answer to this bidding will be pub-lished by the would-be haronet; 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 furthion. 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

COLONEL TRENCH, the Member for Cambridge. who some VOLUMEL INENCH, 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 :---

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE contains on each Floor 493 squares, making on the two Floors From this 586, deduct the proposed National Picture Gallery, three Rooms at the north 986

	end o A., a	of it, th and Cl	he Mú hapel	M.; (i), maki	om B also I	i., the H. re	Armo quired	oury	173
Now the lege is	number	of squ	ares :	require	d for	the K	ing's	Col-	813 519
Balance	applicab	le for a	any pi	rpose	••	••	••	••	301

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

The Picture Gallery, as proposed, will be in length By changing the light from the sides to the centre, its only defect will be remedied : no other expence need be incurred.

other expence need be incurred. The Statue Gallery is composed of two Conservatories, to the Garden front, 8% feet by 50 feet each, making 1/6 feet; which, with the Terrace between them, 15% feet, would give a range of peculiar beauty and fitness, of I fear, at present, one of these beautiful apart-ments 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 in-cluded) on the South-West Angle, which would afford a fine hall for examination. There is likewise a space of 50 feet by 3H feet, (being an open portico adjoining K.) not reckoned. 334

Calculating the value of this accommodation at a low rate it will produce (wide A.) Various items of decoration, which can and ought to be re-moved, as unfit for any building but a Royal Palace (Fide B.) Collarage under the whole building, 2,000 per annum, at 20 years' purchase, will produce The Garden, if laid out judiciously, will give 15,000 feet frontage, which, at 31, per loot, amounts to 45,000, per annum, of ground rent; which, at 27 years' purchase, will produce £400,000 94,081

- 40.000
- 1,215,000

Fund for building a Royal Palace, in a proper situation, and without imposing any new burden on the people ...£1,749,061

- £500,000

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 alforded in a new Palace (*ride*)) the old one at St. James's, and the round on which it stands, will hereafter produce a large sum for the completion of such a national work.

- On account of the King's College, I take credit for a £200,009 Λ.
 - 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, for this I only take £200,000, leaving £100,000 for the benefit of the public
 - 130,000
 - .2200,000, leaving £100,000 for the benefic of the public. The Picture Gallery I estimate at £80,000; the Statue Gallery at £50,000 And for the remaining 301 squares, and the Attics, which may be applied to any of the objects enume-rated, viz. :-1. Public Reords-2. Public Library-3. Heralds' College-4. Royal Society-5. Anti-quarian Society-6. Royal Academy-7. Asiatic In-stitution The removal of 4.5, and 6, would set at liberty a considerable portion of Somerset House. 70,000

244

в.	Marble Chimney Pieces	3	••		••	£18.970	
2.	State Room Doors	••	••	••	••	12,631	
		••	••	••	••	2,967 6,900	
	Brass Decorations	••	••	••	••		
	Shutters, and Plate Glas	6	••	••	••	4,200	
	Gilt Handrails				••	3,000	
						1,560	
	Brass Capitans	••	••			3,353	
	Framed Wainscots	••	••	••	••		
	104 Marble Columns	••	••	••	••	20,000	
	Oak Floors, not laid	••	••	••	••	3,500	
	Ditto laid : difference of	takin	gup	••	••	2,000	
	34 Red Scagliola Column	n s				10.000	
	34 neu Schgilola Colum					4.800	
	16 Lapis Lazulæ	••	••	••	••	-,000	£93.881

SAVINGS. Accommodation for Servants, which is indispensable... The purchase of a great nuisance-Elliot's Brewery... The purchase of Bramah'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 ... One or two thousand pounds would make the King's Mews a handsome building of its de-scription.

scription.

£500,000

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

£2,349.08

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 ge-neral 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 realmes'--- a work, which, in its progress, will en-courage 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 of the poorest man in the empire, an in-terest in the splendour and dignity of the Crown. F. W. TRENCH.

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 amuse-ment to write and print and illustrate, what nobody we sup-prese can for a moment fancy serious.

ment to write and print and illustrate, what nobody we suppose can for a moment fancy serious. The King's College is built-roo 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 depo-sited there, for which a splendid building is now erecting in another place. The Royal Society is to be removed to Pim-lico, 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.

Somersel 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? what

To desiroy 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

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

three pounds per foot? But let us not trust our own opinion upon this matter—let us quote the Duke of BUCKINGHAN, who selected the site, and hear what he says, in a letter to the Duke of SHIEWSBURY, of the situation i— "Although," says his Grace, "My Garden is such as by not pretending to rarities or curiosities has nothing to in-veigle 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 I* as an illus-tration." 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. My 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 let off to wine mer-chants, some of the rooms filled with the clerks, and the con-servatories 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 con-sudded to go lose hackney-coach to Westimister Abbey, to his ingo in a hackney-coach to Westimister Abbey, to his ingo in a hackney-coach to Westimister Abbey, to his ingo in a hackney-coach to Westimister Abbey, to his ingo in a hackney-coach to Westimister Abbey, to his ingo in a hackney-coach to Westimister Abbey, to his ingo in a hackney coach to be stimate a saying is to be undone, and altered, which

as they would inevitably call forth, if they were put forth in That very solid interitably can forch, if they were put forth in carnest. 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 per-mit them to be impudent. If he will look at the pretension of the paragraph in yesterday's paper, which makes a mys-tery 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. PRESENTERIAN CHAUBERT IN CANADA. earnest

PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA. We understand that during the present Session of Parlia-ment, 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 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 Assem-bly, we do not see what is to prevent the Scotlish 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 thirds of the whole landed property of the northern portion of the empire, and who, moreover, pay annually, nearly 2200,000 sterling of teinds 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 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 pre-sent 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

Schuld 2015 and 2015

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 *ill 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 we have been in the columns of this paper.

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 *arowed* 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 here to call the attention of the reader.

England only inasmuch as one of its avoued 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. " A mappy to be among you in this place since France has re-ceived 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 jive to my Government the strength without which it cannot answer the expectation of the na-tion. " I aid. 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 appluase*). " It is true, that by the uniform action of all the powers of the State we should put an end to those periodneed agitations which feed the criminal hopes of those who dream of the freum of the late dynasty, 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 punihed.—(*Fresh applause*, and crices of "*Viece Rai*.") " In calling me to the throne, France desired that the Royal au-thority should be rational: it did no desire that ishould be teleble; a Government without strength cannot suit a great nation. " I have just taken a tour through France, and the restimonies 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 unanteed, every factious attempt confounded and repressed. Thus will revive that confidence in the future which alore can restore the confidence of the country. " In the whi

Defore 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 are 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 newer be interrupted, except for a moment. "The Budget for the service of ISSI and ISS2 will be presented to you early in the service of ISSI and ISS2 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." "Thay certainly, depends on a general disarming. France desires it, the Governments of Europe feel the necessity of it; the interest of all require it.-(*Brasol*)." "I have the satisfaction to announce to you already that I have not had occision to employ all the resources which the Chambers had placed at my disposal." "Since the revolution of July France has resumed in Europe her of it.-(*Brasol*)." "Never was her independence better guaranteed. Our National Guardis, who are comal hoans arounces which the chambers and who are somal hoans arounce to complete the order of the Guardis who are sensel hoans and the answer of the contained on the occession to environ the occession to environ the occession to environ the context orders of the resources which the Chambers and the section of the resources which the Chambers and which belongs to her, and henceforth nothing can deprive her of it.-(*Brasol*)."

Inave the statistication and unknown which the Chambers had placed at my disposal.
 Since the revolution of July France has resumed in Europe the rank main belongs to her, and henceforth nothing can deprive her of its models of the statistical of July France has resumed in Europe the rank main belongs to her, and henceforth nothing can deprive her of its "Never was her independence better guaranteed. Our National Guada, who are equal to our army—our armies, the worthy deposition of the intervience of our ancent glory, would deend that independence on the two are equal to our army—our armies, the worthy deposition of the intervience of our ancent glory, would deend that independence on the two are used to the intervience of our ancent glory, would deend that independence on the two are used to a second the friendly relations which be an area used in the france and the United States of North America. A treaty has just put an end to dispute which here 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."
 " Al these acts will be communicated to you as soon as they shall be ratified, in order that the financial stipulations which, bedoug on the expression for the effectual suppression of the nerro slave trade.
 " Conformably to mydemands, the troops of the Emperor Austria have execution of the law passed in the last Session for the effectual suppression of the methorations which, being secured to these states, make nahope that their tranguillity will not be again disturbed, and the suparation from Holland have been reconsided by the Great Oversea make nahope that their tranguillity will not be again disturbed, and the suparation from Holland have been reconsided by the Great Oversea make nahope that their tranguillity will not be again disturbed, and their suparation from Holland have been reconsided by the Great Powers. The king

membrance of which they celebrate." It is not our intention to expose in detail all the falschoods 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 revo-lution in July, has resumed the rank that belongs to her, beg leave to offer the following plain unvarnished statement with regard to the actual state of her wretched metropolis; a metropolis which more than any other in the world affords a just epitome of the whole nation—Paris is France. The following is an extract from a private letter, dated July 23 following is an extract from a private letter, dated July 23,

" Paris is much changed for the worse. Private equipages are "Parts 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 anusement, 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 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 mut-tering curses, I suppose, 'not loud but deep.' Social enjoyment is completely defunct. The discussion of politics, in the most acrimo-nious 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 sup-posed to be the most prosperous, restaurateurs are shut up, and num-berless shows in the original stretes are closed. The Krys, it is posed to be the most properous, restaurations are some up, and num-berless shorts in the principal streets are closed. The Krss, 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 PHILLIP-but So much for the braggadocio of Citizen PHILLIP-but we have little care or concern with the internal state of his country-we must look, and look anxiously, to the effects produceable upon our own by the success of his foreign policy over the imbecile attempts of our own unfortunate Minis-ters-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-Lom-bard-street to a China Orange.

But, will it be believed, that, setting aside the bombast and bluster so natural to a Frenchman, which characterizes 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—

JOHN BULL:

The former of these assertions is corroborated by the fol-towing brief and pithy Protocols :---

The tormer of these assertions is corroborated by the fol-lowing brief and pithy Protocols :-No. I. PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE THE 17TH ATHL 1831. Present—The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, having met, have directed their attention to the fortresses onstructed since the year 1815 in the kingdom of the Netherlands, at the expense of the FOUC Currts, and to the determinations which it would become necessary to take with respect to these fortresses, when the separation of Belgium from Holland shall have been defi-nitively effected. Having carefully examined this question, the Plenipotentiaries of aguarateed by France, ought to charge the system of military defence which have accurity which did not previously exist—finally the theorem adopted for the ir maintenance and defence —that port to the Belgium would be too numerous not to make it difficult for the Belgius on would be too numerous not to make it difficult for the Belgius on which did not previously exist—finally that part of these fortresses, constructed under different circum-stances, might at present be razed. To consequence the Plenipotentiaries have finally decided, that as foon as a Government shall exist in Belgium, recognized by the beset on loot between the Four Powers and that Government, for be purpose of selecting such of the said fortresses as should be de-missing. (Signed) ESTERHAZY, WESSENBERG.

ESTERHAZY. WESSENBERG. PALMERSTON. BULOW. LIEVEN. MATUSZEVIC. (Signed)

rain the state of the second state of the st

general tranquillity of Europe, at a vast expense of blood and treasure. The reader will recollect, that when the kingdom of the Netherlands was created at the termination of the most glo-rious war in which this country ever was engaged, it was de-termined by the late KING of ENGLAND and the KING of HOLLAND to erectcertain barriers on the frontiers of Belgium, in order to afford protection to the North of Europe, and to the expenditure requisite for the construction of these for-tresses, ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, and PRUSSIA con-tresses, ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, and PRUSSIA con-tresses, ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, and PRUSSIA con-rence of that glorious Revolution of last year, the happy results of which we have just had the satisfaction of detailing. When Clitzen PHILLP, in consequence of this revolu-tion, was placed by the mobility upon the Throne of France, he was immediately recognised by our Government—to whose tardy and delicate mode of proceeding, in another case, we shall shortly have occasion to revert—and in grati-tude for the favour displayed, not only bound himself to maintain all existing treaties in full force, but sent us TALLEYRAND to watch over the interests of his liberated country.

After the irruption in France, the revolutionary cholera spread to the Netherlands, and a separation of Belgium from spread to the Netherlands, and a separation of Belgium from Holland has been the consequence—whereupon France, who had no voice whatever in the original erection of the fortresses in question, and bore no share of the charge of erecting them, insinuates to our Government, through the pious Prince of BENEVENTO, a desire—purely pacific, to have these proofs of our diplomatic prudence and military influence de-stroyed—and accordingly, the Protocol Ministers of the five Great Powers combine to gratify the said pious Prince, and agree, without further question or reference, to the desired destruction of the barriers, and the degradation of the British character.

character. That England should without question or reference consent to the demolition of the only real security for Belgium, to which she has just made a present of a KING, and to the destruction of a barrier, which, so far from "menacing France," is merely a defence against encroachment, securs marvellous. How should fortresses, with two millions of people behind them, menace a country with thirty millions before them; and, as for the plea of their uselessness, be-cause King LEOPOLD has not troops sufficient to man them, a similar reason might be given for allowing His MAJESTY only one coat, because he has not arms enough to oc-cupy six.

cupy six. The feeling created in England, in the breasts of those sin brave and honourable ment to whom these fortresses served as the monuments of victory and the land-marks of triumph, by their wanton and undefined demolition, is powerful as it is the monuments of victory and the land-marks of triumph, by their wanton and undefined demolition, is powerful as it is the monuments of victory and the land-marks of triumph, by their wanton and undefined demolition, is powerful as it is the monuments of victory and the land-marks of triumph, by their wanton and undefined demolition, is powerful as it is the monuments of victory and the land-marks of triumph, debased—by the dictation of the Republican King of the the monument of the determined by the an pre-serve the present system, and that the only hope he has of diverting his disorderly people from domestic insurrection is by giving their passions vent in some other direction, chooses to open the way to the North through the dominions of the Dis-serve the capital of Portagal in the course of the very week an actific declarations by taking possession of the floct and in marking the capital of Portagal in the course of the very week is which he made those declarations. So much, then, for one of Gitizen PHILIP's assertions in the stottering Throne; now for the other:—" The tri-coloured flag floats at Lisbon."—On the walls the speech be on anentator—on, or before; and we believe, by this time at all events, "en" is the word. What hare we always said 2— or the what always forecold 2—That the dilatory conduct of our inverting thor conductioned and the the integral conduct inverting the ready and the dilator we always said 2— on the state of our the the dilatory conduct of our inverting the recognizing Don Mitguezi, while it instantily how the time the triangle of our the the dilatory conduct of our inverting the state of the state the dilatory conduct of our inverting the triangle our the the dintegr conduct of our inverting the cupy six. The feeling created in England, in the breasts of those

 Provide and cherished Citizen PHILIP—the one being a lightly King, and the other a mob-made usurper—would. The subjection of Portugal to the dominion of France. A sfor the pretextupon which the King of Portugates, has the subjection of Portugal to the dominion of France. So for the pretextupon which the King of Portugates, has tried by a competent authority, found puilty, and condemned to the usual punishment in ficture of the renavelity of Europe ?—is it to be borne as a precedent? If an Old Bailey Jury convicted a French Government, it is finsy and the other anguilty of Europe ?—is it to be borne as a precedent? If an Old Bailey Jury convicted a French fee violation of the tranquilty of Europe ?—is it to be borne scoundrel of some heinous offence against our laws, are we to expect the appearance of a French fleet in the Thames to the possession of our ships and of our city ?—

 White prevents the sit to be done. Some set to be possed to the answer -No, such as the possession of our ships and of our city ?—

 White prevents the set the could make its way through the formidable obstructions which would be opposed to for the origin of a descentor of the affare and the opposed to the onviction of a descentor of the fagland would permit it to be done. England too—! hound as she is preventee Portuga against her enemies, by treaties at enalities the studied, and see the Ministry of this country for the vare alluded, and see the Ministry of this country for the vare alluded, and see the formitary of the set of Set of the sole of the so

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL. SIR,—As your sentiments have ever been friendly towards the Eastablished Church, you will learn with regret that the Church at Epsom is totally done away with, the cdiffice formerly used as a place of worship for the orthodox members of the Establishment being converted into a Meeting-housefort the sect of Cavimistic Methodists. It is also occasionally lent to the disciples of the Hawker school ! It is therefore a singular fact that in this populous village the mem-bers of the religion by law established are those alone who do not enjoy the boasted toleration for which. England is so fanous, as they literally have not a place of worship where they can meet to hear the Bishop of Wischestra is so very orthodox, he will speedily take measures to remedy this crying grievance; meantime, I beg you will insert this in your valuable paper, for though the case is by no means singular, it is not made so public as it ought to be.—I am, Sir, A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF EXCLANCE We can hardly credit the above statement, but we insert it in order to provoke, if it be incorrect, a contradiction. WE readily give insertion to the following—we know

Singular, it is not made so public as it ouglit to be.--I am, Sir, A Masnaco or rise Cavaca or Steakars, We can hardly credit the above statement, but we insert it in order to provoke, if it be incorrect, a contradiction. WE readily give insertion to the following—we know very little about the person who forms the subject of the letter; we gave a place to the letter of our correspondent, and we now submit a reply—but we have ourselves nothing to low with the statements or contradictions contained in either. To JOHN HULL. Sn—As you have circulated in your columns a tissue of the rossest claumnies repeating an inclinensive stranger now on a visit is for a stranger to your sense of justice and fair play, (which I have a right to expect of you, considering the name you bear), to publish the following reply to your correspondent. The name of Rajah RAMMONEN KOY is only known in Europe as that of a person who has, for at least 16 years, devoted himself with peculiar zeal and success to the literature, both of the cast and west— who has laboured all that time, as well as before, to dispel the clouds of incorance and supersition which overshadow his own country— who has uccessfully to procure the abolition of the inhuman prac-tice of inmolating Hindu widows on the funeral piles of their hus-bands—and who, alter so long employing his income on these and other philanthropic and charitable objects, has hastly, at an advanced period of the, and contray to the taskes of his country ymen and caste as a Brahmin, performed a voyage of L6000 miles, for the further promotion chuman improvement. As you appear on the Sabath, under the sacred cablement of the Bible, the Crown, and the Sceptre, and in the name of " God, the King, and the People," permit me to akyou, in the hanguage of Scripture, " For which of these stand of the onkines of seripture, " For which of these stand indic accessive to disparage him you begin even with his birth, on which you stone him ?" In your cagerness to disparage him you begin even with his birth, o

to the instreptenessing here contributes to minerations of the same rank with regard to the title of Rajah, about which you feel so very ore, you are an unfortunate as on every other point; as you may rest assured it was conferred on him by a dynasty of Princes which has been for many generations the fountain of honour in India, and which, though reduced in other respects, still retains the power of bestowing on those in its employ titles which the Government of India is pledged to recognize. And, although Rajah RAMNOUCH Novie himself quite indifferent about verbal distinctions, (which can, indeed, confer no honour on one by nature herself ennobled.) yet the refusal of it would

have been hurtful to the leelings of the personage who conferred it. (and who has given a still higher proof of his favourable opinierin confiding to him a most important infission), while such reflexed would have been ungrateful in any native of india whose ancestars had always field their honours from, and looked up with respect to, but imperial House of Tissoura. Isball now leave the public to form its own opinion respecting your motives,—whether envy; malice, or disappointment—which have in so many unfounded statements, and then in attacking with low sour whom, as the first of his nation who has risen above all national pe-judices and confidmely visited our shores, as Englishmen we ove the duties of hospitality.—I remain, Sir, yours obcdiently. A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

Judices and confidingly visited our shores, as Englishmen we owe the duties of hospitality.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently, A FIRLD OF TRUTH. P.S. As, amongst other enlightened objections, your correspondent has shown his misserably bad task by making several allusions to the complexion of our Indian visitor, a mode of attack in which he is but an imitator. I shall, with your permission, add a few works on the subject.—There are some wretches in the Eastern part of the work also, who, instead of characterizing different tribes of mm, by their proper appellations, distinguish them by their colour. The people of Europe, for instance, and the northern parts of Asia, they for instand of characterizing different tribes of mm, by their proper appellations, distinguish them by their colour. The people of Europe, for instance, and the northern parts of Asia, they repeat the theorem of the second and the subject of a sing they will be the period of the second and the second and the second and the condition of the theorem of the second adopt some de-macking and the theorem of the second adopt some de-mode of classifying rational being than the theorem of their shore correspondent and the leger whom the Isracing regenders wald confound them. In conclusion, so your correspondent is so found of the send is following striking picture of himself, from which he will act the dark bloc in mais of a second the reader studies following striking it are a stiggen strike of the concert senders in a dearning by scrape of Latin, let me recommend to him notice the abus in which the Romans stiggen strike subject. The descent senders in conclusion, as your correspondent is so fond of she senders.— Incosis; et hoc studio prants fices. Unde petium Hoc in me isc? est accurrent qui denique eorum Vixi cum quibus? Absentem qui rodit amicum, Qui no defendit, alio cuipante; solutos Qui

OUGHT POLAND TO BE AN INDEPENDENT NATION?

OUGHT POLADD TO HE AN INDERSADENT NARMAR
 TO JOHN HL.
 THO TARA BULA, –1 was just going to set out by remarking, thattis witch has occupied the attention of our greatest Statesmen, in deed dy show 2 The truth is that the sample dy inorance to *celestical vision*, –the subject on which we are not advected by the sam our concerns have rushed to the condusion the We attention of the rest of a single to be independent on a sprived country, and has a right to be independent on the independent of the sample country and has a right to be independent on the rest of an individual count on the individual count on the same and any acknowledgement of the individual count of the right of a nation individual count of the right of the ri

circumstanced, can never for any length of time exist in the great nations. We shall state wherein this peculiarity of circumstance there by which a small nation is exempted from the operation of the ciple laid down. Very probably in opposition to our fundament position, England might be cited as contradiction to it. But for is placed in peculiar circumstances of exemption from the inset situation and magniticence of her colonial possessions. These will situate the state of the colonial possessions.

Joidy 31. Twys place her above the domination of neighbouring potentates. So may place her above the domination of neighbouring potentates. So in negra site be true to her own interests. Why has Portugal not become in negra part of Spanish dominion? Because Exgland has been her yowerlul nation. This is the reason why so comparatively many and which, therefore, cannot be of permanent operation. The new to the slightest doubt that in the progress of events, more provided that the sphere of exemption. Its indepen-tion of the state of the spanish dominions. The new to the slightest doubt has the progress of events, more provided that in the progress of events, the principles above shall creleng have a practical confirmation to provide the principles above shall creleng have a practical confirmation to provide the principles above shall creleng have a practical confirmation to provide the principles above shall creleng have a practical confirmation to provide the principles above shall creleng have a practical confirmation to provide the principles above shall creleng have a practical confirmation to provide the principles above shall creleng have a practical confirmation to provide the principles above shall creleng have a practical confirmation to provide the such an interposition would ineviably occasion. As the away of noble but deviced the bissue: The renew for any length of time an independent construct. The Poles. We admire them for their bravery, patitotism, and print of marty doon ! We admire them for their bravery, patitotism, and print of marty doon ! We admire them for their bravery, patitotism, and print of marty doon ! We admire them for their bravery, patitotism, and print of marty doon ! We admire them for their bravery, patitotism, and print of marty doon ! We admire them for their bravery, patitotism, and print of marty doon ! We admire them for their bravery, patitotism, and print of marty doon ! We admire them for their bravery, patitotism, and print of marty doon

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, Jedy 27, 1831. My Draw Britz-From four o'clock this morning, and it is now nine, there has been nothing heard in my neighbourhood but the fring of guns and cannon. There are two reasons for this-the first is to honour the dead-and the next to awake and make wretched the living. You will not fail to remember that on this day twelve months the mob of Paris rose against the ordinances of CHARLES X., and two days afterwards, although the ordinances against which they rose were withdrawn, drove away for the moment three genera-ions of Kings. In July last, I protested against the ordinances, and J still protest against them, notwithstanding it has been proved by even the evidence of the Liberals themselves, that for fourteen overthrow the Bourby even the evidence of the Liberals themselves, that for fourteen years they had been engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Bour-bons. In July last, I however protested against the continuance of the Revolution after the ordinances were withdrawn—and I am now more convinced than ever, that it was not against the ordinances that the chief of the Liberal party rose, but against the Bourbon dynasty, and they assailed themselves of that pretext (unfortunately a good one) for dethroning CHARLES X., who made the ordinances—the Duke d'ANAGOULENE, who was opposed to them—and the Duke of BOBBARX, who did not even know what an ordinance meant. In consequence of these signal acts of vengeance, injustice, and na-state of constant Revolution—and if we live as long as the 27th of July, 1832, I shall have again to record that the Revolution is not terminated. stan July, 1852, terminated.

the of constant. Revolution—and if we live as long as the 27th of out, ISR, I shall have again to record that the Revolution is not terminate. terminated. To-day, to-morrow, and Friday, are the fêtes destined to be cele-

"mind Poland. Gentlemen; Poland is nothing to us.-(Cree of "Same! Aerrel : Askare!) Lasies and Gentlemen!-) perceive 1 "ann not popular in this querter, I will, therefore, retire to the "Buniteen-Creeke of Statice allogeders?"
 "Buniteen-Creeke of Statice allogeders?"
 Bu haid will her netter, and will be disticution due fant store shall be haid will be style aroued to be will olitican due fant store shall be haid will be style aroued to be will be distore. This Pantheon has an odd sent of history. Natorizon made it a monument-the Boru-tines it to cambina, nat some future day, the buenes of those tailow: buenes, butchers, and theres, who made, or awsisted in making, as the lawyers would any, the revolution of the "like week." The Pantheon is noble and splendid building. It is impossible to ren-der it justed by party split and by mob timps. At the far-bed set of alloy, and the members of the Institute, will cocupy this day, at about 10 clock, the tribunes and clevated sets in the interior of the uniform. This and you would never have been in the "Pantheon". (It is expected that some alterpart will be interior the week were move are deal dati of click atterpart, will, habout "the observated been try only and you would never have been in the "Pantheon". (It is expected that some atterpart will be index in a try you are our king, and you would never have been in the "Avere, aver been your king, and you would never have been in the "the obser day I told the Duke of Otheras to go to the Chamber of "Never, aver. I - often till you you to not some in a split set.", and "the obser day I told the Duke of Otheras to go to the Chamber of "Never, aver.", and the Otheras to go to the Chamber of "the other day I told the Duke of Otheras to go to the Chamber of "the other day I told the Duke of Otheras to go to the Chamber of "the other day I told the Duke of Otheras to go to the Chamber of "the other day I told the Duke of Otheras to go to the Chamber of "the other day I told the Duke o

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFEIGUENTS. The Rev. THOMAS HORATO WALKER, M.A., Vicar of Stoke Gifford, Ioncestershire, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Marquis Cholmondely. The Rev. HENRY TREVOR WHEBLER. of Merton College, Oxford, o the Vicarage of Pillerton, Warwickshire. Patron-Rev. Francis Une

Gloucestershire, to be one of the Domestic Campianis to the Evarguis of Cholmondely. The Rev. HENNY TREVON WIEBLER, of Merton College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Pilletton, Warwickshire, Patron-Hev. Francis Mills. The Rev. O. Levcester, of Stoke upon Trent, to the Rectory of Hodnet, Salop. Patron-Richard Heber, Esq. The Rev. N. UCRAND SANDTORD, B.A., upon his own petition, as Patron. to the Vicarage of Eaton, Salop. The Rev. N. Jonn Kournenoe to the Vicarage of Cransley, Northants. Patron-George Capel Rose, Esq. The Rev. FRANCE ROBINSON, M.A. Fellow of C.C. Col., Oxford, to the Vicarage of Eaton, Salop. The Rev. FRANCE ROBINSON, M.A. Fellow of C.C. Col., Oxford, to the Rectory of Little Stonghton, Beds. Patron C.C.C., Oxford, Tastanb.-The Rev. Wittiawa Macze to the living of Swordsa-Patron-Archibishop of Dublin. Oxford, Junx 30.-On Tuesday last, Henry Horn, B.A., of St. John's, and W. R. Freemaalte, B. A., of Christ Church, were elected Probationary Fellows of Magdalen Collece; and at the same time, the following Genthemen were admitted Demiss of that Society :-Edward Meyniek, county Wits; E. Wereas, Winton; G. C. Eilde, county Genthemen were admitted Demiss of that Society :-Edward Meyniek, county Wits; E. Wereas, Winton; G. C. Bielde, county Genthemen, and admitted Demisson and improvementa in the in buildings, upon the plan of Sirl effrey Wyatvilie. — Kutuke consecarten-On Tueaday the New Church at Coleford was consecrated, on which occasion a large concourse of persons we attracted to withes the interesting oremonies. The Lord Bishop of the diocese, attended by the Consenite, the officiating mi-nister, and upwards of twenty clergyme in their robes. The usual ceremonies then followed, and his Iordship preached an appropriate for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Propagation of the Gospel, and National Schools, was held on Thureday 148. On this occasion, up-wards of 2000 children belonging to schools in connection with the Established Church, were assembled at the catherdal

IMMER. MISCELLANBOUS. ORDINATIONS.—On Monday last, being St. James's Day, the fol-wing Gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Wor-

MISCELLANEOUS.
 ORDINATIONS.—On Monday last, being St. James's Day, the following Gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Worcester:—
 Priests.—John Kaye, M.A., Brazenose; H. T. Wheeler, Merton; and John Lingard, B.A.. Christ's College, Cambridge; J. A. Morris, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge; J. A. Morris, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge; A.H. Whitmore, B.A., Christ's, Cambridge; and H. Griffiths, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge; J. A. Morris, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge; and H. Griffiths, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge: Deacons.—Benjamin Hemming, B.A., Madalen Hall, Oxford; John Palmer, Worcester; and J. L. M'Lachlan, B.A., Sidney Sussex, Cambridge.
 Soctery ron THE PROPASITION or THE GOSPEL.—On Thursday, a sermon was preached for thebenetit of this Institution in the parish church of Ashby de la Zouch, by the Rev. ANDREW IRVINE, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leivester, when the sum of 34L was collected. His Grace the Archbishop of YOAK intends passing some days at Halifax About the middle or latter end of September, for the purpose of holding confirmations in that and the neighbouring parishes, and of the consecration of such of the newly-erected churches in the aarvisit.
 PETERBORGUGH CATHERAL.—This noble structure, alter having been closed for about eighteen months, was re-opened on Monday last. So great was the exvitement produced by the circumstance, that many strangers arrived in the city to witness the caremony. Before the commencement of the service the clabedral contained an immense number of persons, all deeply engaged in admiring the beauty of the new works in the nave, transeyt, and choir, with a new floor of Ketton stone. About eleven o'clock the Bishops of PETER-burouch, &c. entered and proceeded to the choir. The morning mervice may read by the Bishop of GLOUCERTER, most appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of GLOUCERTER, indeleted to the verter blor obst. The alory of this latter house shall by greater than the former, saith the Lord of Hosts; and in th

provements now so happily completed. ARTIFICIAL TEBIT, AINGRAL, SUCCEDANGUE FOR FILLING DECAYED TREFT. MONS, MALLAN, SURGEON DENTIST, 9, HALF MOON-STREFT, PICCAN SURGEON DENTIST, 9, HALF MOON-STREFT, PICCAN SURGEON DENTIST, 9, HALF MOON-strepert, and the continues to restore Decayed Tech with his Mineral Succeda-neum, so universally recommended by the Faculty of London and Paris. The persure, and allaxs the most excurding pain, and hating for many years; also fastens Long. Tech, which ex aling pain, and hating for many years; also micro pathen of the discounter and marks. The faculty of London and mar-incapable of discoluration or corroinon, and fixed without the lneumbranes ad-vires or any uter lightness, and answer every purpose of articulation and ma-tication. Charges as in Paris.—N B. All Operations serformed on the Tech.

Tradition. Unargon as in Paris — N. All Uppersions seriorized on the Trend. $E_{\rm ex}$ ASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Genulcament bud who experience ince inconvenience in Shaving, from a tender face or strong bend, J. and T. RIGGE most particularly recommend their celebrated MAG. NETIC RAZOR TABLET, which, with its late improvement, they engage with produce so krean and gas as to superrede all grinding, houring, & c. and render the operation of Shaving as easy and agreeshile as it was before unpleasant and painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain. Price 7.6 d J. and f. Rigge's Aroundie Shaving Song will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65, Chenpairé, Lordon. ing Soap London.

painful. Its use is simple, its effect certain. Price 7.8.64 J. and T. Rigge's Arounits Sharing Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Meanfactory, 65. Chapseide, London. A NEW LIGHT. DNESS PATENT PROMETHEANS, for producing instant. Light, without the aid of a buttle 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 nost simple and best mode of producing Lights, ever invented. No bed room, there is no possibility of their getting out of repair in any climate. This is the nost simple and best mode of producing Lights, ever invented. No bed room, drawing room or counting knues should be with-on any our control of air, they still retain their fire, and entit, on being burns, a fragrant performer; are perfectly innecent and free from darger. JONES'S LOUFFERS, or CHLOBATE MATCHES. This is a very simple and cheap mode of producing instant Light, simply by draw-ing the match through same new imperfectly initiated by an unprinciple fellow. Nay be had of all respectable chemists, tobaccontists, &c. throughout the king-dom.—As these matches are now imperfectly initiated by an unprinciple fellow. To prevent disappointment please to observe that others are not submitting with-out the sume and addrazes, 'S. Jones, Lich House, 20, Strand, — **Methalowing** inventions and improvements by Somma, the cut is one sometyper hour. S. JONES'S ETMAS, for boiling that's purchase the simulate. S. JONES'S ETMAS, for boiling hair a prince simulate mainter. BACHELONY DISPERFER. KICHENNS, for shing, hoat, a jet af ever similar and addrazes. BACHELONY DISPERFER. In Prince Plassing. The expense of During is not expensive floar. S. JONES'S ETMAS, for boiling hair a prince simulate the simulate. BCHENNES DISPERFERE. BERTENNES, for shing, hoat, a jet and ever sensities, from 10x, 6d, use Back Ruiners, to cook from out to 20 disker. Berghann and constants within the floar berginer to visit the LIGHET HOUSES, 30, GFRAND,—N, P. The

JOHN BULL:

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

34 per Cent Red 911	India Bonds 1 3 pm. Exchequer Bills 13 15 pm. Consols for Acct 823 f	
LATEST	NEWS.	

The only news from the Continent relates to the cholera. In St. Petersburgh there have been 1518 deaths from it in a week, among them Captain Waugh, of the *Albion*, and several clerks in English houses.

HOUSE OF LORDS-SATURDAY. The House met at two o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given the Queen's Annuity Bill, and several other public and private to the Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-SATURDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Saturnar. The Speaker took the Chair at half-past two o'clock, at which time there were a great number of Members present. A number of petitions were presented on various subjects. Sir J. WitLass gave notice of his intention, in the next Session of Parliament, to bring in a Bill for the Repeal of the Duty on Malt. At a quarter past two o'clock the House was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Assent given by commission to several public and private Bills. On the return of the Speaker and the Members, the House resolved itself into a Committee on the English Reform Bill, and continued sitting when our paper went to press.

On the return of the Speaker and the Members, the House resolved istell into a Committee on the English Reform Bill, and continued sitting when our paper went to press. The whole of the prisoners, seventeen in number, arraigned at the Mullingar Assizes for the manslaughter of several persons at Castle-pollard, on the 23d of May last, have been acquitted. The evidence was of the most contradictory character. Friday afternoon the metropolis was visited by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which lasted nearly two hours. During the storm a wooden-built house in Ann's-court, Golden-lane, was struck by lightning. The fluid struck the upper part of the house, throwing one of the weather-boards, in a splintered state, to a considerable distance in the court, and entering the upper part of the house, throwing off another of the outer boards. About the same time the house of Mr. Colby, a turner, in Pleet-lane, Parringdon-street, was struck, part of the wooden framework over the shop window was destroyed, and several squares of glass were broken by the fluid, which glanced then to the foot-path, and was seen rolling along it for some distance. Happily no personal injury was sustained in either case. On Thuraday evening last the town of Greenwich was visited with a most awful thunder-storm. Five boys belonging to the Royal which is situate between two very large oak trees, when the electric fluid struck the trees, which completely shivered their trunks, and at the same moment struck the lads, who immediately fell from their vas found that two of the boys, named Carpenter and Lane, were very severely injured. The lads were carried in a state of torpor to the infirmary, where they were examined by Dr. Dobson, when it was found that two of the boys, named Carpenter and Lane, were very severely injured. The lads user carriet and sate struck torpor to the infirmary, where they due canned carpenter and Lane, were very severely injured. The lads are carpet and site shift of these lads will he lost. The other lads are onl

temple; it then passed down his side, which was much burnt, and tore his shoes to atoms. The lad, Lane, was also struck on the side of the head, and much burnt. It is feared that the sight of these lads will be lost. The other lads are only partially burnt, and are fast recovering.
Triday information of the following attempt at robbery and murner draws given at the police offices: —As Mr. Radford, a greatleman raight, when within a short distance of the Halfpenny Hatch in the Peckham fields, he was suddenly seized by two rullians, who forcibly dragged him some distance into the fields. They told him that it and they proceeded to carry their threat into effect by sufficiently in the site of the Halfpenny Hatch in the peckham fields, he was suddenly seized by two rullians, who forcibly dragged himel from his deeperate assailants, and got away two or they some unaccountable exertion, as he described it, he disongade himel from him deeperate assailants, and got away two or we water, ultimately threw him into aditch, where he was discovered by a labouring man the next morning, at four o'clock, in a state of neasibility, and must have perished had not immediate restoratives been employed. An active officer was sent to Peckham yesterday to was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of Richard Falkner Taylor, in the parison of Chatham. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and the orisoner and his brother, and there murdered. The prisoner is the orisoner and his brother, and there minder of Richard Falkner to the prisoner and his brother, and there minder of the side officer was entice for a senter of or the soft into a word of the prisoner was ordered for the parish overseer, and that on his return he was enticed into a word with be incleadent. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and the prisoner was ordered for the sent stirling. Eag. At the Builders' Arms, Kenslov, a were the comendance. The seven the soft have attendance, and we deemed neceasary to detail the sloud have attendant, and be closely watched. He,

Gardens will be opened four nights in the next week. THE GENERAL. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Por HANBURG (with the Post-office Bag), every Sturday morning, early ; and an extra Vessel on Wedneday morning, GA dagust, at 6 o'clock. Por ROTTERDAM (with the Post-office Bag), every Sturday morning. Por CALAIS, every Wedneday and Sturday morning. Por CALAIS, every Wedneday, Saturday, and Sunday morning. Por CALAIS, every Wedneday, Saturday, and Sunday morning. Por CALAIS, every Wedneday, Saturday, and Sunday morning. Por RAMSGATE, Daily (Sundays excepted), at half-past 9, with an extra Packet on Sturday at 11. Pares-Saloon 7s., Cabinő, S., Children 3s. For MARGATE, Daily 19 ; with an extra Packet on Saturday at 12. Prom BRIGHTON to DIEPPE, every Teseday, Tunvaday, and Saturday. Prom SUUTHAMPTON, 9th, and PLYMOUTH, 11th. August, at 6 in the morning, for BolDEALUX. Elegant and powerful Vessels for Excursions and Towing. Ghices, 65, Lomburd street ; 56, Haymarket, corner of Norrisatreet ; where Bills may be had containing every induced. CHARLES BESSELL, Secretary, 6, Lombard-street.

CHARLES RESSELL, Secretary, 89, Lonbard-street, may look to this on the TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique invention with confidence, as an intermality of the singular and unique invention with confidence, as an intermality of the singular and unique invention with confidence, as an intermal of the singular and unique invention with confidence, as an intermal of the singular and unique invention with confidence, as an intermal of the singular and the singular and the singular the singular and the singular and the singular and the singular and cannot fail to assist the declining powers of a good perman, and would ma-erially improve the performance of a had one. It is housined by the stronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable profes-sional gentlemen. A few minutes practice will prove the fract, and the sit has this advantage over all medicine, its power increase and noney T. Tucker, 200, evener of the Strand, opposite the Crown and Aucher Taren.

ARMY AND NAVY. THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, and NAVAL and MILITARY MAGAZINE, for August, contains, among other interesting

ARMY AND NAYY. THE UNITED SKW1CE JOURNAL, and NAVAL and Papera. 1. A Voles from the Army 2. The Millary Organization of Swit-2. A Recent Visit to warraw f 1. An Import of Log-Swit-3. A Recent function of the Charildeer 3. A price of Intemporance in the Field 1. 3. Annals of the British Cavality f 2. Salitor's Portfolio 1. An Imported Log-Swit-3. Chain Messengers Heart Coluburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street. PORTHAIT OF LOWED JOHN KUSSELL. 7. Fr A A S E R 'S M A G A Z I N E 7. For AUGUST Number contains- An Apology for a Preface to our Fourth Volume. By Oliver York- The Noreis of the Station John Schward, No. X. 1. Thomas Monor-Lays of the Tradels School, No. I Patona Duck-Ralonal-bun - Tagredy of the Night-Meth-Galley of Literary Characters, No. XV. 1. Joursell, with a fill-length Poly Literary Characters, No. XV. 1. The Millary Columber of Schward Columburg, Schward Columburg, and Aronge John KUSSELL. 7. The AUGUST Number contains- An Apology for a Preface to our Fourth 1. Monore-Lays of the Tradel Better, New Burlington-attreet. 1. Thomas Monore-Lays of the Tradel Actional Duck-Ralonal-bun - Tagredy of the Night-Meth-Galley of Literary Characters, No. XV. 2. Salitory Dornal Duck-Meth Schward, Schward Burger, The Schward, Schward, The Tory-American Traditions, No. II. By John Gall, Esq.-Stetches of Irish Character-1. The Low-Oliv

STAFFORD. Whittaker and Co., London ; Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh ; and Wakeman

w mixaker and too, London ; Waugh and innes, Edinburgh ; and Wakeman, Dublia. WHITTAKER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for August. — Contents :--I. The State of Europe-II. A irritan Discoverine-III. Johnson, Boswell, and Croker-IV. The Cholera-V. Narralive of the late Con-spiracy at Cadiz-VI. Elliston Eccentricites - VII. The Olden Time - VIII. Don Fedio and the Brazilian Revolution-IX. "My Wife," a Whiser-X. Re-collections of Scenes and Clifes, by the Author of Spain in 1830-XI. Law Re-form-XII. Instance by a Middle-aged Genumenx-XII. A strate of the Molera form-XII. Instance of the Molera and Scenes and Constructions of the Construction of the Construction of the Molera and Constructions of the Weinker Willow/slow-XVI. Homer, a Rubapudg-XVII. Reasons for Retirement-XVIII. Colonial Question-XXI. Notes of the Month on Afairs in General-viz. Cousin Thompson's Sieta-The Greek Insurrection-Ildustions Blunders-The Cart-Wright Monument-Blinkon-The Anti Binine Petition-Lady J's versallity-Dr. Briarcus Southey-Reconsileal Coronations-Hereisw of New Books, Re-with, & K. & M. Books, Wards and Lance XVII. Streament Without ports, &c. &c. Whittaker and Co. London; Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh; and Wakeman

ports, &c. &c.
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Whitaker and Co. London; Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh; and Wakeman, Dulin.
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THE ME TROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, No. IV. for AUGUST,
Rdited by THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq. Anthor of "The Pleasures of Hope."
A. Reirospect of Litror CONT Browell of Margate.
The Pacha of many Tales, No. II.
The Pacha of many Tales, No. III.
The Pacha of the Movement."
Scolland.
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The Roman Esgle.
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And organizat Articles by distinguished. Writers, on the Drama, More, and the fine Arts, dc.: Review of New Pablications; and a great variety of Useful number does not be provided to the state of t

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the Monthly Returns of Foreign Corn; of the Revenue-XVII. Foreign Corn Markets. II.-I. Account of the District of Buchan. By Roderick Gray, Exp. Pate-head-II. Essays on the Discase in Sheep called the Louging-III. 1. By Water Tod, Longtope, near Hawick. 2. By Robert Laing, Shepherd, Condex, Load-sh-HII. Description of a Fortable Fire Engine, invented by Mr.Reda-ven, of Edinburgh-V. Note respecting a species of Afficien Hermy. Printed for William Blackwood, Scinburgh T. Cadell, Strand, Looden; and W. Currie, jun. and Co., Nublin.

Printed for William Blackwood, Edinburgh ; T. Calell, Strand, Losdar, and W. Currie, jun. and Co., Dublin. CHATEAU MARGAUX.-Messrs. STOCK and Co., of Paris and Co.), begt to acquinit their Frieda England, that the PURE WINS of this celebrated Growth, of the Vinage of 1837, and bottled at the Chatean, is now ready for delivery. Mesara, STOCK and Co. begt to add, that thery are the SOLE AGNNTS for this celebrated Growth, of the Vinage of 1837, and bottled at the Chatean, is now ready for delivery. Mesara, STOCK and Co. begt to add, that they rare the SOLE AGNNTS for the is Palk. No.4. Vis; or to their Correspondents in London, Messre. Bighan, Richards, and Co., King's Arms yard, Coleman stieet. PHICES. Vintage, 1837, First Quality ... 45 0 0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, First Quality ... 45 0 0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, First Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, First Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, First Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, First Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, First Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, Pirst Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, Pirst Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, Pirst Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, Pirst Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, Pirst Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, Pirst Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1825, Pirst Quality ... 45 0.0 per Dozen. Dito, 1826, Pirst Pirst, 1, Chapel place, Oxford-street ; and at Mr. W. Bishon 1, 170, New Bond street ... TURKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s, per 10...JOHN MARSHALL and COM PANY beg I cave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which fine Turkey Coffee has been about the price of the street and the street at the attement at a modernic price of the Alberna y be proclassed. I coffee that attick at abouters price of the Alberna y be proclassed. I coffee Warehouse, No.13, South-mpton-street, Strand. Dug them as abouted the street data data data bat the

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 TH & GEN RLA.L.A VERACE PRILE OF INFITISH OOR

 Por the Week ended July 22, 1851, made up from the fletarns of the impectors in the different Citles and Towns in England and Wales

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On the 25th Inst. Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Manchester, buildings, of a daughter, 4th Brighton, on the 24th Inst. the lady of Capital S. Rambottom of a daughter, 4th David Capital S. Rambottom of a daughter, and the lady of Capital S. Rambottom of a daughter, and the lady of Capital S. Rambottom of a daughter, and the lady of Capital S. Rambottom of the state for the state of the state of the lady of Capital S. Rambottom of the state of the lady of the lady of the lady of the state of the

Bast India Company's Service, of a son-On 22d inst. At the Belory, Tameth, Conversion, and Company's Service, of a son-On 22d inst. At the Belory, Laby B. Start, Laby S. Start, J. Sta

L'IA (I'A Addural Edmonas Lou, of Wickham, Hants. L'IA (I'IA): Frances and published by EDWARD SHACEPUL if A 40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Fair (post paid) are received.

JOHN



BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!" SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1831.

Vol. XI.—No. 556.

Under the Kapecial Pair mage of HIS MAJENTY. **ROYAL GARDENS**, VAUXHALL, — To-morrow Evening, Mondy 8th, the Grane will be brilliandy illuminated. The OCCERT, in 2 Acts, will consist of new Songs, Duets, &c. by \dot{H} . R. TheOCONCERT, in 2 Acts, will consist of new Songs, Duets, &c. by \dot{H} . The COSMORAMAS and various Novelties will be exhibited at the usual periods.

Bishop, and the Promenade will be enlivened by the Military and other Bands. The COSMORAMAS and various Novelies will be exhibited at the usual periods. The astonishing OPTICAL EFFECTS in the Rotunda, with the TELES-COPES, LAUGHABLE MIRROUCS, VIEW of BRIGHTON, &c. will by end of the 1st Act of the Concern End of the 1st Act of the Concern MICHEL HOAT, the Chin Meindist, and HELL, the Grann Siffuerz, will give their performance. The entritainer Society of BRIGHTON, &c. will by their performance. The entritainer Society of the Society of Society Weinstein the Chin Meindist, and Michael Society of Society Weinstein the Concern and Society of the Society of Society MICHEL HOAT, the Chin Meindist, and Michael Society Weinstein the Society of the Society of the Society of Society NGMTS every week, viz. Mondax, Weinsedax, Thursday, and Friday. The CARL, Cheri, Miss Taylor, With The SCHOOL for COQUETTES. CLARL, Cheri, Miss Taylor, With The SCHOOL for COQUETTES, and (never acted) a Farce, called Fricanderan, or the Coronet and the Cock-Weinsteinst-Thursday, The Busy Body, with The Poor Soldier, and other Enter-tiaments-Thursday, The Busy Body, with The Poor Soldier, and other Enter-tiaments-Thursday, Sweetlearts and Wires, and other Enter-tiaments-Chiefton Corony, and following Evenimes, a read Indian Dance, by Mrs. Searle and Her Point, Point Paris, and other Entertainments-Sturday, Sweetlearts and Wires, and other Enter-tione time since, called BOTANY TAY ' er, Elias NG Gully, In Act 3, a read Indian Dance, by Mrs. Searle and her Point, Point Bots, and other Entertainments-Sturday, Sweetlearts and Her 2008 Steps ' Parison's Constantion of Arts and other Entertainments-Sturday, Sweetlearts and Her 2008 Steps ' Parison's Constantion of Arts and other Entertainments-Sturday, Sweetlearts and Procession passing under the the New LONDON BRIDOE, with the grand Procession passing under the the New LONDON BRIDOE, with the grand Procession passing under the threat the Grand Tay TAY ' erest t

be conclude with a tavourite And popular mete-Jrama (never performed as time). The article of the POREST HUT. The article of the POREST HUT. The Standgerks Raibe. Works and Music by Geo. Linley, Esq. 2s. WHAT SHALL I SING THEE, DEAL? ditto ditto ... 2s. WHAT SHALL I SING THEE, DEAL? ditto ditto ... 2s. WHAT SHALL I SING THEE, DEAL? ditto ditto ... 2s. YE WHS SEES BACH. MARKING DOWERING MARKING AND A STANDARD WHS SEES BACH. The second state of the second

The personalizat the Manufactory, 22, Castle-street, Finsbury, London; or by lifet; out paid idention of the Manufacturer to appoint Agents for the sale of Data and the state of the Manufacturer to appoint Agents for the sale of The valuable STOCK of PRINTED FURNITURES, CH 1 N / Z. Cast AS, OLD BIN DE ITEE IT, nonsequence of Merces, CLA YTON Cast AS, OLD BIN DE ITEE IT, nonsequence of Merces, CLA YTON DUTY TAKEN OFF, as well as a considerable Reduction from the usual prices. The Premises being sold, the business will be discontinued on or before 20th September, and in the mean time the Stock, including many elegant Pat-terns prepared it r this reason, will be discord and whom teresere. ORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

PEER PEER	S'ROBE	S and CORON &c. &c.	VETSI	at ve	ry mod	erate prices.
DEPUTY	LORD L	EUTENANT	гъ сб	AT	••)
Ditto di	itto ditto	Pantaloons				1
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Ditto ditto Stati Ditto ditto ditto Swaif Ditto ditto ditto Swaif Beit To lis Majeryi laat New Regulation.-H. FLETCHER, Military Tailor, &c. (Iron Moores, late Bicknell and Moore), 33, New Bondstreet. Groy of a Letter from Sir (ORARAD NOEL, Bart, Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rulland :-Ditto ditter from Sir (ORARAD NOEL, Bart, Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rulland :-Ditto ditter from Sir (ORARAD NOEL, Bart, Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rulland :-To Bir,-I am well pleased interpreting that and the other Oufli with Math approbation in all these mattinging it home to the adjustment of It-enclosed) in payment of the account. To UPHOLSTERFILS &r. TO UPHOLSTERFILS &r. THE LONDON MARBLE and STONE-WORKING COM-fuse of Chimery process, and stilder of any thickness, from As Sate the organomet set esculation of Signed State in the state of Com-bins out the same state of Collection of FORIGN MARBLES in but the component here are enabled to sapply, not only in Siab from the same pulleler, &c.; and patta of Chimery process, plain or moulded, for Masonn, halit, &c.; polished and find Marble for Furniture of any thickness, from Architects, Surreyros, and other ormanital work. Noblemen, Sentimer, Architects, Surreyros, and other ormanital work. Noblemen, Sentimer, Architects, Surreyros, and other ormanital work. Noblemen, Sentimer, Architects, Surreyros, and other ormanital work. Noblemen, terminer, Architects, Surreyros, and other ormanital work. Noblemen, Sentimer, Architects, Surreyros, and other ormanital work. Noblemen, Sentimer, Architects, Surreyros, and other ormanital work. Noblemen, Sentimer, Architects, Burreyros, and and ther ormanital work. Noblemen, Sentimer, Architects, Surreyros, and and survey rest reduction the proce-Fine arter, Holywell-street, Millbank, Westminster, Burreyros, Burreyros, Surreyros, Surreyros,

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Parl-Mail. - the GALLERY, with School of Pauling, IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the Morning till Six in the Svening.-Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

The Deming-Admittance, is. Catalogue. William BARNARD. Keeper. William Barnard Marking State Sta

Walbrock-buildings, Aug 4, 1831. A DULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.—Patroness, Her Royal Highnras the PRINCESS ADGUSTA. A GENERAL MEETINO of Subscribers to the above Institution will be held on MONDAY, the JShi inst., at the House of the Institution, St. Andrew's Pince, Regents Park, for the BLECTION of FOUR (CONTRIBUTARY WARDS. The Foll to commence at One, and clone at Four o'clock precisely. R. S. G. SAN DILLAN NG, A.M., Serretary.

R. S. B. SANDLANUS, A.M., Secretary, TWO LADIES, of good EDUCATION, purpose taking the CHARGE of POUR or SIX CHILDREN at the Sea wide, whose health may require particular attention, at the same time that their BUCA-TION may be attended to. They intend to far their Residence at Hastings, which place embraces many advantages. One of the Ladies is now in London, and will be happy to give a personal interview to somy who may honour this Adver-tisement with notice. References of the highest respectability will be given, and in return requested-Apply by letter (post pail) to A. D. Z., at Messra. Swales, 21, Gree Russell street, Bedford place.

Swales, 21, Greix Russell-aireet. Bedford place. To the CLERGY.-A Graduate Scholar of Dublin College, in full Orders, wishes to obtain a CURACY is London or its vicinity.-Reference, Neuro Chards, 3 Ciliforde Jan. A GRADUATE (A.B.) of the University of Oxford, who pur-superintend the EDUCATION of a YOUNG NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN, travelling either along or with his Family. References will be given to the dressed (past paid) to Y. Z., care of Messre, Rivingban, Bookseller, SL. Pauls Grand Paid. A Schart of Messre, Rivingban, Bookseller, SL. Pauls Grand Paid. D. Schart (B. D. Bard) (B. D. B. Bard) (B. D. B. B. Bard) Grand Paid) (D.Y. Z., care of Messre, Rivingban, Bookseller, SL. Pauls

Church-yard. O'N Monday, August 8, will he Published, by R. Ackermann, 96, Strad, London, and W. Mason, Cambridge, A CORRECT VIEW of the OPENING of NEW LONDON BRIDGE, Price 3s, Plain; 4s, 6d, Judia Paper and 7s, Coloured.

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Patrons-The Archibialops of Canterlary and Yerk. Approved by all the Bishops, & & & & and under the management of D Directors. Office 67, Lincoln's inn-fields (House of the Society for Promuting Christian Knowleige). The Carthal Amuranets may be made by them for certain allowances during Sickness; for deferred Annulities, to commence from various ages; and for capital aums payable at death: also for capital sums to be paid to Children at the ages of 14 or 21; and for temporary Education Annulities payable on their ac-counts 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 22 19s, from the sec of 22 and of the second second second children at the Gotter of the second second second second second advantages belong to the Society.— A pplication for Papers, & & & the other ac-during the second se

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

2500 **TUENDAY'S GAZETTS.**We observe the programmed of the program

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to particularize the beauties of which, would far outrun our limits, and be also, a work of supercrogation—they must be seen to be duly appreciated. The Cosswirox-A Council again assembled on Tuesday at the Treasury Grambers, Whitehall, to hear and determine claims relating to the appreclime Coronation. The first application was on the part of the Barron of Stafford, who claims the right of exercising the office of Itid. Constable to the King. The Council did not, however, finally decide on the claim, on account of the absence of some pro-bad not been made. The Hone Miss Fellowes had a petition pre-sented, paying to he appointed **Risver** Strewer. The petition of the Bishon of Baltand Wells to support His Majesty in the Abbey was presented and allowed. The Bishong Jurham is the other case was a petition on behalf of Lady Groy de paularna, the other case was a petition this not yet been suborned. The explication was also allowed. The Gouncil then briesen the application was also allowed. The Gouncil then briesen by a salso allowed. The Gouncil then briesen by a case the application by the been being the application was also allowed. The Gouncil then broke up, the Courthaving been declared adjourned. State die.

IMPERIAL PARTIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS. Their Majesties attended the House this day, in State, to give the Royal Assent, in person, to the Queen's Annuity Bill. The Bar was crowded to excess, and the body of the House presented a splen-did assemblage of Ladice, the greater part Persense. At three o'clock ler Migesty, attended by her Chamberlain and shout a dozen Ladies of her Court, arrived in her State carriage, drawn by six toeutiful milk white horses. At the entrance of the House her Migesty was met by the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord President of the Council, and the Lord Privy Seal, who conducted her Majesty through the lobbies of the House and the Painted Chamber to the Robing Room, where her Majeaty awaited the serieval of the Robing Room, where ther Majeaty awaited the serieval of the Robing Room by the same official personages who had before marinalled the way to the Queet. The are recommendation of the House, and conducted to the Robing Room by the same official personages who had before marinalled the way to the Queet. The are leave initicated the Game announced the arrival of the Robing Room by the same official personages who had before marinalled the way to the Queet. The Dato Canvectant the directed the Genleman USNer of the Back Rod to acquain the House of Commons that their immediate attendance was required. In a short time the Bester, with a large body of the Members, ampered at the Bar. The Sreazem addressed his Majesty in a short complimentary spech (which, from the pressure and confusion, was very imperfectly field which, from the pressure and confusion, was very imperfectly field which he add then the honour to present and which his Majesty words 'L. *e Roi te verd*, 'upon which her Majesty rose, and with the minent virtues of his Royal Consort. The Heavier Deen read by the Clerk at the table, Mr. Courar-strate amessage from the Majesty, which stated that certain circun-tering pleasure. The Majesties, with their attendants, th

public business would be transacted in their Lordships' House this week, that it would be better to postpone this motion till Monday next. The Earl of ABERDERN acquiesced in the suggestion—the motion, therefore, stands for Monday. Earl GREV, in moving an Address on his Majesty's Message, re-specting an additional provision for the Duchess of Kent, urged the necessity of increasing the income on account of the Princess Vice ria, who, his Lordship observed, would, in all human probability, be the future Sovereign of this country. His Lordship did not state the amount of the proposed addition to the income of their Royal Highnesses, observing that the sum would be fixed in the other House, but merely moved that an humble Address be presented in answer to the Royal Message, which was agreed to. The Long Causaccuon presented a Bill to facilitate the business of the Court of Chancery. It appeared from his Lordship atte-ments, that, according to the present practiced the conservence was, that he was deprived of the power of proceeding with the suit. Having disposed of atthewed that, as head of the Court, he had authority to renedy the evil; but, under the circumstances, he considered that a short Bill would be the most effective course to take. The Bill was then read a first time.

take, The Bill was then read a first time. The Marquis of Lasnonnenay asked Earl Grey whether it was true that instructions kad been sent to the Naval and Military autho-rities at Portsmouth to receive Donna Maria de Gloria as Queen of Portural 2

true that instructions had been sent to the Naval and Military autho-rities at Portsmouth to receive Donna Maria de Gloria as Queen of Portugal? Earl Gnry replied, flat he could not give a satisfactory answer, as he really did not know what instructions had been sent. Adjourned at halt-past five. THURSDAY. The Lond CHARCELON withdrew the Bill introduced by him on Wednesday, for the better prevention of delay in the Court of Chan-cery, atter its being confirmed by Lord Eldon's opinion, that the Lord Chancellor already possessed the power to remedy the evil without requiring legis ative authority. The Marquis of LONDONSDARAY reneved his enquiry, whether the Government had authorized the reception of Donna Maria with the bonours due to crowned heads. To his former question, his Lord-ship said, he could get a onawer, but he found that an Evening Paper asserted the fact. Earl Guyer replied, that in consequence of the Noble Lord's ques-tion he had instituted innuiry; and he found that, in pursuance of a verbal communication. Donna Maria had been received with the bonours due to persons possessing Royal rights. His Lordship re-dered and the lowe that Donna Maria had been received with the the motion of the Earl of ELDon Vie papers connected with the prosecution of Mr. O'Connell were ordered to be laid before the House. His Lordship stated his object to be to remedy the defect in the law to prevent a conviction from ceasing, although the Act House, this Lordship stated his object to be to remedy the defect in the law to prevent a conviction from ceasing, although the Act House, this Lordship stated his object to be to remedy the defect in the law to prevent a conviction from ceasing, although the Act House, thes Lordship Kated his object to be to remedy the defect in the law to prevent a conviction from ceasing although the Act How an preparation. FRIDAY.

now in preparation. FRIDAY. The Earl of Antrobust brought forward his promised motion for papers respecting the allairs of Portugal, particularly the Western slands (the Azores). His Lordship soid he felt these proceedings to be of the utmost importance, hecuse they were calculated to disturb the transmitting of the processing soid he felt these proceedings to be of the utmost importance, hecuse they were calculated to disturb the transmitting of Lordship theme took an extended view of Portuguese allairs since Don Miguel's assumption of the regal power—the establishment of the Regency at Treceira—the composi-tion of that Regency—the plunder committed on Portuguese, and other property—and the attack on the British flag—complaining that at that period our Consul had prevented vessels from leaving the targues, so that British merchands did not promptly learn what was taking place. He believed that a Portuguese Loan had been at-tempted to be negociated in London, to pay for an expedition to sup-port the claims of Donna Maria. His Lordship deprecated the con-duct of France towards Portugal, and appealed to the treaties that lat cristed between this country and Portugal for centuries, which trea-ties imperatively bound this country to protech er against foreign agression. His Lordship concluded by moving for copies of of Portugat on behalf of Donna Maria. The Guery asid the motion was innocent enough, referring, as it did, eliefly to affairs that had taken place there years ago. He, however, could not consent to present the required information now, tustical be ready to produce it at the proper time, when he hoped to be able to prove that the bonour of this country had not been sacrificed, but that is the data the data the creates any hostility towards Portugal, and contended that if there existed any hostility towards Portugal, and contended that if there existed any hostility towards Portugal, and contended that if there existed any hostility towards Portugal, and contended that

Earl (Grey) whether the paper lately laid on the table was an exact copy of the Protocol signed by the parties to the Conference held in London. He had heard that this paper differed somewhat from the original Protocol, and he wished to ascertain whether that was the

case. Earl Graws said that another paper had been originally drawn us but the same on the table was a capy of that ultimately served to. The sonversation then dropped, and the House adjourned till. Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The sonversation then dropped, and the House adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY. Sir W. Gurss presented the Report of the Great Grimsby Election. Committee, which declared the return of Mr. Harris and Mr. Shelley to be void, on the ground of "treating." A new writ was come-quently moved, which was ordered, after an ineffectualingtag the part of Mr. O'Commell to have it superseded on account of some of the provisions of the Reform Bill. The CHANCELLOR of the Exceptures appeared at the Harvishi the Rayal Message (see Lords), which was read, when he gave notice, that on Wedneday he should move that it be taken into consideration. The Marquis of CRANDOS gave notice, that when the propriate of schedule B, and inserted in that of A. Mr. WILLIANS presented a petition from Momouth, praying that the House would proceed with more rapidity with the Reform Bill. Mr. O'CONNELL stated that be had a petition from the Council of the Birmingham Political Union, which not only referred to the de-lays throwin in the way of the Bill, but adverted to the factous meand and speeches by which those delays were effected. The Streaker, previous to the question for bringing up the petitions being put, stated to the House that Mr. O'Connell had mentioned ab-bim what were the contents of this petition, and added, hat sait referred to speeches which had been uttered within the House had had not the slightest hexistation misserting, that according to all the former rules and practice of the House, this petition could not be involve the deliver messention within the walls of House. Mr. O'Convent. thereupon declined to present the petition. Sir R. Vyrva sattempted to speek upon it, but the Speaker inter-trupted him, observing that there was no question being rounded upon the isodordry references to the deliverations within the walls of House. Mr. Alderman Wooro obtained leave to bring in a Bill "torgalate the speed of stam ships and vessels in the port London." The CONNELL thereupon declined t

Lord Milzrow admitted that it came within the rule laid down of schedule B; but he should vote for its removal from that schedule on the ground that there was a continuous population of upwards of 4,000. After some discussion, a division took place, when the numbers were—for its retention is schedule B, 157; for taking it out of that schedule, 108; majority 49.—Totness was next disposed of without a division. This completed schedule B, 157; for taking it out of that schedule, 108; majority 49.—Totness was next disposed of without a division. This completed schedule B, 157; for taking it out of that schedule, 108; majority 49.—Totness was next disposed of without a division. This completed schedule B, 157; for taking it out of that ministers—as regarded applying the tests to population, these to property—having the borough only, then including the pariah-thring boroughs from one schedule to another—shewed that third planes, and the consideration of schedule C. being the first er-franchising clause and schedule. They produced an animated debate sing clause and schedule. They produced an animated debate on consent to enfranchise them at the expense of other boroughs-sire R. Pezt and Sir C. Wernwarzt: professed their readmess to important places as Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, but mult out consent to enfranchise them at the expense of other boroughs-sire Members to certain "metropolitan districts" cummated in schedule C. The tooled objection to admit the force of the claus of Mar-chester, Birmingham, and Leeds, that they should be adopted; and with the adoption of the EXCHEQUER proposed, as there appeared to be no decided objection to admit the force of the claus of Mar-chester, Birmingham, and Leeds, that Manchester, Birming-ham, and Leeds should stand part of schedule C, and be entited or another adoption of the two compolitan districts" for next night. Sir G. CLERK, on precent Birgs of schedule C, and be entited or approprised in the oregard petitions from Edinburgh &c. anainstallowing the use of mo

publicity to the Belgian protocols? Lord PALMERSTON replied that such publicity would be inconvenient at present. The CHANCELLON of the EXCREQUEN having intimated that he should propose another Saturday's sitting, the House again resolved iteef into Committee on the Reform Bill. On the question being put they Greenwich, including Woolwich and Deptord, be allowed the priv-lege of sending two Members to Parliament, Sir R. PezeL, at great length, not only opposed it, but the enfran-chisement of the other metropolitan districts. He considered that the metropolis already had, in fact, eleven members; with the additional members, it would have 21; while it was proposed to take disproportionate and unjust. Lord J. RuystL defended the particular claims of Greenwich, and the general claims of the metropolitan districts.—A lengthend delay ensued, when upon a division the numbers were—for the motion, 355 regainst it, 185; majority, 107. The Committee next agreed, without any remark being afficient that Sheffield and Sunderland do form parts of schedule C. The Vonport was next in succession.—Mr. Caoxar submitted teal the actional with overamouth and Portaes, it was favourably treated. Is compared with Portamouth and Portaes, it was favourably treated. Is compared with Portamouth and Portaes, it was favourably treated. Is compared with Portamouth and Portaes, it was favourably treated. Is used, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sumed, when the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sumed.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

ST. JAMRS'S PALACE, AUG. 3.-The King was this day pleased to confer the mour of Knighthoud upon George Hamilton, Esq. Knight Commander of the

sit again. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

sit again. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. THURSDAY. The Chairman of the Coleraine Election Committee brought up the report, declaring Sir J. Bridges not duly elected, and W. Taylor Copeland, Esq. duly elected. Mr. Copeland soon after took the oaths and his seat. Mr. GILLOW presented a petition from Linlithgow, praying the House to proceed with the Reform Bill without allowing obstacles to be thrown in the way of its progress. He concurred in its prayer, and lamented that so much time had been wasted. Mr. W. WYNN expressed his astonishment that a Scotch Burgh should have felt itsell justified in thus interfring respecting the English Reform Bill. The petitioners went on the principle, that if there were 60 criminals to be tried, the sentence of guilty passed upon one was to justify the hanging of all the rest. Mr. O'CONNEL considered that as Scotland was suffering under the controul of English boroughs, there was no impropriety in desir-ing that control to be amended. He acknowledged that comparing the 60 rotten boroughs to criminals was correct enough, except that elevant delay were not wholly without foundation, for he had heard not ites than lourteen speeches to the very same purpose from one Hon. Member! A great deal of discussion followed, in the course of which Mr.

about delay were not wholly without foundation, for he had heard not least han lourteen speeches to the very same purpose from one Hon. Member!
 A great deal of discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Robinson observed, that till the introduction of the Reform Bill, he had never heard "majorities" in that House compleined of, especially by those who now preferred complaint. The petition was then read and laid on the table.
 Colonel TAEXCH gave notice that on Monday next he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to render the House of Commons more commodious and less unwholesome.
 Mr. Arrwoon, in moving for a copy of the authority by which the Board of Customs had directed the levying of increased duties on wines—French wines excepted—contrary to law, strongly complained of the Government having acted on a Resolution of the House, even before a Bill had been brought in.
 Mr. Arrwoon, on moving to a coy of the authority by which the proceeding was incorrect, but it had been found convenient, and was not objected to by the Trade; they also added, that they had followed the precedent of 1825, when a Resolution regarding wine duties was acted upon long before the Bill was brought in.
 Mr. Arrwoox considered that the scatuat the they should be levied, without any option being given to the wine dealers.
 The CARNETLON of the EXTREGUER had no objection to accede to the motion, provided it was enlarged so as to have copies of all similar orders since January, 1800, together with the resolutions up which they had been pround.
 The Resolution of (as we understood) was then earried, together with returns of a similar description since the Sub July last.
 The Resolution of (as we understood) was then earried, together with returns of a similar description since the Sub July last.
 The Resolution of the Committee on the King's Message, voing the expediency of adding 10,000. a year to

of Kent and the Princess Victoria was reported, and agicen to, news. con. The House again resolved into Committee on the English Reform Bill, and schedule C was proceeded with. After some desultory conversation, it was agreed that Wolverhampton and the Tower Hamlets, and Finsbury divisions should remain in such schedule. The remainder of the districts in the schedule were afterwards adopted -viz, Maylebone and Lambeth. Mr. Larrizrow moved that Stoke-upon-Trent should be taken out of schedule D, and placed in schedule C. The population was great (53,000); their industry, enterprise, and skill were praiseworthy. The capital embarked there was immense; and by their ingenuity they had rivalled foreign nations in an important article of manufac-ture.

After some discussion the proposition was negatived by a majority of 101.

101. Lord Mitron then brought forward his motion for giving two embers to each town in schedule C. Sir F. BURDETT and the CHANCELLOR of the Excheguen opposed Men

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MISCELLANEOUS. Don Pedro, the Empress, and the young Queen of Portugal, after a quick passage on board the Lightming from Cherbourg to Porta-mouth, landed on Monday night, under a salute from the ships of war and batteries. The Royal party arrived at the Clarendon on Tueeday evening. Mr. Charles Butler has been appointed King's Counsel. Mr. B. since the passing of the Reilef Bill. The Duke of Wellington has commenced an action against Mr. Smart, High Constable of the Holborn division of Osultson Hun-dred, for the damage done to his windows by the moh the night of the illuminations for the Reform Bill. The action will be defended. The Marquis of Londonderry, has also brought his action against Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, who also defends. Crock-ford has also given the necessary notices. Yauxhall Gardens had in the course of last week to boast of a large assemblage of the haut Ion, amongst whom we observed—the Landt; Lady Hardy and party; Lorda Lowther, Redesdale, Castlereagh, and Lady Lowth, Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh and party, &c. &c. On Sunday aflarmoon three cottages at Bretreharly, Besz, the property of Sir Henry Smyth, Bart. were accidentally destroyed by the have the generation of a sing the sun presented a very whom agnetarone. It is anoned to an ourd low meet reduced and the course of the Heant Song and an our our more meeting and and have a sing a nonon three cottages at Bretreharly destroyed by the theory of Sir Henry Smyth, Bart. were accidentally destroyed by the sont eight o'clock on Sunday evening the sun presented a very whom agnetarone. It is anoned to an our low meet reduce and the song and such as allowed and and on our low meet and the song and such as the song a song low on our low meet reduce and we have a song the song the sun presented a very we have areas a the song the song the song the song the song the song anone the song the

property of Sir Henry Smyth, Bart, were accidentally destroyed by fire.
 About spperance: It appeared of entry well or my verified at very bad two of three very beaufield longitudinal belts, multiple spectra of the same as appear about the body of Saturn — Backbarn Gazette.
 The medical profession in this courty will be glied to learn that the same as a prear about the body of Saturn — Backbarn Gazette.
 The medical profession in this courty will be glied to learn that their same and the same stress of the Polish Surgeons in Warsaw have elicited the warm acknowledgments of the Polish or Warsaw at the been placed on the Staff; and it is not less to their honour that, with one exception, the English surgeons proceeded to Warsaw at their ow extremes, unalided by resources from any other quarter.
 Aw W. Bradord, Eso, of Beaconnield, Bucks, was driving to Urby whose unkillul driving one of Mr. Braddord's hones received uset highty from one of the shafts ato cause its death instantly.
 A Court Martial was held on Wedneedy, the proceedings in which were resumed on Thursday, on the officers of his Majesty's standoring on the Court new delivered, at the effect that L. Pavis, ath the Second Master, and they were acquited. Sir John P. Bereslord that no blame was tatched to Lieutenant Buckhama and Mr. Pavis, the Second Master, and they were acquited. Sir John P. Bereslord ther lose, and addressing Lieutenant Buckhama and Mr. Pavis, ath the sont with the main and the court were acquited at the 200 Asset.
 The cock is a more showed to the same sawered or the voyage to Jyme, the naster observed a saware of the voyage to Jyme, the naster observed a saware of bese still work the main about the same saware of the same sawing the same saware of the same saware saware of the same saware saware of the same saware saware of the same sawa

perils—a devoted victim—all he could do was to die the death of the brave, and it need hardly be added, that he was attacked instantly by the chiel's followers, and literally cut to pieces."—Dum/rice Courier.

periad-a devoted victim-all he could do was to die the death of the prave, and it need hardly be added, that he was attacked instantig by the chief's followers, and literally cut to pieces."-Dum/fries Courier. Accrement on the TRAMES.-Five Persons Drowned-On Sunday Charles Edgar, a young man about 20 years of age, an apprentice on board one of the East India Company's hoys, having previously en-raged a party of his friends to join him in an excursion up the river, fitted up a small sailing boat belowing to the hoy for that purpose. The party which consisted of Edgar, his sister, his sweetherat, to whom he was to have been married in a few weeks, a maw named Sinnock, and his three children, together with two female friends, proceeded as far as Woolwich, where they spent the day, and shortly after five o'clock they started from there for town. They had not been long on the river when they were overtaken by one of the Gravesend steam-boats, which, being very heavily laden with passen-gers, and proceeding at rather a rapid rate, caused a great swell and surf in the river. The bat got quice clear of her, but the concussion of the water caused her to rock violently about. Edgar, with a view of stadying her, was about to place this foot on the gunvale, when it unfortunately slipped off, and then, in order to save himself from filling overbard, caught hold of the sail, and the sudden haul, to-gether with the surf inclining her in the same direction, caused her to wamp, and all on board were precipitated into the water, and, melancholy to add, five of them were drowned. The persons lost threatened by their landord, oney are whore the dist woo eldest chil-drn; the one a lad of ten, and the other a girl of eight years of age. A hackney.coachman in Moorfields was called from his stude height chil-drn the stee, coachman in Moorfields was called from his stard on Saturday morning to take possession of an estate of 1601. a year, to which he succeeded hy the death of a relation at Edmonton. The porfellow and his family we

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JOHN BULL:

MISCELLANEOUS.

Co-A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three Clock in the alternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

THEIR MAJESTIES went by water on Monday to dine with the London Bridge Committee. The Procession was, like all English sights, extremely disappointing—some half score boats with flags passed between two rows of coal-barges, and a great many guns were fired from the leads and parapets of houses and warehouses on the sides of the River.

Very few accidents occurred, and the affair went off quietly and agreeably, and their MAJESTIES got away before six o'clock.

fore six o'clock. On Tuesday, their MAJESTIES went to Parliament. The KING gave the Royal Assent to the Queen's Dowry Bill— and Her MAJESTY was pleased to make three obeisances to the House—ss it is customary (so we are told) for the QUEENS of ENGLAND to do upon similar occasions.

QUEERS of ENGLAND to do upon similar occasions. The odious REFORM BILL still occupies the House of Commons, and as it continues exposed to sight and observa-tion, its deformities, its wickednesses, and its absurdities, are made more and more evident to the people—but all this is useless when a phedged Majority are resolved, in spite of reason or fact, to support a measure, the greatest merits of which are its imperfections. What but a total disregard of principle or consistency could induce men to disfranchise one borough upon precisely the same grounds taken for enfranchising another, or what but a system wholly irreconcileable to the understanding of thinking men, could have moved Mr. HOBHOUSE and Mr. MACAULAY, the one for the sake of his constituents, and the other for the sake of his eloquence, to make two set orations such as those which the two Honourable Gentlemen

orations such as those which the two Honourable Gentlemen spoke the other evening. Mr. HOBHOUSE, with wonderful fluency, and zeal, and animation, depicted Westminster (which he represents) in all its glory—" The Imperial City"—and eulogised it in the most glowing terms, upon which Mr. MACAULAY, cor-roborating all the magnificence of Westminster, and entirely sympathizing with Mr. HOBHOUSE, proposes great, and powerful, and noble, as the City of Westminster is, that another place should immediately be elevated to the same power of sending Representatives to Parliament as that which this mighty City enjoys—and what place will the reader suppose Mr. MACAULAY to have selected for this splendid parallel—GREENWICH—!

" Greenwich and Deptford smelling strong of pitch.

Yes; because Westminster, a vast city, containing the greater portion of Metropolitan inhabitants, rich, powerful, and extensive, is to send two Members to Parliament, a dirty greater portion of Metropontan ministratic, inc., poweriar, and extensive, is to send two Members to Parlianent, a dirty town, five miles from London, in another county, and made only by the existence of an hospital, a dock, and a fibery of white bait, is also to contribute two representatives to the House of Commons. Why, the Marylebone and St. Giles's members are absurd enough, but still they would encrease the representation of Westminster, from which they are only legally and nominally divided; but why Greenwich and Deptord are to have as great a share in the representation as all Westminster, it would be as difficult to ascertain, as it is, why Guilford and Dorchester are to be disumebared, and Calne untouched. But it is useless picking out the absurdities with which the Bill overflows; look at the various notices of motions with respect to it; it may be true that one man objects to one part, and another man to another part; but when these objections come to be calculated and put together, they will be found most seriously to affect the whole principle of the measure, and leave the BILL, instead of nothing but the Bill, anything but the BILL, as at first nothing but the Bill, anything but the BILL, as at first

whole principle of the measure, and leave the DILL, instead of nothing but the Bill, anything but the BILL, instead proposed. On Monday it was reported that Ministers had convinced themselves of the impossibility of carrying their measure, and that they intended substituting the plan of Reform sug-gested by Lord BROUGHAM in one of his election speeches at LEEDS. On Tuesday, however, they rallied, and at a meeting of their friends they renewed their pledges, and a great number of those present, suggested that it would be the best course to withdraw all the proposed changes and modi-fications, in order to secure the carrying of the Bill. To this, however, Lord MILTON objected, and stated that as he wished the measure to be a *final one*, he desired to have it made as perfect at once as it could be—a doctrine not at all palatable to those who only look at it as the *premier pas*, the meter preliminary to other and more important changes. It is not desirable to these people to have it just, but unjust— not perfeet, but imperfect—not complete, but incomplete; and therefore it is that hurry is the cry of the faction, and their desire an abandonment of everything but the hope of attaining, in the first instance, exactly enough to enable them do gain more in the second. As a proof of the correctness of our view of the subject, we beg to submit a sensible letter from Colonel DAVIES, one of the Members for Worcester, addressed to the *Politicat Union* of that city, shewing why he will not comply with their insolent dictation as far as regards the motion of which he has given notice. Colonel DAVIES is an active and spirited partizan, and his letter is worth attention:— "8, Chapel-street, South Audley-street, July 21, 1831.

The King of Finance received intelligence late on Wednesday night past 9 ciock, the King of Iolaland intended to recommence hostilities against the second.
The King of Finance measures the second.
Tarly on Thursday reming a special courier reached the French the King of Iolaland intended to recommence hostilities against the finance integration of the course of the

will find that as far as that incorporation extends, the county con-stituency will be nearly annihilated; and in the case of Cornwall, which contains right horoughs that are to remain, seven of which will have an insufficient consilivency without the incorporation of the ad-joining districts, and as those districts will extend to seven miles in every direction from care hor the seven boroughs, the county constitu-ency will be cut up by the roots. The joint effect of dividing the counties, and breaking into their constituency by the incorporation of portions of them with boroughs, will be to place nearly the whole of the counties in the hands of Perso rs rest landed proprietors. "Bat this is not all--after all this incorporation and destructions of the independence of counties, the independence of the boroughs will still be in jeopardy, as unless the owners of irceholds within their limits, and the occupiers of houses at 51, are in all cases allowed to vote, where there are not 300 householders of 101, 64 boroughs, returning 147 Members, will be either under direct nomination, or, at teast, under the *influence* of any Peer or great landed proprietor in the neighbourhood, as scarcely one of those boroughs will contain of the scale as the same and the full the full is cased without the aread

300 electors. The state of the representation, if the Bill is passed without amend-ments, will be as follows:-

Present number of Members for Counties in Kingdom		187	
New ditto		63	
Total County Members Ninety-four Boroughs in which the number of I	Electors will	2	90
not exceed, and, in many cases, be under 30	0, returning	14	47
Total of what are likely to be returned by the A	ristocracy	3	97

the Bill	626	
Deduct returned by the Aristocracy	397	
Total number by the People		229
Returned by the Aristocracy		
Ditto by the People	229	169

Nothing can more distinctly exhibit not only the folly or wickedness of the Reform Bill than this statement— nothing can more plainly demonstrate the absurdity of the cry about the WHOLE BILL, and nothing BUT THE BILL—why, since that cry was set up, Ministers themselves have voted against the principle of their own Bill, in the cass of SALTASH—they are pledged to destroy another part of it, namely, the '' famous ten pound clause,'' which their friend Colonel DAVIES so justly ridi-cules—and now they will be forced to abaudon the clause

clause," which their friend Colonel DAVIES so justly ridi-cules—and now they will be forced to abaudon the clause and provision to which he allodes, or, as he truly says, their Bill will be just as delusive and hollow as it would have been if the ten pound clause had stood as it was. In the discussion of Friday, Lord ALTHORP distinctly stated that he wished to have all difference of opinion among the supporters of the Bill avoided—so state the Political Union of Worcester, and so state the Political Unions, as they are called, all orer the empire. Mr. HUNT very dex-terously availed himself of the Noble Lord's observations, in order to she what the Ministers themselves neither believe the present measure likely to be final, nor mean it to be so. It is to be tried with all its imperfections, and follies, and madnesses, and subsequently altered, improved, and enlarged madnesses, and subsequently altered, importentials, and to suit the growing demauds of the RADICALS, to whom, for the love of place, the present Ministry have bartered

for the love of place, the present second themselves away. The event Lord GREV once spoke of has occurred. "The door is open," and the gathering storms abroad—the woeful state of our foreign affairs, added to the incomprehensible infatuation at home, will, we suspect, render the "shutting it" a task to which the present Administration will find themselves perfectly unequal.

IT was croneously and illiberally stated in some of the papers, that the Hoz. and Very Reverend DR. GREY, bro-ther of EARL GREY, and Dean of Hereford, and Rector of Bishopsguet, was to succeed to the vacant BISHOPRIC OF DERRY. DR. GREY holding English preferments such as his, is not likely to accept an Irish Bishopric. The mistake has probably arisen from the fact that the BISHOPRIC of DERRY has been conferred on LORD GREY'S brother-*in-law*, DB. PONSONEY. DERRY has been of Dr. Ponsonby.

THE Debates in the House of Lords on Friday were ex-tremely interesting; and the attempted defence of the policy observed by the Government towards the King of Porrugal and the little Princess of GRAN PARA, would have excited considerable attention, but that other events have occurred of more immediate importance, and which give us every reason to believe that we shall very shortly reap the advan-tages deriveable from a Whig Ministry, and be involved in a war, the end of which, we know not who may see. The whole news will burst upon the reader, by reading the following extract from yesterday's *Times*:— The King of France received intelligence late on Wednesday night.

The King of France received intelligence late on Wednesday night, that on Thursday evening (the 4th of August), at half-past 9 o'clock, the King of Holland intended to recommence hostilities against

Linguister (; aia, and Russia, and the circumstances being urgent, complies with the demand of the King of the Belgiana, and will cause the engagements to be respected, which have been taken in common accord with the Great Powers. "Marshal Girard commands the army of the north, which is march-ing to the aid of Belgium, whose neutrality and independence are to be maintained. "The peace of Europe, disturbed by the King of Holland, shall be consolidated. "Under such circumstances, the Ministry remain ; they will await the answer of the Chamber to the speech of the Crown. "By order of lis Excellency the Minister of Finance, the Com-missary of the Exchange, (Signed) "BAUDESSON DE RICHEBOURG. "Aug, A, Thursday morning, 9 o'clock." rostscatter to THE EXTRAORDINARY MONTEURA. "A telegraphic despatch received this morning, at 10 o'clock, am-nounces that an engagement has already taken place at Gheat. "By order of the Counsellor of State, "By order of the Counsellor

"By order of the Counsellor of State, "REFECT OF POLICE." Upon this subject Mr. CROKER, on Friday night, elicited a statement from Lord ALTHORP which is highly remarka-ble: the extraordinary Minister from the King of HOLLAND to this country, had an interview with Lord PALMERSTOW on Wednesday morning, and never hinted at his SOVE. REIGN's intention of breaking the armistice, or commending hostilities; and it was only in the evening of that day, after the arrival of the foreign post, that Ministers became ac-quainted with it, by a letter from Sir CHARLES BAGOT. The sudden check which King LEOPOLD has met with, and the sudden check which King LEOPOLD has met with, stances of vital importance to this country. We conclude more will have been communicated in the course of yester-day afternoon, to the House of Commons, upon the subject; but we regret that our arrangements prevent our availing

but we regret that our arrangements prevent our avai ourselves of the report.

THE King of **PORTUGAL** has excluded the English, amongst other foreigners, from a residence at MACA0-and he is quite right, If we hesitate to acknowledge his right as KING, what right have we to advantages granted us as his allies.

WHEN we say—as we often do—that the Reform question is losing ground every hour, and is therefore to be hurried on, in order to save it, we do not speak vaguely or loosely, but upon facts. The meeting and dinner at Northampton, given to Mr. CARTWHIGHT and Sir CHARLES KNIGHTH —the decisive defeat of the Reform candidate at Weymouth —the declaration of the county of Wilts—and more striking still, that of the county of Londonderry, are so many proofs. of the fact. The presentation of plate to MR. BANKES, and the speech made to Sir CHARLES MORGAN in the presence of thousands of presons on his refurn to Tredegar, are all of thousands of persons on his return to Tredegar, are all clear and striking evidences of the change in popular feeling.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

We most readily insert, with the view of making a few observations upon it, a letter addressed to the Editor of JOHN BULL, which appeared in the Morning Post of Friday :---

Friday:--TO THE EDITOR OF JOHN BULL. "Bolton-street, August 2, 1831. "Sra,--The respect I bear yourself and your readers makes me confident that you will admit the fairness of the observations I and about to make on the statement in your Paper of Sunday lat. "You begin by saying." The King's College is built; so is the King's Fudae.' No one can deny this. But it is because each is other purposes, that I have rentured to suggest a change which me situation obviously better suited to such a purpose than the each about to make on the statement in your Paper of Sunday lat. "You begin by saying." The King's College is built; so is the King's Fudae.' No one can deny this. But it is because each is other purposes, that I have rentured to suggest a change which me situation obviously better suited to such a purpose than the situation obviously better suited to such a purpose than the dence. You say, 'As Somerset House, it seems quite effest and public affects are at Somerset House to such a purpose than the contemplate with satisfaction is bringing into Such house have been mereful to fire somerbold and public for stating amounts to find the new sense thouse the seems quite series have the more them from one place to another.' Now the removale House, and public gives are also somerset House, it seems quite series the ender the with satisfaction is bringing into Such houses have been mereful to fire somerbold a job.' I can only say that is is not the fact; and, on reflection, I am convinced you will fiel regret thaving made such an assertion. As to public records, you say 'a rery splendid building is crecting in another place.' On this point is for State papers. There is a great and urgent necessity for large new buildings must be constructed for the mass of records to which related.

accommodation for records; and if this opportunity is not constructed for the mass of records to which l allode. " I admit that his late MAJENTY did choose the least objectionable of the three situations proposed to him. To Mr. NASH I impute no blame. I believe, as you say, that he was 'limited to a foot' also believe that he considered himself as building a private house rather than a palace; I hough it is clear that you deem it as sufficient for the accommodation of a King and Queen, with their separate for the accommodation of a King and Queen, with their separate for the accommodation of a King and Queen, with their separate for the accommodation of a King and Queen, with their separate for the accommodation of a King and Queen, with their separate available if the King lowed at Pinitico as any whore else. You sate the Duke of BUCKINNHAM's opinion. But do you think there existed in those days the brewery steam engine, the main sewer of that our expence? You laugh at my illustration of the possibility of building a palace in two years. But I repeat that it is a mere rule-of-three question; if a certain number of workmen built York House within same time a palace of four times the size or more. " You say that York House contains a nest of rooms huddlef acud a staircase.

same time a palace of four times the size or more.
"You say that York House contains a nest of rooms huddled round a staircase.
"I must suppose you have not seen the principal story, or you, could not have pronounced such an opinion. In going from the great drawing-room on that floor the dimension of the rooms are as follow." All by 30-40 by 30-37 by 18-135 by 32-and 64 by 38-and, I believe, 30 feet high. Such rooms on these proportions, cannot justly incur the severity of your censure, or be compared to a sentry-box. I look in vain for any such awire of a sentry-box. Those is a set of the fourthe dimension of the focuse the Third.
"Thave the beat authority for stating that his favourite since to build in Hyde Park.
"I have the beat authority for stating that his favourite project was to build in Hyde Park.
"I am one of those who deeply regret the paltry and leveling each to his charactified the expence of the Coronation, and certainly I am the last man to wish to 'take a ready-furnished loginal for his Marserry, or to provide him with a backney-coachiltered which I considered general plan.
"I look upon such expenditure as an advantageous circulation, and each and hyde park.
"I took upon such expenditure as an advantageous circulation and building, in such a situation, on such terms.
"I nochlusion allow me to direct your attention to a speech delivered by the Characture, on the Excargutes on the 10th function of a such advantageous circulation and such and any such and a subaling, in such a situation, on such terms.
"I no such so parks of Carlton Gardens as a site, the Angal Jave provide the set of the set of

was not the proper place.' "Making every possible allowance for exaggeration and ignorance,

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, "F, TRENCH."

It may save some time in replying to these observations of Colonel TRENCH, which begin with a statement that Buck-ingham 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 cir-cumstances 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

With the singless impossionly of a likely the KING to have it for the it circumstances, have decided the KING to have it for the it circumstances, have decided the KING to have it for the it circumstances, render any further argument innecessary.
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 as it grew, the addition of splendid reception rooms—more splendid, surely, than any other Palace of modern date—gave to Buckingham House, character which, at first, it was not interded to possess. Hence the deficiency of offices for the LORD CHAMBERLAIN for Palace of modern date—gave to Buckingham House, it is not difficult to discover; but we believe that Mr. NASH's blan was so contrived as to admit, at any future previd, of additions for that purpose—upon a principle exatly similar to that which Colonel TRENCH suggests, in is propositon, in case a new Palace was to be erected—in serate portions.
The state rooms, he was judged, by the county, as hying built an incomplete national Palace. We should usgest to Mr. NASH, after the numerous discussions which have taken place, to leave the work at the point to thisk adjuggest by the county, as any foure provide se how much a change of

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 begt to assure Colonel TRENCH, that however wild and visionary we may have thought his scheme for the Quay, and his proposition about the Palace, we duly appreciate his talents and accomplish-ments, and most certainly never meant to impute motives to him unworthy of his station in life or his character in society.

A project was talked of some time back, of building in Pal-mall, next to the "TRAVELLER'S," we rather think, a Club-House, containing a considerable number of bed-cham-bers 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 the whole thing dropped. We now find another proposition before the public for

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 bed-rooms close at hand, arranged, as far as their entire inde-pendence 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 Albemarlesuret, to contain a number of convenient sleeping room above the first floor in each irontage; the Club as the communicate by a corridor with the freehold Club House now established in Albemarlesuret, to contain a number of convenient sleeping room above the first floor in each irontage; the Club as the communicate by a corridor with the freehold Club House now established in Albemarlesuret, to contain a number of club as the communicate of the contain the share of the Club as the context of the context of the club not to exceed 500 members, each paying an entrance for of twenty quineas, and an annual subscription of sits quineas. To carry the same into immediate effect, one hundred and fifty bonds, called Albemarle Bonds, of 100, each, will be issued, secured on the freehold property by the trustees, braring an interest of the Club, Mesers. Herries and Co., St. James's-street. No member will in any way be responsible or liable for the dis-bursements of the Club. No, 6, Albemarle. street, 19th July, 1831. TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

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 cary ESTABLISHED PARLIAMENTARY RULES, at Length succeeded in Cary ESTABLISHED PARLIAMENTARY RULES, at LAMBTON (the present Lord DURHAM), Viscount DUR-CANNON, JOSEPH HUME, Earl of SEFTON, THOMAS CREEVEY, EDWARD ELLICE, &c. &c.

LAMFON (the present Lord DURHAM), Viscount DUN-CANNON, 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 SOVE-REIGN 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 *lideral* 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 MESSTS ROUTH and JONES, and the mode in which his MAJESTY returned the City sword, were so many indications of the Royal feeling towards that indi-vidual, who was also *invited* to attend the ceremony of open-ing 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 hinself 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 enlightemed; and the Right Honourable Contractor for Stationery would perhaps have remained without the ho-nour now conferred upon him. If it be desirable previous to the approaching Revolution to degrade all the higher 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 we say nothing ; but we firmly believe that the SOVEREIGN himself is

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 emarcipation. Mr. CHARLES BUTLER has been made a King's Counsel; but as if that circumstance did not of itself sufficiently ridicule the *libe*-*radity* of the system, the Learned Gentleman himself, having taken his seat within the bar of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and having been asked by his Honour whether he had any thing to move, replied, "Me, Sir! No-nor ever shall !"

thing 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 extra-ordinary events, transpring from time to time on the annual recur-rente its memory as an epoch the most solern upon the annals of our Republic! There is certainly something marvellous and unac-countable in these extraordinary coincidences. Speculation is put at defance; and we can only record the fact with an expression of wonder and astonishment."

It is certainly an odd coincidence.

Duke of NEWCASTLE of Boroughbridge, and Lord LONSDALE of Appleby. It preserves Calae to Lord LANSDOWNE, and Morpeth to Lord CARLISLE, while it takes Corfe Castle from Mr. BANKES, and Aldeburgh from Lord HERFFORD. 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 prin-ciple of the constitution which has existed for the last 150 years; it places the two Housesof Parliament in a hostile position; and it must lead to the repeal of every wholesome law, indispensable for the **pre-**servation of agriculture and commerce, and ultimately to the extinc-tion of the peerage."

MESSRS. HARRIS and SHELLEY have been found guilty MESSRS. HARRIS and SHELLEY have been lound 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 SOUTHAMP-TON, are the new candidates, with every prospect of success.

HORIZONTAL CLUB, 20 August.

" From grave to gay-from lively to severe."

HORIZONTAL CLUB, 20 Avocsr. "From grave to gay-from lively to severe." DEAR JORN-I was interrupted in a free translation of one of the parallelogram demonstrations into *Samsorila*, by your testy corres-pondent's letter, who signs himself, by a species of *lucus a non lucendo* (pardon the wit of this poor scrap 1) "A Friend of Truth." I wish that in this chivalrous and most dangerous defence of all the perfec-tions which he attributes to RAM MORUN ROY he had kept his tem-per and good humour, and had not departed from his avoved object, by the imputation of motives to me, the Ex-Professor, not only un-founded, but supported chiefly by perversions of the text, or of the obvious meaning of the words of my letter. Let us examine what the writer affirms to be "a tissue of the grossest claumines"-- an elegant mode of expression, chiefly in use with the radical achool, and of great efficacy in overcoming reason or argument. A calumny, in the usual acceptation of the word, *vulgate*, means the aspersion of a man's character. In my letter there is none-no reference to character or moral worth; but I have paid a high tribute to his other qualifications--to his literary attainments, and termed him, I think, "highly gited," &c. &c. But I did not, or do I intend, to make the same allowance for those who, through the press or other means, bedaub him with attri-butes he does not possess, or 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 an auseana*, (another slip of the pen, for which I beg your cor-respondent's pardon 1) and then not only fall down to worship it themselves, but expect others to do so. This exageration of attri-bute was ogross that the poor Baboo hinself 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 1 A diaclaimer manly and se

not to himself. The fact I have just cited another proves that he has more good sense and right feeling than his *proneurs*. To the former only did I suppose he was indebted for the title of RAJAH—or for the caste of a BRAMMIN.

caste of a BRANNIN. The first of these titles I was assured, by the very same authorities that the "Friend of Truth" quotes, was not the case *i i*. e. by Indian civilians and military men of rank *j*—who still agree in thinking it strange that the title of Rajah, if conferred, should never have be-come publicly known in Calcutta, through the Gazette, or the Delhi Akbars :--Yet some of them have left Calcutta even later than the BABOO

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 MONUN 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 in-delible distinctive marks, borne either by a Brahmin or by a Rajah; it was reserved for your sepient correspondent to discover that it was a calumny.

a calumny.

The BABOO's real claims to respect and encouragement are too The BADOO'S real claims to respect and encouragement are too solid and plain to need the exaggerations of the FAIEND or TRUTH or any other proneur, -but in asying 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. Lz 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 the right, and reviling all other sects. 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

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 es-timable 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 corre-spondent 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 unwrung." 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 picce of biography. Any candid person would see in the account given of the Baboo's serving as Moonshee with Mr. Disay, that each imparted to the other, nowledge which the other did not possess, or mutual instruction— the Baboo in European language, and science and literature—Mr. Dicay 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 from an English gentleman, who employed him to teach him thoesy, that Raw Monux Rov acquired all his knowledge of Oriental languages from an English gentleman, who employed him to teach him thoesy are all the conclusions he has drawn from this very cupious fact. The last three lines however of the the clueus of his letter, do throw a ray of light on the subject, on which I congratulate him; as they render superfuous all the eleven lines that precede them. His query answers itself. render superfloues all the eleven lines that precede them. His query answers itself.

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 pos-sessions, "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

to kni his glants, our FREND, 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 tastet, 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

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 alew them forthwith with four or five times the quantity. But as I should be soury 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 com-plexion of his wi," 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 livelil" (which was pointedly disavowed), to Rax Moxux Ror, whose merits for a native of India were acknowledged in that were letter—excepting only his "Christianity," which I did not mention, because I was not casuist enough to do so in conscience. Your correspondent, however, does point our admiration to that also, and I leave him to settle the matter with Bishop Mirobarron, his successors, and his biographer. My letter was evidently aimed at those imprudent or ignorant people, who, for reasons best known to themsel/eesand to Providence, have endeavoured, by gross adulation, sycophancy, and exaggeration, (which the BABoo 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 value, may think to it—and this, I apprehend, is the general opinion. The Quixotism of your correspondent would have been praise-

the general opinion. The Quixotism of your correspondent would have been praise. The Quixotism of your correspondent would have been prase-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 estimates, and yet very dull-that there is, in short, but a step between the sublime and the ridi-calous.—I remain, dear Jonx, your's till death, TIMOTHY FULMER, Durated Chindred College

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

JOHN BULL. homely saying, but one to which, perhaps, on a convenient occasion, if may be allowed to refer, that "the proof of the pudding is in the setting." So I say of the Constitution. Let us have no new cocks, no new receipt-books, greatly altering either its present ingredients, or the due proportion of each. At least let us eling to our old English diet, till they can shew 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 oppo-site doctrine. I neither envy them the task of incessantly labouring to persuade the people, that they ought not to be contented, or to depreciate their own country in the estimation of other states. I heave to their unhapy tempers the enjoyment of the pitful astidate-tion of pointing out imaginary or incurable imperfections, and of sug-gesting visionary and unattainable impervements. Perhaps you have heard much, lately, of these imperfections, and of sug-which are proposed, and above all, to weigh well, against the uncer-tain benefits which are held out to you, the certainty of what you are valled upon to give up as the price of these innovations. Is it not rather the more prudent course to preserve those blessings which the before us? And if it be, let us feel contented, and try to inculcate in others that (eeling to maintain the institutions and establishments which we have received from our forfathers. This appears to me the safe line of an Englishman's duty. It is one which kayoes him to no risk, by which he can incur no reproach, and by which I con-scintiously believe he will afford himself the best chance of leaving England what he found it—and what long, very long, may it continues to be-to this children and children's children, the best and richest instruments and himself the best chance of ichest intokents the schildren schildren, the best and richest intertance of freedom and happinees in this world.

give the case of Bandon-bridge. TO JOHN BULL. Staples Hill, Freshford, Aug. 1, 1831. Sta,-Having, through the means of your Paper, seen for the first ime the declaration against the Reform Bill of the inhabitants and proprietors in the County of Wilts, I regret that my name does not appear to the declaration, in theopinion of which I entirely coincide. I shall therefore feel much obliged by your adding it. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant. SAML. W. SUTHESEA.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, August 3, 1831. My Dean Burly,—Another act of the drama has commenced, and the Ministry of CASIMU PERIER ceases to exist. To avert an imme-diate war alter the month of August 1830, Lours PHILIP chose for his Ministers and Ambasadors, 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 Polico-Nac's trial approached. So, to get over this difficulty, he appointed a LAFITTE 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, Lours 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 Lafitte and Lafayette party in-tended to overthrow the throne of the barricades as soon as possible, and, considering all things, he has done as well as becould, especially if we bear in mind that the present state of France is only provisional 1 By virtue of greatfirmness, and in consequence of a vast expenditure of public money, CASIMB 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, 27th, 28th and 29th July last, without another revolution at Faris; 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 about in triumph. But as the capital was kept from another revolution, every one

agined that M. PERIER had thereby succeeded in obtaining a man

The retreat of CASIMIA PERTER was occasioned by a vole of the Chamber of Deputies in favour of two Republicans for Tresident, and Vice-President, and M. Durryn as Vice-President, and that by a distinct and large majority. The Opposition desired the return of LATITE and DUPOWT DE L'EURE, two avowed Republicans. The Minister obtained a majority of four for his President; and therefore Minister obtained a majority of four for his President; and therefore M. PERTER was at once convinced that he was without a majority in the Ohamber, and must consequently retire. He did so an Monday; and yesterday all the Ministers gave up their portfolios, and beged Lours Parturs 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 pesceable, and the opinion of the Chamber all warlike—without an address being voted—and with mobe assembling at midnight, as they did last essen-ing, under the windows of the palace of the Citizen King, erying "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 panie in three per cents. in England are at S3; and five per cent. FrenchBuck 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 ys affairs look a little better; but 24 hours afterwards, some moby. of 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 back-rupt, or emigrate to the mountains of Auvergne, or beyond the Jura. Distress and ruin stare every one in the face. The hree days do July were to have restored confidence, improved trade, and let othe return of capital to manufacturing and commercial establishmenta.-Lours Partur made these promises, and many were foolial enough t 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 establishmenta.-Lours PHILTP made these promises, and many were foolide enough to believe him. But the Citizen King "reckonde 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 en-couraging by their aid or their promises a bastard dynasty. Certainfy the Royalists prefer M. PESTER to M. BARNOT, and M. D'ARGOTT M. MAGOURS; because they would rather have any Government than none at all, and are essentially avowed enemies to terrorism. But M. CASHINF PESTER must not fatter himmelf. 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 the Royalists of France. They will come to no terms with the revolu-tion. It is possible that in a few months they may be bminbed-their property taken from them-and even their lives threatend. All this is extremely probable-but this will make no difference to the mob dynasty of Lours PRILER and Company. No one, there-fore, must imagine that trade, commerce, agriculture, or masufe-tures will econ be better, unless they also believe in the speci-treum will econ be better, unless they also believe in the speci-tures will be able to maintain commerce and trade without the aid of the Royalists. The only house which could for a moment will be rejuced to a state of anarchy, beggary, and national bankraptof where remain. All the property, wealth, credit, rentes, and hone and character of the country belong to and are posseed by its Royalists. The only house which could for a moment pretend to be this was ruined in the attempt, I mean the house of Larsner. No others remain. All the property, wealth, credit, rentes, and hone and character of the count others remain. All the property, wealth, credit, reites, and honow and character of the country belong to and are powessed by im Royalists—and they will not assist any one interest, or any one pro-ject, or any one improvement, unless in the first instance therearn of HENRY V. is assured to them. And if this be the paises at France internally, her situation with reference to foreign powers is no less disastrous or difficult. France has not one real, hence, the cere ally in the whole world this day. The only powers forumant 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 26 millions of france what Narotzon, the Senate, the Hundred Days, Lours XVIII, and CHARLEX 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 Euro-pean affairs unless the mational flag should be insulted by any claimed '' right of eearch.'' France is really, therefore, without an ally—while Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Ruusi, Frussia Would not hesitate, if provoked, to divide France into a crist of small states, and burn this capital of Paris to the ground. The area shile and patriotic portion of the French people know at an this, and they therefore, desire peace, the restoration, and due triumph of monarchical principles; but the tag-rag and bound are isole and patriotic portion of the French people know at an this, and they therefore, desire scarcely received at other courts with ordinary civility, and whatever is required of other cursts for their hearts' content. France and her Government are treated with scorn by every European power. As to her protest, they are also the france against Prussed. No sort of our cession is made, either to the principles or men of the Jaly reple-tion. It is certainly an moter of uncertainty whether war will begin to the part of France against Prusse and Russia, or worth of promises, they have brought us to the very depth of ruin. confusion, misery, and woe. I have already said enough on this subject by way of opinion-now let me invite your attention to the following PACTS :-

FACT 1.-During the three days of the anniversary of the revolu-FACT 1.-During the three days of the anniversary of the Fevolu-tion, the loudest and most valuement cries were frequently uttered in the presence of Louis PHILIP of "Vive LAFAYETTE!" "Vive la

tion, the routers, and the same three days all the National Guards of Republique ?" FAGT 2.-During the same three days all the National Guards of Paris, while defining before Louis Philip, should "War! var!" "Vive la Pologne!" "A bas les Russes!"--and this was done, although it was well known that Louis Philip had repeatedly said

although it was well known that LOUIS PHILIP had repeatedly said of late, he would prefer abdicating to making war. FAOT 3.-A Republican of 40 years standing has been elected Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies—and another Republican only lost the election of President by four votes. FACT 4.-Old LAFAYERTE's carriage was attempted to be drawn in triumph by "the majesty of the people," during the late three days anniversary, at the very moment that the Citizen King passed along without being noticed. FACT 5.-Four thousand Swiss have been engaged by the Vendeans to proceed hither, in order to aid them in making a counter-revolu-tion. A large number have entered France as mechanics, tailors, stone-cutters, and other artizans and labourers. But the plan having heen discovered has for the moment been defeated: S5 have been

tion. A large number have entered France as mechanics, tailors, stone-cutters, and other artizans and labourers. But the plan having been discovered has for the moment been defeated: 85 have been arrested and sent to Vannes: still, however, the Swiss continue to enter under various pretexts, and by some means or other will even-tually arrive in La Vendee, where it is said that arms await them. Fact 6.-At Orthez there has been a serious riot. The populace in the department of Landee has demanded "cheap bread" and "no taxes." They state that the promises of July have all been broken, and that they are reduced to despair. The military and the mob have had several serious encounters. Fact 7.-The determination of the friends of the fallen dynasty to make a great and important movement on behalf of the Duke of Bon-DEAUX in the west and south of France, has alarmed the present Go-reigners would shortly proceed from the Pas de Calais towards the South, Baron Talleyrand, the Prefect of that department, has sent a circular to the Mayors, enjoining them not to deliver passports for the West and South, without having first communicated to the Ad Frenchmen may not travel in France which the Interior. Yet this is called a land of liberty! Pact 8.-A netition has been signed at Paris hy acveral hundred is called a land of liberty!

Is called a land of iberty! Fact 8.—A petition has been signed at Paris by several hundreds of the "citizens," to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies, praying the Chamber to impeach the Cabinet of Casimir PERIER. Fact 9.—A few days since a meeting occurred in the College of L'Orient. The pupils used violence and threats, deserted, and pro-contents.

FACT 3.—A lew days since a meeting occurred in the College of L'Orient. The pupils used violence and threats, deserted, and pro-ceeded into the country, proclaiming every where the doctrines of liberty and emancipation, This is the way to have the rising gene-ration submissive, well-informed, and patriotic. FACT 10.—On the 26th July a band of Chouans arrived at Essarts, and entered by force the country house of Madame MANEAT. They tore to pieces the picture of Lours PHILF and another member of his family, and uttered menaces against the King of the fREXCH. When this band hall left, another, consisting of about sixty Chouans, ap-peared, who again entered the house, and vowed never to submit to the dynasty of Lours PHILF. The men of these bands were all dressed in short blue smock frocks, with a *fleur de lys* on the collar. They wore caps with white cockades, and were armed with English muskets and cartridge boxes. It appeares, then, that fater six months of fighting in La Vendee, the Goverpment of Lours PHILF is still de-feated and unreconfized in that large and populous district of France. Facr 11.—At Tarbes, and at Tartas in the Landes, very serious disturbances have taken place in consequence of the alleged high price of corn. The real motive, however, is the dissatifaction of the people every where with the present order of things in this country. At Tarbes the National Guards were divided in opinion, some being for the mob, and some against. This is called national union and harmony. Facr 12.—Riots have taken place in the prison of St. Pelagie.

At lattice the institutional Guardowere divided in optimion, some being for the mob, and some against. This is called national union and harmony. Fact 12.—Riots have taken place in the prison of St. Pelagie. Those confined there for political offences availed themselves of the three days anniversary to excite the most alarming tunnults. A citi-ce inhabiting a house near the prison was so disgusted and annoyed by the cries uttered and the songs, which were not sung but screamed, that he took the law into his own hands, and fired a musket from his window into the prison, which wounded two of the insurgents. Fact 13.—The Sentinelle de l'Heraulte relates that a few days since, two non-commissioned officers of the Engineers and a Quarter-master, having insulted the feelings of the population at Montpelier by singing the "Marseilloise" on the public Bouleward, a mob was soon assembled, the Liberals were well thrashed for their insolence, and it will be a long time before they will again venture to sing revolu-tionary tunes in that celebrated town. Fact 14.—As a proof of the fears and apprehensions of the Govern-ment, M. DISMARTIERS, Procureur du Roi, has just issued a circular to all the police officers of Paris, complaining that all the vigilance of which they were capable was not exerted, and consequently en-joining the to access the most active symptime over the whole

The land the intervent of the population at Montpeliers in solence, and in the population intervent where the present of the population intervent where the present of the population intervent where the present of the population is the of the present of the population is the population is the all the population is the population is the all the population is the populatis the population is the population is the population is thep

OPENING OF LONDON BRIDGE.

OPENING OF LONDON BRIDGE. The interesting ceremonial of opening London Bridge by their Majesties in person took place on Monday. Every preparation was completed on the river at an early hour, and the double line of barges. Irom Somerss House, where the Royal party were to embark, to the Bridge, were safely moored, under the control of Sir T. Byar: Martin, on whom the arrangement of the entire aquatic procession devolved. Waterloo, Blackfrings, and Southwark Bridges were crowded with numbers who stationed themselves wherever they could obtain a view of the page cast.

and the double line of barges from Somerset House, were sele mored, under the controul of Sir T. Byar. Martin, on whom the arrangement of the entire aguatic procession devolved.
 Waterioo, Blackfriars, and Southwark Bridges were crowed with the of the pagenat.
 The banks and buildings of every description along the River side were fitted up with stages and galleries, which, throughout the day, were intensely croweds. Flags were flying from the various churches, &c. within the line of procession and view ; and the towers of the down, were intensely croweds. Flags were flying from the various churches, &c. within the line of procession and view ; and the towers of the event the down was as densely filled as either bridge or barge; and the small gallery under the cross, whence the look out might well be called a bird's -gy view, was closely packed with animation.
 The Raya Family and their Magines was somed in the garden. The buckes of Cambridge. In the preceding carriages were the Duckes of Cambridge. In the preceding carriages were the Duckes of Cambridge. In the preceding carriages was in other the last carriage. accompanied by the Queen, the Duckes of Cambridge. With with be raited and Frince George of Cambridge. The Day Cambridge. With view of the gradent. The tranches of the Royal Family of the rior agate by Marborough House into Pall-omail, on their way to Somerest House, with other through the two of the Brageon Guards, with swords drawn. The High Constante O the Gradent Guards, monited. The Apiquet of the Drageon Guards, with swords drawn. The King who and Api and the Cambridge Guards with a staff.
 Two of the Drageon Guards, with drawn swords. Several persons of rank rode on either side. The King wore an Admiral's uniform, and the various decorations of several Orders. The King who and apicate function of the Carriages of the Nobel Science. The King wore an Admiral's uniform of actard Blaes. The King wore an Admiral's uniform, and the various d

had been suggested as a climax to this extraordinary event, were negatived by the City Authorities, under an idea that danger might threaten the shipping.

nesatived by the City Authorities, under an idea that danger might threaten the shipping. Mr. Greer's balloon descended at five minutes past five o'clock on Monday afternoon in the parish of Charlwood, 29 miles from Londoo, Monday afternoon in the parish of the decupation of Mr. Morley.--Mr. Green and his companion were received in the most hospitable windly the worky Rector of the parish, the Rev. S. Porter, who windly furnished horses to convey Mr. Green and his companion, if the morky Rector of the parish, the solver daracter contr dience and self-possession than any of his previous companiona), to the King's Head, at Horley, on the Brighton road, from whence the aeronauts proceeded for London. The new Bridge was opened on Tuesday to the public, about 200,000 of whom passed over from the London side. Officers were stationed in the neighbourhood, and no depredation was attempted to be committed. The awning and the tables were in their places, but the latter were stripped of all their decorations. The people seemed to be highly delighted with the permission to pass over, but some were much displeased at not being allowed to return. In fact, if the immense crowds had not been kept movingin an unobstructed stream, the most dargerous contusion wail on doubt have taken place. On Wedneday the external ornaments were still allowed to remain, and the public passed over the bridge as on the preceding day. *ILERICAL INTELLIGENCE*.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE, PREFERMENTS. The Rev. Mr. ROBERTS has been elected a Minor Canon of Chi-cheater Catthedral, in the room of the late Rev. B. Mynoparow. The Rev. C. WAITERS, M.A. Curate of Bishop's Waltham, Wiltz, to the Rectory of Brandean, in the same county. Patron, Bishop of Winchester. The Rev. C. WAITERS, M.A. Of Brasenose. College, to the Rectory of Doverdale, near Worcester. Patroness, Mrs. M. Oldham, The Rev. Edwand E. LANDEN, M.A. of Brasenose. College, to the Rectory of Doverdale, near Worcester. Patroness, Mrs. M. Oldham, The Rev. Edwand E. VERARD Eusenows to the Medicity of the Rectory of West Walton, Norlolk. Patron, the King. The Rev. HENNY SAINON, M.A. to the Rectory of Swarraton, Hants, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. R. DRUMHOND. The Rev. WILLIAM WEBB to the Rectory of Tixall, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. WALKER, The Rev. C. C. WALKER, Late Master of Lostwithiel Grammar School, has been elected Head Master of Lostwithiel Grammar School, has been elected Head Master of Scarborough, is appointed Chaplain to the Durk of Bucclengh. The Rev. M. H. MILLER, M.A. Vicar of Scarborough, is appointed Chaplain to the Durk of Bucclengh. The Rev. H. H. MORAN, B.D. to the Vicarage of Lidney, Glouw-cester. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Herelord. The Rev. H. H. MORAN, B.D. to the Vicarage of Lighwardine, and to the Rectory of Kinnersley. Patrons, Dean & Chapter of Herelord. The Rev. WILLIM SHARE to the Vicarage of Chugwardine, and to the Rectory OK Innersley. Patrons, Dean & Chapter of Herelord. The Rev. WILLIM SHARE to the Vicarage of Chugwardine, and to the Rectory of Busclengh. OBITURARY. The Rev. JOSEEM PRILLIMORE, Vicar of Orton on the Hill, Leices-tensity. Journe Distance Charles of Orton on the Hill, Leices-

OBITUARY. The Rev. JOSEPH PHILIMORE, Vicar of Orton on the Hill, Leices-tershire. Patron, Bishop of Oxiord. The Nev. WILLIAM HUSSEY, Rector of Sandhurst, Kent. Patron, Artbbishop of Canterbury. At the Vicarage House, Blockley, the Rev. WM. BOUGHTON, M.A. of Oriel College. At the Vicarag of Oriel College.

The Rev. WILLIAM HUSEN, Rector of Sandhurst, Kent. Patron, Archibiosop of Canterbury. Archibiosop of Canterbury. Methods of Conterbury. Archibiosop of Canterbury. Methods of Conterbury. Methods and the second strain and the second strain and the second strain and the second strain and strain and

request. We have be been subject to the second of the second seco

Content, in the county of Hains. The building is to contain 600 Presons. Puterstrain of PLATE.—The congregation of the parish Church-of Poole, Dorset, on Monday last, presented their Minister with a very clusts and elegant silver turcen, bearing the following inscription:— "Prented by the Congregation of S. James's Church, Poole, to the Plastor, the lace of the silver of the highest esteem informeral, however, and de consistency in the discharge of every duty of a Christian Minister."

Inflorm Zeal, wherever and consistency in the determined of the daty of a Christian Minister." The Rev. H. J. Wollaston, of Scotter, Lincolnshire, has returned. 10 per cent. to all his tenants, whether on lease or otherwise. NATIONAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Members of the General Committee of this Society took place, on Wednesday last, at the. Vestry-room of St. Martin's in the Fields; the Lord Bislop of Lower now in the Chair. Among those present were the Bislop of Nova-Scorta, Lord KENYON, Sc. Applications received by the Scortary-for, and towards, the erection, fitting up, and enlarging nine schools, were laid before the Board, and grants of money were void for their assistance, amounting to the sum of 520. The schools of thirteen places were received into union with the Parent Society.

Accounts have been received of the arrival off the ceast of the first ship for the season from the Greenland fishery, the London, Capt. Burn, with 90 to 100 tuns of oil-no report of the other ships

Capit, Birn, with so to 100 tims of oil—no report of the other singles 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; bits Lordship being determined, where there shall appear the least fraud, not to grand a certificate.

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

CITY.--SATURDAY EYENING. There has been very considerable dictuation in the Consol Market this week, occasioned by the intelligence from the Continent. Con-sols, this morning, were done as low as 781, but closed at 804 8. Intelligence has been received, by the Okend stambat, of a battle having been lought, a few miles from Ghent, between the Dutch and Belgian troops. The force of the former 4 said to have been 5000 men; and, after a sharp conflict, the Dutch were entirely de-feated, with the loss of is hundred prisoners, five picces of cannon, and several hundred killed and wounded. Sir Edward Coolington has left cold, fond the basin sinteructions to drive othis final dutination is the Schedit, on the Downs; it is under-stod his final dutination is the Schedit con the Downs; In the Fore Russin Bonds left off at 891 90. Danish at 594 60.

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34 per Cent. 1830881 1	Consols for Acct 804 1
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Mexican at 36 to 37. Brazilian at	48s, and Portuguese at 47 to 48.
importance. Russian Donus leit	Oll at 005 00. Damisi at 002 00.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM BELGIUM. ANIMATED PROCLAMATION OF THE BELGIAN KING. We have just been favoured with important official information from Belgium. Hostilities have commenced, and the troops of the two contending nations are now in presence of each other on the whole of the line. We subjoin the important Proclamation issued by King Leopold on setting out to take the command of the troops. "Helgians! In taking possession of the throne to which the national will has called me, I said, in addressing myself to the representatives of Belgium--If, in spite of all the sacrifices made for preserving bound their Chief in the defence of their courty and national inde-pendence.'

b) the could control the Dengan people and the loope channel and the people and their country and national independence.
" These words I now address to the nation at large.
" Without any preliminary declaration, the enemy have suddenly resumed hostillities, disregarding at the same time, the engagements which result from a suspension of arms, and the principles which regulate civilized men.
" They have not hesitated to commit the most odious violation of the rights of nations, and by surprise they wished to obtain some momentary advantages. These are the same men whom you saw in preceded by devastation and flame.
" Strong in the conviction of our right, we shall repulse this unexpected aggression—we shall oppose force to force.
" You have once already vanquished Holland. You have commenced the revolution by victory, and by victory you will consolidate their fort. You are theless which already once before witnessed their defat.
" Evon the of us will do his duty.

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"D HANE DE COM "The Minister of the Interior. "C. DE BROUCKERE."

"The Minister of the Interior. "C. ne BROUCKERE." The die of war is cast—a French army of fifty thousand men is now on its march to assist the King of the Belgians in repelling the invasion of the Dutch! The Austrian Observer of the 24th of July has been received, and merely confirms the death of the Austrian Archadke Rudolph and General Frimont, with the accounts previously received of the progress of the cholera. We copy the subjoined paragraph from the Courier of last night:— "We are authorized to state, that the Ambassadors of Russia and Prussia, engaged, in the name of their respective Courts, that no assistance should be given to the King of Holland against Belgium." The accounts from Standgate Creek are most favourable. About 200 ships were lately under quarantine, now only about 27. No cases of sickness; and it is affirmed that when the vessels sailed from Russia with cholera on board, in no instance did it continue above four days after putting to sea. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sarunpay. Lord ALTHONE, with reference to the notice given by Sir R. Vyvyan relaive to Belgium, Observed, that the motion could not be enter-tained without going into circumstances that it would not be prudent at present to disclose; and, the intelligence which had arrived this morn-

postponed. Sir R. Vyvyan said, the intelligence which had arrived this morn-ing proved, in his opinion, that no injury could arise from such a motion at the present moment, but, on the contrary, shewed the great importance of it; and he, therefore, could not consent to post-

For it. The Marquis of CHANDOS asked whether the Noble Lord (Palmers-The Marquis of CHANDOS asked whether the Noble Lord (Palmers-ten) was aware of the orders for the march of the French army to Belgium, and if so, whether it was with the sanction of the British Government.

overnment. Lord PALMERSTON said, that the moment the King of Belgium was informed of the rupture of the armistice, he made an application to the French Government, which gave orders for the march of troops, and communicated the fact to the British Government. Lord Sronsnorr asked whether it was with the sanction of the British Government?

British Government? Lord PALMERSTON said that intelligence had only arrived this

Lord PALMERSTON SAID that intelligence has only antired Sir R. PEEL noticed the phrase "violated the armistice." The King of the Netherlands had a right to put an end to the armistice upon giving notice. Lord PALMERSTON said there was a local armistice at Antwerp to be put an end to by three days' notice, but subsequently there was a general armistice with the Five Powers, and that it was which the King of the Netherlands had broken, for, up to this moment, the British Government had received no notice of the armistice being put an end to.

British Government had received no notice of the armsuce being put an end to. Lord ELFOR referred to the document issued by the King of Holland, in which he considered the acceptance by Frince Leopold of the Throne of Belgium, under the circumstances, an act of hostility. Lord PALXDERSTON said the King of Holland had sent a plenipoten-tiary, with full powers to treat, but, at the same time, gave orders to his troops to enter Belgium. Sir R. VYVYAN considered Holland unfairly treated, as alterations had been made on the bases of negociations without her consent. He persisted in bringing forward his motion. Lord PALNERSTON put it to the Hon. Baronet whether, after what had taken place, it was fair to call upon the Government to explain their conduct, under circumstances which must lead to considerable embarnasement. In answer to the Marquis of Chandos.

The uncer, prace, it was har to call upon the Government to explain their conduct, under circumstances which must lead to considerable embarrassment. In answer to the Marquis of Chandos, Lord PALMERSTON said that information had been received this morning of the march of French troops, for the purpose of pre-serving the neutrality of Belgium. Sir R. Vyvan asked it the Noble Lord would give an early day next week for the discussion of a subject of the greatest importance, as this confessedly was? His object was, in calling attention to this subject, to prevent if possible (were it the intention of Ministers) the sending of the fleet now cruising off Portsmouth to the coast of Hol-land. The whole question hinged upon that, as in all probability we might be involved in a general war. Lord PALMERSTON-No one would surely say that he ought to answer the question of the Hon. Baronet. The Hon. Baronet sup-posed that we were on the eve of war. He (Lord P.) begged that no such thing might be taken for granted. His Majesty's Government were sull labouring for preace, and nothing had yet occurred to shew that the object might no the satended. Bis R. Vyvyar said, under these circumstances, he would not press his motion. Mr. S. WornLey presented a Petition from Perth, praying to have a Member alloted to that city under the Reform Bill. Ordered to be printed.

be printed. The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and coutinued sitting up to the time of our going to Press,

ife-bone Uricket Club-Cricket, Pigeon, Rowing, and Saiting Matches-Stud Sales-Horse gone Abroad, &c. &c. &c. Dettings-Hays and Corn Marketas-Racing Galendar.
WThe New Sporting Magazine, Mo. 111, July, Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row. This are: sx usas Journal is really as refreshing to us as 'a ride in a green lane', as Byron would say. There is a sprightness and variety about it which may well entitle it to the cognomen of 'Sporting.' Nim South's Tour is admirable use as the too the source as a source on the recursion. The plate of his Majesty's horse Colonel, by Webb, with an account of his predigree and performance; is highly descriting the attention of every lover of the Turif. The plate alone is worth the rite of the Magazine. On the whole, this Magazine folly evinces the beneficial effects of competition.'---United Kingdom, July 2.
"We have been issued with provide the evendeling beaulit.' diverse the beneficial effects of competition.'---United Kingdom, July 2.
"We have been issued with provide refet.'- Tour lishing' engraved by Scott, from a picture by A. Cooper, R.A., and a 'View in Switterland.' drawn and eticle by Lieut.'-Colonel Batty, are pre-eninently beaulif.'--Literary Greater, July 23.
Well hone '-John Bull, July 17.
Published by Batiwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row, and to be add of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom. July 3.

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a Lectur e, &c. Printed for Longman and Co., Paternoster row.

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place, Pail-mail. KING'S COLLEGE. LONDON.—Just published, CONDUCTING the various DEPARTMENTS of KING'S COL-LEGE London; with reference particularly to the Regular Course of Educa-tion, the Medical School, and the attendance of occasional Studeuts. Printed for B. Feliowes, 39, Ludgate-stretet, Bookseller and Publisher to the College; C. J. G., and F. Rivington; Hatchard and Sons; J. Rodwell; Bow-dery and Kerby; J. Boolty, S. Low; W. Straker; Renshaw and Rush; F. C. Westley; F. C. Cock; J. M. Richardson; and J. Letts and Son.

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On Wednesday aext will be published. FURTHER DISSECTION of the NEW REFORM BILL for SCOTLAND, in a LETTRE adversed to the Ball of MANSFIELD, By PRANCIS SCOTT, Esc. of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, Author of the 'View of the Representation of Societional in 1837; and the "Dissected of Markins, Strand; and W. Blackwood, Edinburgh.

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termination of the Point of the rather than be subjected to his brutal violence again."-Sunday Time. IIE SOLDIER of FORTUNE: A Tale of Real Life. of FORTUNE: "The work of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together: our virtues would be produit our fullies winghed them not, and our crimes would deepair if they were not cherrished to our virtues. "We are praperiod to a mingled yarn, good and ill together: our virtues were not cherrished to our virtues. "We are praperiod to a mingled yarn, good and ill together: our virtues they were not cherrished to our virtues. "We are praperiod to a mingled yarn, good and ill together and they were not cherrished to our virtues. "We are praperiod to a mingled yarn, good and ill together and yard the virtue provers in discriminating formale character; but as he judiciously makes it is light and pleasant; with many very natural scenes. And with interest : it is light and pleasant; with Critical Remarks. By David Booth, Author of the "Analytical Dictioury." In one vol. 12no. price 7s. 6d. bound in cloth, "The SECOND VOLUME of ROSO EN NOVELISTS LIBRARY, With Hustings by Gwarge Cruikshank, price only Five Shillings, handsomely bound in cloth, compriving the whole of SMOLLETTS ROUBERTS ROUBERCE RANDOM. In 3 yole, not 8ro. price 24s. hoards, THE CLUBAL DOC

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BIRTHS. On Wednesday, the 27th ult., in Montagu-square, the Lady of P.M. Wynch,

On Wednesday, the 2/th ult, in Bionisgui-square, the Lawy or Eq. of a soir At Subton Park, Suffolk, the Lawy of Robert Sayer, Say of a soi-on the lit inst, in Cheorge stretc, Hanover-square, the Lady of Or. Berganer, d daughther—to the issues that in the law of the literation of the literation

No. 7, Upper Bruck street, the Lady of Capital Brownlow Korg & Ard sen and heir. MARNED. MARNED. MARNED. Selector to the 29th ult. the Lady of James Duff, Seq. 42 sen and heir. MARNED. MARNED. Selector to the senter place youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richald Owen Stene, of the same place on and inst., by the Rev. Michael Perry, rector of Danmer, there place Donauget, creator of Eliteted, Hants, to Eliza, second daughter of Siener. On 2 and inst., by the Rev. Michael Perry, rector of Danmer, the rest Serie Donauget, creator of Eliteted, Hants, to Eliza, second daughter of Siener. On the 4th Inst at St. Luke's Church, Cheisea, Joneth, Robert Willes, Bar On the 4th Inst at St. Luke's Church, Cheisea, Joneth, Robert Willes, Bar On the 4th Inst at St. Luke's Church, Cheisea, Joneth, Robert Willes, Bar On the 4th Inst at St. Luke's Church, Cheisea, Joneth, Robert Willes, Bar On the 4th Inst at St. Luke's Church, Cheisea, Joneth, Robert Willes, Bar On the 4th Inst at St. Luke, Anne Sie Church, Charles Church, Cheisea, Joneth, Robert Willes, Bar Other 1990, State Mark, Same Jone, James Dickson, Eeu, of Kidbredy, Beeke Parth, Keut, to Miss Mary Sullivan Parsons, only daughter of the Jake's Mark Pitter Charly, and Judge Advancet General of the 4th Marker Spicer, third daughter of the Rev. William Guitery Hue do of Hanter, Harrite, reliet of the Inter Diego may of the 6th Regiment Bergal Nation Harrite, reliet of the Inter Diego may of the 6th Regiment Bergal Nation Supersetshirs—On the 1st inst. Liett. E. of Mainter, Bergal Nation Supersetshirs—On the 1st inst. Hen Most Noble George Auguage Space Hend House, Timburg, Hendell, Warviekshirr, at Waiston Coret, Cast Super, George Latonele, Ew, to Amelia, daughter of Harder and Norris, Kay, George Li, to Hein, Michael and Charles and Marker Person of Space Harder, Berkeleyanate – At Coult William Bar et al. Societ Inster, Berkeleyanate – At Coult William Bar et al. Societ Inster, Berkeleyanate – At Coult William Bar et al. Societ Inster, Berkeleyanate – At Coult William

Ind. to Mary Ann. daughter of Capt. Joseph Packwood, LN
 On Thursday, the 2nd Inst. at his house in Guilford-street, Rauslaware Market Constr. Esg., aged neaty 74 years.
 On thursday, the 2nd Inst. at his house in Guilford-street, Rauslaware Anthrew Constr. Esg., aged neaty 74 years.
 On the 3let July, most sincerely statement and regretted, George Priesh, Barther Minories, aged 76-01 he 2d inst. at Grant Anthrew Constr. Esg., aged neaty 74 years.
 At Mathoticsongh, in his 96th year, John Wentworth, Esq., the failer of Market Constr. Esg., aged 76-01 he 2d inst. at Germans, near Cheshan, Barther Juny, and Schultz and Schutz and Schultz and Schultz and Schultz and Schultz and Schul





BULL.

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

Vol. XI.—No. 557.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1831.

Price 7d.

Tritista-The rand Representation of the New London Bridge, and the superb Water Scene. And to particularly mark this anniversary, Mr. GREEN will make a NIGHT SCENT from the Gardens, in the same Balloon in which he ascended in the presence of their Majesties from London Bridge. The unrivalle FIR EWORKS will be the joint efforts of both Southby and DETnst, for which they are paid a large sum extra; and the grand Model of the NEW LONDON BRIDGEN, in FIREWORKS, will be exhibited in one blaze of splendour.-Boors open at half past Seven. Admittance, 4s. THELATTLE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.-Co-morrow Evening, CLARL. Chari, Miss Taylor. With SPRING and AUTUMN. The POOR SOLDER. Patrick, (fast time) Miss Taylor. And FRICANDEAU. -Tueday, A Day after the Wedding. With Lovein a Village. And The Critic Weigen Ray, Separation and Reparation. With Maine Du Barry. And The Green. Eyed Mon-ter.-Thursday, The Goldsmith. With (never acted) MY Wife of Ny Flace. And The School for Cogusten-Friday. The Young Quaker. With Fricandeau, and other Entertainments. SADLERS' WEILLS.-The greet success which has attended the

called "A way1 A way1"—To conclude with a new Metio-Drams, Jounces nyon an event which actually occurred some time since, called BOTANY BAY1 or, BIRS Not Guilly. In Act3, a grand Indian Dance, hy Mrs. Scatle and Punits.
 INEW VOCAL MUSIC, composed usy ELDVAIN systemator A a.—FAILKNER.3, Old Bond-street; and GOULDING & Co. 20, Schoosquare. It is the set of th

The premises to be viewed by therets, which, with particulars, may be had of the Reid, 176, Regent.street, REIV, .---To be LET, with immediate pussession, by Mr. RB1D, Son-in-law and Successor to the late Mr. John Robins, (of Warwick House, Regentstreet.) a desirable FAMILU RESIDENCE, handsomery Furnished, with excellent offices, conclusion, house, stables, &c. delightful pleasure grounds, flower and kitchen, garden well stocked and coroped, garpery, &c. studet at Weybridge, a highly bituresque and healthhy part of the county of Surrey. A cow for the use of the family. Capital lishing in the river Weyand Thames, and a boat for sailing and rowing. To be viewed by tickets, which, with particulars, may be had of Mr. Reid, 170, Regent.street'.

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These Machines may be	seen	in use	at the	e origi	nal P	aten	tee	and I	nventor's
J.STEPHENSON, 6, Mortimer-street, Cavendish square.									

STEPHENSON, 6, Mortimer-street, Carendish square. EXTRACT from, and BALSAM of, ROSES, -These esteemed entry by Rige, Brockbank, and Riges, of No. 35, New Bondsteet, as the most delicate and effectual preservatives of the Hair, and as contributing to it a floss and briggt. Brockbank compositions prepared from andent spirits destroy. The BXTRACT is a liquid distilled from Flowers grown by the Proprietors, and when applied in washing the Hair renders its tof, and of the most delicate texture. The BALSAM is a Pomade, and will be successfully applied in promoting its Kweth and luxmiance.

The FALSA AN I CALING UNE HAIT refinites it Solt, AND 0: Live most devicate texture, movel hand having and will be successfully applied in promoting its rework and having. CHATEAU MARGAUX.—Messrs. SIOCK and Cu., o. FA.15 (Appointed by the Lessees, Mr. Lynch, and Messrs. Barclav, Brothers, and the colcharge acquaint litering Friends in England, that the PURE WINE of how ready for delivery. Messrs. STOCK and C. hege to add, that they are the SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of this Wine, and it is only to their Corresonant siter. Messrs. STOCK and C. hege to add, that they are the SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of this Wine, and it is only to their Corresonant siter. Messrs. STOCK and C. hege to add, that they are the SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of this Wine, and it is only to their Corresonant siter. PURES. Wintse, 1827, First Quality ... £5 0 0 per Dozen. Divo, 1326, First Quality ... £ 0 0. S. How then the alteration in the Duties on Wine takes effect a reduction of the prover and COMFURT in SHAVING.—TO those Gentlement who experiments having in Shaving, from a theory takes articular theory who experiments who experiments of the sole shaving, from a theory takes articular theory and the Wing the sole of the sole sole and the sole of the

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park. - The Proprietors of this Magnin facent undertaking respectfully invite Public attention to a GROTTO and MARINE CAVE, just Opened, and which are viewed without any advance o the usual prices of admission to the whole of the Exhibitions.

the usual prices of admission to the whole of the Exhibitions. BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-Mall.—The GALLERY, with Schools of Painting, IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten ia the Morning till Six in the Evening.—Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

THE THAMES TUNNEL, near Rotherhithe Church, and opposite the end of Old Gravel-lane, on the Wapping side of the River.-Notlee is hereby given, that the Public may VISW the TUNNEL wery 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 by a safe and easy statirease. By order, JANBS BIRKETT, Clerk to the Company. Walbrook-buildings, Ang. 11.1831.

Walbrock-buildings. Aug. 11. 1831. **DRIVATE PUPIL.**—A Married CLERGYMAN. for some years Tator to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving Six Pupia into his House, a moderate distance from London, would be glad to all a VACANCY with a GBN-LEMAN'S SON whose education may require more han common attention.—Letters directed for the Rev. J. C. C. M. Rodwell's, Bookseller, 46, we Bond-atterie, London, will be duil forwarded to him the Country.

New Bond-street, London, will be duly forwarded to him in the Country. ARTICLED PUPIL. - WANTED, in a long-established Status and the status and status a

absence of a master-address (post paid) J. R., M.: Page's, Bookseller, 62, Blackfriars road. SURGEON. & C., who has practised several years successfully, would be most happy to ACCOMPANY a FANILY profesionally, and would not object to at a A manuensis, or even as Hontme d'Affaire. A Young Nobleman would find in the Advertiser an anniable commanion. References will be given and required, as money is not the object. - Aldress A. B., Post office, Bulverton, Somersteinkirg.-This will be advertised but note. SKINNERS: HALL, sith August. 1931. THE Worshipful COMPANY of SKINNERS: HALL, sith August. 1931. THE Worshipful COMPANY of SKINNERS: A supervised of the Years of the Company, for the space of three Years. at latterst after the rate of £2 los, per cent, per annum, upon Security to be approved of by the faster and Wardens. All Freemen applying for the Loans must have served an Aprenticeship of svern years to liet irtide or butiness, and must also bart been employed two required and produce proper teminoutlis of apprenticeting and if their capability to give the required security. T. O, KENSIT, Clerk. THERENGLISH BROCADE LOAMSKS for WALLS and

repute, and produce proper testimonials of pure including and of their capability to give the required recurity. T. G. KENSIT, Clerk. T. G. KENSIT, Clerk. CURTAINS, manufactured by MILBS and EDWARDS, No. 134, Oxford street, an only be equalled. as a work of art, by the Gobalia Tapestry. CIDER, ALE, STOUT, &c.-W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint this Friends and the Public that kis genuine CIDER, Burron, EDWARDS, TAWTON, and Watcon ALES, Doccurrerk BERR, BROWN STOUT, &c., are in the order for use, and, as well as this Foreign Wines and Spirits, of a very superior class.-E2, Henrichtastreet, Covent garozz. URKEY COFFEE, very fine, 2s. per 1b.-JOHN MARSHALL and COMPANY by leave to inform the Public that in consequence of he very reduced prices at which dine Turkey Coffee his been sold at the East price of 2s. per ib. Also may be purchased-Chookite. May or ground (une) ... is 6d. per ib. Al John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Wareboure, No. 12, South-ampton-street, Strand.

suptonsitiet. Strand. AND Start Strand. AST YEAR'S CLOAKS.—About 200 rich Silk Cloaks, of Jast year's Stock, to be said at something less than half price (suitable for Larky a pollicitient is recommended as the whole multiple and the bowload. And instant, to make room for the New Stock. How beauting the said at something which sold for 25s, last winter.—HODGE and LOVMAN, Argyll Hours, No, 253 and 260, Regent-street.—R.S. There are a few of the French Dresses left at 4s, 9d, and upwards of 700 Coronation Robes at 7s, 6d, each, well worth a guinera.

If it is a but and upwalts of the Coronata Corona A TION. -N. LEWIS, 33, St. James Sarret, Robe-maker and Embroiderer, has the honour to acquaint the Peers and Peerroses of the United Kingdom, that he's enabled to supply the Robes and Corona's agreeable to the regulations notified in the Earl Natshal's N. L. begs to add, that he was patronized by most of the Nobility to supply the Robes and Coronets agreeable to the regulations on the Barter and Bath, for the Coronation of his late Majesty Georgie the Pourth, when he greatest satisfaction was manifected, patricularly as regards the quality of Emmine, Crimon Veiver, and manufacturing of the Coronets. An early application is estimately requested, to prevent disappointment -N.B. Patterns of Robes and Coronets, as also a pattern of a Peeres's Robe, are kept ready for inspection.-Court Dresses as usual.

isual. GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The Autumnal Course of LECTURES will commence on Saturday, Oct 1. THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE—Dr. Brigit and Dr. Addison. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS—Dr. Addison. ANATOMY and OPERATIONS of SURGERY—Mr. Bransby Cooper.—Mr. Bell will give the Lectures on the Teeth. PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, with Cperations—Mr. Key and Mr. Morean.

PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, with Cperations—Mr. Key and Mr. Morgan. MIDWIFEIY, and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDEN—Dr. Blundell PHYSIOLOGY, or LAWS of the ANIMAL GCOUNDY—CON-COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—Mr. Bell. CHEMISTIVE-MR. A. AKIM and Mr. BATY. EXCELUTENTAL. THILOSOPHY—MR. BATY. LANDENT AND DESTRIATIONS IN MOREID ANATOMY — Dr. Hordekin S and DEMONSTRIATIONS IN MOREID ANATOMY — Dr.

Lindgkin, GLINICAL LECTURES and INSTRUCTIONS. BOTANY and ENTOMOLOGY—Mr. C. Johnson, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—Mr. A. Taylor, Pupils will be permitted the use of the Library, Reacing Room, and Botanic Garden, subject to Regulations. Catalogue of the Mineum, with Observations and Notes by Dr. Hodgkin. Por patieular suppit to Mr. Slocker, Apotherary to the Hospital.

For particulars apply to Mr. Stocker, A pullerary to the Hospital. TOLLER'S ICE PAILS, for Cooling Wine, Water, Butter, and Cream. Ice Preservers, in which ice can be kept for at least fourten days in the warmest season, thereby preventing the necessity of opening the ice-bute, except occasionally. Champagne Cases and the Freeing, Apparatus, by which cream and water ices can be made in any climate, with or without ice, in half an hour; also Freezing Powders of matchiess quality, -Fuller's Spare Bed Airer. This reasel will retain its heat, free from any smeller vapour, with once filling, for sixty hours, thereing avoiding the possibility of damp beds, by the ap-plication of this vessel occasionally ; nor will it corrole by rast. Carriage and Bed Peet Warmers, upon the same principle. The apore articles of scientific discovery may be seen at the Manufactory only. No. 60, Jermyn-street, six doors reasonable terms.

reasonable terms. **REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS**, mathe from the Montpelier Salts, which contain all the medicinal virtues of the Cheltrohum Spa Waters, and which are the only ground production offered to the Public, will be found superior to any similar medicine in all esses of Indigeston, and/or the Public grints the mary sportions limitations of fibria attick, and request them to be par-ticular in asking for the late HENRY THOMPSON'S REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS, which are sold in bottles only, and have his name and the initials of R. W. and C. J. on the Government Stamp. To be had at the Montpelier Pump of all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.

Just published, in 8vo, price 3s. O'ONSIDERATIONS on the CONDITION of the SOULin the INTERNEDIATE STATE burven DEATH and the RESURABC. TION, with reference to the Arguments advanced in a work entitled "A VHOP of the Scripture Revelations concerning a Future State, by a Country Partor." By the Rev. FREDERICK RICEETIS, A.M., Rector of Beckington cum Kil-lamarsh, and Domestic Chaption to the Earl of Liverpool. Printed for C.J. Ce. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pali-mail.

Just published, THE THIRD VOLUME of COLONEL NAPIER'S HISTORY of the WAR in the PENINSULA. With plans, 8vo, 20a. boarda. "It is certainly the best authenticated work, as well as the most impartialar that has ever yet appeared upon the War in the Peninsula...Monthly Review. T. and W. Boone. 29. New Bond.street.

that has ever yet appearen upon the war in the remnauth-storiuty neview. T. and W. Bone. 20. New Bond.storet. Just published; in 8 ro. DISERVATIONS on the IMPORTANCE of the NORTH AMBRICAN COLONIES to GREAT BRITISH AMBRICA. John Mirtay, Albemarls street. Distance of the Right Per-day July 13, 1831, and published at the Triennial Visitation of the Right Per-day, July 13, 1831, and published at the Triennial Visitation of the Right Per-day, July 13, 1831, and published at the triennial Visitation of the Right Per-day, July 13, 1831, and published at the triennial Visitation of the Right Per-day, July 13, 1831, and published at the request of the Bisbop and the Clergy, Sold, In London, by Mears. Rivington, St. Pau's Church-yard, and Water-loo-piece, price One Silling. Distribution, preached the Tempic. SERMONS, preached the Tempic Church, price 8a, 6d. COMPANION TO THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

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Spectator. (See also equally favourable opinions upon this work in almost every Literary Journal in the Kingdom.) No. I. THE BILLONING ADD COOPER. No. I. THE SPLOTE ADD COOPER. No. II. THE BY LOAD ADD COOPER. NO. II. THE SPLOTE ADD COOPER. With a new Introduction and Notes, written expressive for this publication by the Author. Originally published in 3 vols. No. IV. TH A D D E US OF W A R S A W, BY MISS JAR PORTER. With a new Introduction and Notes, written expressive for this publication by the Author. Originally published in 3 vols. No. IV. TH A D D E US OF W A R S A W, BY MISS JAR PORTER. With a new Introduction and illustrative Notes by the Author. Originally, No. V. ST. LEON, BY 400 D W IN. No. VI. THE LAST 000 THE NO WICANS, BY COOPER. Originally published in 3 vols. Henry Colourn and Richard Benelley. New Burlington.street. W A V E R L EY NO VE L S. PAUME STIME SOFT HE FORTURES. OF NIGEL, is just published, prices with a complete THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL, is just published, rotes with the completes ROB ROY, is also just published.

VULUME BIGHTIN OF THE NEW ISSUE, which completes HOB ROY, is also just published on: Whitaker and Co., Are Maria-lane.
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In PESTING. By the Author of "Maringe" and "The Inheritance." 3 via.11. 116.64. CHOICE and GENUINE WINES, WARRANTED "UN-EQUALLED" for price and quality. Port from the Pipe, 236. doi: per dozen; jbito Vintage, 1825, three years in Bottle, 356.; Sherry of excellent flavour, 236. 64. ibo. Annon'illiado (very su-fisider) acc., Vidence Town Wine Im Genet and State and State Bottle, 356.; Sherry of excellent flavour, 236. 64. ibo. Annon'illiado (very su-fisider) acc., Vidence Town Wine Im Genet and State and Bottle, 356.; Sherry of excellent flavour, 236. 64. ibo. Annon'illiado (very su-Bottle, 356.; Sherry of excellent flavour, 236. 64. ibo. Annon'illiado (very su-Bottle, 356.; Janoeite, Hock, and Susterne, 438. The above Wines are warrauted to be of the finest quality. Samples sent too alignatio of the Metropolia. Seven Dozen Port of Sherry, packed in a good. Wine Hogshead, Bottles Included, (or 10). CHALLES WIGGHT, Opera Colonnade. Havmarket. CLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE, LIVES, and ANNUITES.—Pail-Mail and Cornhill. 1803. FIRE INSURANCE. The Canes of Fire Inversance for the three ordinary classes are— 18. 64.....26. 64.....26. 64. per cent. LIFE INSURANCE. The Company's Offices, between the hours of 12 and 30 colcol. Officers in the Army or Navy are not clarged with any additional premium, unless called into actual service. The Company's Offices, between the hours of 12 and 30 colcol. Officers in the Army or Navy are not clarged with any additional premium, unless called into actual service. The Company's Offices, between the houlers of the Nucle term of IIIe, and may be surrendered to them by the holders thereof of the two lose term of 118. and the Army Neil Diversite are to log offices. Berliad, 183. JOHN CHARLES DENIAM, Secretary. Zitt August 1831.

12th August, 1831. JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Sceretary. NEEDLE THREADER.-REDUCED PRICES.-W. DURHAM as a respectfully bage Dive to Inform the Lader, that owing on the state into the state of the state of the state of the state of the state respectfully bage Dive to The Lader, the state of the sta

Oxford-street. A T a time of such general Sickness, cool and wholesome Diet: A T a time of such general Sickness, cool and wholesome Diet: A T a time of such general Sickness, cool and wholesome Diet: A T a time of such general second s

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

honour of Military C Equerries

ST. JANES'S PLACE, AGS, S.-T.T.E. King was this day pleased to confer the consure of Kulphihood upon Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Edward Cust, M.P., Millingy Commander of the Reyal Hamoverian Guaphibo Order, and one of the Squerrise of his Majesty King Leopolds: W HITERALL, Aug. 8.-Girk Bho office-or place of Lieut. Movement of Greenwich Hopital, in the rouge of Girking Honorow place of Lieut. Movement of Greenwich Hopital, in the rouge of Girking Honorow place of Lieut. Movement of Greenwich W as Orricond Barthenium. W As Orricond Barthenium. W As Orricond Barthenium. W As Orricond Barthenium. Man Honorow Honorow Construction Studies Constraint, Studies the Scattan Scholar Distribution of the Studies Constraint Scholar Studies Constraint, Studies Studies Constraint, Studies Studies Constraint Scholar Scholar Scholar Studies Constraint Scholar Studies Constraint Scholar Schol Warren ALL, Arg. 8 - Carl and the been pleased and the series of a second constraints of the second of the seco Sir Jai Hospit

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

ST. JARES'S PALACE, AUG 10. - The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthoid upon Lieutenant-General John Smith, of the Royal Arillery, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The Ring was also pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon John Rennie, Bay, of Whitehalplace. Whirmanal, July 25. - The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas Cruit well, of the Chuy of Bath, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Control Chancely PRCI AD PLOYCE VISION VICE

w, DUFTON, Balingball-street, dealer in wool-G. DEUDNEY, Deptford,

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. W. DUFTON, Badingbáll-street, dealer in wool-G. DEUDNEY, Deptford, seed crusher. H. WILSON', Riding-house-lane, Marylebone, linher merchant Alt, Wil-lams, Alfred-place, Beford square-L, BUTTRESS, Londonierrace, Hack-back, Street, Stefford square-L, BUTTRESS, Londonierrace, Hack-street, Stefford square-L, BUTTRESS, Londonierrace, Hack-ing, Stefford square-L, BUTTRESS, Londonierrace, Mack-street, Stefford square-L, BUTTRESS, Londonierrace, Mack-street, Stefford square-L, BUTTRESS, Londonierrace, Mack-street, Stefford square-L, BUTTRESS, Londonierrace, Mack-Stefford square, Stefford square-L, BUTTRESS, Londonierrace, Mack-Stefford, Stefford Stefford Stefford Stefford Stefford Stefford Bradhurst, Liverpool-A, PETTY, Liverpool, call metchant. Atts. Adling-ton, Greeoy, and Faulker, Beford-sow, Houghton and Broadhurst, Liverpool-W, PALMER, Peneoyd, Hereford-hire, Louiker. Atts. Adling-ton, Greeoy, and Faulker, Beford-sow, Houghton and Broadhurst, Liverpool, Lettersvine, farmer, Atts. Austen and Hoison, Raymont-buildings, Grays Wilkson, and Lawrence, Busklersburg-J. BUELSL, Corventy, builder, Atts. Byrne, Coukscourt, Linsonins Inn, Carter and Dews, Coventy, builder, Wilkson, Liverpool, meere. Atts. Law and Gattset, Mancheiter, Iderpool, inonger, Atts. Just, Beorge-Atter, Mansion-House, Iseatter, Liverpool, iron-mooger, Atts. Just, Beorge-Atter, Marsion-House, Iseatter, Liverpool, Hendredy a Court d'Directed on Tuedday in the Downs. Wethereday a Court d'Directed Course in the atterwards dined with the Directorser via substreet. The General Atterwards dined with the Directorser via substreet. The General Atterwards dire with the Cornex in a Bombay. Directorse is a Bombay. Directorser is a Bombay. Directorse is a Bombay. Direc

on Friday week. Alter a very pretty contest, it was won by the Lody Emmac. The Guy STARES or 1830.—In the action brought at the Warwick assizes by Sir Mark Wood against Mr. Atkins, to recover the amount of the Guy Stakes, 1830, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintill; thereby confirming the decision of the Stowards of the Jockey Club, that Sir Mark Wood's Cettz was entilled to the Stakes. Douglas Loveday, Esq., of Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road, who is interested in a cause in Chancery, in which Sir E. Sugden is the leading Counsel, was held to bail at Bow-street on Tuesday last, for having sent that gentleman a letter threatening him with personal chastisment.

is interested in a cause in Chancery, in which Sir E. Sugden is the leading Comma cause in Chancery, in which Sir E. Sugden is the leading Comment, was held to bail at Bow-street on Tuesday last, for having cent that gentleman a letter threatening him with personal chestisement. PENNERS WELLED INTO POUNDS.—On the 1st of Angust (the day of optiming the New London Bridge), the amount taken at 1d, per head from fool passengers at the gate at the Strandend of Waterloo Bridge was 1341, which gives very nearly 30,000 persons. There is no state-ment of the receipts on the Surrey side. Storrase Rowaway 1—From Savannali a negro fellow, with bow-legs, cummber slins, perfectly black, except the whites of his eyes, which arcred the mean the Surrey side. A first Fourt-The Kan Layer of Singapore, a fish about twelve feeting, is in the halk of hoisting his doral fins in the manner of a sail, and a shoal of these submarine navigators may almost be mis-taken for a feet of native boats. Mi Mason, a musicat amateur, has taken the Opera House at a result 15,0000, ayear. We archappy to learn, fron all the accounts which are daily ar-riving, that the harvest is proceeding favourably, and that there is more than anasenase crose. Thus day morning, about elever o'clock, Mr. Leigh, the bookseller, of No. 16, Strandig and brother-in-law to Mr. Mathews, the comedian, put an end to his existence by cutting his thorat. No possible reason can be assigned for the rash act. He has left a wife and twochildren. Upwards of 1,000, was expended in gidding and refitting neo of the Citty bargos, helore she-was desened fit to take her station in the grand-guide diverse. The two was desened in siding and refitting neo of the chysis. He the order day a gentleman at a coffee-house in the city law ways of the gening of London Bridge. The day of the desing of the open and end the length of Brokers'-row, Moorfields, without being asked to walk into one of the chysis. He then offered the asame wager, tha immediately after the determine the first wager he

IMPERIAL. PAREA AMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS MONDAT. Lord Wirwfor orgen to the send of the Bill of which he had given notice for the "Composition of the Lay Tithes," till the Archibio of Canterbury's Title Composition Bill hasgone through a Committee. The Lord Canterbury's Title Composition Bill hasgone through the Bankrupter Bill, on account of the absence of Noble and Learned Lords. He must again entrest their Lordships to potpone it, as a Noble Triend of his, who winked to be present at the debate, was un-avoidably absent from town. With the permission of their Lordships would fix the on next Brkap week. Their Lordships would now perhaps allow the Bill to go into Committee, as he wished to intro-duce one or two slight amendments. The Barl of Elson understood that the discussion for going-into done on two slight amendments. The Barl of Elson understood that the cliscussion for going-into more the second reading. On the first and second reading he and other Noble Lords had not had the proper notice. The Barl of Elson understood that the cliscussion for going-into mendments, was ordered to be taken into further consideration in Committee on Friday set night. Adjourned. TUESDAY. The Marquis of Low Downexay brought forward his motion for templated destruction of the Belgian fortresses—and certain senti-menta in the speech of the King of the French. His Lordship ani-madverted at great length on those three divisions of his subject. He declared that the non-intervention principle which had been pro-claimed by Earl Grey and his colleagues was, to him, unintelligble. Lord Poncoby's letter he considered to be the most extraordinary document he had ever read. His Lordship again denounced the proposed destruction of the Belgian fortresses, and believed that the plan resulted from the instigation of France. Further, he con-sidered, that Holland had been most unfairly treated, and that if the French once gained possession of Belgian fortweekee, and that if the French once gained possession of Belgian fortweekee, and believ

This indicestly would be pleased to order to brief of on the date of the date of the date of the source copies could be made public without injury to the negociations. Earl Gaer resisted the motion, and pronounced it ill-timed. He would not follow the Noble Marquis through all the points upon which the had dilated; but (without woing into particular details) he would maintain that, as far as Holland and Belgiam were concerned, the principle of non-intrvention had been rigidly observed by England, and that the honorr, interests, and engagements of this country had been studied. His Lordship distinctly stated, that to comply with the motion would be attended with great inconvenience to the public service. The Duke of WELLNETOR considered that Holland had been rigidly observed by England, and that the honorr, interests, and engagements of this country with the motion would be attended with great inconvenience to the public service. The Duke of WELLNETOR considered that Holland had been unfairly treated—that in what England and France. Tord HOLLAED resisted the motion, and contended that its only object was to throw deay and impediments in the way of Ministers, and to contribute to the defeat of the Reform Bill. The Marquis of LONNOREENAR ventually withdrew his motion, understanding that conpliance with it threw impediments in the way of the public service. Their Lordships then adjourned. WEDNESD AY. Their Lordships were wholly occupied this evening in hearing evidence on Kinnaird's Divorce Bill; the further consideration of which was propend all Priday. THURSDAY. The Xer replied, that he could not give a very decided answer, for the arrangements were not completed, but no alteration was dopted without conculting His Majeesty; and there would be no abridgement which wold not have for its object attention to public onvenience, and the revention on useless expenditure. At present it was impossible to any which parts of the accernony would be no beinfigment which would not bave for its object attention to public onven

Inc House then adjurned. FRIDAY. FRIDAY. Lord MELBOURSE (in reply to enquiry from the Marquis of Salis-bury) excludated from all blame the Sheriff of Hertfordshire, in the case of delay charged in the forwarding of a respite. Lord Wexpono's Hill for the better prevention of frauds upon creditors, by making the property of persons resident abroad subject to the Bankrupt Laws, &c. was opposed by several Noble Lords as a partial measure, whis recommended the postponement of the third reading to give further time to their Lordships for its due con-tible Bill was then ordered to be pro-

stderation. The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. Mr. R. Gordon brought up the Report of the Committee upon the Dublin Election Petition. The Report declared that Sir R. Harty and L. Perrin, Esq., were not duly cleeted, and aught not to have been returned, and that the clection was void. The Creatmanx said le had been further desired by the Committee to acquaint the House that they had come to a resolution that Sir R. Harty and L. Perrin, Fay, had, by their agents, been guilty of gross bribery and corruptionat the late election. They had also resolved that it appeared to the Committee that creatin presons holding official situations, or considered tobe connected with the Irish Government, did use undue influences for procuring the return of Sir R. Harty and L. Perrin, Esq., contrivy to the resolutions of that House. The motion of Nr. Gonnox, the evidence was then laid before the House, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Gonos them meved the issuing of a new writ for the city of Jubin.

and to move that the evidence taken before them be printed. Upon the motion of Mr. Gonzoy, the evidence was then laid before the Hom the motion of Mr. Gonzoy, the evidence was then laid before the Hom the motion of Mr. Gonzoy, the evidence was then laid before the Mr. Gonzooy then moved the issuing of a new writ for the city of Dublin. Mr. How said that from what he had seen in the Committee he had intended to move that the writ be suspended for a week at least, but he had found the majority of the Committee against thim. Mr. Huw said that from what he had seen one calling for the peculiar attention of the House, as much as that of Liverpool, or any write business means withough the case was one calling for the peculiar attention of the House, as much as that of Liverpool, or any write business means and the amendment. The House eventually divided, when there appeared, for the Motion, 76; for the Amendment, 31. The original motion was con-sequently carried. Had been given by France to the Ministers of the several Great Powers, had been given by France to the Ministers of the several Great Powers, and the French troops was wholly limited to the pur-pend of repelling the Dutch troops and that when such service was a lower Parkenson movied, that at a conference, to which the French Government invited the Ministers of the Great Powers, it was stated, that having repelled the invaders, the French troops would return to

August 14. France, only passing through such of the fortresses as lay in their way, but not occupying any of them. The House them went into Committee on the Game Laws' Bill. The CRANCELOR of the EXCHEGUER moved—"That a 21. licence should optimize to set (Game," and "That the Bill on wheter the House aboutd take effect userity days afterit had become law." Both propositions were agreed to: Several amendments were them moved is the same decupied the sums to file the theory they, and the naming of the sums to file the theory considered and the same decupied nearly the remainder of the evening. Among the amend, accupied nearly the remainder of the evening. Among the amend, and carriers rom being entitled to have certificates for the sale of game, and carriers the sums to oblar the bill barth where permitties were much the file man propositions, innkeper, scoachem, guarda, and carriers one, excluding publicans, innkeper, scoachem, suado, and carriers the sums to oblar the barth where the state of the sale of game. Mr. Wriss obtained leave to bring in a Bill for a National System of Education in Freiand. Mr. Orarrans, in reply to an engined of the administration of juffer. Mr. Orarrans, in reply to an engined of the administration of partice. Mr. Orarrans, in reply to an engined of the administration of partice. Mr. Orarrans, in the present Gestan, the Mr. States, With the should the Catholics being found guilty in recent trials there. Mr. Dotons the same the administration of partice. Mr. Dotons the same the state of a nature noor unifiendly to reads the catholics. Northe understood, from two of the jurors that an advert house, that such coasis had been given—after the Foremany of the fouse, that such coasis had been given—after the Foremany the Jour admitted that very improper to ask had been given. Mr. State admitted the train in the presence of the states Mr. State admitted the train for the presence of the states Mr. States admitted the train for the presence of the states Mr. S

of the House, this such to solve here but in the presence of setting of the jurons. Mr. Strater admitted that very improper toasts had been give, after the Chairman had withdrawn, but many present had refuest in first the chairman had withdrawn, but many present had refuest with them, while others, no doubt, were heartilly ashamed at them. Sir R. Pzez, reproduced considerable excitement, became result statements in that House on vague representations of party billings. Could be obtained to set the partial statements right. Here the conversation dropped. Sir R. VyvxA (at the request of Lord Palmerston) postponed his-motion for papers respecting Belgium; his Lordship stating that the there pressing of such motion would be most inconvenient at the present, communication had been forwarded to the King of Holland, which remained unanswered. If negociations were pather, the first owned at the redistors. He desired delay on public ground wonly.

Powers would act as measures. It control only, lord STORMONT wished to know whether the French Governiand. Ind Attract the Dutch vessels in Dunkirk? Lord Attracapt replied that the Government had, officially, ac-knowledge of that fact. Mr. BOLDERO asked whether there was any agreement between the English and French Governments to repel any Dutch investor of Belgium? Lord Mitron trusted that the Ministers would not answer this?

"Mr. Botorso asked whether there was any agreement between of Belgium? Lord Mirrow trusted that the Ministers would not answer this question." The question was not replied to. Mr. DIXON enquired whether measures had been adopted for the protection of Briths subjects in the Brazils? Lord PLAIMERTON replied in the affirmative: there was asing pf war at Rio Janeiro, and another was on its way to that station. His for the protection of Briths subjects there. The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, sti proceeded to the consideration of eachdule g. referred to in the affir places, should return two members. Hull, with Sculcoaters, etc. with the first place put to the vote. The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, sti places, should return two members. Hull, with Sculcoaters, etc. with the first place put to the vote. The Committee adopted schedule E,—namely, that Kingston-sma-Hull, with Sculcoates; Penrhyn, with Falmouth; Portsmoutf, with Portses; Rochester, with Chatham and Stroud; Sandwich, with Bal and Walmer, with the parts adjacent above-named, should esternov that there appeared one principle for the river Tyne and mother wenters each. Mr. Goutannan in the course of his observations having observe that there appeared one principle for the river Tyne and mother wenters each. Mr. T. Duxcownes said, as the friend of Lord Durham, dist this insinuation was "a base and wicked calumny." Mr. Duxcownes said, as the friend of Lord Durham, dist this insinuation was "a base and wicked calumny." Mr. Duxcownes said, as the friend of Lord Durham, dist this insinuation was "a base and wicked calumny." Mr. Duxcownes and he would abide by his words: if he mistook Mr. Goulburn's language, on learning that fact he would rettar ins-compromising the freedom of debate, as unparliamentary with au-gentlemanly. Mr. Duxcownes and he would by cheered, and strangers were imme-diately ordered to wildlers. The SPEAKER at length restored order by stating, that after thees explanations, to continue the discuss

succe was any thing to be repretted it was that the Speaker avoid in the House when this business first arose. He trusted it would end here, Mr. Husrn gave notice that, in a future stare of the Reform Bill, he should move that Members be given to the Colonies. WEDNESDAY. Two Reports from Election Committees were presented. Theful reparded the borough of Carmarthen, where the election had two closed on account of di-turhances, but a return nevertheless man-rhand the borough of Carmarthen, where the election had two closed on account of di-turhances, but a return nevertheless man-place. A new writ was therefore ordered. The second regioner with a new writ was therefore ordered. The second regioner Mr. B. Stewart, as having been unduly returned, and declare and the Jedburgh Committee, which unseated the sitting Member Mr. B. Stewart, as having been unduly returned, and declare atholice Bishops assembled in Dublin, praying the adoption of ace auses to secure provision for the necessitous poor. A ward micrussion returned a prittion from the arreatly disaponer and that the people viewed the present Administration, as far as be and was concerned, as one of promises, not of performances. Mr. B. Occonserts and that the Irish Government kept their create and was concerned, as one of promises, not of performances. Mr. B. Occonserts and that the Irish Government kept their create Mr. Browned of the land the Irish Government kept their create Mr. Browned of the land the Irish Government kept their create Mr. Browned of the land that the Irish Government kept their create Mr. Browned and the wing themselves into the arms of the transf and supporters.

in office instead of throwing themselves into the arms of their free and supporters. Sir R. PEEL said it was most desirable that there should be amalgamation of Protestants and Catholics, and that as there ever such marked complaints of partialities in particular cases, would be infinitely better that there should be a Committee of English the subject, instead of having these debates daily. Mr. Howr attributed the distressen of Ireland to great superfe-Noblemen, such as the Earl of Fitzwilliam. The petition was ultimately received and ordered to be printed The House then resolved into Committee on the English gro poses to enact that the places enumerated in schedule *Fitzweiter* in the election of a member for each of the abire towns, or boyour in the election of a member for each of the abire towns, or boyour mentioned in connection therewith, in Wales. They were all argu-to without division, with the exception of Merthyr Tydvil. It ad-

HOUSE OF LORDS.

August 14.

mission into the districts was opposed on the ground that it ought to send one member on its own account. Upon the division the num-bers were—for its remaining as proposed, 164; against that proposi-tion, 123; majority, 41. It was next proposed that Newport be added to Monmouth, which was agreed to.

was o. th clause was next adopted, providing that Swansea

It was next proposed that Newport be auded to inclination, 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 boroughe, was postponed, a difficulty having arisen as to the quarter in which the power of appointing such officers should be lodged, &c. The ninh clause, which gives six members to Yorkshire (two for each Riding) was next moved. Mr. Waxou and proportion of members, that "ten" be substituted for the word "isr," thus to enable the West Riding to return four members, and the other Ridings to have three members each. The another was opposed, and the original proposition even being which provides that there be four members for Lincoinshire (two for the parts of Lindsay, 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 seo an after adjourned. The House then resumed, and seo an after adjourned. The House then resumed, and seo on after adjourned. The House then aresumed, and seo on after adjourned. Mr. Aldernam Wood brought in a Bill to regulate the speed of stam-boats and vessels navigating the river Thames, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read second time on Monday next. Mr. Musnave presented a petition from the inhabitants of Water-ford, praving for the discriming of the Yeomanry supon which a long and desultory debate ensued. Mr. Staxter said he had no objection to the petition beingreceived, but he should object to the printing of it; because it spoke of the "massacre" of Newtownbarry, and described the yeomanry a seek-ing "pretexter" to commit murder; language that he deemed unwar-rantable, as the affair and parties thus characterized were still under "examination. Mr. Oxnower boyed the printing of the petition would be pressed j

¹⁰ massact¹⁰ of rewormany, such that he deemed unwar-rantable, as the affair and parties thus characterized were still under examination. Mr. O'Cowneth hoped the printing of the petition would be pressed and declared that if the yeromany force were not disarmed, the most appaling consequences must ensue. Several Members, chiefly Irish, condemned resistance to the print-ing of the petition as an irritating proceeding. The House then divided on the question of printing; when there appared, for it, 76; against it, 236; majority, 162. Lord Plankarstor rose to request the Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Vyvyan) to postpone his motion respecting the affairs of Holland and Belgium. His Hon. Friend was doubless aware that orders had been eent from the dance for the Dutch troops to rite to the Dut to be the sen-trond the apparent of the Dutch troops to rite to the Dut to be the sen-trend the sent the print of the sent from the dance of the sent from the dance for the Dutch troops to rite to the Dut to be the Friend was doubless aware that orders which the the sent moment, and under the therace with the of the sent from the dance for the best croumstances, might not lead to great inconvenience? Sir R. Vvvxa said that before he gave an answer to his Noble Friend he must be gto put a question. He withed to know whether the understood declaration of the French Minister for Foreign Affäirs, Sir R. Vvvxa said the was extremely unvilling again to postpone his motion, especially under the circumstance of adiscussion having taken place elsewhere upon the subject. Upon the statement, how-ever, of his Noble Friend, namely, that negociations were renewed, he felt himself bound not to press the motion at that mornent. And knowing the state of feeling which prevailed in France, he certainly sould not that ancipate that a discussion of the Strench, and knowing the state of feeling which prevailed in France, he certainly could not that accipate that a discussion of the Strench, and knowing the state of feeling which prevailed in Franc day` Tł

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time, which had in view the preventing Judicial Officers from sitting in Parliament; after some desultory conversation, it was agreed that the Bill should be withdrawn. The other Orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French papers which 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 Go-vernment towards Poland, by observing that an armed demonstration by France in favour of that country would be the signal for its im-mediate political annihilation by the conciguous Prussian and Aus-

Address to the King. The Minister Justifies the policy of the Government town ds Poland, by observing that an armeld 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 Wednessday 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 Sth March, but contain nothing whatever respecting the report 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 this city. PROCLAMATION or GENEAL GERAR DT or THE 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, sain attempted to provok it by troubling the peace of Europe, in despite of the Great Powers, who by mutainducord have guaranteed the independence and the neutrality of the Belgians. Soldiers, was again attempted to provok it by troubling the peace of Europe, in despite of the Great Powers, who by mutainducord have guaranteed. Muebuge, Aug. 9. "(Signed) "Count GERARD, Marshal of France." The following is the letter addressed by Governion traits of the anothough typoper to ratify the provisional convention decided upon to your conduct in a friendly country; by it you will answer the expendence of the notion to make thiscommunication to you. This is hower, fit to apprise you that the city of Antwerp will not to commence the monitor Beg. "" He following is the letter addressed by Governion tis position, except

all on board again." CHOLERA MORBUS.-CRONSTADT.-JUI 9, additional cases, 35 recovered, 52; deaths, 22; remaining, 634. July 10, additional cases, 42; recovered, 53; deaths, 31; remaining, 625. July 11, additional cases, 28; recovered, 81; deaths, 24; remaining, 545. July 12, additional cases, 35; recovered, 83; deaths, 24; remaining, 434. RIOA.-July 24, cases, 4762; cures, 2,70; deaths, 1.889. July 28, cases, 49; cures, 66; deaths, 7. Total cases, 4,831; cures, 2,316; deaths, 1,896.

deaths, 1,050. ARCHANGEL.--July 3, remaining, 99; total cases, 1,675; recoveries 425; deaths, 1,151.

PARED, and Sir C. WETRERIZ, and a speech itom Mr. CROXEN, in reply, the motion was negatived without a divisor on the Reform Bill. It arreed to the remainder of the 11th clause, on the Reform Bill. It arreed to the remainder of the 11th clause, on the Reform Bill. It arreed to the remainder of the 11th clause, on the Reform Bill. It arreed to the remainder of the 11th clause, on the Reform Bill. It arreed to the remainder of the 11th clause, on the Reform Bill. It arreed to the remainder of the 11th clause, on the Reform Bill. It arreed to the remainder of the 11th clause, on the Reform Bill. It arreed to the remainder of the 11th clause, on the Reform Bill. It divide counties should vote in the separate divisions is if hey were divide counties should vote in the separate divisions is if hey were counties. It was, however, ultime separate divisions is if hey were nonties to copyholders and leasebold esc) Lord Arrnors to divide to propose in it. The nature of them did not transpire and this lord stated the reasons of the alterations contamplated by Ministers. The Counse, which proposes to give three consideration of the lainer for Giamorram, &c. Col. Woon required the first seven members to be given to Wales Sir G. CLERE wished them to be added to the Scotch counties. After some further discussion, the consideration of the clause was be reading and the was be alterated the area divisions of the clause was be reading and the rise was be be were a strempt as by a Prench big selement to first were and the added to the Scotch counties. After some further discussion, the consideration of the clause was be reading and ther discussion, the consideration of the clause was be reading and ther discussion, the consideration of the clause was be reading and the discussion, the consideration of the clause was be reading and the was be likeness of a heart. This relie of and segnore while Marked and the was be likeness of a heart. This relie of and segnore while was the likeness of a h

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of the fatal and sad catastrophe. DEDICATED TO THE DUKE OF DEVINSHIRE. On the 30th of July was published, the Third Number of THE BEAUTIES of the COURT of KING CHARLES THE? SECON. Edited by Mrs. JAMESON, Authoress of "Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets," A Strise of Portrain ... The Diary of an Bonnycle", &c. A Strise of Portrain ... The Diary of an Bonnycle, "Ac. Bedied by Mrs. JAMESON, Authoress of "Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets," A Strise of Portrain ... The Diary of an Bonnycle", "Ac. A Strise of Derivation and control the Arean of the Court and Reign of Charles the Second forming and control the Arean of the Neuropen of the Grammon, the Diaries of Briyn and Poyrs, and Other works connected with the Editor has bee: collecting for many years, from the most authonic sources. Lord Orford observed, fifty years ago, that "the Beauties at Wiedsor ought to be engraved to Illustrate the Memoirs of their charming historiographer, Count duce these lowely portrains in a style worthy of the beauty and intercest of the graved; it is therefore hoped that the present work will supply what basiong and enters drists, from the met as. The Third aritists, from the met as. The Third Aurites, Royal 400, 21 ... Imperial 400, proofson Iadia pager, 42a each The Third Number contains the Portrains of the Courtes of Chest The Third Number contains the Portrains of the Courtes of Lost The Third Number contains the Portrains of the Courtes of Lost The Third Number contains the Portrains of the Courtes of Chesterfield.

distinguished artists, from the original pictures in the Extyal Galery at Window and elsewhere. Royal 40.21s.; Imperial to, proofson India pager, Ad2e, acch number. The Denham. But Number contains the Portraits of the Countess of Chester⁶ eld, La Denham. Un Counters of Robenter, and Lady Southerk. Henry Colburn and Richard Henriey. New Burlington-Atreet. Henry Colburn and Richard Henriey. New Burlington-Atreet. THE WAILKICK PAFENS. Printed anlfernity with Breijan and Pages and York and York and Ad2 with the most celebrated Persons of his time; now fart spublished from the Originals. This highly interesting and important work comprises upwards of two thousand letters, from Persons of the greatest enhanced, Lord Chatham-Lord Causeler Dick to high you there and you have the problem of the Statistical Statistics Johnson-Hume - Gibbons - Sit Johans Reproids - Glomanh - T. and Johnson-Hume - Gibbons - Sit Johans and R. B. Sheridan-Hogh Kelly-Murphy-Dr. Hosdly-Inaz Bickersial-Tickell-Home-C, Yorke-Malang Microbiolity-Inaz Bickersial-Tickell-Home-C, Yorke-Malang other Microbiolity-Inaz Bickersial-Tickell-Home-C, Yorke-Malang other Microbiol The Statisters - Barry-Powell, Henderson-Malet -Microbiolity-Inaz Bickersial-Tickell-Home-C, Malang other, Microbiol Charles - Statesters - Mark Statister - Mark Statister - Microbiol Charles - Statesters - Hender - Distore-Malet - Microbiol - Tranklin-Haston-Counterland-Bowell - Colman - T. and Microbiol - Tranklin - Maston-Counterland - Borsetlan - Hough Kelly-Murphy-Dr. Hosdly-Inaz Bickersial-Tickell-Home-C, Yorke-Malang - Microbiol - Tranklin - Henderson-Malet - Microbiol - Tranklin - Haston-Counterland - Borsetlan - Hough Statister - Microbiol - Tranklin - Henderson-Malet - Microbiol - Tranklin - Henderson-Malet - Microbiol - Tranklin - Henderson-Maston-Phalet - Microbiol - Distore - Microbiol - Henderson-Malet - Microbiol - Distore - Microbiol - Henderson-Malet - Microbiol - Distore - Microbiol - Borseton-Microbiol -- Henry Colburn and Rischard Benter, S, New Burlington-

and T. King - Smith - Mackin - Mody - Le Kain - Madame Clairon - Charles Diddin - T. Wilkes - Reddah - Holland - Bretton - Mrs. Pope-Bensley - Alckin - Dr. Arue, &c. &c. Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 8, New Burlington-Arret.
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sperformance. By the same Author, A PRACTICAL TREATISE on CONTRACTION of the REGTUM. hewing the connection of this disease with Affestions of the Womb, and of the ladder, Eistula, Piles. Ac. Third Edition. Price 12s. Whittaker and Co Aver Maria lane.

Just published, by Longman, Rees, Orme, and Co. 12mo, price 22.6d. A TREATISE on MECHANICAL POWER in the Crue of HERNIA, in which is pointed out the scientific and codes/spyling Transce experience in the mechanical trastment of Rupture. By JOSEPH BGG, In-experience in the mechanical trastment of Rupture. By JOSEPH BGG, In-the simple Patent Self-resisting and Republing German Trues without those the simple Patent Self-resisting and Republing German Trues without those the simple Patent Self-resisting and Republing German Trues without those the simple Patent Self-resisting and Republing German Trues without Straps.

Straps. INSANITY. IN

follo. George Squire, Publisher, 6, Great Winchester-street, Broad-street, City ; and may be had of all Rooksellers. All Persons either related to, or having, care of the Insane, ought to peruse these Observations famediately.

MISCRIDANEOUS.

TO CORRE SPONDENTS.

onto it.

The extreme length of our fre nch correspondent's letter p insertion to day. JF WYCHERLEY will be kind a nough to send any day after Wednesday to the affice of BULL. the pamp hiet will be returned to him. The 'I rish Rebellion,' shall 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.

tion, and his Lordship will either be forced into measures which are wholly contrary to his principles, or compelled to give up office. "In Const A construction of the set of the set

Lord Killeen.	R. M. O'Ferrall.
Sir R. Musgrave,	O'Connor Don.
Sir J. M. Doyle.	R. Power.
F. W. Mullins.	N. P. Leader.
Thomas Wyse.	James Grattan.
R. L. Shiel.	A. Walker.
Daniel O'Connell.	W. Blackney.
J. Lambert.	J. Bodkin.
H. Lambert.	D. Callaghan.
E. S. Ruthven.	A. Da wson.
Chapman.	

E.S. Ruthven. D. Canegnan. A. Dawson. — Chapman. 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 meetings. 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 (presump-tive) 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. STAN-LEY, which appears in the same article, it seems more than gossible 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, or abusing that which is about to be taken from us. But it is a melancholy position for Lord GREY—to have Hid 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 with-draw 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 obtain the countenance of the Irish Liberals for the Reform Bill, an exhibition is made to the country of the real senti-ments 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 prevocation, 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 FEOPLE, the FEOPLE will now learn how to estimate the care and affection of their liberal representatives, in throwing it over; and if this is not 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

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 low is Lord GREY to act? "He has opened the door"—his FRANKENSTIENS 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 yetmore 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 up the elective bodes, the Bill is so torn to pieces that the moment has arrivet 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

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 lid not care about the sword, so as he was not troubled with the KEYS. So !--the fruits of our toreign 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 (ellow-subjects, under the legiti-mate King of HOLAND. Never since the world began have there been displayed such bungling, such ignorance, such the been displayed schwab bungling, such ignorance, such bilted upon the Belgic question--never "confusion worse confounded."

The King of IOLLAND has been denounced by our Foreign Minister, in Parliament, for perfudy and the violation of Treaties, at the very moment that his entire justification was lying unopeard at the Foreign Office. This extraordi-nary neglect, to cill it by no harsher name, was imparted to us last Fridar see inght, and we had prepared a statement of the facts; bit upon reading in the Parliamentary reports Lord ALTHORP's answer to Mr. CROKER's question, we were perfect y satsfied, not only that no such neglect had before we say another word upon the subject, we beg to extract from the *Fones* the portion of the report to which we allude. we allude.

we allude. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sir R. VVVVN said, that as he did not see the Noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreigr Affairs, in his place, he would put the ques-tion which he vas abut to ask to the Noble Lord, the Chancellor of the Excheque. Of course, it was now well known to the public gr-nerally, as the statement had appeared in almost every Newspaper, that the armistice between the King of Holland and the Belgians was to be broken, orwas at the present moment actually boken. The question then, which he had to put to the Noble Lord opposite, was this --Ibad His Majesty's Government received any information of that armistice being broken, or any notification that it was to be broken?

The the broken, owas at the present moment actually broken. The question then, which he had to put to the Noble Lord opposite, was the "I had the Briesty's Government had the land to be broken, or any notification that it was to be broken." The question then, which he had to put to the Noble Lord opposite, was the "I had the Briesty's Government had undoult-tedp received hydromation from Sir C. Bagot, that orders for break the armistice had been given, and he had no doubt that the armistice had been given, and he had no doubt that the armistice the opportnity offered him by the meeting of the House or to the production of critical present had received hydrometry of the production of critical present the opportnity offered him by the meeting of the House or to more be the production of critical present the the opportnity offered him by the meeting of the House or to more be the production of critical present the the opportnity offered him by the meeting of the House or to more be the production of critical present the the opportnity offered him by the meeting of the House or to more be the production of critical present in the should be justified, perhaps in doing in the longent time. Thus much, however, he would now any whether the form information received by Government undoubted grane from the Sing of Holland to break the armistice are commutated to the British Government by the Dutch, or left to find its way by chance?
 Tord Annon send that what he wished to know was, whether the the down information that it was intended to break the armistice; because at that very moment the down information that it was intended to break the armistice; because at that very moment the down information the down information with its Noble Friend the offer for prind its way by chance?
 Tord Annon send that would now answer the Right Hon. Gentender and the down and the down and any the down and any intention that it was intended to break the armistice; because at that very moment the down an

 Provide the second provide t

shall be adjusted upon a solid and equitable footing, and consistently "Tray inform me of the result of your representations. (Signed)
WR. 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 vindicated his not opening one of the most of the Conference, is Lordship did not feel himself justified in opening it. Why, then, what was the bourly expected? why to summon the other Members of the Conference, and submit instantly a despatch, coming a 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 Minister themselves scemed to have been quite aware by their calling Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, with his fleet, from the great national sailing-matchin which he is engaged into the Downs , but no; no conference was held, no Ministers were summoned; and there lay the letter unopened, and the Government of have been done than was done—and so he exomerates himself.
But there is another person not yet exonerated—we mean Lord ALTHORP: because on Friday, when Mr. CROBER made the enquiry about the mode in which our Government vecived information of the preaking of the armistice, his Lordship said (which prevented our exposing the whole flar the first information for the preaking of the armistice, his Lordship said (which prevented our exposing the whole flar to London before by A Minister that the first information for the preaking of the armistice, his Lordship said (which prevented our exposing the whole flar to London before by A Minister to NOTATEDLY CAME FRON Sim CHARLES BAGOT"—nay, he go

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 f 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 id 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 readi Taving noticed this slight inadvertence, we have the satis faction of finding the conduct of the King of HOLLAND pre-fectly justify the opinion every man of unprejudiced feeling entertains of him. After having completely defauted and routed the Belgians, who, headed by a traitor called DAINN field in confusion before their brave and patriotic adver-saries, his MAJEST has suspended further hostilities, and recalled his army within the frontier. Whether the French will follow this noble example we very much doubt whether the French ration, of which any very much doubt whether the French ation, of which any very much doubt whether the French ation, of which any very much doubt whether the first have nod which any very much doubt whether the first have first how and we very much doubt whether the French ation, of which any very much doubt whether the French ation, of which any very much doubt whether the French ation, of which any very much doubt whether the first holon anener of blood was very much doubt whether the French ation, of which any very much doubt whether the French ation, of which any very much doubt whether the fir armistice. Could Lord ALTHORP have condescended to this sort of

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at Windsor the sister of our gracious QUEEN, the husband of which sister (the Duke of SAXE WEIMAR) is Commander-in-Chief of the forces which five or six days ago so gallantly defeated the army of King LEOPOLD. So much for Foreign affairs.

defeated the army of King LEOPOLD. So much for Foreign affairs. THE Reform Bill received a blow on Thursday which it seems not very likely to recover. The "division of Counties" clause has been carried in the Committee—a clause which, coupled with the "half-yearly rent clause," will serve to open the eyes of the country to the impositions and delusions of which the whole thing is made up. It will be seen that the making up of borough constituen-cies out of counties will naturally reduce the number of free-holders in all cases; in some it will leave scarcely any to vote for counties, and in some, there are not enough qualified persons in the whole country to make up the necessary number of town voters; but this "division of counties" clause" goes even still farther—for, after having so notably reduced the num-ber of persons eligible to vote for the county, it proceeds to divide the county itself into districts. The Times of Friday says— "If the 25 counties named in schedule G, be subdivided in the manner specified by that schedule, and adpited by the House of Commons last night, it would be quite as well, perhaps better for the people of England to have as many roten boroughs restored from schedule A to the privilege of representation, than to be saddled with 60 nomines for districts, with all the pretunison of freely closen representatives, but really as dyendent on the autocratof each par ficular locative for that put people fairly on their guard, and gave them the consolation of feeling that if they were plundered, it was openly-they user not ensured and cheated. But in a half-county election there is some semblance of popularity, on which if the reteiolders, &c., place relinnce, it will be to have the morification of finding themselves miserably norus and servares. The Times of yesterday resumes the subject, and, after stating that several of the leading Tories voted for the clause and with the Government, says—

The time the second end of the leading Traves.
The Times of yesterday resumes the subject, and, after stating that several of the leading Tories voted for the clause and with the Government, says—
"We wish Lord Armoor joy of his company; but when the country has its attention turned to this matter, and begins to put circumstance stogether, and to weigh, like Paxotose, causes and effects, we creating shall not be in the leads surprised to hear that the assertions of the Tories for some weeks past have had the merit of antiopating at least what was to happen; and that the provide of the form of the provide the second the travest of the construction of the construction of the construction of the provide the subject, and that the provide of the provide the second of the subject and the provide of the provide the second of the construction of the provide the second of the provide of the provide of the provide of the second of the provide the one of the worthides and most honourable men in Parliament, we determent.
"If lates or remarkable do not serve to enlighten the country four park despair of doing so by any recurrence to the obvices reasonings on the subject, some of the morthides of use provide of the doing so by any recurrence to the obvich years and anong the present, stop to remark, that the arguments of Lord Arrivour, in its support, appeared to us, of possible, more objectionable and any of the subject, as a defended. We shall take another opportunity of discussing the principles of the thing are at loggerheads, and, in the strugger, the REAL character of the measure comes to light. The Bill, instead of a "Bill for Reforming the House of Commons, and the clause in the bubbl

THE Government has been for four-and-twenty years endeavouring to put down the Foreign Slave Trade by force, and unsuccessfully. The attempt has already cost eight million sterling, and now costs 200,000. a-year, still the foreign slave trade flourishes more than ever, accompanied by unheard-of atrocities: thousands of slaves are sufficient in the holds of foreign slave vessels, while the living are thrown overboard and drowned or devoured by the sharks to living vession. While the living are lighten the vessel, in order to avoid capture by British cruizers.

The slave trade cannot, it has been shewn, be put down

cruizers. The slave trade cannot, it has been shewn, be put down by force—but it can be put down effectually, as every trade can be, by making it unprofitable to carry it on, and this without costing the country one penny. "The cost of producing foreign slave trade sugar is 10s. 2d. per cwt.; the cost of producing British plantation sugar is 15s. Sd. per cwt; the difference is 5s. 6d. per cwt., in favour of the Spaniard, the Frenchman, the Cuban, and the Brazilian, because he can deliver his man slave at his destination, running all risks, at 45l. per head; and owing to the superior advantages enjoyed by the British black West India population, it costs the British planter S7l. per head to rear a black to maturity—and blacks only can bear the sun to cultivate sugar. The West Indies produce a surplus of at least 50,000 hogs-heads beyond the consumption of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 45,000 hogsheads are exported in a refined state to Europe; but this export is met by the foreign slave trade sugar on the continent, and is undersold. What is the con-sequence? The foreign slave trader prospers—the British planter is ruined !! Now, the object of every humane and patriotic Government would be to put down the slave trade, and make the British planter prosper. The expence of a feet, bounties, and to ther establishments to put down the

platiotic source is now, the object of every humane and particles is uncertainty would be to put down the slave trade, and make the British planter prosper. The expence of a fleet, bounties, and other establishments to put down the foreign slave trade is annually $\frac{200,000}{2}$, abounty of 7s. per cwt. (or 1s. 6d. per cwt. profit to British interests beyond 5s. 6d. as before stated), on 45,000 hogsheads of 13 cwt. each, of 7s. would amount to about $\pounds 204,000$, little more than 4 per cent. on the revenue of five millions supplied by the import of British plantation sugar, a large portion of which is at the present low prices paid by the planter. *This experiment would therefore cost nothing to the coun-try*, but can it be believed that, instead of doing this act of British West Indies, who are thus ruined by the Foreign Slave Trade—who receive no rents from their estates -who are obliged to get into debt to clothe and support the Blacks on their properties—who purchase annually four millions afterling of land and sea produce and manufactures from the agriculturits and francaturers, and thus employ some hun-dred thousands of poor here, and 20,000 scance. We say,

can it be believed that a Government—a British Government would give its support to a Bill in Parliament to refine this very Foreign Slave Trade Sugar here, which will undersell our own, and has been consumed here instead of our own— it is quite monstrous ! 1—yet it is true; and to-morrow this Bill will be in Committee. Where is the Black philanthropy of the ability and Them to believed the British Black Bill will be in Committee. Where is the Black philanthropy of the abolitionists? They abolished the British Slave Trade, at that time as humanely carried on as the transpor of emigrants from Ireland to America or Australia. Now the Slaves, to the extent of several hundred thousand, are packed in the holds, bound hand and foot, in sharp-made foreign smurgding vessels, one half of whom, it is calculated, are suffocated from the stench, or thrown overboard to avoid capture

But the economists tell us, the foreign nations on the Co

foreign smuggling vessels, one half of whom, it is calculated, are suffocated from the stench, or thrown overboard to avoid capture. But the economists tell us, the foreign nations on the Con-tinent have their own refining manufactories, and will not take your sugar; they will lay a duty of 7s. per cwt., and you will be only where you were, after a useless sacrifice of revenue of £200,000. This is a sheer fallacy; it had not the effect formerly, and will not now have it. The arrangement does little more than put the British and Foreign sugar growers on a footing. France, to protect the planters, pays an export bounty to 16s. per cwt. on her own limited supply of sugar. to serve her colonies, and to protect the beer foot agriculturists. The reformers say, the Foreign sugar will be refined abroad if not here, and we shall lose the benefit of the manufacture; but is it not clear as the sun, that un-less it were more profitable to manufacture it here, than abroad, that it would not be brought here for the purpose? and is not this, pro tanto, encouraging the Foreign Slave Trade? The truth is known; part of this Foreign Slave Trade refined sugar, it was withdrawn because every manufacture, being a noun substantive, was to stand alone : the bounty on the hering fishery was also, on the same ground, withdrawn, without considering that by the first we crippled the Foreign Slave Trade, and by the second we promoted our navigation at a trifling charge; but it was a principle—perises. In truth, if the Foreign Refining Bill, or any modification of it be persevered in-and if the slave trade be not put down by a sufficient bounty on British refinel sugar exported-detenda sunt coloniae—and we shall be at the merg of the many, some, once opulent persons, disinguished for their amiable qualities and public services, reduced to indigence. Mortgages on West India estates cannot be sold nor trans-forred—the estates are sacrificed at one-fourth, or less, of what was their marketable value ten years ago-many are unsaleable at any

It so, let them pass the Bill, and tell ther constituents what they have done! The Government, it is said, inform us, we only follow in the wake of the late Government. They know full well that it was with the former Government an *experiment*, which has failed, except ir increasing the slave trade, and in violating the Abolition Laws, which is trans-portation or death. Do they follow in the wake of the late Government by introducing the Reform Bill, that they are so wedded to precedents? so wedded to precedents?

• See Mr. Douglas's excellent Parliamentary Digest, and Mr M'DONNELL's valuable pamphlets on Refiner/ and Free Trade.

THE following appeared in a newspaper of 1806 : EPIGRAM ON A CERTAIN MAYOR. Philip of Macedon, 'tis said. Had, every morning, when in bed, A page, whose salutations run, Had A page, whose salutations ran, Remember, Sir, you are a mul So if we small with great compare, A certain lately-titled Mayor, Should, ev'ry morning, night, and all, Have two attendants loud to call, (While each an ear did genty pull,) Remember, Sir, you are a fol! A GUILDHALL MOUSE.

the people to shout for Don MIGUEL—and these marks of loyalty and attachment were shortly after fully corroborated by the enthusiastic reception which the KING met with from the populace as he passed along the streets. Upon a farther investigation by some of the best qualified French Officers, they were perfectly satisfied of the extent of their miscalculations of Don MIGUEL's position relatively to his subjects—they saw the state of enthusiasm to which the people were excited by the approach of apparent danger to their Monarch—from every part of the country the volun-teer battalions presed towards the capital in his defence.— We regret to add, that the extraordinary, the unwarrantable conduct of the English Government towards her old and faithful ally, has generated a most unfavourable feeling on the part of the Portuguese nation; and we have a letter now before us, in which a Portuguese Nobleman expresses him-self in terms of the highest satisfaction that Don MIGUEL has made his arrangements with the French without the aid demand. demand.

or intervention of England, which Portugal has a right to demand. The popular feeling against Don PEDRO is very strong, and against his daughter still stronger. To be sure, no prac-tical exposure of the weakness of the "CACIQUE'S CONSTI-TUTIONS" than his own expulsion from the country which he favoured with one of them, could have been made. The people of Portugal fully appreciate their merits; and although having in vain attempted to foist his little Brazilian daughter upon his borther's European subjects, he has succeeded in leaving one of his babes upon the imperial throne of South America, he will learn by sad experience that all the temp-tations which have been thrown in his way to come to Europe, are so many delusions, and that the scheme which, backed by the splendid talents of Mr. CANNING and ten thousand English bayonets, failed three years ago, is not likely to succeed in the hands of Mr. CANNING's humble but apostate followers, at a time when ten English soldiers cannot be spared, to support their notable pledge of non-intervention, in his EX-MAJESTY'S favour.

cannot be spared, to support their notable pledge of non-intervention, in his EX-MAJESTY'S favour. Pledge of non-intervention, in his EX-MAJESTY'S favour. We think that public attention has not been sufficiently drawn to a conversation which passed last Wednesday or Thursday schnight in the House of Commons, between Captain GORDON and Mr. STANLEY, on the subject of a murder committed in Ireland by a Popish Priest. The Standard noticed the circumstance, but we consider it right to repeat the reported answer of Mr. STANLEY, in order that the Protestants of the United Kingdom may form a just estimate of the security of their lives and property under the beneficial influence of Popery in the ascendant:— Captain GoRDON (of Dundalk) called the attention of the Right Hon. the Secretary for Ireland to a murder, which had been com-mitted by a Roman Catholic priest in that country. The facts of the case were as follows:—The priest, whose name was Hughes, was engaged in baptizing a child of one of his parishioners, when a party came up to the door of the house, belabouring, right and left, every one he could reach. At length, seizing hold of a bar, used for the purpose of fastening the door, he raised it in both his hands, and inflicted a blow upon one of the men, from the effects of which he died on the same day. This occurrence took place on the 18th of last month; and, though there were 15 witnesses of the act, yet not one of the neukl covernment to distate any Ring eri-minatory of the priest. The consequence was, that the priest, being at liberty, absconded, he believed, to France is and he wished to know whether the Government had taken any measures to discover this retreat, or had desired the fourts of France to surrender the criminal if he should be in that country? Mr. Strawker said he believed that the statement made by the Hon. Member for Dundalk was generally correct. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on the 20th of last month, richen no on could be got to give evidence against the priest; and it was

IT is most remarkable that pending the discussion-It is most remarkable that pending the discussion—if what is going on in Parliament be a discussion—of one of the most important measures ever propounded, and just on the eve of its decision, circumstances should occur of such a nature as to satisfy the country of the absolute folly of attempting what is nick-named a REFORM, by increasing the number of electors: or of correcting abuses in the exer-cise of the elective franchise by depriving the smaller towns of their representatives

the infinite of lactors of correcting investments in the even cise of the elective franchise by depriving the smaller towns of their representatives. The latest example of bribery and corruption which, until the exposure of that to which we are now about to refer, was exhibited to the people, was that of LivErrooL-a vast commercial town, with nearly 200,000 inhabitants, and a proportionate constituency. This was a sorry sight for the advocates of extended suffrage and the denouncers of cor-rupt practices and the influence of the aristocracy over small places; but the case which we now have to refer to is of a still more striking character, for it exhibits in the clearest colours not only the corruptibility of a large consti-tuency, but also the exercise of aristocratic influence upon that constituency, and not only the exercise of aristocratic in-fluence but of Government influence, and not only of Govern-ment influence, but the influence of the very Government which proposes the alteration and endangerment of the Con-stitution, for no other avowed purpose than of getting rid of the sort of domination in election matters which it was actually exercising at the very moment in which it so

Have two attendants loud to call, (While each an ear did genty pull.) Remember, Sir, you are a foil
A GULDHALL MOUSE.
THE REFORM BILL is going—meiting—perishing, and with it the excitement it once created: a new proof of the popular feeling may be seen in the return of two standard anti-reformers—Lord LOUGHBOROUGH and Capt. FITZROY —for Grimsby, in the teeth of Lord YARBOROUGH; and although SHELLEY and HARIIS beat their opponents tri-umphantly at the last election, the majority of the present than theirs was.
THE incursion of the French into Lisbon has been pro-ductive of some very extraordinary efferts upon the invaders; the principal one of these is, the erightement of their understandings with regard to the popular feeling towards the King of PORTUGAL—We have always known the fact of his popularity, and stated it; and, indeed, common reason would prove, that a Sovereign who remains unshaken on his throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against hin-throme with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the throne with a host of foreign enemies combined against the there than hole and solve in the affections of his own subjects.
It is a positive truth, that the first party of French Officers who landed in Lisbon, were surrounded and compelled by

Mr. LONG, coachmaker to the Lord Lieutenant, gave to

outof a single garden. Mr. Lovos, coachmaker to the Lord Lieutenant, gave to the following effect:— Capt. Hart called on him, and said that he did so at the request of the Lord Lieutenant to require his vote for the reform candidates at the ensuing election; Capt. Hart informed him that his visit was an official one; like witness being interested for the success of Mr. Shaw, answered that it was impossible for him to vote as required; Capt. Hart upon this-holformed tile witness that he was sorry he had to make a disspeciable communication to him, for that the Lord Licutiennut had ideided on discharging him from his employment, an-less he woled as he had becen requested to vote. The Captain showed the witness, on saying this addies of other persons spon whom he was down to wait for a similar puspese, and with similar communications in the witness voted for Messars. Blaw and Moore; had been dismissed since. Ide time of Capt. Hart's interview with Aim; had not the arms of the time of Capt. Hart's interview with Aim; had not the arms of the time of Capt. Hart's interview with Aim; had not the arms of balled this office of large start dure reason of his voting; knowe Sir John Byg; was told that Sir John Sir John to state what occurred between himeeliand Capt. Hart; he winnes stare due on ea, Sir John Exprese him ergenseld, was like regression start of Lord Anglasey, on whom he said he woldcaali the next

BOEM BULL: day for that purpose. Sir John requested the witness to call again pron him, which the latter did next day, when Sir John said that he Capt. Hart had exceeded what the had been authorized to do, and said that he (the Marquis) had had the precention to make a memo-randum of the extent to which his wishes for the success of the re-form candidates went; this corresponded with what Sir John Byng was saked what the had been authorized to do, and said that he (the Marquis) had had the precention to make a memo-randum of the extent to which his wishes for the success of the re-form candidates went; this corresponded with what Sir John Byng was asked whether he had the memorandum anow mich had been taken by Lord Anglesey? He had it not, nor could became of the memorandum—there was nothing in it that could in his whether the they of how the same could recall the substance of the menorandum?) It ran thus to the best of his recoilection :---". Tor Anglesey begis to communicate to every prevon employed by his wish that they orle for Messrs. Perrin and Harty, as well as tosse in the pay of his Majesty's government. The former ARE ARE correspondent to be with the sain they said, and read it over to himself to do with the petition, had the vinnese's for the praired so the did not get them to put their names to those memorands witness have remade new carriages for Lord Anglesey, but he repaired for Lord Anglesey was, this (Mar Long's) house and that of the Messrs. Huton had his work alternately ; this arrangement took places who his wish dual ternately ; this arrangement had the vinnese's or the praired for Lord Anglesey with himself and, and head the verse was not had his work alternately ; this arrangement took place when his pationace, and that his (Mr. Long's) house and that of the Messrs. Huton had his work alternately ; this arrangement took place who his pationace, and that his (Mr. Long's) house and that of the Messrs. Huton had his work for Lord Anglesey came on before th

Impair amount probably to 101.; there were other carriages ordered to be repaired, but in consequence of his wote they were stopped I his turn to do work for Lord Anglesey came on before the election in April. This speaks volumes. George Studdart-1s a police magistrate and sheriff's peer; has been appointed by the corporation; had an interview with Baron Tuyll, in consequence of *Coloned Morris*, a commissioner of paving, having required of him to go to the Baron; the Baron, on seeing the witness, asid that he expected his vote for the Reform candidates; witness add that it would be distressing to his feelings to do so, the opposing candidates being his friends, and they being supported by the corporation which elected the witness to his situation; upon which Baron Tuyll and, I am aware that you are elected by the cor-poration, BUT you ARE FAID BY THE GOVERNMENT; the witness influence for the Reform candidates, the witness replied that it would be in vain; he shewd him a letter which he received that morning from his brother-in-aw, Colonel Blacker, saying he was going to vote of the Anti-reform candidates; does not recoilect the day of the conversation; does to know of any of the police magistrates voting against the Reform andidates. Torsa-reamined by Sergeant O'Loghlin.-Knows Mr. Perrin for a long time; believes he had no connexion with the Castle, but was proud to regard him always as am an of independent principles; witness di ont tink, had he voted the other way, that Lord Anglesey would hava dismissed him, but he dail and like to try the ca-periment? (Laighter); the electors generally consist of freeholders and freemen; the latter vote for what is called the popular interest; the electors generally consist on freeholders and freemen; the hatter oute of what is called the corporation inte-rest; Mr. Moore, one of the candidates, holds an office under Govern-ment; the Recorder and the Assistant-Barristers receive their alaries from Government candidate. John Bassegio.- is a

he destroyed the letter 'AT THE REQUENT OF COL. KINOSMILL ON his re-appointment; he was requested to bring it back, but he thought it better to destroyit; he has the letter by heart; its contents ran "STR,—I AN DEIMED BY THE LOAD LITUTENANT TO HAVE YOU DISCHAREN, AS ONSO'T THE SERVERANTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S BATTLE-XEE CUARDS. (Signed) "KINOSMILL," Witness did not vate, because in reality, on looking to the right and left (laughter), he tought it better not to vote at all; he was re-appointed after the lection on having destroyed the letter; it is was about the 14th of Lune: he did not vote, neither did he lose the letter until alter he vas re-appointed; he wrote a petition prior to his restoration, to IL Lord Lieutenant, praying that he might be re-appointed in consecure he was restored in a very few days. Cross-examined by Mr. Sejeant O'Loghtin.—The guidds are open to the public and to the reporters, and indeed the latter did report his speech, which was a very strong one; does not know whether Mr. Perrin had declared as candidate before he received the letter of the lat of May; the ippech which he made had reference to the elec-tion; the Lord Mayy and Messins. Shaw and Moore were present; on being asked whetherhe had the speech by heart, he said that he pos-mibly might recollecit. [Here the vitness entered for about two minutes into a narrajon of the circumstances of the bringing of the letter, which from his Swiss patois and half Tench and half Regilsh articulation, combining with the good humour of his countenance. Joans Ballagher, ol 31, South Ecord Mayor, and never will (laughter); "it was hall de paper about the Lord Mayor, and never will (laughter); "it was hall de paper about the Lord Mayor, and never will (laughter); "it was hall de paper about the Lord Mayor, and never will (laughter); which he never over of all deviced from Mr. Hudson; young Mr. Hudson goung boy, dressed In livery, drove the ear on which witness went to the Park for Edwards; saw Mr. Perrin and the Lor

conducting agent lor MF Pernin, our anti-mean instance came rooms he would be paid. The next witness is particularly worth attending to; Mr. M'CAUSLANN, to vhom he refers, being the *afficial Registrar*, and brother-in-law of Lord PLUNKETT! James O'Connor ctamined—He had a contract to fulfil in matters of a perishable natur; for which he considered himself entilled to compensation; he admitted having received ten pounds, but the loss of the contract for Minchester goods to which he adverted was such, as he conceived himself entilled to compensation. He knows Mr. M'Causland, the brother-in-law of Lord Plunkett; *Mr. M'Causland* was a active agent for Messes. Perrin and Marty at the last election; there was a tally room in Halston-street, at the back of the court-house; their committer room was in Cork-hill; witness was both in the committee and tally-rooms. He described the situation of the hustings. Had a coversation with Mr. M'Gausland in Bolton-street, opposite the boothe; saw Mr. Kertland engaged in those various pisces; saw lim by appointment at Cork-hill, at the door of the committee-room if was at nine o'clock in the morning; on the night previous, Kertland asked him whether he had voters; witness made Kertland lawh-upon which Kertland said that he (Kertland) was the person to treat with witness alout them; this conversation took place about five minutes after the conversation with M'Causland, *indiverse mid he could indivence nine wolers*; these were known to be a portion of what is called in Dubin "Coldblow-lane" men; witness said that the for work appect, as their object was to make money, 10(*a* each for their works expect, as their object was to make money, 10(*a* each for their works, extended took place subsequently, when it was agreed that they should have 91, each; Kertland said, "say 501, for the nine, yer knew what the remainder is for i'' witness understood for hime-

Ref. Kartland then told witness that he woold have 11. for every other of the woold bring; witness acceded to the promotion, and with him the voters? the met Kartland accordingly with witness which for the voters were introduced by witness, and room of the voters? The work of the voters were introduced by witness, and room of the voters? The voters were introduced by witness, and room of the voters? The voters were introduced by witness, and room of the energy's camp; Collins was an agent, and work with the witness was severely beaten when Kertland according the voters were introduced by witness, and the voters? The witness was to the energy's camp; Collins was an agent, and apologing the voters were very volently, thinking the voters were there was a vard; the witness was to the energy's camp; Collins was an agent, and was was the witness were very votently, thinking the voters were the was an agent, and apologing the energy's camp; Collins was an agent, and apologing the second of the energy's camp; Collins was an agent, and apologing the second within the atterwards found to be 51. Farrell subsequently were the witness was an agent, and apologing the work speak to him about it; at the same ine Kertland speaking to P. Kennedy, and afterwards to be work was a three sovered were at the oth in the outers of the work was an agent, when the start and the second within the atterwards found to be 51. Farrell subsequently were the atterwards found to be 51. Farrell subsequently were the adverted would give him no satisfaction; witness saw nine otertin the same and, which turnes the different produced the take was a sate with the work work the sate was a second and the the every second and the the second was assessered be represented would give him no satisfaction; witness as were the produced the take the second was assessered be represented would give him no satisfaction; witness as man the every second and the take second was assessered be presented woter the take the dinteget at the same the second was assessed we

of the earth, and assailable as it has proved to be in the Givy of Dublin. The Committee came to the following resolutions on Saturday:-"Resolved 1. That Robert Harty, Esq., the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Lewis Perrin, Esq., were not duly elected citzens to serve in the present Parliament. "Resolved 2. That the last election for the City of Dublin-Israil and void.

citizens to serve in the present rariant..... "Resolved 2. That the last election for the City of Dublishshull and void. "Resolved 3. That the petition against this return does not appear to this committee either frivolous or vexations. "Resolved 4. That the opposition to this petition does not appear to the committee either frivolous or vexations. "Resolved 5. That R. Harty, Esq., the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Lewis Perrin, Esq., had, through their agents, been guilty of orbitery at the last election. "Resolved 6. That certain individuals holding official situations, who were considered to be connected with the government, did, in contravention to the orders and rules of the House of Commons, exercise undue influence at the last election for citizens to serve in Parliament for the City of Dublin. And, "Resolved, lastly. That the Chairman on presenting this report be instructed to move that the report be printed, and also there dence upon which it is founded." The pains and penalties incurred by the persons almded to in the sixth resolution are, if enforced, of a very import-ant character.

TO JOHN BULL. TO JOHN BULL. SIR,—Since, through your great civility and complaisant/prime been enabled to impose on your readers another colume/theat/ in a provide the second second second second second second in red hardly apologies for again requesting you to insert second in reduction of the second second second second second second The Exprofessor disavors being a calumniator! Is it no calenny to asperte a man's birtl? To say that a person who have in his writings and other communications with the world or so many years, spoken of himself, and been uniformity acknowledged by others as a hypothers is fact no braining at all? In other acter to which be as no procession? — To charge thin with all this is, forsich, second-ing to the Exprofessor, "no imputation on his moral charcer of In his prefare to the English translition of the Vefant 2-3, pub-

sake DA-Pitolesson of Dimerizing to make the discrete/work say destitute of truth; and that the translator was, on the contrar, a Koyti But the learned professor informs us (another of his discrete But that a " koyt or writer" is not sprung from " the fourth or seen class." As he plumes himsell so much on his Sanaerit learning, here to relearned professor informs us (another of his discrete here to relearned professor informs us (another of his discrete class." As he plumes himsell so much on his Sanaerit learning, here to relearned professor informs us (another of his discrete known to every one who has the least pretensions to Oriental filters ture, " Wilson's Sanaerit Dictionary"—wurk to know which is at Santra mother," a man of that tribe—or, in plaish, a heard of the mixed breed. I hope he will not dispute that the Saneerit fourth cast. In his former letter, your correspondent called this discrete week, with the letter itself before him, cannot expect the unit of a Calcutta Baboo." He now asym¹ on easily delive the origin of that if called him a *Calcutta Baboo*." The source here there have been in duoting what he wrote the other week, with the letter itself before him, cannot expect the unit on case asyly detected. The asserts that there is a generate not as a friend, as form and a start may mean any of the three. If, by the term served, here and friends in Calcuta for many leaving know the Brahmin, as a friend, as form and a prediction to confirm the statement as a friend as form and some are so to this day; though one or two of them as friends in Calcuta for may years. If he mean, however, the and some are so to this day; though one or two of them as and some are so to this day; though one or two of them as and some are so to this day; though one or two of them as and some are so to this day; though one or two of them as and some are so to this day; though one or two of them as and some are so to this day; though one or two of them as and some are so to this day; though one or two of them astart the a

this if recessary, I can mention instances, and refer to press in England. The EX-professor repeats his story about Mr. Disby wine the foundation of Rammohim Roy's present knowledge. I when addition of Rammohim Roy's present knowledge. I when the foundation of Rammohim Roy's present knowledge. I when are used to the English language from a English before, that it was not at all surprising that a netive of Indea shall acquire the rudiments of the English language from a English is and never heard from him, or any of his irreids, that he laid class what your correspondent claims for his residence in Charles what your correspondent claims for his residence in Charles will apply for information at the proper of field sources is maneually conferred on RAJAH RAMNOWA CO. I have omitted to notice your Correspondent's relative was ausuit a Christian. Able, learned and pious as that prelate was, there is no a christian. Able learned and pious as that prelate was, there is no a christian. Able learned and pious as that prelate was, there is no a christian. Able learned and pious as that prelate was, there is no a christian. Able learned and pious as that prelate was, there is no a christian. Able learned and pious as that prelate was, the source tition was presented to this piety and learning, pronous with Roman Catholies to be idolators. All I meant to allot for grows that at a period when there was great heart burning and animosing motion as the rest to allot for the of the other and the animal to allow the there was great heart burning and animosing motion is a set to allot and the sources in the sources in the animal to allot and the sources in the animal to allot the source of the source in the animal to allot a source in the source in the source of the source in the so

August 14. The Brahmins and Christian Missionaries in India, occasioned by the circulation of mutual abuse against their respective religions, Razare Razare and State and State and State and State and State and State application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and found application of the peace and the second of the second application of the "Precepts of Jasos, as a guide to peace and be applied to the name of a Christian, who, without provecation attacks a isolog particle of evidence in support of his various groundless and the onus probandi rests with him. Tend herwith a copy of the work above referred to for your in-spection, and remain your mos to be lient servant. A FRIEND TO TRUTH. A FRIEND TO TRUTH. Most of our readers are aware that a certain knot of City orators,

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the males, and I have not heard of or witnessed the infliction of any corporal punishment upon any female during the last 20 years! Government magistrate, unconnected with slaves or slave property, to award punishment or dismiss complaint, would such an arrange-ment better the condition or add to the liappiness of the slave? *Answer*.—By no means! The complaints which are brought before the managers are mostly from one negro against another? If for in-stance, one man allows his pix to damage his neighbour's garden, another pilters his rum, &c. &c. Punishments for neglect of work are few in number in the catalogue of punishments; indeed I know one unlike that which is worn by Greenwich and Cheises pensioners as unishment for drunkeness of irregular conduct. *Question.*—Do you believe the state of slavery to be productive of crime?

initike that which is worn by Greenwich and Cheisea pensioners as a punishment for drunkenness or irregular conduct. *Question*.—Do you believe the state of slavery to be productive of crime? *Answer*.—In the West Indies certainly not! In London and in England generally, the abuses of power, acts of theft, robbery, murder, and sickening cruelty, are as *one hundred to one*. Let any unprejudiced person read the police reports of the moreopolis, of Sheffield and Manchester, or the cruelties of that monsterof a woman Hussen, and then let him refer to the colonial prints! Let him read and mark the difference, and then turn with disgust from the vile calumitators of the much-injured West India proprietor. And no , my Lord, let us turn to the agitato s an 1 principal movers in his dil-exciting question. Let us consider "thoese saints" who we cart in this dil-exciting question. Let us consider "thoese saints" who we cart from the weaknesses, ignorance, and enthusiasm of the lower orders, hundreds of thousands of pounds, which they distribute among the thorough-paced hypocrite, whose trade is fatsehood; too idle to gain a livelihood by honest means, he works upon the morbid sensibility of (mostly) the weaker sex, and disceminates as facts assertions which they discrete and mark, "if they wish to see their children torn from them and leaded with chains?" presenting at the same time a most diabolical illustration of cruelties said to be practised on the slave—upon their shirking from such a fate befalling their own offspring, they then say, "then sign this eptilon." Upon one occasion—of which prooi is at hand-two sainted delegates took up their abode in one parish, collectd. Look, and in the mean while the slave upon discreture here and of contracts—the state of morality—the produce of free labour, and the mortailty amongs Europeans. Then, my Lord, turn to the conduct of Government, and the profits of the sinted MACeutarys. Look, too, my Lord, at the splendid fortune of *FowesLL* Burrow—the anount " derived from the sa

Doctor, was there no client to be gained by a diffusion of the stream of the table backer of the table backer of the stream of t

While starvation and famine are carrying on their devestations in the sinter island, the London public are amused by long accounts of "the beet stacks" cooked in "the toke-hole" of FowerL Burrow's brewery, for the entertainment of the Kine's Miniaters. There is yet another awful and appalling result not unlikely to flow from the state of excitement produced by the Sainity incendiaries. It is a rehearaal of the tragedy of St. Domingo; "human nature shrinks from the appalling contemplation, but human" experience confirms the probability of such a consummation to their saintly labours. That the colonists have a paramount interest in the improvement, of the black population, no man but "a saint" will affect to enter-tain a doubt. The higher their attainments as a moral, religious, and industrious people, the greater the security of property, and they less the danger of violent change or convulsion. - But surely they rought to be governed according to their actual condition, with a view of to their gradual improvement. "Planters are at all times willing to give facility to their slaves fre-ceiving religious instruction; and habits of industry are most effec-tually promoted amongst them by their power of realizing ruorExry for their own use and benefit. In short, they are a happy and con-tented race, and heavy will be the responsibility of that government, Mo shall sacrifice life and property at the insignation of interested' quacks, or at least, of misguided enthusiasts.-I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obsident humble servant, A Provinteron or WEST NDIA PROPERT BY INHERITANCE, London, July 1, 1831. CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE,

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE, PREPERMENTS. The Rev. Rommer W. Shaw, A.M., to the Rectory of Cuxtom Kent. Patron, Bishop of Rochester. The Rev. Geoner Carren, to the Presentorship of Norwich Ca-thedral, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Perme Hansell. The Rev. Rommer Risshar, to the Rectory of North Chapel Sussex. Patron, Earl of Egremont. The Rev. JAmes Cane, to the Vicarage. of South Shields. Pa-trons, Dean and Chapter of Durham. The Rev. W. R. Groce, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, The Rev. F. MAUDE, M.A., of Brazenose College, to the Chapelry of Longridge, Lancashire, void by the death of the Rev. G. PARKINS. OBTIVARY. The Rev. W. R. Gronz, R.A., J. Flow of New College, Colford, and of Ham, Witshire. Patron, Bishop of Winton. The Rev. Envalues. Bishop of Winton. The Rev. Wick Gonx, Rector of Bramdean; Gloucestershire and of Ham, Witshire. Patron, Bishop of Winton. The Rev. Wick of St. Clement's, in that town. Patrons Jeaus College. The Rev. W. R. Chaplain in the Royal Navy. Georae Arney Haida, B.A., late of University College. MISCELANEOUS.

THE CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

THE CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES. Earl Marshaft's Office, Whitehall yard, Aug. 8, 1831. The Peers, Peersesse, and Dowayer Peersesse, who propose to attend the solennity of the Coronation, are requested forthwith to transmit their respective names and addresses to Sir George Nayler, Garter, at this Office, in order that their letters of summons may be forwarded without delay. SUPLEMENT TO THE WARDAN CAZETTE, FIDAY, Aug. 12. His Majesty having been pleased to dispense at the ensure of the Abbey, while he usual Procession from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, while more that tickets, not transferable, but for the presended from strending the optication strenge with the official appoint-mention with the approached from attending the solemnity, notice is administ on only of those individuals who, from the official appoint-mention stress are, therefore, required to signify their desire to be based by the approaching solemnity. All such persons are, therefore, required to signify their desire to the approaching solemnity. All such persons are, therefore, required to signify their desire to the Earl-Marshal to those who may signify their desire to the Earl-Marshal, at this Office, on the formation and the sole formation with the approaching solemnity. All such persons are, therefore, required to signify their desire to the Earl-Marshal, at this Office, on the formation of the sole of the sole. All such persons are, therefore, required to signify their desire to the Earl-Marshal, at this Office, on the formation of the sole of the sole of the sole of the sole. All such persons are Aberly and the sole of the sole of the sole of the sole of the sole. All such persons are Aberly and the sole of the sole of the sole. All such persons are the MentEnergansan. A Captain Correa. com-

GEO. NAYLER, Garter. A New Istanp IN THE MEDITERANEN. -A Captain Gorrao, com-manding the Theresine brig, being on his voyage from Trainit to-Gergenti, saw, on the 10th July, trent in the from Cine St. Mark, a mass of water rising to the height of the same spot. In the same spot. The day before he had spice stored fluctures smoke and agreed the transmitty of black provide store and a volcanic from the wires of the smoke during the resh had spice store and all there he was at Gir-gent is and one of a volcanic truther he was at Gir-gent is and one to be sufficient to the sufficient of the smoke during the resh and spice store and all the same spot. Here every day and the sith the value above the surface. The middle is a kind of plain, which the value allow the surface. The middle is a kind of plain, the sith and the island is surrounded by a girdle of smoke. It is in 37 d. N. Istitude, and 10. 26. Eclongitude from the meridian of Paris. The depth of the sea all roundities island is 100 fathoms.--Semphone de Marseildes. The trial of Mr. Gover, on acharge of esting the to Portly House farming the remines in the parish of Caterbant, which the satisfaction of a very crowded Court.

CITY.—SATURDAY EVENING. Consols, which, on Monday, were done at 804, have advanced con-siderably within the last two days, and on Thursday were done as high as 324. There has been some depression since, and the price, at the close of business this alternoon, was 814. In our Foreign Market Brazilian Bonde have been exceedingly depressed, in conse-quence of a proposition made by the Finance Minister, that the pay-ment of the interest on all external debts should be suspended for a period of five years, and which, though negatived, shews the priority of the Brazilian Government: Brazilian Bonds left off at 423. In other Stock the variation has not been important: Russian Bonds closed at 914, Danish at 604, and Portuguese at 46 to 48. Spanish Stock left very heavy at 1214. 3 per Cent. Consols. 814 § 3 per Cent. Reduced 816 52 3 per Cent. Reduce. 894 § 4 per Cent. Bils 8 9 pm. Consols for Acct..... 818

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST NEWS. At a late hour last night we received, by express from Brussels, the whole of the papers of Friday. It does not appear from these journals that the King of Holland, although he must have been aware of the rapid approach of the French troops, had given orders for the suspension of hostilities, according to the intimation of such an intention on his part made to our Ambassador at the Hague. These papers contain the Proclamation of Marshal Gerard to his troops, and state that there had been a battle after the defeat of Ge-neral Daine, at Tirlemont, which was entirely favourable to the Belgians. The Dutch troops were stated to be in full retreat. The news that the Dutch king had ordered his troops within their own frontiers, reached Brussels on Friday morning at an early hour.

The news that the Dutch king had ordered his troops within their own irontiers, reached Brussels on Friday morning at an early hour. From accounts brought by the German mail which arrived yes-terday, we learn that the Poles look forward with hope to the diplo-matic exertions of France and England. The German papers state, that accounts from Vienna, dated the 30th of July, announce the passage of the Vistula by the Russians under General Rudiger, at Solce, near Pulawy. The Allgemeine Zeitzung gives the following from Trieste. From other quariers we learn that the the unults exist in all parts of the papel atates. The governor of Cesnea has been killed, and the pon-tifical troops scattered in many places :-Tairesrre, July 28.-The measures adopted against the introduc-tion of the cholera are very strictly enforced. Accounts from various quarters mention that appearances of the disorder have been seen in some Italian sea-ports. Trade suffers extremely by this state of things, to which, however, people submit, to escape a greater evil. Since the departure of our troops from the Roman territory, there has not, indeed, been any interruption of public tranquility; but a feeling of dissuifaction and a fermentation exist, which are the usuah harbingers of acenes of disorder, and nobody doubts that the seenes will soon be renewed which lately endangered the Papal See, and led to the calling in of foreign aid. For, properly speaking, his Holines has coarcely any authority in the provinces; while a degree of indifference to all ordinances coming from Rome prevails, which manifestly shows the weakness of the Fapal Sovernment. If this disregard of the legal authority should end in formal resistance to it, it is impossible to calculate to what complicated difficulties the revolutionary disposition of the Romans might lead. It is as id that at the late conferences of the five allied powers, it was determined upon that the citadel of Antwerp, and the other fortifications round it, should he raced to the ground, and the othe

was determined upon that the citadel of Antwerp, and the other fortifications round it, should be razed to the ground, and the city in future to be made only a commercial town.
 On the 20th instant, there will be a grand installation of the Knights of the Garter, held by the King in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningen will be installed a Knight of that noble Order.
 At Union-hall, yesterday, Major John Purdy, an officer in the array of the United States, charged Mrs. Mary Jsh, the wile of a respectable tradesman at Deptord, with assaulting him, by striking him a severe blow in the face with a large jug. It turned out, however, that the Major had been attempting to pay court to Mrs. Ash in the face with a large jug. It turned out, however, that the Major had been attempting to pay court to Mrs. Ash in the face with a large jug. It turned out, however, that the Major had been attempting to moseduence, changed places with the defendant, and he was fined 5*L*.
 BatLoos Ascext---Mr. Green acquaints the public that he will ascend to-morrow night, after dark, from Vaukhall Gardens during the Gala, with the same Balloon which conveyed him from London Bridge on the lst inst. Any lady or genleman wishing to accompany him, may know the terms by applying at the Gardens.
 Barntotoster Fart.--The City authorities are determined to put an extinguisher upon Bartholomew Fair as non as possible. They are refusing considerable sums for the ground for dramatic exhibitions, and for booths and stalls of all descriptions. The Committee of Aldermen have passed are nolution that no booths or stand whatvere of any king be alcowed to be erected or placed in Johnstreet. Went street, King street, Hosler. Ime, Duke-street, Long-lane, or Ploughtor and five o'clock on Hond-street, the crane unfortunately broke, and the content or a moderate calculation, muet have obting the dowed any the sufficier on the pied fowed down the gutter in torr

lying down (as it were) in it. The wine was the property of a Mr. Parker. Count or CHARLES II — THE GARRICK PAPERS, &c. — We are re-quested to state that the following interesting new works are now ready for delivery at the various Booksellers in town and country, viz. :-1. The Private Correspondence of David Garrick, with the most eminent persons of his time. I vol.—2. The Third No. of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II. (to be completed in five Nos.)— 3. Letters addressed to John Ellis, Esq. during the Revolution of Mesmoirs of the Loves of the Poets; Biographical Sketches of Women celebrated in Ancient and Modern Poetry, 2 vols.—6. A Second Edition of the Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons, with a fine Portrait, en-graved by Turner, after Sir Thomas Lawrence; 2 vols.—6. The Conversations of the late James Northcote, Esq. with William Haz-litt, I vol.

litt, 1 vol. THE ART of PREVENTING the LOSS of TEETH, with Instructions calculated to enable Medical Practitioners, Heads of Families, and others, travelling or residing in distant parts, to adopt the author's practice of treating the Disease of the Teeth and Gams, including the stopping of Decayed Teeth and Curing the Tooth-Acbe, by the use of the Anodyne Cement, a. &c. Also stating the Inforvements in Pixing Attificial Teeth, and a Description of the Siliceous Pearl Teeth, and Teeth Renovator; with teetimo-nials from their Majestiese Physicians and Surgeons. By JOSEPH SCOTT, Dentist. London: printed for the Author, 6, Lower Grosrenor-street. Published by W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, Stationers' Hall-court, and to be had of all Book-ellers. Price 5s.6d. " A very excellent treatise, from a clever and experienced Dentist, which those " Next oralize a good is of teeth und a teeth of perus." Lady's Museum. " Next oralize a good is of teeth und a teeth of perus." Lady's Museum. " Next angles at the in on the anabject we should particularly recommend the treatise of Br. Sout." - Ablon. " We have read this treatise, and find it to contain much useful Information. The author appears to have combined in it the results of many year's experience, both surgical and mechanical. We strongly precommend a perus of this work to all persons who set a value upon their teeth." - Weekly Dispatch. SHAKSPEARIANA-MACDETH.

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DIED. DIED. DIED. DIED. On the 31st ult. at Duneaves, Perthabilire, Marmaduke Ramsar, Am, F.L.S. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, fitth and the star Alexander Ramsar, of Balanian, Bart. On the 8th inst. at Rickling, Mrs. Francis Hursey, relief of the Rer, paul On the 8th inst. at Rickling, Mrs. Francis Hursey, relief of the Rer, paul On the 8th inst. at Rickling, Mrs. Trancis Hursey, relief of the Rer, paul On the 8th inst. at Rickling, Mrs. Trancis Hursey, relief of the Rer, paul On the 8th inst. at Rickling, Mrs. Transit Scherphanks, Rector of inst. Barton Starbing, Starbing LUNION: Printed and published by EDWARD SHALLS of the East 40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the East (post paid) are received.

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August 14.

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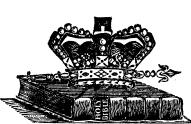
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BIRTHS. On the 3d inst, at Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, the lady of Liest Greatorex, Royal Engineers, of a son. On the 6th inst, at Riddell, Rushurgishire, Mrs. Sprot, of a son-On the Sth inst, in Devonshire stretce | Jortland Jance, the lady of the self-square, the Bennett, of a daughter-On the 10th inst, at his house in Rushe Newshord wire of Richard Giroom, Eag of a son-On the 10th inst, at Pertubations Newshord Mirs. Henry Goachen, of a son-On the 10th inst, at Pertubations, Holywell, Mirs. Henry Goachen, of a son-On the 10th inst, at Pertubations, Holywell, Carecent, Lady Franzie Higged on a data for a daughter-On the 8th and Jack Grescent, Lady Franzie Higged Data of a daughter of the the 8th of Jack Grescent, Lady Franzie Higged Data of a daughter of the 10th the 8th of Jack Grescent, Lady Franzie Higged Data of a daughter of the 8th of Jack Grescent, Lady Franzie Higged Data of a daughter of the start and in the Catherdal Clone of Liodheid, the Lady of John Itaworth, Ess, effort nons-On the 9th inst, in Park-square, Mrs. Charles Gore, of a daughter of a son. MARRIED. MARRIED. ASL Andrew's, Holborn, on the 11th inst., by the Tev. James Gran, Bee, MARRIED. ASL Andrew's, Holborn, on the 11th inst., by the Tev. James Gran, AM, Richard Stevens Tripp, Beq. of Gray's Inn. to isabel, younget degiter of John Finlston, Esq. Actuary of the National Debt. On the 28th uilt. at SL James's, Wearinnieter, Piers Fuer, Esq. to Mar Christianas, only daughter of Alexander Halmann, Esq. Upper Charlow Christianas, only daughter of Alexander Halmann, Esq. Upper Charlow John Egerton, to Lacy, youngest daughter of the late John Glegs Cher, Barg Anne, wildow of the late J. Mogg, Esg. of High Littleton House, Somether the Wandsworth-road, near London, to Riza Ann, only child or draw, Somether Graver, of the Roya Actillery, to Caroline, Alexander at SL Luke Charles, Torwer, of the Roya Actillery, to Caroline, Alexander St. Luke Charles, Graver, St. Biza Anne, soungest daughter of the late Colonel Edit, Schwart Brower, St. Biza Anne, soungest daughter of the late Colonel Edit, Schwart Brower, St. Biza Anne, soungest daughter of the late Colonel Edit, Schwart Brower, St. Biza Anne, soungest daughter of the late Colonel Edit, Schwart Brower, St. Biza Anne, soungest daughter of the late Colonel Edit, Schwart Brower, St. Biza Anne, soungest daughter of the late Colonel Edit, Schwart Brower, St. Biza Anne, soungest daughter of the late Colonel Edit, Schwart St. Samuel Twyford, Bro, or Trotten Place, Sussex, to Clonel Ast, Schwart Base George Augustus Simpson, Bra, of Calcutta – On the 9th Iner Gaust-second son of the late Henry Fizzoy, to Lady Sarah Breyn Brainer Sandhard Brown Sikeler Leiburdieg, Bart, of Sandhill Park, Same estitive. DED.

JOHN



BULL.

"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!" SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1831.

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Vol., XI.—No. 558

U.I. AI. - IN. OBO. Under the Repecial Patronage of His MAJESTY. PARAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL. - The most Interesting and GRADD Nicit of the State Anomedia and the operation of the state of Carbon Nicit of the State Anomedia and the Order of the operation of Yauxial Gradens ; which due to the Arial Day of His Majesty, the Royal Patron of Yauxial Gradens; which any follow creat, of course, calls forth the united the proprioration have be the Natial Day of His Majesty, the Royal Patron of Yauxial Gradens; which may follow the one on this one cashin, and the outper-term of the state of the Arial Day of His Majesty, the Royal Patron Severed that the most ample justice will be one on this one cashin, and that our Severed that the most ample justice will be increased on that our Severed that the most ample justice will be one on this one, 220 Auvet, and Majesties. - Kid is interesting at Huminations - the most superb Decorations - heide the usual routine of Anusements, which have so much delighted the visitors the whole season. The Proprietors have no list and gratification and astonishment excited by the Frontietors have again engaged Mr. GREEN, who will, on this cecasion, and outpertices and failed a Grade Second Anison, who will not use a coyage, the routiet of the ASE Ander Second Anison, the Core will be green to conset who the same facilities and first on the former night will be given to outpertices have again engaged Mr. GREEN, who will, on this cecasion, and the Visitors the wonderful mostifiem Ball Colony, precisely at 1e of Clock; when the same facilities affirsted on the former night will be given to any of the TASEENT in bia magging the same shapping at the Gar-ment Second and Face Ase Second Anisolon, de. The Archen are open at Mall fract Second Anisolon, de. The Archen are open at Mall agrat Second Anisolon de. The Archen are open at Mall agrat Second Anisolon de. The Archen are repear to the point Rest. Gradime Bin To-box Wein the ThereArt. REX NOVAL. HAYMARKET.- To-morrow E

Thursdays, and Pridays. THEATRE ROYAL. HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, The FOUNDLING of the FOREST, Geralding, Jüis Tavlor With The CRITIC. Sir Freifal Plagiary, Mr. W. Farren. And other Entertainments— Taesday, The School for Cougartes, with other Entertainments— State of the State with other Entertainments—Filewish Would And She Would Not. With other Entertainments—State of the State of the State of the State of the State Entertainments—Filewish Bernellow State of the State of the State Entertainments—State of the State of the State of the State of the State Entertainments—State of the State of the State of the State of the State State of the State

Entertainments - Saturday. The School for Cogneties with other Entertainments. TEW AND FASHIDE Works and Music by Gen. Linkey, Ser. 2, WADEN STLANGERS IRIDE, Works and Music by Gen. Linkey, Ser. 2, WADEN STLANGERS IRIDE, Works and Music by Gen. Linkey, Ser. 2, WADEN STLANGERS IRIDE, Works and Music by Gen. Linkey, Ser. 2, "The Stranger's Bride is the additions composition. The words tell a very pretry takin a chatat and feeling manner, to which the plantitre character of the sin is well wedded. Our praise to Mr. Linkey we hearily bestow for the thole and execution of his subject."-Vide Mus. Rev. page 13. "Perhaps Mr. Linkey will estern it a compliment when we say that his Ballad is quite equal, in our estimation, to 'Oh now energer moniton ber."-Vide Spec-tator, July 17. Published by J. DUFF, 65, Oxfort-street.

is quite equal, in our estimation, to ver not we extend to the equal, in our estimation, to ver not we extend to the estimate of the estimate

	C. Walther			• •	2
	A. Lee		••	••	1
BRING FLOWERS	Mrs Hemans and	Siste	r	••	2
THE FORSAKEN	Miss F. Dixon	••	••		1
TWELVE POPULAR SONGS for					
the Guitar, by Sola	Mrs. Hemans and	l Siste	r	••	5
PIANO FOR	TE MUSIC.				
A DIVERTIMENTO on Willis's Trio,					
The Bark before the Gale	P. Knapton	••	••	••	3
THE WHISTLE, a Styrian Melody,					
with Variations	J. Moscheles	••	••		2
QUADRILLES, from the Grand Ballet					
of Kenilworth, Nos 1 and 2	Signor Costa			each	4

of Kenilworth, Nos I and 2..., Signor Costa ..., each 4 0 IN THE PRESS. MAY THY LOT IN LIFE RE HAPPY, the Song sung by Miss Taylor IF Shanon's Polite Comedy alf Wiffer of Wy Diace, now performing at the T. R. avmarket. The words by T. H. Bayly, Esq.; the music b. C. Horn. THE SPRING, a Directiment for the Finonorte, by J. Noscheles. THE SPRING, a Directiment for the Finonorte, by J. Noscheles. THE FAILY FLY, a Song; the words by the Rev. W. Liddard, the music J. Willi.

Willis. GTURY, a Song. by Mrs. H'ill Willson. (REER ITALIAN SONGS, composed by Signor Lablache. ILLIS and Co. respectfully inform the Nobility. Gentry, and the Public. Iheir Rooms are always supplied with a splendid variety of PLANDFORTES. Inhord Double-action Harp, by Brard, and three celebrated violute, the rity of a family leaving this country, to be sold on very molecule terms.

The period of a mily leaving this coultry, to be sold on very molerate forms, in the solution of the solution

sportment, and or preventing unary metancholy accidents and many untimely sportment, and or preventing unary metancholy accidents and many untimely it. The prevent of the prevent of the the theory of the theory of the theory of the High Chancellor, made in the matter of JOHN BRAND, Esq., a Lunatic the approximation of the thick H theory and B Robert Locick in the alternoon, in Four Lors, a VA LUA RED AV, Argurt 30, at Four of colcick in the alternoon, ing together 923 Acres of Arabies PATE, accurded in TWO FARMS, contain ing together 923 Acres of Arabies PATE, accurded in TWO FARMS, contain-ting together 923 Acres of Arabies PATE, accurded in TWO FARMS, contain-ting together 923 Acres of Arabies PATE, accurded in TWO FARMS, contain-ing together 923 Acres of Arabies PATE, accurded in TWO FARMS, contain-dig the arabies, lies nearly in a ring fence, and is shuthaded in the through of the manifest, lies nearly in a ring fence, and is shuthad in the through a start of the manifest, lies nearly in a ring fence, and is a shuthad with rings in the actions of the manifest collection of the said John Brand, Esq. The Estate is in the higher shuth the mean of the said John Brand, Esq. The Estate is in the higher shuth the season is and fens harres, and and affords good of the massies called the Sorrell Horse, in Starts, and rabies, and affords good erg formed near a shuthad and the said affords good or the react and how a kitchen garden and the said of game killed on the estate since the season of 180, but the thickest. The Bower gardens and from harrows are inclusion of the and affords good erg form harden at various times, from twenty for to be quarity of plan-thems for the prevention. The and there is a good or cort are and kitchen garden. The two founds is highly and there is a good or cort are and the theorem of area and and put of Woolby degradies and shuther is a formed of rare and and put of Woolby degradies and shuther is a formole of the said and H, Chanbers, Stuthampton-huidings, Ch

COLOSSEL M. regent's Park. — The Properties of this Mann-been undertating respectfully invite Public attention to a ROTTO and MAINE CARE, just Opened, and which are viewed "White at a dvance of the usual prices of admission to the whole of the Rabibitions, -BRITISH INSTITUTION, PAIL MAIL __THAT TALLERY, with Schools of Pairing, IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the Morning till Six in the Brening__Admittance, is. Catalogue, is. COMPONENTIAL OF MAILY, and MARNARD, Kepper.

CORONATION. - The Arrangements being now complete for the consistable Accommodation of a limited unmber of Persons to be admitted to the North and South Aides of Westmisster Abbey, SINGLE TUKETS, and also BOXESS for Families, consisting of ten Silinge each, may now be had by applying at the Office on the North side of the Abbey Church-yand

z.:	Votes		Votes,
Miss Marlay		Miss Skyring	367
Miss Spear		Miss Holmes	148
Miss Hamilton	462	Miss Gar	109
Miss Parker	427	Miss Jenkins	70
Miss Crawford		Miss Fenwick	25

superior "lass.-22; Henrietla-street, Covent parcet. The second second

Chocolate							2s. 6d		
ohn Marshall	and	Compan	v's Tea	and	Coffee	War	ehouse.	No. 12	. Sou

At John Marshall and Company's tea and Colee Warehouse, No. 12, South-ampon-stress, Staand. THE Beautiful and Superior CHINTZ FURNITURES, of MLDS and EDWARDSN, drawn expressly for the present Season, and the standard state of the state of the state of the state of the MLDS and the State of the state of the state of the state of the method in the form of the SS. At communication of your the different state of the form interior differed by Linen Dravers, will and the state of the state state of the state predicts of the state of the state

terms prepared for this season, will be disposed of without reserve. **D**UGGNYS PATENT VENTILATING: BEAVER HATS have long been acknowledged to be the best kind of Hats every eitinzended—they are exceedingly light, only 44 ounces—will never in jure 1990 wet, loss their colouror shape, and will not prevent the egress of perspiration, which has been so much the complaint of waterproof hats, often producing the head ache and the loss of hair. Frice 21s, and 28s. Deah, Biowen, and Ladies' Rhing. Hats at the same price superbare principal faver Hats Bis. Also, thereas of the loss of hair. Bis and the loss of the loss of the loss of the loss of hair. Since 21s, and 28s. Deah, Biowen, and Ladies' Rhing. Hats at the same mear the New Post Office.

The British and the second sec

DECOND EDITION.—Just published, BEERVATIONS on a PAMPHLET, Falsely attributed to a Great Person, entiled FRIENDLY ADVICE to the LUHEDS. "It is a subject of sincre regret with us that this admirahly reasoned and el quently written performance did us happen to fall in our way before our privent labours were concluded," & Quarterly Review. "The most puzzling of pamphlet," & Quarterly Review. John Murray, Albeurite-street.

John Murray, Albemarle-street. Ju-1 published, in 870, price 3a, CONSIDERATIONS on the CONDITION of the SOUL in the TION, with reference to the Arguments advanced in a work entitled " A View of the Scripture Revelations concerning a Future State, by a Conntry Pastor, By the filer, PREDBRICK RICKETIS, A.M., Rector of Eckington cum Kil-lamarab, and Domentic Chaplain to the Barl of Liverpool. Printed for C. J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloe-place, Pall-mail.

piece, Pali-mail. GENERAL SHIPPING and COLONIAL COMMITTEE, Aian ESPECIAL MEETING of the Committee, beld this day, "to consider the internation of His Majesty's Ministers to allow Foreign Sugars to be refined

Personal SHIPPING and COLONIAL COMMITTEE. City of London Tayers, August 17, 1631. That this ShiPping of Committee, 1641 this day, "is considered in the control by the committee, 1641 this day, "is considered in the control by the committee, 1641 this day, "is considered in the control by the construction of this Abject's Ministers to allow Foreign Sugars to be refined in the control by the construction of the committee that the intention of this Abject's Ministers to allow Foreign Sugars to be refined in the control by the construction of the control of the construction of the control of the control of the control of the construction of the control of the construction of the control o

The public of the standard and management of the Miner Society of a standard and the Miner Society of the Socie

				R13.					
Fine	generous,	old and fri	uit y , from	the wood	••			22s per Dost	
Old,	oft, and h	igh-flavour	ed cruste	d ditto	••			288	
Ofth	e celebrate	ed vintage	1820	••	••			34s	
			SHEF	RIES.					ì
Old a	tout gold-c	oloured	••	••	••			228	
Very	excellent		••	••	••	••	••	28s	
Pale	and straw-	coloured,	peculiarly	soft and a	aged	••	••	348	
Curie	ous old (ste	out and bro	wn)	••		••		24s and 34s	
		and Mou		••	••	••		22s and 28s	
		erior quali		••	••	••		28s and 34s	
		Champag	ne	••	••	••	••	60s	
	quality	••	••	••	••			72s	
Clare	ts		••	••	••		589	64s and 70s	
				PES.				,	
		for family		••		••		12s	•
		er charac'e		y flavour	••			14s and 17s	
Genu	ine Ponta	c (very fine	•) ••		••			17s and 20s	
N.B. I	Port, Sherr	y, Cape, M	lountain,	Lisbon, &	c.on (iraig.	t. Old	crusted Pert	
in pints a	nd half-pi	nts, of the	finest que	ility.		•			
		F	OREIGI	SPIRI'	rs.				
014 0	Cognae Br						~	24s per Gall	
Stro	nger ditto.	soft and h	igh-flavor	ared				26s 6d	
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Verv	good .				·			6s 8d	
Fine	st ditto ve	ry fit for g	eneral us	e				85	
		ditto, for						9s 4d	
British B	randy, for	home mad	e wines	OF DEARCTY				168	
Vory atre	no Irish o	r Scotch V	Vhielm	bateerented	gennir	e from	the s	till, 16s.	
T	he above a	articles ma	v ho collo	d on 88 80	werin	g the c	lescri	stion	
*			a serience			ĭ			

Bottles and parkages to be paid for on delivery, and the money r ent back,-Letters, enclosing remittances, strictly attended to, No. 8, HIGH-STRBET, NEWINGTON BUTTS, The Trade supplied.

HOUSE OF LUNDS.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUENDAY'S GAZETTE.
 Wan Orrice, Ang 16 -2d Hegiment Life Genrads; Capi. Hon, W. E. Pitz Maurie, Irom hell pay Unstrahed, in De Carstain, paying difference, view Rin lock, ap. 68th Feot. -3 in Regiment Life Genrads; Senters, From hell pay Unstrahed, in De Carstain, paying difference, view Rin lock, ap. 68th Feot. -3 in Regiment Life Genrads; Senters, From hell pay Unstrahed, in De Carstain, paying difference, view Rin lock, ap. 68th Feot. -3 in Regiment Dregonaux; Capit, C. B. Daried, Barton, S. C. B. Freedmann, J. S. Santon, J. S. Santon, J. S. Santon, J. Santon,

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FR1DAY'S GAZETTE. STJANN'S PALACE, Arc. 17. - The Kong was this day pleased to confer the homogr at Knighthood upon Doctor Riehard Dobson, Surgeon in the Reval Navy,Surgeon of the Royal Honpital, Greenwich, and Examiner of Invalided Seanton and Marines at the Admiralty. FORESON OFFICE, AUG. 19.- The King has been pleased to approve of Mr Robert Mouroe Harrison as Consul at Kingston, in the island of Jananica, for the United States of America. CANN OFFICE, AUG. 19.- The King has hear pleased to approve of Mr Robert Mouroe Harrison as Consul at Kingston, in the island of Jananica, for the CANN OFFICE, AUG. 19.- The Member returned to areve in this present Par-Canneary Called Lord Longthormaph; - Hurry FIRENCy, Eq. commonly called, the Han, Henry FIRENCY, the Iorner election of Burgesses for the said borough of Gasat Grimaby having them determined to be void. J. LEA, jun. Worcester, butcher.

of Great Grimuby having, there determined to be void. BANKRUPICS UPERSEDED. J. E&A, jon. Worcester, butcher. BANKRUPTS. W. TOWERS, Notlingham, grocer. Atts. Hindmarsh and Son, Crescent, J. W. TOWERS, Notlingham, grocer. Atts. Hindmarsh and Son, Crescent, J. W. TOWERS, Notlingham, grocer. Atts. Hindmarsh and Son, Crescent, Forwing, and the street - R. GOWLEY and J. B. HLACKLEY, Forchgrich-berger, Lat design, ALL Blower, Lincohn Sinn, Heihel, G. J. HAZKUTON, St. John wheel, West. Smithfield, formibiling fromminger. Att., Lincohn, St. John wheel, West. Smithfield, formibiling frommonger. Att., Lincohn, St. John wheel, West. Smithfield, formibiling frommonger. Att., Lincohn, St. John wheel, West. Smithfield, formibiling frommonger. Att., Lincohn, St. John wheel, West. Smithfield, formibiling frommonger. Att., Lincohn, St. John wheel, West. Smithfield, formibiling frommonger. Att., Lincohn, St. John wheel, West. Smithfield, formibiling frommonger. Att., Lincohn, St. John wheel, West. Smithfield, G. Mather, B. Ther, John, and Johnson, King & Amay, and, Colomanistreter. J. M. BDHUNST, Fleet-street, Linkon. Atts. Drown, Marien, and Brawn, Minchey Inne-J. A. ZWINGER, Anction Matt Prow, Clay and Thompson, Manchey L. J. CLARIDOS, Birmingham, victual-ler, Atts. Norton and Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square; Stubis, Birmingham, J. S. POULTON, Wilbirk, Faker, Atts. Hunter, Kims'snond, Gray's Inn; Bevir, Chronester-R. B. UNN, Wireliscombe, Somersteikie, clothker, Atts, Holm, Frampton, and Larkus, New Ion; Waldron, Wireliscombe-D. JARVIS, Radiord, Nottinghambire, frame smith. Atts. Prax. Nottingham; Willett and Larker, Exercister, Strand - W. LYXALL, Waldron, Wireliscombe-D. JARVIS, Radiord, Nottinghambire, frame smith, Atts. Matalli, Sinfardshite, victualler, Atts. Dove, Garyastreet, Lincohn in; Barnett, Walall,

COLLAR DAY AT COURT. Lovd Chamberlain's Office, August 18, 1831. Notice is hereby given, that the Knights of the several Orders are to wear their Collars at his Majesty's Levee next Wednesday, the 24th instant, it being a Collar-day.

Notice is nerety given, that the Knights of the several Orders are to wor their Collars at his Majesty's Levee next Wednesday, the 24th instant, it being a Collar.day. This new entrance to St. James's Park will be thrown open to the public in three werks. Tureday's Guzette contains an Order in Council declaring free the portsof Black River, Rio Bueno, and Morant, in the island of Jamairen. Cotossoum.—Hier Majesty, accompanied by the Ducheso of saxe. Weimar, the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and attended by the Mar-chioness of Westmeath and Lord Frederick Fitzelarence, again visited the Colosseum on Wednesday, and went over the whole of the exhi-bition, of which her Majesty, accompanied by the Ducheso of saxe. Weimar, the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and attended by the Mar-chioness of Westmeath and Lord Frederick Fitzelarence, atain visited the Colosseum on Wednesday, and went over the whole of the exhi-bition, of which her Majesty and party were pleased to express their highest admiration. With the Grotto and Marine Cave they were much attracted. On Wednesday a bronze statue was erected in Hanover-square, to the memory of the late light Honourable William Pitt. Mr. Chantry is the sculptor. It is a curious fact, that in 1581 all Belsium was in arms against their ruler, the East of Flanders;—transpose the centre figures and it forms 181; when Belgium again appears with the gates of the Temple of Janus open. Mrs. Sidous has lef behind her 40,0001; the bulk of which is bequeathed to her daugiter Cecilia, her son George (now in India), and the children of her late son Henry. Miskors to Kotterdam have the morification, on enquiring for the house which was so long the residence of Erasmus, to find that it has been converted into a gin-shop.—''To what hase uses may we come at las, Horatio !'' Wilk Grace the Duke of Portland continues to give up his manors of Manfield, Mansfield Woodhouse, and Sutton-in-Ashfield, for th-gentry to shot and course over; and also his manor of Clipston to coureover once a weck. Rules are agreed

The parts in that neighbourhood is likely to prove very abundant.— Lincoln lines. SERIOIS LIANESS OF MUNDEN, THE COMERAN.—The friends—and in what part of England do they not abound?—of poor old Joz MUN-nex, who is residing at Burbage, in Wiltshire, will be grieved to learn that he is labuuring under so severe an attack of influenza, as to make-him look more tracki off the stars than ever he did on it. A tall young fellow wijh a remarkably effeminate face, a native of Chippenham, has, recently lown traveling about the country in the character of "B most supendous Giantess." B On Wednesday, a person of gentlemanikie dress and address called at Titchified-house, North gave, Regent's-park, and being told by the footman that Mr. and Mrs. Greatres were at Godwood, herequested the servant to hold his forse; while he went into the house to write a note. It edid so, and soon after this denarture, the footman dis-covered the strang semilemant rable and, from description, there is little doubsit was effected by the same person, who is a short man-dressed in peper-and-sait troues and blue cost, and rides a large chemut barse.

chesnut hopset. Three ives were-last a short time since only one transmission of a a boat, in passing from Trottenish, in Skye, to Rasa, by a violent squall. The names of the sufferers were, Alsacador Gillies, Duncan Gillies, and Sarah M'Rize, or Gillies, wise of the latter. Duncan Gillies as a schoolmaster in Rusa, and had, only been one mouth united to his descensed companion in this unfortunate woyage.--Scoturno.

A law days since, at Bristol, during a quartel between an aged couple named Davia, the husband kicked his wife in a vision man-ner. She died in a few hours after, and the husband is committed for trial.

HOUSE OF LURIDS. HOUSE OF LURIDS. HUNDAY. Lord WYNPERD presented his promised: Bill, to select better pro-tection to, and encouragementod, agricultural labourers. His Lord-ship briefly detailed is olgiet, which is to aid in the promotion of spade husbardry, and to provide the agricultural peer with plots of fround; his Lordship maintaining, that, by such provision, much of the misery to which this class of poor is now exposed would be ar-rested. The whole effect of the Bill was toget rid of the objection unged against tithes—namely, that it was a tax on the labour of the endestrious nass, add he heped their Lordships would allow it to be read a first time, in order that it might be generally understood. His Lordship's request was complied with. Lord KENYON brought in a Bill for encouraging the employment of Agricultural Labourers.—Read a first time. The Churches Building Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord Malabourne's Bill, to amend the "Beer Act," was read a scoul time.

Lord MBLBOURNE'S BUIL to amount the Lord MBLBOURNE'S BUIL to a more than a second time. The Duke of WELLINGTON, the Lord CHANCELLOR, and Lord TEN-TERDEX Spoke to the demoralizing effect of the present system, and urged the limitation of these shops being open after the bours of la-bour, in order to the prevention of tippling a mong the mechanics; which led to every vice, and the destruction of themselves and fami-lies.—Adjourned at an early hour. TUESDAY. Lord Cancer put some supescing Belgian affairs, pre-

bour, in order to the prevention of toppling among the mechanics; which led to every vice, and the destruction of themselves and families. -Adjourned at an early hour. -UESDAY. Lord Oaroan put some questions respecting Belgian affairs, pre-facing them with observations as to the alleged armistice—which he destruction of the Belgic fortresses. His Lordship's enquiries were generally as to the object of the French army in entering Belgium; and whether it was to retrace its steps after the Dutch army had re-crosed the Belgian frontier? Earl Gner complained of this course of proceeding; not merely putting questions, but entering into details, without any previous notice of such intention. With respect to the enquiry, the Noble Earl repeated the reply previously given, that the French troops entered Belgium to repel the lorces of Holland, and that when such object was accomplished they would return to France. In reply to the enquiry, as to what security there was that such would be the conduct of France, his Lordshipsman. As to the fortnesse he could give no answer, they being now the subject of negociation. When information could with propriety be given, but would not withhold ti; but his Lordship deprecated nerseverance in such remarks as were repeatedly made by a Noble Marquis: they would netwithely and the repeatedly made by a Noble Marquis: they would not while and information could with a fire comparise the submander. The Marquisof Loxosonean viability and they another now, as he early interformity the levenes and information respecting the Coronation. This Lordship aspect nows, as he exclustration that in comparise in such remarks as were repeatedly made by a Noble Marquiss? It was understood, were about to be withdrawn from Belgium. As to the fortnesse he could give no answer, they being now the subject of negociation. When information could with propriety be given, the standing. The Marquis of Loxosonean viability another now, as he exclustration that many and to create ill will and mismoderisanding. The

scription, similar to that which he introduced last year, which was read a first time. The other Bills before their Lordships were forwarded in their

respective stages.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. Mr. HUME, after presenting a large bundle of petitions on the sub-ject of the Reform Bill, presented one from Bolton, complaining of the barshness of the sentence of Robert Taylor, which led to an extended discussion on the policy of prosecuting for opinion's sake; during which Mr. O'Connell remarked, that though he himself con-they would " tar and leather" him. The petition was, eventually, received, and ordered to be printed. The second re-ding of the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills were postported III Friday second the Wine Duties Bill till Mon-day next. Mr. J. BROWNE and Contain Conservation

postpored UII Friday seeming, and the second second second day next. Mr. J. BROWNE and Captain GORDON put some questions to the Irial Secretary respecting the disturbances in Galway, and the specches of certain Magistrates at a public meeting at Wexford, neither of which were satisfactorily answered by that Hon. Gent. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjuncted.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. TUESDAY. Lord Mitrox presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin, praying for the adoption of a Board of unpaid Commissioners, to ascertain and develope the resources of Ireland. Mr. Garatraw, Mr. O'Constit, and several other Members, con-curred in the prayer of the petition, as calculated to prevent those discussions regarding Ireland Which occupy the House almost nightly. Mr. O'Connell further remarked, that if some remedy were not dopted, the next petition of the Corporation might be for a separate Legislature; and that if the present Administration did no good for Ireland, he should despire of ever secing one that would benefit that country.—The petition was ordered to be printed. Sir Geonor Clears complained that, though the election for Great Grimsby had concluded last week, there was no return of the writ; whereupon the Sheriff of the county, and the returning officer of the orough were ordered to attend the Bar of the House on the ensuing Priday. Mr. House postponed for a week his motion recording the

borough, were ordered to attend the Bar of the House on the ensuing Friday. Mr. HUME postponed for a week his motion regarding the vacant Bishopric of Derry, expressing a hope that in the mean time no appointment to it would take place. Lord VALETORT enquired whether it was true that the Portuguese fleet was in possession of the French? Lord PALMETORT replied that such was the fact; the Portuguese fleet had surek to that of France. Mr. COUNTERAY wished to know whether our Government did not consider itself bound to repel such an agaression on the part of France? Isofd PALMETRAY wished to know whether our Government had fulfilled all obligations considered to be imposed on this country. Mr. COUNTERAY was understood to intimate that he would pursue such a course.

Mr. Couvresance was understood to intimate that he would pursue such acourse. Mr. Bussco asked whether it was not true that all the slaves be-longing to the Crown, on certain estates in the West Indies, had not been emancipated? The CHANGELAG of the EXGREGER replied in the affirmative. Colonel ExArss moved for papers, to show how far the neutrality of Prussia towards Poland had been violated or observed. Lord PALYERERTOR resisted the motion, but without any explanation. Mr. D. BROWNE, Mr. O'CONNELL and other Members, expressed an opinion that the motion was ill-timed, and it was eventually negatived. On the motion that the House-do reselve into Committee on the Reform Bill. Mr. Hours moved that it be an instruction to the Committee to make provision for the return of Members to represent certain Colo-nies. The Hon. Member also proposed an addition, on this ecount, of niseteen Members-namely, four, for British India, it having Legislative Assemblies; dires for the Vest Indies, these for the Lons ouch Assemblies; there for the Vest Indies, these for the Lons and one-for Guerneey, Jeney, Alderney, and Sark. The motion called forth a lengthered, and interesting discussion, buttmas they negatived without a division. The House scien vent into Committee, and disposed of the Isle of Wishtelease. The House then resumed, and adjourned till Wednesday.

Wight clause. The House then resumed, and adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY. WEDNESDAY. Sir W. Raz adverted to some preparations making in Glasgow to have an imposing procession on the occasion of the approaching Coronation, as if it were for the double purpose of honouring the King and overawing the Parliament by ademonstration of physical force in favour of the Reform Bill; and enquired whether any mea-sures had been in consequences dopted by the Government? The LORD A PVOCATE replied that he was not aware of any partici-lar intentions existing at Glasgow of the character described; but if such were the fact, and danger might result, he doubted not that the public peace. The Marquis of CHANDOS asked, whether there would be any ob-jection to produce King Leopold's letter to the French Government, soliciting French troops? The CALANCELLON of the Exchegues (Lord Palmerston being absent) replied, that the Government could not undertake to produce the letter.

The Marquis of Craxpos asked, whether there would be any objection to produce King Leopoid's letter to the French Government, soliciting French troops ? The ClaxectLor of the EXEMPTORY (Lord Palmerston being desent) replied, that the Government could not undertake to produe the letter. The ClaxectLor of the production of the letter: Lord Stronson's followerd with a series of questions—whether the French troops were likely to withdraw from Belgium ?—If so, where 'I have not to re-cross the Belgic Troniter ?—Whether the Strong or the exemptors asid, prudence required that: the solud decline answering any of the questions. The ClaxectLon of the Exemptors asid, prudence required that: the solud decline answering any of the questions. The Clave the solution of the States's beionging to the slower and provide decline answering any of the questions. The Clave the solution of the States's beionging to the slower and provide decline answering any of the questions. The Clave the solution of the slower being the class and from the most checking: the solution, that they were fit to the postscension of freedom; and the Government held the opinion that, when the parties were prepared to understand and enjoy their freedom. The right did as: exist to keep them any longer in slavery. Mr. Buros hoged the Stok clause (the eighth Still remains post-poned), that providing that. " town which are countles of themalysta-be inducted in Adjuding counties for county elections." The House then resolved into Counsities on the Reform Bill. Previously to moving the 15th clause (the eighth Still remains post-poned), that providing that. " town which are counties of themalysta-the distribution of the Still remains of the counse wide the resolution down the size and slaves to extend the way to the adjuding and the fore the site of the Bill to adjuding and the provide state and slaves the opposed the slaves in the counse of the state and slaves to extend the most the reform Bill, the the adjust of extend the state and the di

had been instituted in consequence of the recent large strands contrahand silks in the City, and that the full penalties would be enforced. The Marquis of CHANDOS asked whether there was any truth in the rumour that Government is about to consent to the disarming of the Irish Yeomanry? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHPTORE answered, that there are some new regulations under consideration, but that they were not in such a state as to enable him to give any distinct reply to the querion. Mr. SADLER again postponed (at the intercession of Mr. O Comelly his resolution, declaratory of the expediency and necessity of imflu-ting without delay, a legal and permanent provision for the detaine and suffering poor of Ireland; and with the consent of the Govern-ment, fixed the motion for next Monday week. Sir R. VYYAN, in a very able speech, introduced his moting of the production of papers relating to the "Comellor" of Belgium. Having detailed his views on the state of the queries of Belgium. Having detailed his views on the state of the queries of the Netherlands by the Belgians, they having termed his Minder of the Netherlands by the Belgians, they having termed his Minder for copies of all the Protocols and other papers relating to the activity of the Astarsarox said, that explanation, in the present same

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the delay of the return to the wit for the recont election there. He exone ated himself from any colpable blame, stating that he made up the return on the evening of the election, and handed it, accord-log to the custom, to the Town Clerk, for the purpose of being duly forwarded to the Shariff, to be transmitted to the Grown-office; and he known othing, and engnired nothing further status it, till he re-ceived the order to attend the bar of the House. When he received the order, he weat forthwith to the Town clerk, who, it appeared, had consigned the return to his drawer, and was oblivious respect-ing it for some three or four days, attention to other business which had accumited huring bis absence in London on the former Elec-tion Committee having occupied his thoughts entirely. The Town Clerk is consequently ordered to attend the Bar of the House on Tuesday, and an order has been sent down to remind him thereof.

House on Tuesday, and an order has been sent down to remind him thereol. This coust then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill. The CHANCELLON of the ExcHEQUES proposed several Amendments to the 16th clause, pavily resulting from that amendment which was carried on the previous night, on the motion of the Marquis of Oliandos, regarding tantas at will at 501, rent. Besides embodying the motion of the Noble Marquis, the right of voting is to be ex-tended to tenants at will of houses, warchouses, &c., when they make up the required amoant. Another amendment secures more dis-tinctly the right of occupiers under heaveholders to vote; but the leaseholder must have a profit from the under-tenant equal to the amount prescribed by the act; and the under-tenant, to be entitled to wote, must be in actual possession. The several amendments were adopted. On the proposition that the 16th clause as amended stand part of the Bill. Mr. GLUBERT moved an amendment. "to restrict the sight of the several

The several aminimum that the 16th clause as amended stand part of On the proposition that the 16th clause as amended stand part of the Bill, Mr. GIBERAT moved an amendment, "to restrict the right of voting on the qualification of 40s, freeholders to persons selsed of an interest of inheritance." This amendment being disposed of, the 16th clause was finally wreted to be entiwled to stand part of the Bill. The 17th clause, namely, that regarding trustees and mortgagees, was next adopted. The 18th clause, providing that no person vote in a county election for a house, exc., onlering a vote in a borough, was postponed. The remainder of the evening was occupied with the resumed con-dieration of the Sticlause, regarding returning officers for the newly-created boroughs, and it was eventually arranged that the Sheriff shall appoint such officers where none exist, and that such appoint-ments be compulsory.

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After the Levee on Wednesday, the Recorder of London was ad-mitted into the presence of the King in Council, and made his report of the convicts capitally convicted at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, George Sanith at the last May Session, and 26 convicts in the June Session. They were all reprieved during His Majesty's pleasure. A correspondent informs us that the house at Waltham Abley in which Cardinal Wolsey was born is now converted into a new here shop, distinguished by the sign of "The Baker and Basket."—Herts Paper.

shop, distinguished by the sign of "The Baker and Bakket."—Herds Paper. Such has been the depreciation of property in Denmark, that ac-cording to a recent traveller in that country, an estate of 300 acres, with an elegant mansion, built at an expence of 20,0001, has been recently sold for 1,200, and the purchaser accommodated with a delay of two years to pay the money in. Otxer Bartoz.—It appears that Olney Bridge, which, is *immor-talized* in Cowper's Task, is nevertheless doomed to destruction. Its "wearisome but needful length" is shout to be removed, and a new and handsome structure substituted. An Expressive Math.—A tradesman's son in St. Martin's-lane, lately passing through Duke's court with a 51. Bank-note in kis hand, any carelessly with a goat belonging to the Mews, when the animal nubbed the note out of the lad's hand, and almost instantly swallowed it.

An EXPENSIVE MEAL —A tradesman's son in St. Martin's-lane, lately passing through Duke's court with 50. Bank note in kits hand, began to play carelessly with a gaue belonging to the Mewa, when the animal nuboled the note out of the lad's hand, and almost instantly swallowed it. Huse Caste Bitt.—It was determined, in a Committee on the Game Bill, that the operation of the Act should commence 20 days after it was passed. The following clauses were succeed and the three of the fol-montas' imprisonment for biological and an additer three entirely. The poacher to pay 10 for the first of and raid and the three entirely. Market to be kill spine was fixed at 31. Sta 64, and penaltices enacted pains of the kill spine was fixed at 31. Sta 64, and penaltices enacted pains of the kill spine was fixed at 31. Sta 64, and penaltices enacted pains of the kill spine was fixed at 31. Sta 64, and penaltices enacted pains of the kill spine was fixed at 31. Sta 64, and penaltices enacted pains of the kill spine was fixed at 31. Sta 64, and penaltices enacted pains of the kill spine on the framework of a copper, in which at that their fluch alighted on the framework of a copper, in which at that their fluch alighted on the framework of a copper, in which at that the dorous nature of the scene temitted; but housands of them paid for their temerity with their lives. A simpleton put iverth the following singular claim to exemption .rom serving in the Miltia. He drew from his pucket a bible, and read as follows:—" Deut 24th and 65th. When an man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any busines; but he shall be free at home one year, and shall clicer up his wite which he hath taken."—Which, having returned to the place from which it was taken, he stood alient, awaiting the decision. One of the deputy lieutenants, eyeing the clown with a knowing snale, immediately interropated him..."—Which, having returned to the place from which it was taken. A tow of shear and was they and store cont in y

retree, and were both drowned. Mr. Spence was unnarried. Arr. Hammond has left awidow and family to bewail his premature death. —Scatsman. An engraver named Whelan, residing at Kentish Town, died a few days ago in consequence of having fractured his skull in the tollowing sincular manner :—He was drinking tex. and, according to his usual practice when seate-He was drinking tex. and, according to his usual practice when seate-He was drinking tex. and, according to his usual practice when seate-He was drinking tex. and, according to his usual practice when seate-He was drinking tex. and, according to his usual practice when seate-He was drinking tex. and, according to his usual practice when seate-He was drinking tex. and, according to his usual practice when seate-He was drinking tex. and, sequence with the backward, and struck his head against a marble slub. — Two young men, named Dunn and Scantlebury, of Mevzgissy, have redined 471. 10s. by order of the Emperor of Russia, for their extra-ding the second struck his head against a marble slub. — Two young men, named Dunn and Scantlebury, of Mevzgissy, have redined 471. 10s. by order of the Emperor Mevsia, for their extra-ding the days. The third son of C. Veasey, E.a. of Huntingdon, and Mr. Bridge, of Bediord, have met a watery grave whilst bathing. — Battoon Accext.— The intrepid acronaut Green, accompanied by his son, made, from Vauxhall Gardens, on Monday evening, the finest ascent perlaps vers cose to the heads of the visitors in the gallery. As soon as it had cleared the trees Mr. Green, a titravia, dis-charget bolies of red and blue first, which were not only seen from the west end of the town, but caused multiandes to asemble at laington, Highgate, &e. About half-past eleven the aerona its dropped near the ground for the purpose of ascertaining where they the

were; the must under them being so done at this time as to present the semiler, and the ballow are as near them to caule Mr. Green ine, and was entrusted to descend there, but his ballow having many time ben injured by the intense carisity of so great a number, he in finit, and throwing our ballest gain assended agreat height. The ball of the series and in meridiatry lithin ind the atmosphere with ref fire, which guickly brought persons to his assistance; it for the inter a great to the proprietor Mr. Fitch. Both the series the series of the series and the proprietor Wr. Fitch. Both the series the series of the proprietor Wr. Fitch. Both the series the series of the series and the proprietor with the series of the series the series of the series of the series of the series the series of the series of the series of the series the series of series consideration were implicated, had been discovered, and the parties arreful the nume of Mrs. Shotter with red-th corr-why the addition of having tern away a cool deal of the short were series the addition of having tern away a cool deal of the short were the in Batton series was strated, deal du a fain. The wood work on one side of the short were and its of the corr-why the addition of having tern away a cool deal of the placet and briek work. The electric Mrs. Shotter were and its of the corr-why the addition of having tern away a cool deal of the placet and briek work. The electric Mrs. Shotter were the series of the series of the next house, and may could be series of the acceleration and acceleration was a series of the series of the series was strated. Addition and the series of the ser

Attempt was nave a unstruer nouse in the voltage, out some subpleton being excited, the servant remained in the room while the note was written. Last week a farmer named Samuel Hudson, residing at Wadshelt, near Chestorheld, whilst encouraging hisson to fight with a boy with whom he had quarefleds, suddenly toil down and instantly expired. A post morten examination of the body was made by two surgeons, who were of opinion that the deceased died of a determination of blood to the head, produced by excessive excitement. Verdict of the land M'Gowan, an elderly man, a pensioner, was convicted at Lan-caster of the will murder of Mary Hopkinson, on the night of the lath of June. It appeared that during a turn-out among the colliers between Bolton and Manchester, the prisoner, was tationed to watch Fogg's colliery, in the township of Darey Lever, and that on the night in question, the deceased, her bashand, and another person, were passing along the road near the colliery if the ware tather intoxicated, and were talking loudly about getting some more brandy and water. The prisoner cried out, 'I H give you brandy and water it you are not silent.'' He approached, and adder a few angry words thad passed between them, the prisoner deliverately fired a pixel at the deceased. The ball entered her head and caused instant death. The prisoner was ordered for executics; but has singe been respited.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

the Jury, and said that it had been so much hurt by an accident received some years aço, that he could not strike with it without great pain to himself. He called one witness, who gave him a good character.
 Mr. Baron Vaughan summed up the case, and expressed an opinion that the threats and exclamations used by the mob, both before and whilst engaged in the outrage on Sir Robert Leigh, proved an intention to kill of a some bodhy harm. The question whether the identity of the prisoners had been proved was one peculiarly for the Jury, and to their determination he left it. The Jury reired, and after consolting together between four and five hours returned a verdict of Not Guilty.
 The following article relative to the intelligence, circulated here, as official manner in which an event of such importance as the hours returned a verdic of Not Guilty.
 The following is the result of our researches, which have been desrived from good authority: —The ship Ortelins. belong ing to Antwerp, and having left Batavia on the 11th of March inst, had on board, among other passengers, Captain P. A. Huybrecht, of the Engisherers, a man whom Belgium officers attaching any regard to bonour and duty, will, with regret, number among the countrymen. The renewal of hostilities compelled the Captain of the Ortelings to antone of the redish port, where, accordingly, Captain Huybrecht hand, and, on his arrival in London, he found means to impose this tale on the creditity of the Angessador, Yan de Weyer, who immediately had it inserted in the English papers, and expersite big Mercular, afford here south and the second stressed or the second stressed or the second stressed or the second stressed and ordering the states in the report that the Beigran officers and ordering the states in the report that the Beigran officers and ordering the states in the report of a superstile. The superstile states and the states in the negative the departure of Hoytersel, enjoyed the most peeric tranguility.

vernment, and of a Prince who hastens to follow up such communi-cations by the public announcement of an official measure." On Friday aftermoon, the 5th inst, the village of Tetford, near Horncathe, was visited by a very dreadful storm of rain, lightning and thunder. Some gypsics recent communication of the state the village of Ornesby, and finding that their tent did not shord sufficient protection from the storm, wo of the recent of a some wherewith to stop the aperture of theasent. They the sufficient will be aperture of theasent. They the building was shaltly injured, but the to a storm, where the instantiane is the store tric fluid. M is Edman, of Tetford, and her sing precise we fore taken refuge from the storm, we we instantiated in the store of the barn only a few minutes before the catatropic ecourred to the barn only a few minutes before the catatropic ecourred. The inhabitants of an adjacent cottage, were induced descended the changes of the cottage and explose two before the barn only a few minutes before the catatropic ecourred. The inhabitants of the cottage land explose two bed of the bodies of doing any mischief. A Cornner's Low of them was a remarkably inhabitants of the cottage and explose two below the bodies of the gipsies on Siturday atternoor. One of them was a remarkably inhabitants of the cottage and explose two belows the object of the ottage and Tyso Bowwell. There were any marks of a re on their hodies, were to pieces a strong post, and forced the atter holds.

JOHN BULL:

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ed in BULL. The quotation from Lord Bavon has already appeared in Bvr We confess we do not see the point of the allusions to South A rest–nor its connection with the individual mentioned by sur ondent–perhaps he will expluin.

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 RICHNOND at Goodwood, on this and two preceding days. His MAJESTY has taken one or two drives every day since his return to the Castle.

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.

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 recolled the destruction of all the small boroughs in which country gentlemen, and so many other persons immediately connected with the land, found their way into Parliament; when we reck up that in for-mer Parliaments, consisting of 655 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 de-pendent upon the population of the towns, whose voters the Bill proposes to throw into the counties at large; but it cannot increase the number of County Members : 144 (as we reckon up the proposed scale) or thereabouts are to con-stitute 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 con-flict of interests.

flict of interests. But the real importance of Lord CHANDOS's success, and that which makes it a VICTORY, is, that it is the first sub-stantial 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 the 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 congravate the country on the loss of the BILL and the dissolution of the Adminis-tration.

on the ross of the 2022 tration. 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 Mi-nisters, or to the conscience and decency of their radical

Bill, the late vote has had a still wore important effect, as regards the majority who have hitherto been banded to sup-portil. 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 parti-cular borough, that the Members whose local knowledge enabled them to see that injustice, voted with the Opposi-tion against the Ministers; but then these gentlemen were unhappily so short-sighted, as—although each was indignant for the injustice done in the case will which he himself was acquainted—to be ready to vote for doing a similar injustice acquainted-to be ready to vote for doing a similar injustice Thus, for instance—Mr. STUART, who was ready enough

Thus, for instance—Mr. STUART, who was ready enough to second Mr. CROKER's proposition for saving SALTASH, did not hesitate to rote against several other cases, in prin-ciple the same as SALTASH, and in hardship even more severe. Thus the Members for the county of Surrey and the Members for GULFORD 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. WORKINGTON.

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. BEN-NETT. and Mr. WESTERN, and Mr. TYRRELL voting against him-whilst, on the other hand, when the House should have proceeded on its Alphabetical schedule as far as WILTS, Mr. BENNETT would have voted with the Opposition, and Mr. HODGES still adhered to the Government. We make these observations, not for the purpose of blam-ing the Honourable Members who, on the late occasions, into 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

to weigh the interests of other inch in the same balance of the was journ was make. Impartiality and justice with their own. If the Members for all the boroughs which were brought out one by one to exec-cution, 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.

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 APPLEBY, DOWNTON, PLYNPTON, NEW ROMNEY, ST. GERMAIN'S, BUIDPORT, CLITHEROE, DOR CHESTER, GUILFORD, LYMINGTON, MAITON, SUDBURY, 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. 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 gane"—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 APPLEBY, 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 WHITEHAYEN, 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 Wednesiay night, with regard to the counties themselves; to which, we beg leave to solicit particular attention. Men who are engaged in the immediate bustle of any affair.

a very terminate instance occurred of we define any me define with regard to the counties themselves; to which, we beg leave to solicit particular attention. There are about a dozen counties in England which con-tain within themselves large towns, which, with the imme-diate 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 inlabilants of the town. All these counties of towns hare 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 repre-sentatives, 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 appre-places, will in truth, by the operation of this Bill, return four Members, to the real and total exclusion of the county con-stituency. All the freeholders within these towns are by that clause

Numbers, to the real and total exclusion of the county con-stituency. Now, mark what follows. Colonel DAVIES, a warm friend to the Bill, supported by Sir ROBERT PEEL, a fair opposed the obvious common-sense of the thing, namely, that these town freeholders should be restricted to voting for their own two Manubara, and warms to from commulations the neuro

be the ubvious 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 coun-ties at large. This fair and rational proposition was negatived—and why? Not for any reason assigned, but simply because the case applied to only haf-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 boronglis—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 representa-tion, 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 se-condly, 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 then that while they are legislating in detail, they are doing injustice by de-tail, and when they open their minds to a more comprehen-sive 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 Bill be deluged by the constituencies of every town which may be comprised within their limits. Those who voted for spreading the freeholders of Nor-TINGHAM town over NOTTINGHAM county, will by and bye be called upon to extend the voters of BINMIGHAM over the county of WARWICK—the voters of

OF S4. 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 A_Trioner'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 heen made. Minister made a star. having beceau of 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 it was

Lord ALTHORP begged leave to postpone THAT clause; and, to fill up the valuable time of the honourable and diligentas-sembly, 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 Oppo-sition, it turns out that the real delay is the unintelligibility, even to Ministers themselves, of the provisions of their own Bill.

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 ende vouring 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. Rill.

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 Sta-tioner in Ireland. The present Ministers have abolished the office, and make no compensation to its purchaser—the con-sequence is, his bankruptey. 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 held it; but surely compensation should be allowed him, at the rate-of profit which the Government admit he ought to have derived

profit which the Government admit he ought to have derived from it.

The case of Mr. GKEGORY 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 Minis-ters 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 con-descend 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 negociations, 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 had car-fully concealed. THE difficulties which have been gathering round Minis-

House of Commons as a violator of Treaties, and a may unopend and the other forgotten, had announced the in-fully concealed. The proceedings of that week with regard to Belgie affair aturally have awakened the activity of those who really car-for the honour and character of England, and who at presen-for the honour and character of England, and who at presen-for the honour and character of England, and who at presen-forthe thonour and character of England, and who at presen-forthe thonour and character of England, and who at presen-forthe thonour and character of England, and who at presen-forthe 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 Belgie army—that our town-made King has been compelled to retreat as hastily as may be consisten-with *Regal* dignity—and that having consummated his rinmphant success, the King of HOLLAND, anxious only for his own Monarchy, agrees, upon being guaranteel its integrity, to retire within his own frontier; the French army all Belgium, and we are told everywhere that if they return to France, they will insist upon the destruction of those for tresses, which were erected at an expence of 2,000,000. sterling to this country, as a protection to Belgiun itself-that during their stay in Belgium, the people, already orer-awed by their presence, are anxious to conciliate the Gir missed. To these reports are added, that, of the certainty of a continental war in case the French troops stay in Bel-gium, and of a civil war in France, if they are recald. With respect to the withdrawal of these troops, we may be printited to quote the statements made in the Houses of lords and Commons, by Earl GREY in the one, and Lord PALMERSTON in the other. LOUP PALMERSTON s the di-missed. To these reports are added, that, of the certainty of a continent had received the most positive assi-nace from the French Government that due's roops with what this Governme

AUGUST 21. IEOPOLD, stipulated for all the conditions required for her safety and her honour! THE DEMOLITION OF THE FOR-TRESEES WILL EFFACE THE LAST VESTIGES OF THE EVENTS OF 1815!!!" We presume that the French Govern-ment 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 golroius compact—what a splendia chievement. 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 able resource—some times more effective than silence. The Marquis of CHANDOS was desirous of asking the Noble Lord humbers the More the Monourable Members, the March of the sub-tion was desirous of asking the Noble Lord humbers the More the Monourable Members.

able resource—sometimes more effective than silence. The Marquis of CHANDOS was desirous of asking the Noble Lord (Athorp) is the was nepared 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 ExCHROURE said that the Noble Lord must be aware that it was impossible ion 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 CHANOS then gave notice that on Saturday, if the House should meet on that day, he would move for its produc-tion.

the House should meet on that day, he would move for its produc-tion. Lord STORMORY 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 communi-cation to the effect that the French troops had actually been with-drawn, or, if not actually withdrawn, how soon it was probable that they would be? If evas 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 CHANCELON of the EXCHEGUES add that he could not give distinct anneers 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 aftell.

II. ref STORMONT wished to know it information had been received the French troops had actually retired from Belgium? he GRANCELLOR of the EXCREDUER said he must decline giving naver to the question. that the

The CRASCELOR of the EXCHEQUER said he must decline giving an onsure to the question. This is a specimen of the anti-communicative system. On Thursday Sir RICHAND VYVAN, having, to accom-modate 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 obser-vation 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 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 negociations. 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 ISI5 shall be effaced, and that the French troops shall not return from Belgium, it is time to think that mat-ters are pretty nearly concluded; for if we wait till the for-tresses are blown up by way of conclusion, it may be too late to question Lord PALMERSTON as to his ulterior hopes and intentions. intentions.

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. been witnessed.

THE Portuguese rebels have taken ST. MICHAEL'S, the bly one of the Western Islands of particular importance to England.

LORD GREY has received some prefty 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 de-clined 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.

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 credi-table 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-inter-net for the transforment of the transformer over both the King of Hot-tans and the King of PORTUGAL-may more, we have em-ployed our navy to shew the French fleet into the Tagus, and sent off a Prince nearly connected with our future Sove-ne to introduce the French army into Begium. But this is not all-PEDRO, the exiled Cacique of Brazil-to naturalized Brazilian, the father of the Brazilian Donn MARIA, Princess of GRAN PARA, has been amongst us, with his ex-Empress and his soi-disant Queen daughter; and c those who are said to have deposed him, nor (of course) a matter of surprise to those who expected bin here-mon PEDRO, the exiled Brazilian Emperor, has heen received nations and the King distributed bine matter of surprise to those who expected bine here-bon regues, at Court, and at Windsor-salutes have been fired, freviews ordered, guards turned out and sentries posted to honour his arrival and residence here; and he is now gone g

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 Portuguesesubject—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 ver, we believe, of the immense naval force, which

purpose equally absurd and insignificant in itself. This fleet, funder the eye, we believe, of the immesse naval force, which we have at seen, sailing matches with the Duke of PORT-LAND's ystelf. Pontation, captured all the Portuguese ships of war (except one, Lord PALMERSTON SAYS 11); and having, as in now the fashion, hoisted the tri-colourined 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 dexteronsly and laboriously squeezed out of Lord PALMERSTON, by Lord VALLETONT, on Tuesday: —
 Lord VALLETONT and that he believed Ministers were placed, with the shot observer with the matches and the balance of the constances in the words dexteronsly and laboriously squeezed out of Lord PALMERSTON, by Lord VALLETONT, on Tuesday: —
 Lord VALLETONT and that he believed Ministers were placed, with the shot observer and the observer in 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 serional to a fact the state of the observer of a solution to be consult to a statistication of the country, and was likely most serional to a discrete analy the whole of the Portugues Peter-(hear, hear.) except, he believed, two schooners. Extraordinary schederly shinkers for allowing the set of solution to be preparated. If they solid not, hey would be site at the portugity Ministers control on statistatory replanation, that the fleet of Admiral Cofficient on might have the entertained in common with the great body of his fellow-country-men—lewoid only say. If ministers could not say, the there observes the proceedings of the King of Holland were bost that were frequent in the observe of the King of Holland were to the revolution state of the evolution which he could the association to be there observe the mark. The here of the state of the state of the state of the would minis

of which we, as far as our advantages go, still nortugal-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 Linkow

hen Don PEDRO came here, he wanted assistance to regain the Throne of Portugal, which although he had for-mally 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? did he want that our liberal Government could afford him? Money? No-that we could not spare. Troops? No; non-interrention 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 outsail the Duke of PORTLAND'S R. Y. C. Pantaloon, What then could we do? we do?

we do? Why, we could let the French go to Lisbon, because we could not very well help it; and we could let them take the Portuguese fleet. if Don MIGUEL resisted them; because, although we enjoy exclusive privileges in Portugal, on con-dition of supporting Portugal against her enemies, We had made up our minds not to do so upon this occasion. Don MIGUEL makes the concession to France-France is satis-fied, but nevertheless, takes away his fleet. Don PEDRO, so soon as this is done, under our sufferance, goes to Paris, backed, as it is said, by our recommendation,

to request of 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 compli-cation 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 suffi-ciently matured to give the country the advantage of an

ciently matured to give the country the advantage of an explanation a little more in detail than that which he gaveor, rather, declined to give-on Tuesday to Lord VALLETORT.

WE regret to announce the death of the Honourable WENTWORTH PONSONBY, the second son of Viscount DUNCANNON, at the early age of eighteen; this melanchely event took place on the 8th of July, on board H. M. S. Ma-dagascar, off Nauplia. In consequence of this bereavement Lord and Lady DUNCANNON proceed to Ireland for some months. months.

We have also to record the death of the Right Honourable CHARLES BATHURST on succeeding to considerable Integration and the second sec and President of the Board of Controul. 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 the general election, although it must be contessed stora 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.

propie 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 ani-mats which, a few years ago, would have been considered a disgrace, not only to the individuals to whom they belang, but to the nation itself, while LOUIS PHILLP, the Gifizen King, has had ten English grey carriage horses sent orer from England to Paris. The Dealers about London, one and all, complain that $(rips)^{ri}$ 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 cor-roborate it. From the West of Eugland we hear, in the Bath Heradd.

on thin, the this is interest almost induced in is the fact; and, indeed, the provincial papers almost unanimously cor-roborate it. From the West of England we hear, in the *Bath Herald*, speaking of Lansdown Fair, that "the shew 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 can-tributed to the triumphs of our caoalry 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 "equal terms, so far as the Horse is concerned. The best "of our first steeds have been exported to France, Russia, "Asstria and Prassia; 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, undeniabe; and since foreign nations have improved their breeds in almost perhaps quite as great a ratio as we have injured ours, is it 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.

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 stort left in England to restore our breeds to their former supe-riority, 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 encou-race their tangets to breed also

the sale of their horses to go but of the country, and will take the pains that their ancestors did to breed, and encou-rage 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 is the Park might be pretty fairly estimated by the appearance of the animal he rode: but now, the cornet 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 whe have studs (except those which they wear in the fronts of their shirits) 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, serviceable 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 York-shire are actively employed in transporting their best animals for tife.

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

Batement. That they are horses we admit—they were made for horses; therefore, let them pass. They have beads (generally very large), legs (generally long and round), backs (generally very hollow), bodies (generally very fat), shoulders (generally very puny), hocks (generally very sick-ied), waists (generally very shallow), chests (generally very narrow), feet (generally very shallow), and runps (gene-rally very goosey); in fact, in species they are horses, but in symmetry and action they are generally inferior to a' row. COW

cow. We trust that our readers who are interested—and who is moi—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 1864, 1831. Str.,—You have, like a gentleman and a christian, im-pertially 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 5 and as the "Friend of Truth" seems to be actuated by a friendly feel-ing 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

secount from the Tyne Mercury—Grouse is now a saleable commodity:— • On Friday, the 12th inst., the manor of Bulbeck, the property of Genae Sitzerror, Eeq., High Sheriff of the County of North-jumberlaud, presented such an exhibition of poachers to the view of the Gendemen who went out to shoot as has not lately occurred in this part of the country. There were between forty and filly men with guns, and though somewhat separated all appeared to belong to one party. They were not known, and are supposed to coune from the west. The High Sheriff endewourde to persuade them to go away quietly, but they answered him by saving that they mere driven by distress to seek Game. and Game they would have. They added they meant to visit Riddlehanhope, the adjoining Moor belong to ext day, quietly out they are every Moor in NorthaneIrand and Durham of Game. They spread themselves out over Bulbeck Moor, shooting and pecking up the Game at their pleasure; and leaving little for the GR Riddlehanhope on Static, within, it is directed to ever the two hundred brace of birds in the two days.¹

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 :--

by Mr. GOSSET, to the Magistrates at Newtownbarry, by command of his Excellency:— "Dublin Castle, August 7. "Gentlemen,—I au commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to state to the magistrates, at whose instance the yconury were called out at the late unfortunate transaction at Newtownbarry, that he has re-formed from expressing any opinion. or taking any measures in con-sequence of that occurrence, breause a legal innestigation reas pending; and the same circumstance at light reverts him from taking any steps with respect to those concerned. His Excellency feels himself, however, imperatively called upon to express his regret, that a moment when a military force was stationed within the endy steps with respect to those concerned. His Excellency feels miles of Austonenbarry, and when the county constabulary force was available, and which was amply sufficient to prevent any infraction of the peace, three cores of ycomanry should have been called out upon an occasion in which much party spirit might be reasonably expected. The Lord Lieutenant therefore dems it his duty to call the attention of the magistrates to the subject, in order to guard against arcurrence of a similar line of conduct, which his Excellen-cy cannot but consider injudicious and incepedient. I have the honour to be, &c.. (Signed) "WM. GOSSET. "Thomas Derenzy, Eeq., William Graham, Eeq., &c., Newtown-barry."

barry." The Frish 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 there-fore, he may just as well give them a little more of his "hanghty civility," or ineivility, 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

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 Law-rence'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 exist in the nation. spirit in the nation.

Universities worth almost nothing. But this is not so at Wadham. 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 adelightful garden attached to the house, in which he spent much of his time, and on which he had bestowed great care. Thus he pe-signed his personal gratifications, large enoluments, and digniby, from a sense of duty and generosity. But he was a Tory parson, and the good deeds of such men are to be snothered. The "tue maly-runts" know better than to tell one of them. We may add, that Dr. Tournay's great talents were so well known to the late Lord Liver-poot that he 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 teff, the sum of 60.0001, to further the cause of education, partly in Scotland, avile parson ever hyer enymous? Why should not an act be passed to confiscate all that is given or loft to him? Had St. Paul a great fortune? These two cases of resignation of honour and profits, and of givine a large property for public purposes, have occurred within *two mostlis* on therealouts. We need go, only a very few years back for two parallel instances.

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 bishop-ric, like him too resigned his dignity, the high station of Dean of Christ Church, and passed the latter years of his useful and honour-able 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 det on a reference to them, but Dr. Jackson and Dr. W. Bell were "yile par-ons." Do not let the malignantsimagine that we have exhausted our stock of the present Master of SL, John's to his college, both or the edifier, and for the foundation of new scholarships, and to the generous donations of Dr. Elleron, and Pofessor Puesey, at Oxford, for the advancement of learning on the one hand, and to Dean Andrewes's repeated refusal of a bishopric on the other, to show that we can oblige the malignants with a very comfortable list of "awkawaf facts" when we please.

oblige the imalignants with a very comfortable list of "awkward lacts when we please. By the way, how was it that the amiable writer in the Morning Heradd, who abused Bishop Kaye and Christ's College because, when he resigned his Headship (for though a Bishop he really resigned his Headship, age, and his Prolessorship too) the college presented him with a piece of plate in testimony of their respect and affection, did not abuse Wadham College still more? Did he know that that infamous body had the viciness to give two pieces of plate, one to the old and one to the new? How dare these parsons have any regard, and any affection, and any respect, for any body, more expecially 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 ontone thave been sold for 300 pence, 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 COM-MONS is agreeable in its way :-

On an amendment relative to the King's speech, Perier (the Prime Minister) wi-hed to speak. M. DUPIN.—Read the charter ; a minister has always a right to be

On an amendment relative to the King's specta, Perier (the Prime Minister) without to speak.
M. DUPRN.--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 axitation subsides.)
M. Casima Pratea.--It is impossible under present circumstances, in respecting the rights of the Chamber, that I should not insist upon the Chamber's respecting the pertogatives of the King's Ministers. I demand, in conformity with the terms of the charter-(Here the agitation is at its heidhi'; cries are heard from all parts of the assembly. The voice of the President is completely drowed in the shouts of "Go on, go on!" "Silence, you have no right to speak it "Vou have.")
M. Bavoux.-You wish to violate the regulation in the name of the charter. (Violent acitation on the left; many members get on the benches, and protest with great energy.)
M. Casima Pratea.-You cannot deprive me of the right of being heard. I am a Minister of the King.
M. Ontanos Markor ascended the tribune, on the opposite side to that of M. Jollivit.
M. Royan Obara.-You exceed your powers.
M. Royan Uncos Markor.-I was rise averal times. (The noise increases.)
Duor-keepers.-Silence, gentlemen !
Several voices.-No, no, no alience !
M. Casima Pratea.-I have a right to speak, and I insist on it. Chamber: (Kes and civer sing the area to virtue of the regulation but of the charter. (No, no.)
The Deputies altothe termities rose en masse, and with so much energy that a sort of pair eracles to the tribunes. The noise is heard of doors, and giveer sing to a creat many odd conjectures.
M. Joustau Partea.-I have a right to the chamber the and the so much energy that a sort of pair creaches to the tribunes. The noise is incard of doors, and giveer sing to a creat many odd conjectures.
M. Joustau Partea.-I have a right to the chamber must not be violated.

fore. The PRESIDENT, having uselessly rung his bell, and seeing the im-ossibility of obtaining silence, covered himsell, and said a few words, hich we could not hear. The Chamber adjourned for an hour, in the midst of extreme agi-tion and expressions that we dare not repeat!

tati 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.

Will never live to fight again. This is the new Belgian motto, and as it is a most safe and com-fortable 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 yes-terday, 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 outling the dykes." The French, however, appear disposed to save them that trouble, for the "Marshal of a Hundred Oaths,"® who was so dear to Narouson-to Locus XVIII.-to CHARDES and Nov to Lours Purtre, has declared Locis XVIII.-to CHARMES X. and now to Louis Philtre. has declared in the Chamber of Deputies, amidst the cheers of the Jacobins and Revolutionists, that notwithstanding the retreat of the Dutch army. "the French torces would not retire from Belgium, but would take les positions convenables" in that country. What will Sir R. VYYYAN s y to this? What will be the reply of Lord PALMERSTON? You s y to this? What will be the reply of Lord PALMERSTOR? You will have more evasion, more shuffling, more hopes, and more

• Old Soult, whose great merit is a retreat—and alterwards his pious attention to Catholic Ceremonies.

assurances; but never mind all this—old Soutz has told us. and words are printed in the official journal, *The Monifewr*, that a French troops will remain in Belgium. Never—never, in the bias of any nation, or of any gra-of any usurper or any Jesuit, was hibited such a system of fraxd and treachery as this. France in have the fortified place destroyed, which were expressly recould keep her in order, and defend the Netherlands from her eacond roots—but never aftem to react the system. have the fortified places destroyed, which were expressly created keep her in order, and defend the Netherlands from her eacoust ments—but now, after a sham refusal of the crown of Belgium on part of Lours ParLar, the first step which is taken by this Gius King is to march an army into the Low Countries, too late to be day avail for Belgium, but time enough to prevent the final success of the King of HoLLAND—and then, malgré les Belges, too late to be day part of HoLLAND—and then, malgré les Belges, too set to be day to King is to march an army into the Low Countries, the sing is possession of the whole of their sountry. The destruction of "strong places" will now be demanded by France sea unsiter right. She who was to have remained neutral, will any indices which of the places she requires to be demolished. Her army in not leave until Lours ParLir has obtained this concession, and tha when the moment arrives that Europe is in a state of paose, so that a revolution can be got up in Belgium in favour of Hesney, but which the glium, and no fortresses being there to offerthin the maltest resistance, he will hoist the tri-colour, and prodismismad King of Belgium. I have now taken the most favourable vier of the question in imaging the postponement of the measure its if we may believe the assurances of those who are the friended the Ministers, and the companions of Sourt, the French Gowmint the siteredy decided on making a yet more carly attemptorarris effect the revolutionary scheme of annexing Belgium transformation that the intentions of the French Government are hoosenbleg uf that it continues to receive from Mons. Statsartary the meshpoint assurances. But let not the Minist Tarle the durable durable that the intentions of the French Government are homenable and that it continues to receive from Mons. SEDASTIANT the mospositiv assurances. But let not the British Tories be thus desired. The French Government relies on the feebleness of the present Govern ment in England, and openly states that Great Britshnomaot go to war. It admits that if a Tory Ministry had been in office, we frend troops would have entered Belgium; and that the Kingo Holtan would have reigned over the whole of the Netherlands. The Whin-ters of Locus PHLIF are, therefore, for making hay whils the sut shines; and say, "it is a very easy matter to deceive sues a same a cord phase Reprod." At a Soirce, or Levee if you will given the other night by the 'President of the Council, the defeat of the Belgius was allows the only tonic of conversation. The Ferench Winister other night by the 'Fresidentol the Council, the defeat of the Begins was almost the only topic of conversation. The French Minister were delighted. They rubbed their hands and danced about the Salons in the greatest glee. They, and their friends and whippers is asked, "How is it possible, after this, that Belgium cancens and independent country?" Some said "How I pity poor Looros?" others said, "They say LEOPLID will resign !" but all the bed others said, "They say LEOFOLM will resign !" but all the bad were perfectly agreed upon one point—that the French army mat remain in Belgium, at least, until all the negociations were conclude —treaties signed—peace made—and, until a general disarming of Europe had taken place. Before they went, they were to have directly the Dutch troops retired into their former positions—bad, they were to leave as soon as the Belgian territory was evaciatify the Dutch—and now, they are not to leave until the fortreast in Belgium shall be destroyed, the citadel of Antwern result if the grannel the Dutch. Belsium shall be destroyed, the citadel of Antwerp read of be ground, the Dutch fleet returned home, and the whole question Belgium settled. When all this shall be done, France will retuin to continue in Belgium to secure the independence of Poland-the a general disarming - and, finally, between this and then, it will an be difficult to effect another revolution in Belgium; and the strend will remain as Leopold's body guards; but not to maintain the the the the strend but to end the strend but not to maintain the strend win remain as neopolic's body guards; but not to maintainbile the Throne, but to escort him to the steam-packet at Osteol. We will watch, my dear Buth, with great minuteness all be proceedings of this army of fifty thousand men, and will supply to the honest Tories of England the facts of the case diverted of all extrancous matter, and show up in all its nuclity this seendhow system of mock non-intervention. While British Whigs and Frech Linerals thus consists in hims and which the intervention factors extrancous matter, and show up in all its nudity this secondars system of mock non-intervention. Whish British Whishead Freid-Liberals thus conspire to injure and ruin the oldees and meet faithin ally of England, they dare not however extend even shope or a will as far as Poland. They are too powerless—too weak and incensi-derable in Europe to dare to take one step on behalf of the inhabitant of Warsaw. They dare not even propose an interference to the En-peror Nickotas. When they did it some months ags, we lean from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that the **Enservon** re-plied, "the would admit of no sort of interference between inself and his rebel subjects." What did France say to this? Did-e claim the right of interference on the ground of policy, or al is manity, or of the balance of Europe, which is undoubtedly disturbe by the immense disproportion of Russia when compared with othe Powers, or did the France Government put its interference on a score of gratitude to Poland or the wish of France to presere, peet? No such thing, I assure you. When the ExtExton words to four affairs of Poland, the latter said, "A men, we must submit." Me less dastardly was the conduct of the British Whis Governmert, Joined France in an interference against a wise, virtuous, and pointed france in an interference against a wise, vertices, and the server of the site of the British Whis Governmert.

Pritter that he would not permit the interference of the large inter-a flairs of Poland, the latter said, "A nuen, we must submit," he less dastardly was the conduct of the British Whig Government. In joined France in an interference against a wise, virtuous, and is comparable Protestant Kirke, and espoused the cause of political direct their lawful Moxanen to make war against them, during period of twelve months, have lately ran away by thousands as its Dutch army approached, leaving their sick, wounded, dead, het wives, children, towns, villages, home, baggage, camp, increase, a tillery, and property, to their fate. This Brytun in the all print of Great Britain ! But these same Diplomating against the destruction of Poland-dared not sond an army genr to the relief of the Poles-dared not contend with a poweril earny who would raise considerable forces, and make head against genr dear Butt, is a specimen of Whig courage—this is a specimes Liberal good faith. Holland is oppressed. Poland is left unanized And Belgium is in the possession of a French army ! And now, my dear Butt, let us turn to the situation of Bender and such debates have taken place as prove to the least disting in the clubs, in processions or at dimers, in the Journals or her chambers. Sometimes you will find it at the Palace of Longs pur-to the critics of "A bas less Ministres." Sometimes in the Chamber as during the last week, when, nut merely the character of the stimular, and the most infounded, that we are still in a state of Region in the shouts of "A bas less Ministres." Sometimes in the Chamber chambers, were totally disregarded, that onthe-will an attra to the country there is now hut one the elimest and thread in the shouts of "A bas less Ministres." Sometimes in the Chamber out the country there is now hut one the less of nors aduring the last week, when, nut merely the character of the as during the last week, when, nut merely the character of the as thon but of the Chamber, and of each individual Membe aff to store, were indulged

Bourse, and then the Funds tall-public credit becomes a mere fictor-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. Some-times the Revolution is in the departments, and then taxes are not four or five, or ten per cent, rise or mit in u usy of two. Some-times the Revolution is in the departments, and then taxes are not paid: Conscripts refuse to serve in the army of Louis Pheter-Royalists and Carliets are attacked and massacred by the caualile-and National Guards fail out among themselves, and leave all the posts they.ought to defend wholly deserted. At all times the Revo-lution is in the Journals-the Revolution against Louis Phitter as well as against. CARLES X.--against the new Chamber of Deputies as well as against the olar and one--against the charter of 1830 as well as against the charter of 1814, and against all law but the Agrarian law--againstall forms of government but one purely republican--and against the charter, 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 insultes full of, the most swaggering plrases and disgusting egotism, it has braved the world and defied all Europe, although it affects to desire peace and tranquility. peace and tranquillity.

peace and tranquinty. And what are the consequences of this system? Why, abroad, ac-cording to the confessions of the Liberals themselves, France is the And what we confessions of the Liberals themselves, France is the but, 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. Com-merce 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 depart-ments are closed. At Sevres, at the royal porcelain manufactory, they have not sold a sous' worth of goods during the last month.— The streets of the capital are crowded with beggars. Robberies are much more numerous then ever. Whole streets of empty houses and apartments are to be seen; and in the Rue St. Honoré, yesterday, I counted more than 1000 apartments, or houses, or shops to let. The 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 Vendec, insur rections in the South of France, and, necessarily, the liveliest appre-hensions at the approach of autum; 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 du any thing really to alleviate this state of things. Capitalists in France are all Royalists. Royalists have no confidence in revolutions, their principles, or their acents. Royalists will not, therefore, embark their 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 enterprizes. Capital is locked up. A general disarming, instead of producing good effects, in the present situation of France would be a great evil. The 459,000 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 chance until the

Which must follow a disagring. 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 we sconsecrated and defended. Let me now invite your attention to the following racrs, which have taken place, or come to light, during the past week. They merit your notice, and will prove that I have in no respect exagge-rated the actual position of this distracted and divided country. Fart 1.-A conspirace has been discovered at the Cavalry School of Saumur, the object of which was to march into La Vendee to aid the cause of the Duchess of BERRI, to form a guard of 5000 or 6000 troops to rally round the Princess, and thus to secure the return of the Bourmons to France. We are told sometimes that all the youth of France were opposed to the late dynsty. If this beso, how comes it that the youth of the Cavalry School of Saumur were in concert to assist in effecting the restoration?

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 re-solve on the expulsion of four of their number, declaring them un-worthy of the rank they held, on account of their political opinions ! This matinous act was communicated to the Colonel, who forwarded the decision of these Liberal olicers to the Minister of War. Fact 3.—The *Construct Fermendiss*. Which cannot be accused of heirs

the decision of these Liberal officers to the Minister of War. Face 3.—The *Constrict Features*, which cannot be accused of being either royalist or monarchical in its wishes or politics, gives the following account of another similar aflair, but on the part of the sol-diers:—At the moment when the first Begiment 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 Sourr is sadiy perplexed with his conscripts; but he cannot hold a Coart Martial, for it he began whipping or shooting he must try many thou-sandsof offinders. 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. 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.

Face 5.— The Paris police has recommenced the system of domi-Fact 5.—The Paris police has recommenced the system of domi-ciliary 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 meintake, and says, "he was misinformed." The Marquis, however, has been obliged to move, since, after a visit ot this nature, a longer residence in the same neighbourhood became imposible. It is said that the Marquis is resolved to expose his persecutors, and thus wisely caution strangers against a conti-

which of this nature, a longer residence in the same newnonurnood became impossible. It is said that the Marquis is resolved to expose his persecutors, and thus wisely caution strangers against a conti-aued residence in this capital. Face 6.-A meeting has taken place during the last week, in the Bois de Boulogne, between Szasartari, the Minister for Foreign Alairs, and Lamanguw, the Extreme Gauche Deputy, who in effect eiled the former a traitor. Thus these men, who for 15 years con-piring against each other's lives and reputations! "Set a thief's known Szmartari tolerably well after 15 years' against accessing. Pary 7.-About a hundred individuals, a few days ago, introduced themsalves by force into the agartments of the Minister of the Inte-M. Casuma Penzen. When the latter descended, all sittering and haking, the applicants etacd that they bad claims on the Govern-ment, and must be paid their demands. The Minister buttied and

blustered for a long time, but finding this would not do, he promised to consider their claims wiblowt delay, and see that they had jus-tice. The secret is that the Government has no money. FACT'S.—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 has 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 bio-chure, 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 pro-

influence. It is even said that the Cabinet has discussed the pro-priety of a limited censorship. I could continue my list to a much greater length, but already my letter is sufficiently so, and I have said enough to show you that from the Revolution we have derived no good—are deriving none— and never shall derive any ! Endeavour, then, to prevent the adop-tion 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 mejority of at least 40 Peers. In this hope and confidence, permit me to subscribe my sail, as every work devended Correspondent self, as ever, your devoted Correspondent, P. H.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFERMENTS. The Hon, and Richt Rev. Ricana DeNsonwr, D. D., Lord Bishop of Killaloe (cons. 1828), to the Bishoparic of Derry. The Rev. Joan Tonnerss, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, to the Bishopric of Killaloe. The Hon, and Very Rev. Robert Maude, M.A., to the Arch-descoury of Dublin. The Rev. Joun Lord THYNNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed a Prelendary of Westminster, on the resignation of the Rev. T.S. Surros. The Rev. Genore John Skeeles. M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Kirby Underwood, Lincolnshife. The Rev. Romert Biscon, M.A., Student of Christ Church, Worcestershire. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, The Rev. Reunstand Studen, Eo., to the Rectory of Cockfield, Suffolk. Patrone, St. John's College. Cambridge. The Rev. Reunstand Biscon, Lin., to the Rectory of Cockfield, Suffolk. Patrone, St. John's College. Cambridge. The Rev. Acuestine Bulwest, D.D., Rector of Heydon and Cawaton, Norlok. WILLIANSON, Incumbent of Congleton, Chephire. The Rev. Caustoner Gausseerr Viera of Hatherleich Denon

The Rev. Notobink's Dolwars, Doly, nector of herdon and Cawston, Norfolk. The Rev. Sawuel. WILLIAMSON, Incumbent of Congleton, Cheshire. The Rev. Chapbock GLASSCOTT, Vicar of Hatherleigh, Devon. (Patrons, Trustees of J. Ireland, Esq.) The Rev. T. To JAYER, Vicar of St. Mary at the Tower, Ipswich. (Patrons, parishioners.) The Rev. T. T. JAYER, Vicar of Rendcombe, Gloucestershire. (Patrons, Joseph Pitt, Esq.) The Kev. Wolker JoLAND, Vicar of Louth (Patron, Archdeacon of Lincoln.) and of Tetney, Lincolnshire (Patron, Bishop of Lincoln.) M. Rower upper Cumbe of Bonela Marionsthebin

The Rev. Mr. BROWNE, Rector of Mallingar, County of West-The Rev. Mr. BROWNE, Rector of Mallingar, County of West-The Rev. Mr. BROWNE, Rector of Mallingar, County of West-

of Lincoln), and of Tetney, Lincolnshure (Fatron, Bisuop of Lincoln.) The Rev. Mr. RowLANDR, Curate of Penals, Merionethshire. The Rev. Mr. BROWNE, Rector of Mollingar, County of West-meath. EDWARD HAWTNEY, of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Rev. Richard Rossers, Rector of Sporle, Norfolk. (Patrons, Eton College.) UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. Oxron, Acc. 20. — The Rev. F. A. Dawsox, M.A., of Brazenose College., and Curate of Bicester, is appointed by the Very Rev. the Archdeacon, a Surrorate for the granuing of Marriage Licences, probate of Wills, Sc. within the Diocese. MISTELLANGOUS. A Clerical Society, one of those useful and respectable associations long ago recommended by that emine nt onament of the Church. Bishop BURNET, and caker high anthorities, and now catabilised in Clery of the Dennery of Crewhere. 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 intercents of the Dannery of Crewhere. Its meetings will be held, almost wholly, at the private houses of the members. The Rev. W.M. B. WIRTENEAN, of Chard, has been chosen first President, and the intercents of the National Church, and the grome of Licerical book circulation has been added to the society. St. Lozan's, NEAR HASTINGS.— At this place the excavations for a new Goulue Church are nearly completed, which is to accommodate twolve hundred persons, one half free sittings. The University of Dublin has conferred the degree of LL.D. on the Rev. J. Romato, St. and Hastinster, first Vice. President, and the substed in various branches of literature. Man Ordination at Wells, on Sunday the IGth 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 Norwich will hold his next Ordination on Sun-day the Bish of Oxbord, when between 600 and 700 persons received the sas

lormed several appropriate antients, and the whole ceremony proved a truly gratifying and interesting seene. A dividend, being the first that has been announced, has been de-clared on the estate of Messrs. Bond, Patisall, and Co. bankers, who were compelled, a few months ago, to suspend their payments. The dividend now payable is at the rate of 6s. Sd. in the pound. It is expected that all claims will be pair in full. The total amount of debts proved against the estate is 74,0001, and before the dividend was declared there was 27,0001, in band. The produce of the estate at Lambeth was 14,0001, and it is expected that there will yet be re-ceived for the benefit of the creditors a further sum of 42,0001. Dearn or Ma, Perren Naswern.—This extraordinary artist died on Friday, at his lodgings, in South Lambeth, in the 45th year of his age. His death was occasioned by the imprudent pursuit of that which had been the ruling passion of his ilfe. Not recovered from the influenza, under which he had been sufficing, he went out to Norwook to make a study onone of those scenee of which he espe-cially delighted to exercise him parch consequence of this scene of his relaives, could not peover him. We anderstand that a coupt-mantial will be held in this tarra, in the course of the enaulting week, for the parpose of investivating some very serious clarges which have they approve of investivating some very serious clarges which have they approve of investivating some very serious clarges which have they approve of investivating some very serious clarges which have they approve of investivating some very serious clarges which have they approve of investivating some very serious clarges which have here not any evaluance of the accou-sations, or of the party with whom they have originasid; but, from steh high character which the gallow they clarge to mileipate that the high character which the gallow they clarge to mileipate the stead the result will be highly favourable to his reputation.—Galway lade pendent.

NAVAL and MILLITARY LIFE ASSURANCE. 5, Waterloo place, and 70, Corwhilf. To render Naval and Milliary Men independent of the essand les which may resultion edition of the second second second second second stance not within their own control, the Directors of the Asylum have early letted materia, of the most perfect claratery, from which they neve escription for many heat of the most perfect claratery from which they neve interfect and the most perfect claratery for which they neve the second to the perfect claratery of the professional duties. To those who do not immediately contemplate service on invices stations, two services per cent; per anoum, in addition to the ordinary life; remium, which is british army or uaxy. Others a under orders for foreign stations at the time they effect insurances, will be charged the profession stations at the time they effect insurances, will be charged the profession of an extra one guinea per cent, per anound of the perfect in the particular station in the terms of the second and all services the perfect insurances are the of the perfect insurances. Will be charged the profession stations at the time they effect insurances are all performed the perfect insurances are statical and the second stations. In citler of these cases the offerer waves are stated insurances are stated and the second states are stated and states are stated and the second states are stated and the second states are stated and states are states are states and states are states and stat

amount. In either of these cases the Officer may at any time discontinue the extra pre-mlum, and hold his policy on the footing of an ordinary European insurance, To tacilitate, as much as possible, the adoption of so desirable a system of insurance, the Directors will allow one third, of the annual premum to remain anpad, to be deducted with interest, at the rate of foor pre-cent pre-anears and interest, and thencefortin shanding assured for the usual sum originally set forth in the policy. DOMESTIC INSURANCE.

Arrears and interest, and thenecforth standing assured for the full sum originally set forth in the policy. DOMESTIC INSURANCE. The rates of the Asylum Company, whether for a term or the whole of life, are the lowest ever published, and one third of the Fremion may be left unpaid, to be deducted with interest from the sum assured, or particle may begin at a very low rate and pay on an ascending scale. The Asylum is a proprietary hody, supported by a subscribed capital of 2240,000, in 2000 shares of £120 each, in addition to the premium fund. A Committee of Directory, altended by a Medical Officer, sit at the Company's house in Waterloo place, every day (except Vednesday), at 3 oclock, to grass in unarchard, in cases in which speed is an object. A full baced of Directors meet at 70, Cornhill every Weineday, at the same hour, and the Resident Director is in daily attendance, with Medical Officer, at the hater place, to grant fashibing topersons in the City. GEORGE FARKEN, Resident Director. A NEW LIGHT.

at 7.6 cornhill every Weineeday, at the same hour, and the Resident Directors (E00RGE PARREN, Resident Director, Bin dely attendance, with a Medial Observation (Particle Parrent Particle) (E00RGE PARREN, Resident Director, ALE attent place, to grant facilities (Parrent Facilities) (Parrent

of all respectable Venders of Meilene. STOMACHI CONFLAINTIS, Gout, Sparm. Cholics and seneral probing of the Stomach and instances.-OURNWELLES traditional plaints: It was first discovered and used in the flas. Indice, where debility of the stomach and interlines are server and alarming, by a Physician of eminetee and character, and has been long recommended in this country by a great number of trapectable individuals, who have experiment is and bridges Reducy. It is the brother of the late Lord Alvanley and Lord Bridges Reducy. It is the brother of the late Lord Alvanley and Lord Bridges Reducy. It is the brother of the late Lord Alvanley and Lord Bridges Reducy. It is the brother of the late Lord Alvanley and Lord Bridges Reducy. It is the brother of the late Lord Alvanley and Lord Bridges Reducy. It is the brother of the late Lord Alvanley and Lord Bridges Reducy. It is an all individuals where experiment is and large the system, cholic, wind, yout, and indigestion and genominate in studies Reyal Baylanders, Cornhill. Price 4s, 6d, and 22, per bothe.

Toyan Exchange gaves, Cornaid. Frier ets. GL and 22, por bottle. **CONSTIVENESS.**—The newly-invented SELF-ACTING APPA-RATUS, for administering increment and mechanic higherthus recom-bounded by Mr. Edward Jokes, surgeon, and author of a values or the Clease Dist, r, and of the stomach Pump, &c., and author of a values or the Clease Dist r, and of the stomach Pump, &c., and author of a values or the Clease Dist r, and of the stomach Pump, &c., and author of a values or the Clease Dist r, and of the stomach Pump, &c., and author of a values or the Clease prived or faulty state of the alignedary canal, without taking medicine, the habitual use of which weakens the costs of the stomach, and too irrequently lackers took is publiched and old by Singkin and Marshall, Stationers'. hall-ceart, Jodatt e thill, and by all bookscilers in town and country; also at Mr. atMr. T Harcourts, as above; price 5, bis. **A** T a time of such exercise.

A T a time of such general Sickness, cool and wholesome Diet and Druk are i dispensable - ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY and PATENT (ROAT'S produce a cooling beverage and a delicata and nutritious fand, and are strongly recommended by the Medical Protosion for INVALIDS and CHILDREN.

and CHILDREN. "The high esteem and universal demand for the above articles has tempted many persons to vend spurious initiations; it is therefore necessary to ask for Kohinson's Matent Enricy' or "Kohinson's Adaett Grants," and to observe lint cach packet hears the signature of "Matts. Kohinson."—Sold by all Dug-gins, Grocers, Ohinen, &c. Manutackery, As, Iwa Chu, and Sharet, Hollown Sharet, Jung Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Hollown Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Hollown Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Sharet, Hollown Sharet, Shar

Called evention. The View relative and internet, so, Charing-cross, near the Admirality (removed from Fleet-street).
 Admirality (removed from Fleet-street).
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Notice submitted to the second secon

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CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST NEWS. An express which left Paris on Friday morning reached town last night. It is generally understood at Paris that Prince Loopold has resolved upon abdicating. There are, however, some who say that the Prince's threat of abdicating has a saving, and that by a remo-delling of the 18 articles, he may be prevailed upon to rmain. A report prevailed that Warsaw had been compelled to capitulate. from want of provisions. The Polish accounts admit that the city is arrrounded. We regret to find that the choire a morbus rages at Warsaw to a very deplorable extent. Anto Marci, who, it will be recollected, was surgeon to Buongarte in St. Helens, writes from thence that he and his colleagues have 12,000 patients under their effect.

care. The German mail brings accounts from Wallachia to the 24th ult., and from Vienna to the 4th inst. The cholera, it is said, bad reached Bucharest, and its devastations were extending so rapidly. that, 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.

pon which the Austrian metropoids mann, exceeding provisions. The latest Libon papers contain no intelligence of importance, he Board of Trade had given notice that as the ships of war and retchant vessels captured by the French squadron had been restored, ere was no further cause of apprehension for vessels sailing under

there was no further cause of apprehension for vessels sailing under the Portuguese dag. Letters from Kingston, Jamsica, to the 6th ult., state that a serious plot among the negroues had been detected. The plan of a general insurrection is stated to have been formed, and the commencement was the firing of Kingston. Trains o: gunpowder were laid under three of the public buildings.

Along discussion ensued, which was expected to end in a division

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Vol. XI.-No. 559.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1831.

Unter the Especial Patronage of His MAJENTY. ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL-LAST WEEK but ONE. the asair could of A mission of the Analysis of the Analysis of the Analysis of Analysis the asair could be an an analysis of Analysis of PHOMENADE has ever been considered to the Analysis of Music constantly playing. The welk near a status, DERNST and SOUTH BY, will alternately vie with each other in producing such displays of FIRE WORKS, as have bitherto been intrailed. These, added to the beautiful WATELL SCRES, will could be Entertainments.-Doors open at half-past Svern Admittance 4s. The Latter for a few nights, and will appear To morrow Breing, in the character of King Richara the Third, and in Othello on Friday next.-Towich, MY WIFE or MY PLACE, and The DEVIL TO PAY.-On Tuesday, She Would and She Would Not, MY Wife or My Place, and Frightened to Death Burden-Thuraday. The Godsmith, with (never acted) a Comely, in two adors called Beles Mayea it and in the Status of The Farmer-Triagy. Othelo. Othelo, Mr. Kean; and other Entertainments.-

Citelle. Otherlen, Mr. Kean ; any write or aty rinke, and the Farmer-Friday, Othelle. Otherlen, Mr. Kean ; and other Bittertainments. "When we reviewed Mr. Linley's song, 'The Stranger's Bride', we predicted the popularity it has already attained. The ballad below us has an equal, if not a stronger claim to our favour : the melody is emooth and flowing and the post-mark within our favour : the melody is emooth and flowing and the post-mark within our favour : the melody is emooth and flowing and the post-mark within our favour : the melody is emooth and flowing and the post-rate in Nohility's Concerts, &c.; the Postry and Manie by Geo, Linley, Evg. Pr. 2 and a the Nohility's Concerts, &c.; the Postry and Manie by Geo, Linley, Evg. Pr. 2 the quite equal, in our estimation, to' Oh no, we never mention her.'' -- Vide Spec-tator, Juy 17. " This song will surger blasse. The melody is a fa kind show marked."

taur, Juny 17. "This song will surely please. The melody is of a kind always welcome."— Vide Atlas, August 7. London: J. DUFP, 65. Oxford-street; where may be seen a variety of new and second-hand Plano-fortes.

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On MIDWIFRRY and the DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN, or Dr. Conquest. PRACTICAL ANATOMY, with Demonstrations, by Mr. Skey and Mr. Wormald. On FORENSIC MEDICINE, by Mr. Roupell and Dr. Burrows. Further particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr. Wheeler, Apothecary to the Hoopfital, or at the Anatomical Therate. S. T. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The following COURSES of LECTURES will be given in the Theatre of the New Hospital during the ensuing Season, commencing October 1:-THEORY and PRACTICE of FWISIC, by Dr. Chambers and Dr. Maeleod. THEORY and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Consar Hawkins and Mr. G. Babington.

THEORY and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Csear Hawkins and Mr. u. Babington. MATERIA MEDICA, by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Beymour. MIDWIFERY and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN, by Mr. Stone, economic with gr. Harny Davies. BOTANY, by T. Dickson K. G. by Dr. Seymour and Mr. Csear Hawkins. BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson K. G. by Dr. Seymour and Mr. Csear Hawkins. BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson K. G. by Dr. Seymour and Mr. Csear Hawkins. BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson K. B. by Dr. Seymour and Mr. Csear Hawkins. BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson K. B. by Dr. Seymour and Mr. Csear Hawkins. BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson K. D. B. Dickson K. Csear Hawkins. BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson K. Dickson K. B. Dickson K. Dickson K. B. B. Seymour and Mr. Csear Hawkins. BOTANY, by Dr. Dickson K. B. Dickson K. Dickson K. Dickson K. B. Dickson K. B. Dickson K. B. Dickson K. Dickson K. B. Dick

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cretary, to whom all communications are to be made : If by letter, post paid. C. BIOWAN, Sterriter, 18. Milk street, Chaspaide INTERTH without Heat or Pressure, and Incorrodible ARTIFICIAL TEETH without Heat or Pressure, and Incorrodible ARTIFICIAL TEETH without Wire or other ligatures.—Monieur MALLAN and SON, Surgical Dentists, Ne. 32. GREAT RUSSELL.STBEET, Hoombury, grate-ful for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the British Metropolity, respect-fully announce to their Friends and the Public in general, that they still con-tinue to restore Decayed Teth with their MINSHAL SUCCEDANEUM, see universally recommended by the Faculty of London and Paris, The operation of pressure: also fasten Lones Teth in a manner singularly efficacious, and supply whole or partial Sits of Teth of the above Incorrodible Mineral, or Natural substances, without wire or other ligatures, and guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulating and mastication. The Faculty are respectfully invited to witness the successful result of the Mineral Succedaneum.—Charges as in Paris.

street purpose of articulating and mastication. The Faculty are respectfully invited to witness the successful result of the Mineral Succedancum-Charges mathematics and the successful result of the Mineral Succedancum-Charges mestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the invited to witness the successful result of the successful result of the invite and the period to those who experience any difficulties in the invite and successful result of the successful result of the invite and the period to those who experience any difficulties in the invite and intermediate successful result of the successful result of the invite and the period to those who experience any difficulties in the invite and the period successful result of the successful result of the invite successful result of the successful result of the invite and the successful result of the successful result is a successful and anot fail to assist the declining powers of a good pennan, and would ma-eral successful result of the successful result is the successful result and recommendation of Sir Atley Cooper, and other highly respectable profes-tional graditumers. A few minutes practice 28, seach. Sold by T. Tucker, 280, corner of the Strand, opposite the Crown and Ancher Tavern. The Gream. Ice Preservers, in which ice can be kept for at least fourteen house, except occasionally. Champare Champare the key the successful of porting the ice house, except occasionally. Champare Champare the key the application of this vessel of actional the ice or the successful actional the ice and the successful of applications the ice house, except occasionally; nor will it corrole by rust. Carriage and Bed Feet Warrers, upon the same principle. The above articles of actional forms St. James's stored, London.--N.B. Families applied with Ice upon very reasonable terms.

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varet's church; at Mr. Sams's, St. Janes's-street; and Mr. Richardson's, 72 Cornhill. The ANNUITTES.—The Directors of the Royal Union Life, Health, and Annuity Office having published the tables upon which they grant annuities on single lives, copies may be had on aphlication, from 10 tills, daily, at the office, foot of Waterloo.bridge. Letters must be post paid. HOMAS IRWIN, Assistant Secretary. BROWNJOHN'S PATENT CAP CHARGER, Diameter 2 lacks. Made by J. H. BEATLEY, Gan-Maker, London-street, Basingstoke, The sole Manufacturer. By means of recent improvements in the abo e invention, it has now attaine de a state of antrailed perfection, and for its superior portability and unfailing guiphted characters in the Sporting World.—Full particulars of its merits and application are on the wrapperse seclosing the Charger. Sold by all respectable Gun Makers and Ironmongers throughout the King-dom.

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The Norva is Window Charter, Ausure 29, 1931—The Nirg, as Sovereira of the Order the Garter, has obser straiologically pleased, by there pate the is far the above the series of the Order, berningdow the order the Norva Sign Mannal and the Order of the Sovereira of the Order of the Carter, has a Sovereira of the order of the Sovereira of the Order of the Carter, has a Sovereira of the Order of the Orde

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE. The King has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Queenshury one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of the Marquis of Hastings, re-signed.—The King has also been pleased to appoint the Hon. Richard Hingham, forme time attached to Him Majesty's Legulion at Madrid) to be Secretary to His Marguis of Hasting and Majesty's Legulion at Madrid) to be Secretary to His meter-Town of New Hoses. Wm. Ingram, Beg, in the room of Ches. Tottenham, Esc., who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Was Overcz, Aug. 25.—Member returned to serve is this present Parlin-ter, Town of New Hoses. Wm. Ingram, "The halfpay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 26th Instant, inclusive, upon their receiving ecommuted allowance for Meenrandum.— The halfpay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 26th Instant, inclusive, upon their receiving w. Beatty, Unstatched: Hospital Arsistant T. W. Cahlli, Hospital Stuff, Troop w, Beatty, Unstatched: Hospital, Arsistant T. W. Cahll, Hospital Stuff, Troop w, Beatty, Unstatched: Hospital, Arsistant T. W. Cahlli, Hospital Stuff, Troop w, Beatty, Unstatched: Hospital, Arsistant T. W. Cahlli, Hospital Stuff, Troop the Foot; Lieut, W. H. Hill, Umatached; Capitain J. M'Dneul, Incorporated bitthe of Upper Canndes, Corret, D. Campbell, 19th Light Disgoons; Lieut, Hon. H. Lascelles, 14 Foot Guards. BENDARTONS OF INSOLVENCY. R. BOAST, Hanslet, Leeds, Vorkhire, hunkeeper–J. NICOLL, Danster, BONTRUPTES BANKUPTES ENLARGED. W. LEWIS, Reading, Beitsliner, etail brever–M. Keat, Andorer, Hamp-bite, draper. MARDY Princer, Plates, Commercial-road, woollen draper, Att. T. HAURISON, Princer, Plates, Commercial-road, woollen draper, Att.

W. LEWIS, Reading, Beitshire, retail biewer-M. Kent, Andover, Hamp-Ehle, draper. BANKRUPTS. T. HAURISON, Prince's place, Commercial-road, woollen draper. Att Sandau, Ohl Jewry-R. H. PERKS, Monckion Combe, Someretshire, hrover. Atts. Hutchison and Inston, Crown-court, Threadmeedle stretc-A. DAWSON, Pountarey-hill, Cannon stretc-U-O, BEUN BY, Depficion, seed curkner. Atts. Promet and Sons, Hillier-square - J. C. JAMES, Bathford, Someretshire, Stone merchanet. Atts. Mackinson and Sanders, Eins-ourt, Tempel, Hellings, Bath - G. DAWSON and J. KERR, Manchester, nankeen manufacturers, Atts, Johnson and Weathereall, Tempie, Higson, Barghaw, and Higgon, King-street, Manchester - G. T. WHITFIELD and J. SARGANT, Whitchurch, Tempie; Harpar, Whitchurch-J. WHITBREAD, Everion, Liverpool, livery stable keeper. Atts. Blackstock and Bunce, King's Bench-walk, Tempie. Harper, Atts. Princett, Liverpool; Blackstock and Bunce, King's Bench-walk, Tempie.

walk, Temple. Loss or THE ROTHSAY CASTLE.—The loss of this vessel is the con-sequent destruction of one hundred men, women, and children, cut off, in a moment, from their pursuits of business or pleasure, and sent to their final account! It appears by the concurring testimony of the few survivors of the heart-rending catastrophe, that the accident was the result of drunkenness and gross negligence on the part of the captain and chief mate, and that the vessel itself was not sea-worthy for a navigation abounding with shoals and shifting sands. The captain and the mate are among those who perished ; any severity of reflection upon their conduct would therefore be useless, as mis-placed.

or renection upon their conduct would therefore be useless, as mis-placed. THE CHIEFTAIN STRIMER.—We regret to state that this noble ves-sel, commanded by CARL, Gwens, got ashore in a fog on one of the Copeland Islee on Tuesday evening. She sailed from Belfast for Liverpool on Tuesday, at four o'clock, F.M. She had a considerable cargo of goods, and there were probably from thirty to forty passen-gers on board. The pumps were set to work, but as they found no water it was evident no damage had been sustained. There was then four feet water at the bows, and nine feet at the stern. The passengers and some luggage were landed on the Light House Isle, and, through the kindness and hospitality of the keeper and his wife, spent the night very comfortably. Next morning they found a passare across the Sound into Donaghadee, and thence returned to Belfast. It is agreeable to reflect that, under all the unfortunate circumstances of the case, no blame whatever can be attached to Capt. Owens.—*Helfast Neus Letter*. Had the unfortunate individuals, who so lamentably lost their lives in the *Rothsey* steem packet, been each provided with the invaluable discovery of one of *Schefer's Life Preservers*, which folds up into so small a compass as to be conveniently put into the pocket or reticule, or an unimited time, it being impossible for any person to sink having on one of these preservers. Havmaned for production next Thursday at the Haymarket Theatre, is founded on Cluber's *Lowets* to summy evon parts the Haymarket Theatre, is founded on Cluber's *Lowets* to mark the spreservers are inflated in *King Michard the Third*. Vanxhall Gardens had to boast, among the visitors of the week, the Marquees and Marchioness Londondry rand parts, Marquees of *Market Levent of* **Kense of** Worcester, Lords Wm. Russell, Alvaniey, Lennox, Fitelarence, Templetown, Castlereagth, and a long list of Gardet contains a Communication from a Spanish physician. wirns aced. The Chieftain Steamer.—We regret to state that this noble ves-

Lennox, Fitedarnez, Templetown, Castlereagh, and a long list of fashionables. Curnos Carte or Excessrow FROM CROLERA.—The Medical Gazette contains a communication from a Spanish physician, giving as the result of his experience, "that cholera always sparse a certain number of persona, and of these, invariably, are those individuals who have the itch." The great expectations of spart on the 12th of August have not been, in general, realized. Some af the mores in the neighbourhood of Otley were found almost destinct of game; and on others the birds are so packed that they are most difficult to approach. The sellers complain bitterly. On the Scotch moors, we learn, black-game is more than ordinarily plentiful, and many sportanen are of openion that it is displacing the grouse. A laboure named Bell, whilst working in the target of

A labourer named Bell, whilst working in the tunnel of the Leeds and Selby railway, on Tuesday, was killed by a huge stone falling upon him. He bas left a widow and seven children. There is a Bill before Parliament for the regeal of the duty on candler; on its passing, we shall be glad to find a corresponding re-duction in that essential article of domestic consumption.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY. The Marquis of LONDORDERY, on the subject of the Coronation, wished to know whether the Peers might do homage? EAUL GARY repeated his former reply, that the precedent of George the Third's Coronation would be followed. Lord Strawarons renewed the claims of the Peeresses, and hoped that as we had already had an amended Reform Bill, we should also have an amended Coronation. No answer was given to his Lordship's observations, and the con-vernation dropped. The Earl of Wrockow enquired whether there was any truth in the rumours as to disbanding or disarming the yeomanry force of Ireland, a force which had been so useful to that country. Earl Gars replied, that it was not in contemplation to disband that force, but regulations respecting it with under faults than were chargeable upon human nature, he by no means thought it the force best calculated for Irelad. The Marquis of LONDONERRY dollared, that if the Irish yeomanry force were ut down, the property of some of their Lordships' would not be safe a single day. Lord HolLANN rose to order, observing that the conversation was irregular, there being no question before the House. The Marquis of LONDONERRY would content himself with what he had already said, without pressing the subject further. The Pore's Employment Bill was read a second time. Their Lordships' adjourned at seven o'clock. TUESDAY. Lord KENYON moved the second reading of his Employment of the Poor Bill. The Duke of RICHANDNE said he could not allow the Bill to proceed to a Committee, even proforma, as he considered it to contain some

Lord KENYON MOVED the second reading of his Employment of the Poor Bill. The Duke of RICHNIOND said he could not allow the Bill to proceed to a Committee, even proforma, as he considered it to contain some very objectionable clauses. It was eventually agreed that it should be considered in a Com-mittee above stairs. The Duke of RICHNION opposed Lord Teynham's Overseers' Bill, on the ground that the existing laws rendered it unnecessary. The Bill was eventually withdrawn. The Long CHANCELOR apologised to the House for having been absent during several of their Lordships' sittings, is was aware that it was contrary to the rules of the House; but he had been engaged in the Court of Chancery in endeavours to reduce the arrears of business in that Court. The Long CHANCELOR adoling orders of the House. The Long CHANCELOR adming orders of the House. The Long CHANCELOR admited that it was his duty to attend there; he only hoped that the cause of his absence might plead his excurs, and that a few more evenings might be allowed him to devote to Chancery business.

The Lond CHANCELOR admitted that it was his duty to attend there; he only hoped that the cause of his absence might plead his excuse, and that a few more evenings might be allowed him to devote to Chancery business. The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Lords Lieutenant of Counties in Ireland Bill; to the Exchequer 6,000,000.; and to 37 private Bills on the table were forwarded a stage, with the exception of the Bankrupt Bill, which, according to arrrangement between Lord Wynford and the Earl of Eldon, was postponed to this day three weeks, when the Bill will be re-committed. Adjourned at seven o'clock. WEDNSDAY. The for this evening, but the business they transacted was devoid of public interest; and they adjourned at an early hour. THURSDAY. The Marquis of LONDONDERAY stated that unless Earl Grey was prepared to with Sevening the they even was devoid of public interest; and they adjourned at an early hour. THURSDAY. The Marquis of LONDONDERAY stated that unless Earl Grey was prepared to with sevening connected with the subject. Earl Gray replied, that Marshal Gerard had received orders from the King of LONDONDERAY rejoined, that he was estisfied with this reply, and would not presevere in his motion. If that was the result of the Prench to withdraw the French toroops fortherith. The Marquis of LONDONDERAY rejoined at an early hour. The Marquis of LONDONDERAY rejoined at an early hour. The Marquis of LONDONDERAY rejoined at an early hour. The Marquis of LONDONDERAY rejoined that he was estisfied with this reply, and would not presevere in his motion. If that was the result of the negociations, he was happy to have occasion to congratulate himmelf and the count FRIDAY. The Earl of ABERDERA said, he understood that certain information relative to recent operations in the the relate to kind we wheley there would be any objection to the like information being submitted to their Lordships. Earl Gray rintmated that there would not be the least objection. The several Bills were forwarded a

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. NONDAY. Colonel Dr. LACY EVANS presented a petition from Mr. and Mrs. Deade (who brought the action against Mr. Baring and others) setting forth that in various statements in the newspapers, purporting to be speeches delivered in that House, they had been much maligned, misrepresented, and injured, and praying that they might be allowed to adduce evidence at the Bar of the House, to contradict all such false and injurious representations. Mr. Huxe strongly urged enquiry before a Committee into the allegations of the petition. This led to an extended conversation, which terminated in the re-ception of the petition. Colonel Signraor expressed a hope that the Government would institute enquiry into the horrible aflair of the wreck of the *Kothsay Cratte* steamer, which had occasioned such loss of life and so much

institute enquiry into the horrible affair of the wreck of the *Bachasy Castle* stamer, which had occasioned such loss of life and so much distress. Mr. Lawn replied that it was the intention of Government se to do, and that the enquiry would be followed by an enactment, if requisite. Sir R. PERL said it would be very convenient to many Honourable Members to know when the House would adjourn, if it could be now stated? The ChanceLLON of the EXCHEQUER replied, that he was afraid he could only at present promise the short adjournment of the day over the Coronation. Some curious explanations took place between Lord Eliot and Mr. O'Connell respecting the latter Hon. Member's statements on a previous discussion of the Belgic question-especially as far as re-gards the Hon. Member for Derry's clucidation of the merits and peculiarities of the conduct of the Dutch towards the Belgians. The conversation, how ever, was interrupted, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecating any discussion on the conduct of the King of Holland in that House as highly improper. In this opinion other Hon. Members coincided, and here the discussion on the Wine Duties' Bill followed; the latter occupying the remainder of the evening. We regret we cannot aflord room for the arguments of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Courtenay-(the lormer of whom observed that he should take an early opportunity of replying to the observations of Mr. P. Thomson); they must be read at length in the daily papers to be duly appreciated. Their efficts, how ever, failed in preventing the further progress of the Bill, which was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next. **TUESDAY.** Colonel Evans gave notice that the fib of Sentember he should

the further progress of the Bill, which was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next. TUESDAY. Colonel Evans gave notice that on the 5th of September he should move for papers relative to any negociations entered into by this country with Prunsia, France, or other Powers, relative to the war now going on between Russia and Poland. Mr. Alderman Theoreos presented a puttion from the Shipowners, complaining of the quarantine fee of 3, 14s. 6d. charged on all vessels performing quarantine. Then Members contended that the complaint was well founded; that the fee was partial and unjust, and that re-resentations on the subject had been made in vain. Monday the 5th of September he should submit a motion on the subject. The Town Clerk of Great Grimaby was examined as to the delay of the return of the writ after the last election. He stated that an accumulation of businese, and a severe domestic calamity, had caused him to neglect the return till Sunday; but that, as soon as he dis-covered it, he made arrangements to forward it by express. He had no conversation with any person about the delay. The House was astafied with the explanation, and the Mayor and Howe. Mr. R. Gosnow then moved some resolutions founded on the re-port and evidence of the last Dubin Election Committee, where bribery and undue interference were proved.

August 28

August 28. Mr. DENISON Entreated of the Hon. Gent. not to press the motion, but allow the Reform Bill to proceed. Mr. R. Gondon 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 Olibera of the Crown in Ireland to prosecute those who had been guilty of Dribery; but negativing Mr. Gordon's resolutions by a majority of 207 square 66, which were to the effect that undue influence had been excreded 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. HURE intimated (and alterwards 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. There down and Saturdays, the orders of the day should have like precedence, till the Reform Question slould be disposed of, and that the House should meet every day at twelve cicket. The Hon. Member afterwards asked, whicher troops had been send-tiot Whithewro to preserve the public peace, or to aid in setting the existing differences between the coal-owners and the workmen? Mr. G. Lans replied, that they were sent in compliance with the request of the magistrates, expressly for the purpose of preserving the public peace, and with positive orders not to interfere in the disputes. The Chaver public peace having moved that the House

Mr. G. LANE replied, that they were sent in compliance with the request of the magistrates, expressive for the purpose of preserving the public peace, and with positive orders not to interfere in the disputes. The CRANCELON of the Excurgous having moved that the House resolve into Committee on the Réform Bill, Mr. H. Husses said (in consequence of the numerous communica-tions lue had received on the subject he would postpone, till the bringing up of the report of the Bill, his contemplated proposition that the number of Members should be diminished. The CHANCELLON of the Excurgous moved that the 21st clause 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, a poor's rate, &c., at 101.; or retted at 101.; or of the annual value of 101. Mr. Huwr thereupon moved the amendment of which he had given motice—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 CHANCELLON of the Excurgous replied that be would not enter into the question of universal sulfrage; and that as to the pre-sent proposition, to extend the right of voting the payers of scot and lot, he could not agree to it, as it was a complete departure from the principle of the Bill. Mr. Huwr's amendment was rejected by a majority of 122 against 1. Colonel DAvirs then proposed an amendment, to the effect that the election of Members for such cities and boroughs, and not at the coulty electons. The led to an extended discussion, which terminated in the rejec-tion for mainted metadometadis as the proved the that metadomet

which, after much discussion, was postponed. The Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.
 The Duchess of Kent's Annuity Bill was read a third time and pased, an amendment laving been introduced providing that in case of the death of the Princess Victoria 6,0001. of the annuity should.
 The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.
 The House went into Committee on Le Fevre's Divorce Bill, in which Mr. Hume and other Members expressed a hope that the time was not far distant when the House would cease to be annoyed with divorce bills. The House having resumed.
 Mr. Huse, after expressing his astonishment at armour which had reached him, that the Coronation was to be distinguised by a brevet promotion. Member observed, that he could not believe, when there were already so many more generals than regiments, and when some yound only have been allowed to sell their balf pay, soc. The Hon. Member observed, that he could not believe, when somany promotions had taken place, without due regard to ment or service, that so frantic and extravagant a proceeding would to be thought of.
 Sir H. HARDRUE begged to rebut the Hon. Member's infounded place with due regard to economy.
 Mr. Huse denied that he had made any charge against the 'army; all he complained of was, that the Goarnet form. Hill, and the french troops from Belgium. The CARACLOS of the Zenagura's an ere was similar to that given in the other of due were studied by the complaining of gross anis an amendment, moved by Mr. Camper and the comparison of the 21 studies. Conferming the index of the theose then resumed ; the Chairman reported progress, and disposed of, and the House adjourned at a survey of circumstant by Mr. Camper and the base adjourned at a survey of circumstant by Mr. Camper and the base adjourned at a survey of circumstant and the theoresend the adjourned and the start was not the own of the surve

the tiovernment. Mr. GRATTAN denied the inference drawn by the Right Hos-Gentleman. Mr. O'CONNELL complained of his statements not finding their way into the newspapers; and gave his opinion that there would be no peace in Ireland while the yeomany force existed. The Hon-and Learned Gentleman said that the Administration had bea eight monthe in office, and had done nothing for Ireland. Mr. STANLEY considered the language of the Hon, and Learned Member as highly inflammatory. Alter some observations from several other Members, the petitions were received. Colone SIGTHONEPS stated that he had received letters from Liger-pool, mentioning that the Rothagy Castle steamer had been advertised as Government should be prevented, as he doubted not thas such repre-sentation had occasioned so many persons to be on board.

Mr. Laws observed that he had received similar letters. The statement was untrue; he admitted, however, that it deserved inves-tigation. The vessel had no further connection with the Government then having, at times, carried troops. The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, and, for the third evening, proceeded with the discussion of the 21st clause. The Chairman put the several verbal amendments which had been before sgreed to, and they were severally carried. After undergoing a very lengthened discussion, the clause was adopted. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

adjourned at half-past one o'clock. THE following statement of Dr. LUSHINGTON in the House of Commons on the 15th of April last, must be recol-lected by many of our readers. To preclude all mistake, we quote the Mirror of Parliament of that day, from which it appears that the Learned Doctor said— "The free people of Colour, who possess at least seventy thousand Slaves in the island of Jamaica, have authorised me to state, that they are ready to consent to a measure for the emancipation of their learned it is Mustary's Covernment, should think such a sten

Slaves, if His MAJESTY'S Government should think such a step expedient." This assertion of course travelled back to the place whence

the Doctor says it came. Let us see what was its reception

the Doctor says if came. Let us see what was its reception there:-"At a respectable and very numerous Meeting of the Coloured and Black Slave Holders, held at the Court-house, Montrgo Bay, "Jamaica, on Monday, June 13, pureant to public Advertisement, "Josn MANDERSON, ESq., in the Chair,
"The following Rsolutions were put and unanimously agreed to:-"Resolved-That we, the Coloured and Black Slave Holders, in the parish of St. James, have viewed with astonishment and regret to an assertion made by Dr. LusHNFORD, and House of Colour, who possessed seventy thousand Slaves, had authorised him, Dr. LusHNFORD, in the British House of Commons, on the 15th April last, 'That the free people of Colour, who possessed seventy thousand Slaves, had authorised him, Dr. LusHNFORD, in the British House of Commons, if it should be considered necessary."
"Resolved-That we conceive Dr. LusHNFORD to have been misled on this subject, and from the opinion we entertain of that Gentleman, we are satisfied he would not have advanced what he did, but for the partial and deceptious statements of some individuals.
"Resolved-That whose ver authorised Dr. LUSHNFORD to make the foregoing assertion, did that which the Coloured and Black Slave Holders in this parish most positively and distinctly disclaim, not having in any manner whatever given such an authority, nor would they assume to themselves the right of voting away or disposing of other persons' property without their consent.

would they assume to themselves the right of voting away or dis-posing of other persons' property without their consent. "Resolved—That as British subjects, we acknowledge our alle-giance to our revered SovEnsrav, and obedience to the laws of the country in which we live, and shall feel it our bounden duty to pro-tect and support the local authorities in all constitutional measures. "Resolved—That the Chairman sign these Resolutions, and that he cause them to be published in the three County Papers of this Island, and in the Times and John Bull Newspapers. (Signed) "JOHN MANDERSON, Chairman." Tuynenpog.-Elonement.-ON Saturday morning. whild the femily

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COURT OF CHANCERY

COURT OF CHANCERY. COURT OF CHANCERY. WEDNESDAY.-The LOT Chancellor dud not take his seat in Court this morning until half-past 11 o'dock, his Lordshiphaving previously been sitting in the Hone of Lords on a Committee of Privileges. Mr. James, and two on three solier Councel, repeated permission to make a motion, which the solier Councel, repeated permission to make an motion, which will not hear a single might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear a single might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear a single might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear a single might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear a single might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear a single might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear a single might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear as ingle might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear as ingle might I sathere until half-past 12 o'clock, and did not hear as ingle might I sathere until half permission with the regulat business. Registra, call the paper.-The same line of argument, but confine yourself to new matter. We have sure for the Court to hear the same argument, when The Lord Chancellor saide-Ston, Sir. The noise in the Hall is no great, 1 will have it cleared.-[The Hall was much, crowded.]-Officer (said his Lordship in a loud tone), clear the Hall. clear the Hall; 1 insist upon the Hall being cleared. This is the only Court in the kingdom where the mob dare to make a noise. The officers inmediately lytegan to order off all the persons stand-ing at the sides of the scats for Counsel, and those sitting immedi-tately under the Bench. The officers inmediately lytegan to order off all the persons stand-ing at the sides of the scats for Counsel, and those sitting immedi-tately under the Bench. The officers inmediately lytegan to order in a bankrupt petition, which did not possess any public interest. The diversely

THE JEWELS OF THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE.—The New York Com-mercial Advertiser of the 30th of July informs us that a considerable portion of the jewels of which the Princess was robbed about two years since has been recovered in that city. The following is the element...

The JAWELS OF THE (RINCESS OF ORANGE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 80th of July informs us that a considerable portion of the jewels of which the Princess was robbed about two years since has been recovered in that city. The following is the statement:—
"New York, July 30.—The Collector of this port being informed on Thursday that there was reason to suppose that smuggled property was concealed in a house in Pearl-street, between Elm and Broadway, got a search warrant from the Police office, and repaired to the place in company with the Marshal of the district and others. Admittance being refused, they broke open the doo... They found a man in the second story, who made no opposition to the search, which resulted in finding a box, of the size of an ordinary pistol case, containing an immerse number of valuable jewels, which have been identified as constituting a small portion of the whole taken from the Princess, their value being about 100,000 dollars. It was not suspected at the time that they were part of this property, but on examination by Chevalier Huygens and the Dutch Consul, and a reference to the description contained in the printed advertisement bertoforer published, such was assertained to be the fact. The Consul took out a warrant for the apprehension of the individual in whose possesion they were found, and several police officers proceeded to the house with an interpreter, who, on knocking at the onversed in the French language. He is said to be avaid come down and open the door; instead of which he got out of a door or window in the rear of the house, and made his exapt. The was addressed and conversed in the French language. He is said to be an Italian of the mare of the house, and made his exapt. Let us a convelop the abstraction of the jewele will of course hope for his appedy capture. It is not probable that he can evade pursuit."
Morate the store, committed in Norwich-court. It appears that two brochers, sond when the observe that the woble at dincres, and the

of the season. THE NEW SPORTING MAGAZINE for September, will con-tain a Portrait of "Gadhy," a favoure Hound the property of His Majesty, engraved by Webb, from a Painting by R. B. Davis, and another highly finished Engraving from a Painting by A. Cooper, H. A. And, amongst others, the follow-ing original articles:-The Blank Day-Atchery, by Toxophilas-Iriah Hunt-ing-Moyeoro Huneray-Bhoeling Hunter-Fishing in Wales-NIN SOUTH's TOUR, the Hambledon Hounds and Mr. Villehois-Tront Fishing at the Blybhe RIDDLESWORTH and the LEGER HAVOHITES-Expodding against the "Moors"-Goodword Meeting-"The Newspaper," by Sylranus Swanpaill-he New Gume Bill-GENE BLAL MONTHLY MISCELLANY: Shooting-The Turf: Races to come. Races past: Exter, Chelmsford, Hereford, Pjy-mouth, Oxford, York, Brithon, Lewes, C. &c. -Citeket-Aquatics-Pigeon Shooting - Bettings-Hay and Corn Markets-Racing Calendar. Published B Baldwin and Cradock, Alerenoster row, and to be had (with No, 1, 2, 3, and 4,) of all Booksellers in the United Eingdom. Price 2s. 6d., or 11 hos, a year, A few Proof Impressions of the Plates are also on Sale at the publisher and printers. Price 3s. and 2s. Cale. **XY** HITTAKER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for September,

11 Ios, a verr. A few Prool Imstressions of the Plates are also on Sale at the publisher's and printers.- Piries 3a. and 2a. cach. WHITTAKER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for September, Contents:--I. Conference of the Pirc Powers--II. Coaches, Cabs, and Omnibue-en-III. Paganini's Interview wills Satan-IV. Recollections of Scenes and C ties, No. 2--V. Don Miguel and the State of Portural-VI. The Magic of Night-Will. State of Portural-VI. The Jack Ketch of Paris-XII. The Steam Boat, a Paper of My Uncles-XII. Juck Ketch of Paris-XII. The Steam Boat, a Paper of My Uncles-XII. Quarters in Deland-XV. Sight Huntes and Talkers-VI. Notes of the Month on Afairs in General, viz. Sir Walter's Italian Romances-Long Wellesley's Hordberger Der State State Port Mystey-Bergars, Biack and Whitz-Recipe for Fattening Aldermen-Patal Effects of Oratery-Pole. Livenger Liveng and the Field Preathers-Politein Protos-Polis Protos-Polis Protos-State Livenger Montes-Irish Agitation;-Reviewg of New Books-Fine Atte. & C. & C. 80., London; Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh ; and Wakeman Dublin.

Dublin. THE RIGHT HON. COUNTESS GREY. A BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for September, will contain a PORTRAIT of the Right Hon. COUNTESS GREY, being the 81st of the Series of Portraits of the Fenale Notility in course of publication in La Belle Assemblée. The Plates of the Fashions, for which La Belle has always been pre-eminently distinguished, will this month exhibit an interesting design of Ladies' Archery Dresses, besides the usual representation of Foreign Fashions. The Vol, just completed contains Portraits of Pancross EstraRarat, LADY DURNAM, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ERROL, LAPY CUMMING GOADON, LADY DURNAM, DOWAGER COUNTESS OF ERROL, LAPY CUMMING GOADON, LADY DURNAM, DANE LASELE, and COUNTESS GOWER AND CHILD. "•" The July Number is embellished with a Portrait of the MARCHIOFESS OF STAFFORD.

•• The July Jumber is the Second Seco

A T a time of such general Sickness, cool and wholesome Diet and Drink are it dispensable - ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY and PATENT GROATS produce a cooling berearge and a delicate and nutritious food, and are strongly recommended by the Medical Profession for INVALIDS and CHLDREN.

and CHILDREN. The bigh esteem and universal demand for the above articles has tempted many persons to rend spurlous imitations; it is therefore necessary to tak for "Robinson's Patent Barley," or "Robinson's Patent Groats," and to observe finat each packet bears the signature of "Matts, Robinson."—Sold by Birge gists, Grocers, Olimen, &c. Manufactory, 64, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

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secured on Irechold, copyhold, or long leasehou property, or or movery in two Fonds. The Assured with this Company participate periodically in the profits. The Bones declared on the 31 of July, 181, attaches to all Policies effected on or before the 31st of December, 1829. DAVID FOCGO. Secretary.

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Anoma, Chattenhum vis Ube Winefinose, W.P., Thronomarka userset. Land a di af all respectable Chemiss and Drugzists thromarbout the United Kingdom. A NEW LIGHT. JONES'S PATENT PROMETHEANS, for producing instant Lipit, without the aid of a batile or any apparatus, and, unlike any other fire bios, of whatever description, there is no possibility of heir protting of all the production of a batile or any apparatus, and, unlike any other fire bios, of whatever description, there is no possibility of heir protting of all users and the production of the production of the protting of all the production of a state of the production of the protting of all users and the production of the production of the production of the production any current of air, they still retain their is and emit, on being burnt, a fragmate performed of all respectable chemists, tobaccontist, & the production of the production fire the match through stand-paper, and will nove impair by keeping, is, perfor-Nay be had of all respectable chemists, tobaccontist, & throughout the king-dom.—As these matches are now imperfectly initiated by an unprinciple fellow, the prevent disapping the stand being and any complexity of the stand the mane and address, 'S, Jones, Light House, 201, Stand,... The following is a state and address, 'S, Jones, Light House, 201, Stand,... The following is a state and address, 'S, Jones, Light House, 201, Stand,... The following is the match fargen aptriles or crowide appriments; they burn with any kind of aptrituons periume, such as Eau de Cologne, Larender Water, &c. which may find for biling a quart of water, and cooking a steak, loop, or eggs, in nine minutes. BAGHELDIVEST NEW SHILOSOPHILA PASTILIES for performance and marked the present. BAGHELDIVEST SHISPATCH, The biling a quart of water, and cooking a steak, loop, or eggs, in nine minutes. BERIPURIST CONJURORS, and every description of PORTABLE Rytinesis is cook from one to 20 dives. Merchants and Coatias will had it to the interest to visit

The Noise to visit the Little HOUSE, 201, STRAND.-W.B. The New York Kitchen is keyt going on Tuesdays and Fridays, from one to three olocak.
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on the Government Stamp anxea over use core of the source of the spurious. To Preserve the HUMAN HAIR during travelling, bathing, and violest ex-ercise, in warm weather; Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 19s. 6d. and 21s. per Bottle. All other prices are counterfeits, Sold by the sole Proprietors; A. ROWLAND & SON. 30, HATTON-GARDEN, And by most Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

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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

of the West hum Planter is not to be assailed successfully by such painable absurdity. The letter about the estraordinary remismess at Aldermanbury Church ought to be authenticated, on account of the serionscuss 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 Lonn CharketLond's stumber 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 App his Lordship occasionally during the evening sittings. Wy cherkur will have the pamphlet returned by sending for it on Twesday-with thanks.

Twesday-with thanks. The V. shall be forwarded to Mr. A. to-morrow with acknowledg-

Inter, shall be for bardee to MI. A. to morrow with achieved We shall bring forward Mr. STOCKER's case next Sanday, if it Should be considered necessary. We have not space to day to do justice to the beautiful picces of We have not space to day to do justice to the second just problem of the art which we have seen, the Head of the SANDOUR, just published by that gentleman, is certainly one of the very fusct. A Correspondent expuires "where Mr. GREEN came down on Wed-nesday night?" We cannot say; but we should think, considering the hour at which he word up, that he must have come down where JACOM was when the candle vent out—in the dark—Our anxious friend had better enquire of Mr. G. himself.

CT 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 sur-passed 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 pro-cession, which consisted of the Committee and the Juvenile Ciaket Players being the cone of respectible tradement of cession, 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, mus-tered at the louse of Mr. TROMPSON, Peascod-street—this respect-able old geneleman 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 pro-cession arrived in the "Bachelors" Acre' a Royal Salute was freed, and the sports commenced in the order described in a bill as follow:

Boys under 15 years of nge to play a match at cricket, 11 do into so the winners to have ribands and 6d, each. The losers 6d, each. A dinner will be given to the boys. Wickets to be piched at 10 o'clock. Boys to climb soaped poles for a waistcoat immediately alter the cricket match. Four boys to wind a string, six yards long, round a peg, for a pair of above

of shoes. Six men, blindfolded, to whip a ball out of a hole, with carters' whips, for a fustion jacket, the loser 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 ginaling match, ten minutes, by girls, for a gown-piece, the losers to have 1s. each.

o have 1s, each. A dingling match, fifteen minutes, by men, for a good frock. A donkey race for a new bridle; the best of heats; four to start, or orace. 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 cat rolls and treacle for a silk handkerchief. Back-swording for a purse of 30s, ; for the second best a purse of 0s. Four pair to play, and play the ties off. The losers to have 1s.

Back-swording for a purse of the losers to nave as 20s. Four pair to play, and play the ties off. The losers to nave as each. Wreetling for a purse of 10s.; the losers to have ls. 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 hucks. 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. LOT PREDERICK FITZCLARENCE.

THE interview between the Duke of WELLINGTON and THE interview between the Duke of WELLINGTON and Lord GREV on Thursday, was connected with the subject of the fortresses on the Belgic frontier. Although fully competent to the management of our Foreign policy them-selves, the present Ministers thought it just as well to take a little advice from the illustrious head of the late Cabinet. We have a better opinion of the Whigs than we had—they 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 of these or deliberations.

another, which gives the privilege of voting to *weekly tenants* at three-and-tempence. 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 apole-gised and foundered about their inadvertence in inserting the half-yearly clause, admitted by the fact of its insertion, that they did not consider tenants paying 501. a year, quar-terly, 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 amend-ment 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 tenpence! And this alteration has been made, it seems, at the sugges-tion of the Birmingham Union, the great advocates for the

And this alteration has been made, it seems, at the sugges-tion 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 con-ceded the point to the Radicals as far as concerns England, have actually retained the clause which they declared had been inadvertently snuggled into the English Bill, in the Scotch Reform Bill, in which it stands at this moment.

Scotch Reform Bill, in which it stands at this moment. Of course, when the English Bill has got out of the Com-mittee, 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 defiberations upon the question. Such is the for the remote the hot foll means that the second

Such is the feeling lowards the hateful measure, that it was with difficulty a House could be made on Friday.

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 transpillize the French, that many more than one will be kept there. Lord GREY would not wilfully make a mis-statement, but he and his friend at the Foreign Office play diplomacy at shocking odds with the veteran TALEYRAND. The Guaranneut course to hone to note hum combine The Government seems to hope to patch up something about Belgium, which may palliate the blunders and mis-conduct of which they have been guilty with regard to Por-tugal; we trust, however, that Mr. COURTENAY will not be so very good-natured as to postpone his motion beyond Togedaw 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

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 FITZ-CLARENCE is to be appointed Colonel Commandant of one of the Regiments of the Life Guards.

the Regiments of the Life Guards. THE surprize which Mr. STANLEY's violent opposition to Mr. GORDON'S resolution about Dublin, has created, is not decreased by his motorious disinclination to remain in the Cabinet after he believed himself decrived. The disagree-ment 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 curionsly a circumstance which has been a good deal talked of-the Duke of RICHMOND and Mr. STANLEY disagree—they re-sign—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 Good-wood—although His MAJESTY was well enough to drive ont twice every day, to hold a Levee in London, and an Investi-ture of the Garter, Banquet, &c. at which the Duke of RICHMOND attended. This little smdo flor Idr GRY's was quite characteristic, but, as far as we can understand the quite characteristic, but, as far as we can understand the affair, really much harsher than the Duke of RICHMOND'S conduct deserved.

EVERY man we meet begins talking of new Peers, for the purpose of a majority, and every hourst 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

pulpose of it. We gave our opinions preif should in disclaims and belief of it. We gave our opinions preif 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 delighr, 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 borouglis, and must therefore be gratified by a contemplation of their successors; the souls of Schedule A. will migrate into titled nominces, 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 conser-rative principle by a few short days of violence and folly. It would really be matter of surprize to us, if any gentle-man 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; conccience may exclaim and reason prevail, but the Peer, in obeying his conscience, must outrage his honour, or in preserring his honour, must outrage his honour, or in

Ministers will be as cunning in their management of such Such is the registing lowards the harde on Friday. Ministers will be as comping in their management of the delegate Com-Lords as they are in their management of the delegate Com-to evacuate Belgium—but the movement is not rapid, nei-to evacuate Belgium—but the movement is not rapid, nei-

"this vote he carried, the Ministers go out, and there's an "end of Reform in Parliament;"—And very difficult will is 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 sensi-bility, 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.

and his own vite 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, onr, indeed, until the present economical Ministry came into power had we thirty or forty men of war in com-mission, sailing about from Portsmouth to Deal and from Deal to Portsmouth. "Countermarching from Ealingto 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 surgest the admitted to the

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 tickels-or boxes for families (i. e. family boxes) consisting of ten sit-tings 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 KNG crowned—to pay tog 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—weshall nothing can be more applicable than the customary " *Vivaat 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 accom-modation 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 exhi-biting the KING and QUEEN of ENGLAND in the ABBY CHURCH of WESTMINSTER. The tradesmen and others who are not disposed to admire the rush-light economy of the present arrangement, call the cermony, the "Half-Crowation."

WHEN Lord BROUGHAM objected to the agency of Sir WHEN Lord BROUGHAM objected to the agency of SM 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." 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 ludicrons. There is a liquid sold in the shops, called "Carturight's black reviver," intended to restore their or-ginal 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 Auf-Slavery Society, having read an advertisement proclaiming the existence of the BLACK REVIVER, without taking the trouble to ascertain its precise use, purchased and for-warded to one of the female secretaries of her philanthropic club, ten dozen bottles of the mixture, to be sent out to the warded to one of the female scretaries 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 resi-dence 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.

or three THE public has been amused and edified by two statements of interviews which have taken place between Earl GREV and Mr. STANLEV, and the Irish Radicals, in which the latter threatened the former with descrition of the Reform Outstion. if contributions with the state with Earl GREY and Mr. STANLEY, and the Irish Radicals, in which the latter threatened the former with describen 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. or the less lofty incivility of Mr. STANLEY, conciliated these first leading about them," in language as insulting as we of "not caring about them," in language as insulting as we of "not caring about the dissolution of the Union—we mean the disarning of the Yeomanry. The Irish Radicals ask for the disbandment of the Yeo-manry—Lord GREY refuses this, and "lifts his head" and says he has refused it, and does not care a penny-piece about the Irish Radicals, having at the very same time con-sented to disarm the Yeomanry! This is fine talking-small thanks to my Lord GREY, as Paddy would say—he-small thanks to my Lord GREY, as Paddy would say—he-small thanks to my Lord GREY as and y would say. In the stick as a chance of preserving his life. The proposition now afloat is, to disarm the Yeomanry, and

August 28. 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 and do what be likes, if he once submits to this dictation-Ireland will be descreted by the Protestants, desertion being the only alternative left, since their annihilation, if they remain, is certain. This meas cound wild and absurd, but we sneak not with-

the only alternative left, since their annihilation, if they remain, is certain. This may sound wild and absurd, but we speak not with-out good grounds for what we say ; and although their con-duct 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 can-not fail to reduce our HONE to a level with our FOREIGN rolling. Can we say more? 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 LOUGHBOROUGH and Captain FITZROY for Great Grimsby—JONES for Carmarthen—and Lord INGES-TRIE and SHAW for Dublin. This speaks volumes. As the Freemar's Journal (a staunch Reforming paper) says of this last victory—It is not LATOUCHE and O'LOGHLIN who are beaten—it is Lord ANGLESEA and Lord GREY.

CONSISTENCY OF THE TIMES.

rule do?

WE hate personality; and particularly that sort of per-sonality 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 pro-trusion of one of his Lordship's teeth. This did not escape Lord BROUGHAM, who, jealous of personal appearance, has nick-named the Premier, CURIUS DENTATUS. This, how-ever, was after his fifteenth glass of Champagne.

ever, was after his fifteenth glass of Chanpagne. THE account of the loss of the *Rothway* 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 tun 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 con-venience of small craft, which can always keep out of the have ourhoys again, or take voyages in the Merchant Tailors' or Stationers' barges, pulled against tide by four-and-twenty fat City badgemen. We trust that the late dreadful disaster will have no effect upon the system, and that a few topples who will not get out of the way, will not interfere with the comfort and certainty of expeditions travelling which the steam-boat so wonderfully ensures.

MEN may differ in opinions, and yet each man may be honest and conscientions 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

Giving our readers credit for a handable shortness of memory on such subjects, we transcribe from the *Annual Register* the account of this per of the ceremony at the last coronation." The Archbibhop first knelt down before His Mejsety's knees, and the rest of the Bishops knelt on either band, and about hins; and the rest of the Bishops knelt on either band, and about hins; and the rest of the Bishops knelt on either band, and about hins; and the rest of the Bishops knelt on either band, and about hins; and the rest of the Bishops knelt on either band, and the rest audibly after the Archbishop) will be faithful and true, and faith and thut will bear, unto you our Sovre eign Lord, and your heigs, buy (and so every one of the rest, I, N., Bishop of N., repeating the and turk will bear, unto you our Sovre eign Lord, and your heigs, to hold of you, as in right of the church. So help me God." ""The the Archbishop kissed the King's left cheek, and so the will do, and truly acknowledge the Barons, severally the first of each ite manner, the Dukes first by themselves, and so the Marquisses, order kneeling before His Majesty, and the rest with and about him, all putting off their coronets, 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 Barons, severally the first of each order kneeling before His Majesty, and the rest with and about him, all out of the roomest, and the Barons, severally the their homage in the Garon of the God." ""The stand of making his Marsery be slobbered and swort no, by stath and truth i will bear unto you bile and die, against all man. ""The stand of making his Marsery be slobbered and swort no, by stath the eldest utile of each grade shall perform the ceremony for the sadangerous innovation. Nay, we sloudd not be surprised to hear in produced. The Duke of Davossnires, Lord Chamber in commet as Lacobineal and revolutionary and undoubted rights of their the davies of Goronet, touching the K

This appears in the Times to prove not only the absurdity This appears in the *1* mes to prove not only us absurding 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 vir-tuous 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 with the desire of *Desire* 1751 n 2956 upon the sub-

appears in the Annual Register, 1761, p. 226, upon the sub

Appears in the Annual Register, 1701, p. 220, upon the sub-ject: --"Whilst the Te Deum was singing His Marstry was enthroned, whereupon the Bishops performed their homage, and then the tem-poral Lords. First, his Royal Hichness the Duke of York, and his Royal Highness the Duke of CUNBERLAND, each for himself; then the Duke of Devossnirk, Lord Chamberlain, pronounced the words of homage for all the Dukes; the Marquis of Rocknock for all the Marquisses; Earl TALBOR, Lord High Steward, for the Earls; Viscount Say AND SEEL, for the Viscounts; and Lord HENLEN, Lord Hich Chancellor, for the Barons; EVEN PEEL LIKEWISS, 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.

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 will find at the 59th page of "A Faithful Account of the Processions and Cere-"monies observed in the Coronation of the Kings and Queens "of England, exemplified in that of their late Sacred Ma-"jesties, King George the Third and Queen Charlotte ; with "all the other interesting proceedings connected with that "magnificent festienel?!?" F. 1920 by J. MAJOR, Ed. R. **THOMSON**. At page 58 and 59 we say are these words,— "Alter the seventh anthem of 'We praise thee, O God," the KING was scated on his throne in the theatre, and the enthronization charge being finished, the ceremony of homage began by the Arch-bishop and Bishops kneeling and represiting to develop the theatre, and the other relating for himself the name and office :-"I there and faith and truth will bear unto you, our Sovereign Lord, and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you, our Sovereign Lord, and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you, our Sovereign Lord, and true, and the other Peres of the Realm, in their due order, immediate4y advanced to go through the same ceremonies— the form of the homage was as follows :---" The Archbishop and Bishops then kissed the KING's left cheek, and the other Peres of the Realm, in their due order, immediate4y advanced to go through the same ceremonies— the form of the homage was as follows the france of 1618. So help me Geo." " 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 Keeling and the rest, who repeated it after them—thus, the Duke of Droxossins performed the ceremony for the Dukes; the Marquis of RocKinwan, for the Marquisses; Earl TALDOT, for the Ea

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 ex-posure 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 :-

upon this subject:— "Charn's Statue of Pirr, 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. A Committee of Taste, consisting of the Marquis CANDEX, the Messrs. BANKES (of Corfe Castle), and others of the warm political admirers of the decased sateseman and subscribers to his Statue, were present upon the occasion." With respect to the material in write the Statue Taste

Commons. in their conduct upon the Resolutions of the late

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 PERRIM, Esqrs, were, by their Agents, guilty of bribery at the last election for that city. The second runs thus—" That it appears to this Com-mittee that certain individuals holding official situations in Ireland, or considered to be connected with the Irish Go-vernment, 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 ATTONE¥-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 inter-ference 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 exlibiting a few profs 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.

or unit 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 carvass the tradesmen and others dependent upon the Vice-Regul establishment; and Mr. STANLEY contends, that Baron TUYLL, who is the Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, never communicated his proceedings to his Excellency; but that being a freeman of Dublin, he carvassed 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 : 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

Do you know Captain Hart ?—1 do.

What is he ?- A Comptroller of the establishment of his Excellen. the Lord Lieutenant ; either the Comptroller or the House Steward ; Comptroller.

Did you, in your business as a coachmaker with respect to the Lord Did you, in your business as a coachmaker with respect to the Lard Licutenant, receive any communication through Captain Hart ?--J did; when I was coachmaker to his Excellency. That is the course of employ; the Comptroller of the Househald 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.

What did Captain Hart say to you?-[*The question abjected to.*] Mr. Sergeant Ludlow was heard to object that this was not a legi-

timate mode of proving Agency. Mr. Harrison was heard in answer to the objection.

It mate 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 overnuled. Mr. Loxe re-called; and further examined by Mr. Heath, as follows. What did Captain Hart say to you on the subject of the election 2— 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? *As said he had been directed to one to ne by the Lord Lieutenut, and that his Excellency had directed him to request my vole for the Reform Candidates at the election; I asked if I was to understand he came to me officially, ANN ME SAID I was; I said I was sorry I could not comply with the request, inasmuch ast hat 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* inasmuch as if I did not, he had to be the bearer of a disagreeable 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 conchmaker to his Excellency; I said I was sorry for it; I asked him if I was to under-stand that I was thenergioward to be discontinued; HE SAID YES, I was, and he took his departure, first having stated that it was not to 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 tradespeo-ple he was to go to, according to orders. Have you been dismissed 7-YES, I HAVE. Have you voted ?-YES,

Have you voted ?-Yes.

vhom ?

For whom? Mr. Sergeant Ludlow objected that the evidence of voting could nly appear by the Poll-book. By Mr. Serjeant 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 NAF.

You have been dismissed since that time '-- I HAVE. From being coachmaker ?-- I was dismissed from the time of Cap-tain 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.

ject 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. It is Commander-in-Chief of the Force?-He was. Did he come to you after Captain Hat?-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

JOHN BULL.

The 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; fue 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 pegret at what had occurred; he said for my interest he would speak to Lord Anglesey, and try and set the matter right; I was grateful, and I asked to be allowed to call again on the following day. Sir John Anglesey, foaring 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 memo-randum 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

Do you know the handwriting ?-No; I never saw Lord Anglesey

rrite. 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

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 Byna, 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

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 suc-cessor; 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 ma for publicity.

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 beer

said.

Baid. Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ludlow.
When were you served with the Speaker's warrant to produce this paper 7-On Tuesday last.
Have you been in Dublin since 7-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 J showed it to Mr. Long, and then considering the business all at an end, it never came to my head still I was asked for it when Lord Anglescy took leave of me; he said, if there is any thing let it be fortheoming, that the world mightsee it; there was nothing in it be did not wish to show.

be forthcoming, that the world might see it; there was nothing in it be 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

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. Lono 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 can-

Can you tell the contents to the Committee ?--Not verbatim, I can-not; 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 differ-ent, their votes are expected ; THE FIRST WAS REQUESTED, THE OTHER WILL STREETED. WAS EXPECTED

After that did you see Captain Hart?-Yes. I did : in consequence 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 & 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 your instructions, and that I am not to be dismissed;" he said his recollec-tion of his instructions uses 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 nosi

Have you ever been reinstated ?—No, never ; he said he was posi-tive he had communicated to me the orders he had received. If he received any orders to reinstate you he would let you know ? —Yes, he would be 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 ANGLESEA, which was shewn him by Sir JOHN BANG. BYNG.

The following Extract from the Paper referred to by the witness

was read]:— "Lord Anglesey desires it to be communicated to the several per-sone employed by him, that it is his *request* that their support at the Dublin Election should be given to the Reform Caudidates, at least that they should not become partizans avainst the persons supported by the Government of which he is the head. With respect to per-sons holding office and receiving pay from the Government, the case is different i Lord ANGLEBEY expects their voles to be given as di-rected."

rected." 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 (LOT ANGLESAL) 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 nor that I remember perfectly well—I know his "thand-writing so well."—So much for that. From the tradesmen we proceed to another class of per-sons_the Police Magistrates of Dublin—and we have before us, the statement of Mr. Alderman TYNDAL, a Divisional This paper, Sir JOHN BYNG states in evidence to have

r John on this subject ?- The day following that on which Captain Iast called on me, I waited upon Sir John Byng. Police Magistrate, with a salary of 2500 per annum, paid by the Corporation-but the office in the power of the Govern-Election ?

ment. It may be necessary to state that Baron TUYLL, a free-man of Dublin, who is represented by Mr. STANLEY in Par-liament 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 Tyngar recalled, and further examined by Mr. Ser-jeant Heath. State to the Committee all that passed on that interview?-Baron

State to the Committee all that passed on that interview ?-Baron Tuyll said to me, that the sent for me to speak to me on the subject of the City of Dublin Election; that it was expected that gentlemen holding afficial situations under Government should vote for the Go-vernment Candidates; I said to Baron Tuyll, that it was my anxious desire to obey any wishes or commands of the Government, but that I would beg to state to him the very embarassing 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 Cor-portion of Dublic. I but that had using a very desided on pinnon on poration 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 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 neuter 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 per-mitted to remain neuter, and not vote at all on the Election. I stated that I had been a friend of the Recorder in former elections, that I meas one of this Committee that I fow an active meet, that tracent

The result was not permitted to remain neuter, and hot 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 neuter. Baron Tuyll said he could not make that application, for that if my request were acceled to, gentlemen similarly circumstanced might expect the same indulgence to be afforded them. The result was, that Mr. TWDAL, the police magistrate, was not permitted to remain neuter, 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 Magisterst

Mr. STUDDART, another Police Magistrate, then is examined before the Committee, and here is his evidence

Mined Defore the Committee, and here is no cruciate .--Did you go to the Castle to Baron Tuyll, 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 Pavement.

Who is Counter Matrice '-He is one of the Commissioners of Pavement. Did you go to the Castle in consequence ?-Yes, I did. Did you go to the Castle in consequence ?-Yes, I did. Will you state to the Committee, without being led, as accurately as you can, the whole of the conversation that passed between you and Baron Tuyll?-H did. Had you are to lold 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 candi-dates were personal/riends of mine-that I had supported them at the former election, and that I intended to do so on the presentocasion. 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 gainst their intercest by supporting the Re-form Candidates. Baron Tuyll said, I am aware you are elected by the Corporation, but you should recollect that you are paid by the Government. Government.

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-indaw. Colocal Beecher, on family matters, in which he said, that if l-law, Colonel Beecher, on family matters, in which he said, that if was necessary he would come to Dublin and vote against the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor is Sir Robert Harty, one of the sitting Members i

What did you say about your own votes ?-I said I would vote a

be said he expected. Did you vote ?--Yes. For whom ?--For the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Harty !! If you had not had that interview with Baron Tuyll, 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 7—1 Fes. How many are in your division 7—1 Free Magistrates, there is an Alderman, a Sheriff's peer, and a Barrister in each office. Do you know of any police maxistrate 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 **BIRNIES** and **MINSHULLS**, and **SELLONS** and **LAINGS**. the BIRNIES 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 judg-ments unbiassed; 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. BASEGIO:— Josn BASEGIO called in, and sworn;

JOHN BASSEGIO called in, and sworn Examined by Mr. Sergeant Heath, as follows: What is your Christian name -John. Are you a Frenchman by birth? -A Swiss. Are you a freeman of the City of Dublin?-I am.

Do you hold any situation in the 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 lection ?-- I did.

On what side were you ?—On the side of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Mowe. 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.

Barber Surgeons' Guild. And in your own Guildhall you spoke for the Candidates, Mr. Show and Mr. Moore 8-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 lat of May. I RECEIVED A LETTER FROM THE CASTLE TO ANNOUSCE MY DISMINAL, 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-appoint. ment 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 de-

You have been re-appointed :-- res. Upon that re-appointed :-- res. stroy 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

helieve

Will you state the contents of that letter ?- The contents of it were, "Sir, Jam DESIRED BY THE LORD LIEUTERANT to have you DISCHARGED, as one of the Sergeants of His Majesty's Battle-are Guard. Signed Kingsmill." Nothing else.

Afterwards you were re-appointed, on destroying that Letter !

Did you vote at all upon that Election ?- I DID NOT.

Should you have voted upon that Election i for both 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 Com-mittee, on recollecting, taking into consideration right and left, I thought it was better not to vote at all. Should you have voted if you had not had this letter?-BY ALL

MEANS, CERTAINLY.

And for Mr. Moore and Mr. Shaw ?- CERTAININ

And for Mr. Moore and Mr. Shaw \tilde{s} —CERTAINLY. When were you re-appointed \tilde{s} —I was re-appointed about the l4th of June, in consequence of Lord Forbes being at the election in the country. Baron Tuyll being in London, that is the reason I could not call at the Castle for the answer. In fact, you were reinstated after the election, on giving up that letter, or destroying it \tilde{s} —I destroyed it on his asking for the letter. When diven down is \tilde{s} . About the lift or the fiber of line

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 ?-Ns, afterwards.

You did not vote ?-I did not.

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; bing in the country for the present, Baron Tuyll was in London, I bing in the country for the present, Baron Tuyll was in London, I bing in the country for the present, Baron Tuyll was in London, I bing in the country for the present, Baron Tuyll was in London, I bing that better wait till he can back again. After his arrival in two or three days, he was very polite, he said, "I will speak to Lord Angleecy." in a laughing way, and in a few days after I received this letter. Did you tell Baron Tuyll that you had voted?—I did not, for I un-derstood either from Colonel Kinssmill or from Baron Tuyll, that they thought I had speken too much at the Guild out of the way. By the Committee.]—Your Colonel did not think that as Serjeant of the Battle-axe Guard you were to address the mob?—It was in my own Guild. He did net want you to be spokesman to your own Guild?—No.

He did not want you to be spokesman to your own Guild?-No.

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 Lond LIBY-TENANT, certainly brings home to persons holding high official situations, something extremely like an "undue interference." Lord ANGLESEA'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 ANGLESEA's should be induced to direct that in fluence to promote the return of Reform Candidates; but there is a prodigious difference between expecting these who receive the pay of Government to support the Govern-ment 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. BORERE GORDON'-DIRECT NEGATIVE to the following resolution of Mr. ROBERT GORDON :--

plaining of an undue election and return for the City of Dubin, in that official influence has been unduly exercised by the Irish Govern ment, at the said Election; and that such influence, as exercised by Captain HART and Baron Tuvut in favour of the late Members, we a gross violation of the privilegres of the House, and a direct contru-vention of the law of Parliament as laid down in the Resolution of this House of 1779." To this Beschutter, we want the Servery moved s

vention of the law of Parliament as laid down in the Resolution dum House of 1779." To this Resolution, we repeat, Mr. STANLEY mored a direct negative, and was supported by a majority of STANCE REFORMERS and advocates of the REFOIM BILL amount ing to no less a number than TWO HUNDED AND SEVEN. That the Irish Secretary should defend the frish Govern-ment 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 de clared that he never would belong to any Government whick could only exist by patronage—being, moreover, one of these vector of the Marquess of EXETER, and others who fancied, like Lord ANGLESEA, that those who were de fancied, like Lord ANGLESEA, that those who were de-pendent on them "should not be partizans against them, that these Ministers, we say, should meet by a decided lous; a not that they could find 207 staunch Reformer, shocked at abuses and tremblingly alive to the borrors of corruption, to crush the Resolution of the Chairman of the doors, who see the same 207 gentlemen voting every night doors, who see the same 207 gentlemen voting every this that their professions and their practices in some sort that the inface, 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 sen 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 Londokit.

The and ability to the theory with the order of the theory of 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 Secre-tary 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 con-sideration of the country, that the REFORM Cabinet—the originators of the great Parliamentary Reform, have proved themselves the staunch supporters of UNDUE 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 Govern-ment 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 the 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.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, August 24, 1831. My Dear BULL,—France is now convinced of her error, and deeply regrets that conspiracy which led to the events of July 1830, by com-pelling the then Monarch to take measures of self-defence. Those measures were unhappily both illegal and violent; but those who had conspired for fifteen years to overthrow the Boursons were not satis-fied with the repeal of the ordinances, but proceeded with the con-spiracy, 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 altr. T say then, that France is now convinced of her errors, 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 dissatis-faction at the revolution confined to the middling and higher classes of society. I have taken considerable pains during the last week to 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 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, who has communicated them to me. Last week I went to the fet of Bellerue, near Paris, and there conversed with peasants, farmers, and those travelling merchants

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 fol-lowing was the substance of my conversation:— Q. What is the state of your trade at present? A. Nothing can be worse. We go about from fete to fete and scarcely receive enough to pay the expences of our journies. Two years ago at this fete we sold seven times as much in one day as now we shall do during all the fete. No articles of luxury are ever purchased; we can only make a 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 sentry 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 slop 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; 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 thou-sand 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 it things do not mend before the winter, there will be bad work of not trouble themselves about war, or peace, or the Poles, or anything clee, but to have work and bread, and not be idle and starve. What is LOUS PRILEY more to us than CHARLES X.? nothing at all more. Class, but to have work and bread, and not be idle and starve. What is Louis Philur more to us than CHARLES X.? nothing at all more. Both are Kings, and both have palaces. A poor man wante employ-ment and bread; and after that do what you like with your Govern-ments. 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 frances a day to go and attack the Arch-bishop'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 have a reacted word for word conserving a target

Set his enemies out of office and his friends in. I assure you I have repeated word for word, as nearly as a transla-ion 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 cabriolet in order to proceed to various parts of this ex-tensive metropolis. With each of them I held conversations, and the substance was very nearly the same. The following syllabus or pro-toeol of our conversation will put you in possession of the facts of the case :--

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. Yees, 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 be ad 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 freely and that made trade good, and then coachement could spend freely at the Reely 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 down of the trade good. there was a great demand for wine, the proprietors of the vines **Benk (rest, and that made good for all sorts of merchandize.** Bat if all no one spends a source more than the proprietors of the vines and for me vines the vine of the vine vine of the vines of the vines if all no one spends a source more than the vine or of the vines of t how no one spends a sous 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 had, and that so few strangers and rich people arc in Paris? A. Why, the Revolution was the cause of all this. I went like a great fool that vas, and fought the Swiss, and cried "Vive la Charte." But I It 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 Kixo and a new Charter? A. What signifies a new Kixo 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 norm-ing, at seven o'clock, and did not go home till past eleven, and yet I did not earn more than three frances 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 the TEXTH back again? A. No, indeed, Sir, I should not, and I assure you that many of my comrades lately,

The weak state of the transformer of the state of the series of the ser

hood 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 frances 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 Lours PHILIF 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 affaire or one much longen in their present state there will be certainly movement in favour of the Duke of Donbacos, and that i sitairs 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 arows himself disappointed with the results of the revolution of July. On the facts which I have just stated you may fully rely, and they

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 FAENCH PERAGE! With such a fact the proposed destruction of the FAENCH PERLACE! With such a fact before them let not British Peers lend themselves to the "mo-derate 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 shame-less 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 prospectof receiving and handing down this honour 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 estab-lish some baker and butcher Senate House, to which the greatest ecoun-drel and the lowest enob will stand the best chance of a popular elec-tion. Let us, then, hear no more of this vanted " 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 excitotion of the British Peerage without regret; and shall hope to see HENRY HUXT and DANIEL O'CONNELL the two first Senators named see HENRY HUNT and DANIEL O'CONNELL the two first Senators named see HERRY HONT and DANIEL O CONNEL the two has contains named by the canadile 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 :

derate Cabinet which Louis Printe 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 shop-keepers will become electors.

to one. In consequence of the defeat yesterday 30,000 more shop-keepers 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 canalle and drangques 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 aff *accuitted*. It appears that the previous of luby was male to reased

acquitted. It appears that the revolution of July was made to repeal "the ninth Commandment." Libels and licentiousness are the order

"the ninth Commandment. Lives and increases and increases

sires. This is inevitable. FACT 5.—Three hundred labourers engaged upon a new bridge-constructing at Rouane mutinied the other day and destroyed all the hand waggons on the railway. The National Guards and Gen-darmerie immediately went to the spot, but were compelled to retire. The whole of the work-yard was reduced by the workment 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." Government.

FACT 6.-In order to gratify the war party in France'the Gover ment (so called) has determined on maintaining possession of Bel-

ment (so called) has determined on maintaining possession of Bél-gium by an army of 30,000 men 1 FACT 7.—A disturbance recently took place at Grenoble in conse-quence of a sentence pronounced by the Tribunal against the dis-turbers 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

for Algiers. It is composed or men from Dearch, Derains, Acceleration, Saxony, and Hanover. A great number of Gottingen stu-dents were enrolled; and 'tis thus that France encourages the revo-lutionists in other lands. Face 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

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 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 due uncertainty arrival of the great cholera morbus is

daily expected ?

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS. The Rev. MILES COVLE. M.A., to the Vicarage of Blockley, Worcestershire. Patron, Bishop of Worcester. The Rev. RICHARD DAY, to the Vicarage of Wenhaston, Suffolk. Patron, the King. The Rev. H. T. WHELER, B.A., of Merton College, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Pillerton, Warvickshire, void by the death of the Rev. JOHN SMITH. 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. W. L. NICHOES, M.A., late Curate of ACYDMANN, Inspecified Bishop of Winchester, to the Curacy of Stockbridge. The Rev. RICHARD BURNET, B.A., late Minister of Clontarf, near Dublin, has been appointed Curate of the Parish Church, Blackburn, Lancashire. RCHARSON, 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 Clappians to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Rev. GRANET Common Social Control of Clapping Comparison of the Walls Grammar School, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of Wisked Grammar School, as been appointed to the Head Master of the Wells Grammar School, as been appointed to the Head Master of the Wells Grammar School, as been appointed to the Head Master of the Wells Grammar School, vacnut by the resignation of the Rev. R. Major, M.A., lately elected to King's College School, London. BITUARY.

College School, London. OBITUARY. CLEMENT MADELEY NEWBOLD. Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford. The Rev. Josus Gee SNITH, Rector of Chellesworth, (Patron, the Lord Chancellor.) and Perpetual Curate of St. Gregory, Norwich, (Patrons, Lean and Chapter of Norwich). The Rev. OWEN OWEN, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Oxford.

Lord Chancellor.) and Perpetual Curate of St. Gregory, Norwich, (Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Norwich). The Rev. OwEM OWEM, 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 fol-lowing persons were ordination: *Protests*—Rev. W. Evans, B. C.L., Rev. John Hughes, Rev. W. Harris, Rev. Owen Jones, Rev. Jameet Griffiths, Rev. W. T. Nicholis, Rev. Thiomas Evans, Rev. Daniel Griffiths, Rev. W. T. Nicholis, Rev. Thiomas Evans, Rev. Daniel Griffiths, Rev. W. T. Nicholis, Rev. Thiomas Evans, Rev. Evan. Hughes, Rev. J. K. Lewis, Rev. Hugh Howell, Nev. David's coll.; F. E. Turnour, ditto; Evan Morgan, ditto; Thomas Summersy. EA.; J. W. W. Bowen, B. A.; Thomas Bowen, of St. David's coll.; F. E. Turnour, ditto; Levan Morgan, ditto; Thomas Tho-mes, ditto; Thomas Neve. Charles Proberts, ditto; David' Thomas, ditto; William Harries, ditto; Corifith Evans, ditto. Cossecartors or a New CHURGE.—The new church of the parish of Hampton, Middlesex, of which the first stone was laid by His pre-sent Majesty on the 15th of April, 1820, will be consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lownov, on Thursday the lst of September, at which solernn ceremony their MAJESTIES and the Royal Family have gra-ciously condescended to intimate their royal pleasure to be present. a sermon on the occasion, and the choir part of the service will be performed by the gentlemen of his MAJESTY Chapel Royal, St. James's, assisted by several eminent vocalists, under the direction of Mr. HAvzes. Mr. Artwoorb will preside at the new organ, which his MAJESTY has been pleased to present to the clurys. The Lord Bishop of Loncon held a Confirmation on Tuesday at Horneastle, when 697 young persons were admitted to the sacred sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. MADELEY, and the Bishop atter write Bishop of Long helds a Confirmation on Tuesday at Horneastle, when 697 young persons were admitted to the sa

The Hervice State of the British Peerage without regret; and shall hope to extinction of the British Peerage without regret; and shall hope to et Hensy Huxr and Dansuz O'Conneut the two first Senators hall hope to be Hensy Huxr and Dansuz O'Conneut the two first Senators and to mark the state of the British Peerage without regret; and shall hope to that the essential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck, the the essential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck, the the sential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck, the the sential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck the sential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck the sential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck the sential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck the sential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck the sential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck the sential nature of revolutionists is is blood thirsty, cruck the sential nature of revolutionists is cload the sential the sentiation in which his parishioners held him, all business was suspended and the shops in the town closed, this remains were interred in the churchin which for more than fifty fock, the services had been rendered for the edification of his flock, the service being read, and the sermon preached, fromy st. Luke xii, 42, 43, by the Rev. Mr. KINGDON,

JOHN BULL:

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

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LATEST NEWS

The decayed at Bruck and the series of the s

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- SATURDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAT. Mr. HUNK (after the reception of several miscellaneous petitions) introduced his motion respecting the time of the House meeting for business. He proposed that on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Orders of the Day should take precedence of other business, and that the House should assemble regularly at review o'clock. He thought that there werestrong reasons for the House meeting for positions of the Bill to pass, and he did hope some regulation would be made to expedite it. This important measure completely put a stop to any consideration of the wine duies, the stamp duies, &c. He (Mr. Hume) had a petition to present from Britatol, praying the House to pass by all other business, even the re-ceiving of petitions, until the Reform Bill was carried. The CanxetLuon of the ExertSpute did not think the motion made by his Hon. Friend would at all expedite the business, is binself. He however thought that the motion in a modified shape might to exonsideration of that, so anxious was he that the Bill should be put forward with all possible dispatch. The motion, asi tsod at present, he thought was impracticable. If the Reform Bill were to be considered certain bours every day, he thought it would be much better. Mr. Heranges said the Noble Lord had expressed an onion

present, he thought was impracticable. If the Reform Bill were to be considered certain hours every day, he thought it would be much . Mr. HERRITS said the Noble Lord had expressed an opinion on the motion, in which he fully arread, that it was not at all calculated to the acceleration of the progress of the Bill. It was not any objectionable on the ground of the inconvenience to the Noble Lord and his Colleagues, but it would be highly detriments to the public service...Hardp-which must acrue if Ministers were obliged to be in their places at twelve o Colex. On the motion of an 10 no. Member, the Order of the Day was pro-posed as an amendment. Sir C. Wrrmenzu, remarked, that if such a motion was to be car-ried the Hours would be at all times at the disposal of the Ministers, because if the Minister rhad any favourite measure to carry, he had nothing to do but by such a motion to get almost exclusive possession of the House and carry it without proper discussion. The Hon. Member for Middlesex had calculated the number of hourse xhiausted usefully he admitted—devoted. To sugare and teas, And Chancery fees. (A loud hungh.) He concluded by seconding the amendment. Colonel Woon hoped that the Member for Middlesex would, if he carried his motion. undertake to be in attendance himmelf, for he thought that he had been leas attentive than perhaps many other Members. [Lerr Strring].

[LEFT SITTING].

Yesterday the village of Chiswick presented a very gay appearance, in consequence of the grand fete given by the Duke of Devenshire to their Majesties. The Bishop of Bath and Wells has announced to his numerous labourers, that he will henceforth give l2s, per week to every solver and industrious labourer who is able and willing to do a good day's work

The Bisnop of Learning and the set of the se

against him relative to the death, and detention of the papers, of Major Laing. It is reported, the commander of the Rothsay Castle, seeing that the destruction of his vessel was inevitable, attired himself in a cork include the had by him, and precipitated himself into the sea, for the purpose of making his escape. For several weeks past, a number of children, from apparently practice of sleeping under the first and second arches on the City side of the New London-bridge. About dusk, the younger ones, to prevent encode the stream of the relative several the the New London-bridge. About dusk, the younger ones, to prevent encode the stream of the relative several together under each rate. to be the vertice of a stream together under each rate. Stream the wind; and tal at hour, ten or twelve urchins, girls and boys, are to be seen pigging together under each art. About the o'clock in the moring, when the carts and people proceed to Billingsgate Market, they turn out, in a wrethed state (the major part of them not having clothes to cover themselves), and go to the different markets, where they procure subsistence for the day, and then return to their miserable tabode in the evening.

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 THE LAST WEEK.

 DIFFE LAST WEEK.

 WEEK. CARLACT THE Proprietors have the pleasure of announcing that To-Murrow they will give a URAND UNION CALA, which will readvare all the noreity, splendour, and enclaamment of the reason, sinc that of the convert of the proprietors have the pleasure of announcing that To-Murrow they will give a URAND UNION CALA, which will readvare all the noreity, splendour, and enclaamment of the reason, sinc that of the TO-Murrow they will give a URAND UNION CALA, which will readvare all the noreity, splendour, and enclaamment of the reason, sinc that of the CONCENT DUENCE STATE of the splendour the theorem of the BBBELISHMENTS, ILLUMINATIONS, and EXULSIONS-of the CHIN MELODIST- the SIFPLEUR.-the OSMOLAMAS-FILE WORKS-GRAND WATESH GOKEN, GAR, & a. C. DOWNERS-HARND WATESH, GIVE WITH AN AND SHE SAND WATESH GOKEN, GAR, & a. C. DOWNERS-HARND WATESH, GIVE WITH AND SHE SAND WATESH GOKEN, GAR, & a. C. DOWNERS ALL PARAMENET.-To-MURRA, MARKEST-TO-MURRA, TO PARAY DA BETS, SH GIVE WITH AND SHE SAND WATESH AND WATE

Gregory Glibet, Mr., W. H. Williams ; Rural Baltet, by Mrs. Searle and Pajdis, To conclude with THE HUNTER OF THE ALPS; i.e. the Brothers of Torin. MADAME VIGANU has the honour respectfully to acquaint the Noillity, Gentry, and her Friends, that in concequence of the Corna-tion, which will take place on the 8th of September next, he has been solicited by several of her Friends to give A CONCERT on WBNDSBDAT EVENING NEXT, the 7th of Seatember, 1831, at Nice o'look, at the Residence of the OUNTESS MOREN, No. 17, Edwards rivet, fortnass-guare, who has nost Multy grantel the use of her Norder treet, fortnass-guare, who has nost Multy grantel the use of her Norder treet, fortnass-guare, who has nost Multy grantel the use of her Norder treet, fortnass-guare, who has nost Multy grantel the use of her Norder treet, fortnass-guare, who has nost Multy grantel the use of her Norder treet, fortnass-guare, who has nost Multy grantel the use of her Norder treet, fortnass-guare, who has nost Multy grantel the use of her Norder treet, fortnass-Manne Pazzi, Matemissien Basson, and Madame Vigano ; M. Torri, M. Begrez, M. Drizzi, M. Maestro Vaccaj; M. Glubilei and M. Piozzi. Intermental Performers: Marg, Meedlies, Elouis-Piano-forte, Made Dulcken-Gultar, Master Gluilo Regodia-Horn, M. Pazzi-Donbie Bass. M. Drizgonetti, Regodia-Horn, M. Pazzi-Donbie Bass. M. Guer, Guardant i. at all the Phonoforte, Sig. C-ats. M. Surennolucior, and at the Phonoforte Shop. There, new the Quarker, i. 2; Michoiler, 18 Book, each 26 d. ; Drize's sar Patatias on Zitti Zitti, Marsellies Hymn, Non plu Mesta, La Biondina, Thery Sourchis de Topera ; 2; Michoiler, 18 Book, each 26 d. ; Drize's sar Patatias on Zitti Zitti, Marsellies Hymn, Non plu Mesta, La Biondina, Thery Guer, Kore Source, "Flow on the using of Yerker, Accash 16, edit, bis Beauties, by Forte, 6 Hooks, each 3a, ; Droset's 12 Sirgant Variations, Icelay, edit Multare, the Parte, Charles as and Patherson and Micker, Master Multare, W. Borte, 8 Hooks, each 3a, ;

LI UMMEL'S SELECT OVER	TURES of Beethoven, Cherubini,
Gluck, Mozart, Rossini, Weber, &	tc., arranged for P. forte, with Accomps
for Flute, Violin, or Viooncello. Price 5:	each : or 2s, to 3s, ca. without Accompa
1. Prometheus	13. Des Journees Chernbini
	14. Demophon Vogel
3. Lodoiska Cherubini	15. Matrimonio Segretto Cimarona
4. Figaro Mozart	16. Opferfest Win'er
5. Iphigenia Gluck	17. Calif de Bagdad Boieldieu
6. Original Overture Hummel	18. Don Juan Mozart
7. Sargino Paer	19, Clemenza de Tito Ditto
8. Overture in D	20. Fauchon Himmel
9. Der Freyschutz Weber	21. Barbiere Rossini
16. Buryanthe Weber	22. Gazza Ladra Ditto
11. Tancredi Rossini	23. Italiana Ditto
12. Anacreon Cherubini	24. Fidelio Beethover
AL ANACIEON COPRUMI	24. Fillello Beetnover
Pablished by L. BOOSET and C	O., 28, Holles street, Oxford-street.

Published by T. BOOSEY and CO., 28, Holles street, Oxford-street. WITH THEE, MY LOVE! BESIDE ME:'' Ballad; "When we reviewed Mr. Linley's song, 'The Stranger's Bride,' we predicted the popularity it has already attained. 'The ballad before us has an equal, if not kitronger claim to our favour: the melody is smooth and dowing, and the poetry may be ranked with some of Moore's happlest productions. It is altogether a haming haldad.''- Vide Mus. Review, page 27. DE; sum of the stategether a haming haldad.''- Vide Mus. Review, page 27. DE; sum of the stategether a haming haldad.''- Vide Mus. Review, page 27. DE; sum of the stategether a haming haldad.''- Vide Mus. Review page 27. DE; sum of the stategether a haming haldad.''- Vide Mus.''- Review, page 27. DE; sum of the stategether a haming haldad.''- Vide Mus.''- Haming haldad by Geo, Jahley, Berg, Pin. haming haldad.''- Stategether in the compliance when we way that his hallad be quite equal, in our estimation, to 'Oh no, we never mention her.''-- Vide Spec-tary, Jun.''-

bis song will surely please. The melody is of a kind always welcome."-

s, August , . ; J. DUFF, 65, Oxford-street; where may be seen a variety of new

Automatic J. DUFF, 65, Oxford-street; where may be seen a variety of new and second-hand Binn-forter. WATHELTION OF UNEQUALLED BIRTISH CHINTZES, dring thermost Multiple and BOWARDS'S PURNISH. NG WATER RODIN, No. 134 Oxford Willers and BOWARDS'S PURNISH. NG WATER RODIN, No. 134 Oxford Willers, usariv consuite Hanover-square. ORDNATION - COURT DIRESSES complete, in quality not be reported by WILLIA TAY PURNISH lower than any other House square, Court Dress Tailor.

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CUDER, ALE, STOUT, &cc.—W. G. FIELD begs to acquaint in Friends and the Public that kin genuine CIDER, Burrow, Environ, and Weston ALES, Doccarstra Bara, Baown Stour, &c., are superiored and Weston ALES, Doccarstra Bara, Baown Stour, &c., are superiored and Weston ALES, Doccarstra Bara, Baown Stour, &c., are superior and weston ALES, Doccarstra Bara, Baown Stour, &c., are superior and as well as his Foreign Wines and Splrits, of a very and the stabilished in the Arbit Partner and the Sold by Private Con-figners, delightfill piese and commodiums PAMILY MANSION, with convenient and late the residence of Arbur Poing altogether between et alt and nine acres, altogether bounes, dec grounds, padocks and dish, poind, with excellent and late the residence of Arbur Poing altogether between et alt and nine acres, applies have nouses, dec grounds, padocks and dish, poind, with excellent and late the residence of Arbur Poing altogether between et alto and nine acres, and have the best task : the House, which in a new steried by Bari (for,—To be thewed at any time in the day, by applica-er of M., houses, on the barbance of and of M., Gibson, carpenter, of Morilaker, and the mouse of the patian and and more acres, and in the best task : the House in the mouse of the prive at any time in the day, by applica-er of M., house - or by lickets, to be had of M., Gibson, carpenter, of Morilaker, and the mouse of the patian and and more acres, and an the best task : a more mouse of the more and more the patiant of Morilaker.

edniting artenia ver brained. CANULES, Gid, por Ib., Palace Wax-lights, 2s. 3d. per Ib.-M. F. ANULES, Gid, por Ib., Palace Wax-lights, 2s. 3d. per Ib.-M. F. Por Cast the prices of any house in Londonsite New Slaughter's Coffee House, Por Cast the prices of any house in Londonsite New Slaughter's Coffee House, Por Cast the prices of any house in Londonsite New Slaughter's Coffee House, Por Cast the price of the state of the same control of the same state of the same Por Cast the price of the same state of the same state of the same Por Cast the same state of the same state of the same state of the same Por London and State of the same state of

CORONATION.-WANTED, Three or Four TICKETS which will command a teomplet view of the Ceremony from its commencement to ine end. No Tickets admitting only to the Alsies will answer. Any parties the admitting to the Alsies will answer. Any parties will be admitted to the above the second of the admitted to the above the presented from with the second se

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Children 1s.—Catalogues graits. BRITSH 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 Brening.—Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

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 COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park, -The Proprietors of this Magnificent and the second sec

Estate Agent. 23, South Audiey street. T. GEORGE'S HOUSPITAL-MR. CAENAR HAWKINS and SURGERY on Monday, October 3. "• The Gentlemen who enter to these Lectures, will also have the liberty of attending Mr. Bradle's Clinical Lectures.

The U. Mainsky ICA will begin their COURSE of LECTURES of all of the sectors.
 The Grithema with entry of the Eccures, will also have the liberty of attending Mr. Brodle's Clinical Lectures. Eccures, will also have the liberty of attending Mr. Brodle's Clinical Lectures.
 The FORLEX SCHOOL, 68. Aldersgate-street, contiguous to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. — The following COURSES of LECTURES will be given at this School, during the ensuing Session. commencing Oct. 1, 1831. ANATONY, by G. H. Rao, M.D., and R. B. Todd, B.A. ANATONY, by G. H. Rao, M.D., and R. B. Todd, B.A. MATONY, by John Burne, M.D. CHEMISTRY, by J.T. Cooper. MATENIA MEDICA, by John Dill, M.D. MIDWIFENY and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHLIDREN, by F. H. Rambotham, M. D. Cooper. Jon and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHLIDREN, by F. H. Rambotham, M. D. Wirder Braddreiter, it to kany of the Lectures and the School is to Dr. Burne, 24. Spring-gardens; Dr. P. H. Rambotham, J. K. We Braddreter; it to Lany of the Lectures of MID WIPERY and the Breddret: it to Lany of the Lectures of MID WIPERY and the Breddreter; it to Lany of the Lectures of MID WIPERY and the DISEASES of WOMEN and CHLIDREN, on Tureday, Ashburner, St. Winnjoethere; it of Lany of the Lectures of the Lectures is of a LECTURES of MID WIPERY and the DISEASES of WOMEN and CHLIDREN, on Tureday, Ashburner, St. Winnjoethere; it on Dr. Rigby, Z. Parliament-gireet; on to Mr. Mitfield, ast: Thomas's Hospital.
 T. THOM AS'S HOSPITAL.— The AUTUNNAL COURSE of LECTURES will commence on SATURDAY, October the lat. THRORA SCHORES will commence on SATURDAY, October the lat. THRORA and PLACTICE of MEDICINE_PURE. ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS, by Mr. S. Solly. SUBCRTV-M. TUREI, MEDICAL DURINGER and MEDICINE, WEBER-STRAEF, MAZE POND, BOROUGH.
 THEATRE Of ANATOMY and MEDICINE, N.D., Williams, ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS, Dy Mr. S. Solly. SUBCRTV-M. THELATRE OF ANATOMY AND HYBER ANATOMY and PLACTICE of SUBGERY, by Mr. Graloger and Mr. Pilder.

Charles Millard. THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE, by Dr. Whiting. PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGERY, by Mr. Grainger and Mr.

FAR Billion: So and FRACIEUE OF SOLUTION, by Mr. Oranger and Mr. Pillion.
 CHE MISTRY, by Mr. Gooper.
 MIDWIFERY, Sci., by Dr. Lee, P.R.S.
 MATSRIA M BUIGA, THERAPSUTIOS, and PHARMACY, by Dr. Whiting and Mr. Breitit.
 BOTANY, by Dr. Robert Dickson.
 ME DICAL JightSPRUDENCE, by Dr. Southwood Smith and Mr. Cooper.
 For particulars apply to Mr. Highley, Mrdical Bookseller, adjoining the BOTANY, by Is anthorized to enter Genilemen to the above Lectures.
 Mr. Highley is anthorized to enter Genilemen to the above Lectures.

BY AIR inginey is automised to enter transmission to the above Lretures. ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISRASES of the EAR, in (b), Dean-the Dake and Duchess of Gloucester, and Surgeon to this Institution, will com-mence his next COURSE of LECTURES on the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and PATHOLOGY of the EAR, and the MEDICAL TREATMENT of the DERA and DUMB, on Saturday, October 1st. For particulars apply to Mr. Cartis, at his house, No. 2, Schonquarc.

are Perfect — W. DURHAN. Cutter. 201, Regent-astreet, end mearest Portland-place, and two doors into Wolfned-Arreet. The wood of the STOCK of PRINTED FURNITURES, CHINTZ, &c. at 24.0 LD BONDSTR SET, in consequence of Means. CLATTON and Co. retlying from this part of their business, is NOW SELLING with the DUTY TAKEN OPP, as well as a considerable Reduction from the usual prices. The Premises being sold, the business will be discontinued on or before 20th Stytemeers, and in the mean time the Stock, including many elegant Pat-terns prepared for this season, will be discontinued on or before 20th Stytemeers, and in the mean time the Stock, including many elegant Pat-terns prepared for this season, will be discontinued retere. BROWNJOHN'S PATENT CAP CHARGER, Diameter 2 Inches. Made by J. H. BEATLEY, Gan-Maker, London-astreet, Basingstoke, The sole Manufacturer. By means of recent improvements in the abore invention, it has now attained state of unrivalled perfection, and for its superior portability and unfailing equipates, has been honourded with be unqualified approval of many distin-guistics in are on the Bopring closing the one and the more and the Boperior Bold by all respectable Gun Makers and Ironmongers throughout the King-dom.

dom. RITISH BLACK & POSSIL MARBLES.—PAUL NIXSON begato acquaint the Public, that owing to the general patronage three between the set of the between the set of the durable public which the set of the set of the set of the set of the parality cleapness, will be obvious on inspection, and merit the attention of the architest and Builder. Tombs, Monuments, and Chimmer Pieces, plan and achiptured, executed in Foreign Marbie in the most neat and segant style.

ING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,-MEDICAL SCHOOL, KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,-MEDICAL SCHOOL, The KING'S COLLEGE will be OFNS BU early in detober, 1831 in all its Departments. Students of Medicine and Surgery will have the option either of strending one or more Course of Lectures, no Occasional Inplie; or of entering upon a complete Course of Professional Instruction as King's College Medical Students. The privilege which the Class of King's College Medical Students. The privilege which the Class of King's College Medical Students. The privilege which the Class of King's College Medical Students. The following of the College the Office will remain at No. 2, Parlia-The following Course of Lectures will be delivered: ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and MORBID ANATOMY, by Herbert Maye, PR.S. Surgent to the Mediderse Hengital. ANATOMICAL DEMONSTRATIONS, by Richard Partridge, Kag. BOTANY, by J.F. Daniell, P.R.S. MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPSUTICS, by Binset Hawkins, M.D. Physician to the Weiders An of THERAPSUTICS, by Binset Hawkins, M.D. Physician to the Weiders, Brangital. MEDICINE, PRINCIPESS and PHACTICE of by FrancisHewkins, M.D. Physician to the Middlers Menginal. MEDICINE, PRINCIPESS and PHACTICE of by FrancisHewkins, M.D. Physician to the Middlers, Phospital. MIDERING OR ENSIS of WOMEN and CHAIDEEN, by Rebert MEDICINE, PRINCIPESS and PHACTICE of by FrancisHewkins, M.D. Physician to the Middlers Menginal. MIDICINE, PRINCIPSES and PHACTICE of by FrancisHewkins, M.D. Physician to the Middlers Menginal. MIDICINERY, and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHAIDEEN, by Rebert Hospital. SURGERY, PRINCIPLES and PHACTICE of the Westiminiter Lying-in MEDICINE, PRINCIPLES and PHACTICE of the Westiminiter Lying-in MEDICINE, PRINCIPLES and PHACTICE of the Westiminiter Lying-in SURGERY, PRINCIPLES and PHACTICE of the Mestiminiter Lying-in MEDICINERY and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHAIDEEN, by Rebert

All DWIFERY, and DISEASES of WOMEN and Crowstein, g. Perguson, M.D. Assistant Physician Accounter to the Westminster Lying-ian BURGERY, PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of, by J. H. Green, F.R.S. Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital. The Lectures on Surgery will be continued in one Course, from October to the middle of May. Upon each of the other subjects which have been enumerated two Courses will be delivered daring the same priod. The first Course of Family and the delivered daring the same priod. The first Course of family and the delivered daring the same priod. The first Course of family and the delivered daring the same priod. The first Course of family and the delivered daring the same priod. 2. Parliament street, Aug. 1831. Densities formiabine previous to the Coronation,

W. OTTER, MA. Principal. ORONATION.—Pamilies furnishing previous to the Coronation are respectively located by a suppled with CARPET Sof all descriptions, suitable for dining, drawing, hed-rooms, de. at extremely moderate prices. Also Pamilies from the Country, visiting London on the occashoo of this not move the Country, visiting London on the occashoo of the solemnity, wanting Carpets, will please to bring with them plans of their rooms, at HEWETSON'S, EXETER HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE, 376, Strand, opposite Ackermann's.

D	EPU	ТΥ	I	OR	D	LI	ΈU	ΤE	NANT'S	COAT.
v	Ditto	••	••	ditto			ditto	••	Pantaloons .	`
	Ditto			ditto			ditio		Epaulettes	
	Ditto			ditto			ditto		Sword	/
	Ditto			ditto			ditto		Sword Knot	>30 Guineas."
	Ditto			ditto			ditto		Sash	(
	Ditto			ditto			ditto		Sword Belt	
	Ditto								Cocked Hat)
									agulation	-

LIGTO ..., dITO ..., dITO ... Cocked Hat J To His MAJESTY's Ins. New Regulation. H. FLETCHER, Military Tallor, &c. (from Moores, late Bicknell and Moore). 33. New Bondwitted. Copy of a Letter from Sir Oknamo Nous, Bart. M.P., Deput Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rulandi-of the County of Rulandi-Sir.- I am very well military of the Deput Lord Lieutenant's Derse and desaid index with the good fitting of the Deput Lord biotenant's Derse and cherrise, when bringing it home, to the adjustment of it. biotenant's provaling in the intermediate and streamed the ending the cheque (enclosed) in payment of the account. (Signed) GBRARD NOEL, H. FLETCHER begs leave to return his strateful theave to the and NOEL.

To mr. H. Ficther, 33, New Bond-street. H. FLETCHER begs leave to return bis grateful thanks to the many Noble-men and Gentlemen whe have honoured him with their support since his com-mencement housiness; and assures them that the same assiduity and exertion which has galaed him so many Patrons (whilst under an engagement to a very eminent West Bod House) will be persevered in, thereby maintaining his estab-lished reputation as the only first-rate Tailor who has boildy stepped forward to been tared for those who do not. The following Scale of Prices is respectfully abound the start of the filter.

Dress Coats, Blue or Black	••	••		••		3	16	6
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Trowsers, Blue or Black	·					Í.	14	Ó
Ditto, any other colour						ĩ.	10	6
Ditto, white Drill						ē	18	õ
Waistcoats							15	Ğ.
Regimentals, &c. u	000 ea	nally r	essons	hle ter	me			-
VERY	REST	LIVE	DIRG	Die tei				
A Footman's Suit complete,								
velveteen breechen					ana			
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A Suit, with kerseymere Br	eeches					4	10	
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A ditto, with hair plush ditte	0	••	••		••	4	15	6
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Fine generous, of	d and frui	ty, from	the wood	••			22s per Det	
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Very excellent						•••	285	
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Bucellas of super	ior quant	y	••	••	••	••	28s and 34s	
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Very desirable for						••	124	
Ditto of stronger	character	-Sherr	y flavour				14s and 17s	
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N.B. Port, Sherry	Cane, Mo	untain.	Lisbon. 8	LC. OR	Iraugh	t. Óic	d crusted Port	
pints and half-pint	a, of the f	inest out	ality.					
. p p			N SPIRI	TO				
011 G				15.			24s per Gall	
Old Cognae Bran		***		••	••		26s 6d	
Stronger ditto, s				••			10a 6d	
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Ditto of superior	fiavour a	nd great	er streng	th	••		120	
		BRIT	SH GIN				4. 03	
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eitleb Brandy for b	ome made		AN ATAGATT	es	••	••	168	
lass strong Irish or	Sectab 11	71.1.1		genuit	e from	the s	till. 16s.	
The above ar	tieles mer	be selle	d on 25 8	aswerir	g the	descr	ption.	
Bottles and nacka	cicies may	ve rene			he mo		atomad when	

d parkages to be paid for on delivery, and the money r Letters, enclosing remittances, strictly attended to. No. 8, HIGH-STREET, NEWINGTON BUTTS, The Trade supplied. Bottles and packs sent back.-Letters

1n

 TWISE OAY'S GAZETTE.

 Was Orrice, Aug. 86 - 7th Regt. Light JJ, Day, Gret. to be Cornet by gre.

 Was Orrice, Aug. 86 - 7th Regt. Light JJ, Day, Gret. to be Cornet by gre.

 wire Landham - 31 Food Charles, Light JJ, Day, Gret. to be Cornet by gre.

 wire Landham - 31 Food Charles, Light JJ, Day, Gret. to be Cornet by gre.

 wire Landham - 31 Food Charles, S. Blant to be Capital multicult. Colonel by prot.

 wire Landham - 31 Food Charles, Pets, S. Bant Chees, W. F. Eving

 to to be Licutemant and Capital hy pur. vice Bione, Food Bionegree and Licutemant by pur.

 your, vice Joindon, ref. : A Parker, Gent. to be Bionegree and Licutemant by pur.

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 your, vice Joindon, ref. : A Parker, Gent. To be Bionegree and Licutemant by pur.

 your, vice Maray-431 Foot; Direut. T. J. De

 Vereill to be Captain by pur. vice Start-68th Foot: Licut. J. S. Lindessy, from half-pay

 De Adjutant, vice BUG, wire view MCGererity, promated.

 Breine to be Bioling by pur. vice Start-68th Foot: Licut. J. De

 Parker to be Second Captain, vice Trouber, retired on half pay ; Second Licut.

 M. To Obackard, Aug. 20. – Meonhers returned to serve in this present Parlie.

 Marker to be Second Captain, vice Trouber, retired on half pay ; Second Licut.</ TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

CROWN OFFICE, Sept. 2. - Member returned to serve in this present Parlia ent-County Borough of Carmarthen-John Jones, of Ystrad, in the said at—County ough, Esq.

CLOWN OFFICE, SPIC 2-DEFINITE FULTION OF FUTTION OF FUTTION TO FUTTION TO FUTTION TO FUTTION TO FUTTION TO FUTTION OF THE STATEMENT FUTTION OF THE STATEMENT FUTTION OF THE STATEMENT FUTTION OF THE STATEMENT FUTURE STATEMENT OF THE STATEMENT OF

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. INPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY. The Marquis of Lornoxynery renewed the subject of our foreign policy, by asking whether it was true that Prince Leopold had re-quired of the French Government that 10,000 or 12,000 men should remain in Belgium? He called him Prince Leopold because he was not yet reconnexed by the allied Powers. The people of this country, he was persuaded, would never be satisfied while a single French soldier remained in Belgium. His Lordship also alluded to the demo-lition of the fortnetses, which he deprecated in the strongest terms. Earl Garv would merely repeat in answer what he had said before, that Marshal Gerard had received orders to retire with his whole force. Whatever circumstances might have since arisen, and what-ever events might on them depetd, he should at present decline all allusion to them. The Duke of WELLINGTON expressed his belief of the report that King Leopold-he said King, because he was recognized by the King of Great Britain-had calledon the King topold had dones ao, that would not justify the King of France in complying, for he could only consider 12,000 or 15,000 men in Belgium as the advanced guard of the French army. After siluding to the occupation of Naples by Austria, and of Sanit by France, the Noble Duke conduced by en-tending the Bourdent, and that of the Magistrates and Clergy-men of Salisbury against the New Bere Hill, took occasion to vindi-rene the actiel had done more than the mer liplication of been-shops. The Report having been brought up. The Long Chaxreshow Represed it as his opinion that the cheap-ment of alisbury against the New Bere Hill, took occasion to vindi-rene of alisbury against the New Bere Hill, took occasion to vindi-remet the actiel had done more than the multiplication of been-shops. The Report having been brought up. The Long Chaxreshow Represed it as his opinion that the cheap-methy had one more than the merelliplication of been-shops. The Ameporthaving be

The Bishop of Loxnon contended that the present law required revision. After some remarks from the Earls of Caernarvon and Harrowby, the Bill was read a second time. Lord MELBOURE moved that the House go into Committee on the (Ireland) Subletting Act. Ireland) Subletting Act. Lord MELBOURE in a contrast of the second back int the fall short of the former, and especially as it permitted the division of land by will at the death of the tenant. Lord MELBOURE are words from the Noile Earl, that the former Act hand been interfore with used an important right as the wrilling of pro-perty amongst a man's children. After a few words from the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Plunkett, and the Report was ordered to be received on Friday.-Adjourned. WEDNESDAY. The Duchecs of Ken's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Duchees of Kent's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed. The Pluralities of Benefices Bill was committed, and received is some verbal anicndments. The House then resumed, and the Bill as amended was ordered to be printed.—Adjourned. THURSDAY. No business of any public importance was transacted by their Lordships this evening, and they separated at an early hour. The Loap CRANCELLOR brought in a Bill to extend to the Courts of Ceclesiastical Juridiction the same remedy against persons having Parliamentary privileges, which the Courts of Chancery and Common Lawenjoy at present. His Lordship entered inta explanation of the state of the law which readered the Bill necessary; after which it was read a first time.

JOHN BULL

present a petition from merchants connected with the trade of Por-tugal, and would enter into our political as well as our commercial relations with that country. Lord ELENEROROUME presented a petition from persons concerned in the trade of wine from the Cape of Good Hope, and expressed his satisfaction that the duty on Cape wine was not to be raised equally with the other wines. Lord Gonzeucus said the intention was to raise it from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon.

. 9d. per ga Adjourned llon. at a quarter to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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 Colonel Evans moved that the petition from Liverpool, complaining of the suspension of the writ, which prayed that such writ might issue for thwith. After a short conversation the petition was laid on the table. On the presentation of a petition, a conversation occurred on the subject of Church-building in Ireland; after which there was some discussion, in the Committee of Supply, upon the grant of 5,5001. The Dublin Society. The grant was finally agreed to.

 Mr. Sanzen, in a very able speech, introduced the important studiect of Poor Laws for Ireland. The subject of lood clear from all political feelings, and was one in which the wishes of all were stone, who were favourable to a provision for the poor. Why, he asked, should Ireland be an exception? After alluding in strong terms to the neglect with which the correst and had been treated, and noticing absenteeism as one of the grat agrievances of which the country had a right to complain, the entered int an historical view of the condition of Ireland, and maintained that the application of 'poor Laws to that ill-fade country was not, as had been contended, impracticable. The Hon. Gent. concluded by moving a resolution, declaring it to be expedient and necessary to institute a legal provision for the poor of Ireland.

 Alter a protracted discussion, which lasted until nearly three in the morning, the previous question was carried by a majority of 12, the division being—for the ordision being—for the ordison being—for the ordiscended in the revious question was carried b

the division being—for the original motion, 52; for the previous question, 64. TUESDAY. Mr. HUNT attempted to show that the people of England disap-proved of the Reform Bill, on presenting a petition from a Political Club of the working classes in Westminster to that effect. Mr. HUNT attempted to show that the people of England disap-proved of the Reform Bill, on presenting a petition from a Political Club of the working classes in Westminster to that effect. Mr. HUNT challenged the HOn. Member to call a meeting in Mid-dlesex and prove his words by an appeal to their sentiments. Mr. COUNTENAY and Lord PALKMESTON moved for the production of papers relating to the invasion of Portugal by the French, which were ordered to be laid before the House. Lord PALKMESTON, in answer to a question from Mr. Robinson, declared that Ministers had taken legal advice respecting the seizure of the Portuguese ships of war by the French; and the opinion was, that they were lawful prizes, and of course could not be interfered with by this country. The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, when the 22nd clause came again under consideration, the clause being to prevent any 101, frecholders from voting for cities or boroughs. Mr. EDMUND PEEL moved, as an amendment, "That the right of voting should be preverved perptually to freemen." Lord JONN RUMSELL contended, that an exception should not be made in favour of a particular class, and that he object of the Bill was to obtain a better constituency than existed at present. Sr R. PERLAR and at great length in favour of the herefiltary pri-vileyes of freemen, which he thought it most important to respect under a herefiltary Monarchy and a hereditary Peerage. The Arronxer-GENENAL deleaded the clause, as it would introduce a more expeditious and simple mode of voting; and reminded the House that though his Hon, and Learned Friend (Sir C. Wetherell) had sounded the tocain against the Bill, not more than three or four petitoions had been presente

it would be laying the foundation for the destruction of nercutary intro elsewhere. Mr. Stantary defended the Bill from the attacks of the Hon, and Learned Gent, whom he charged with reviving the old topics of de-clamation urged so long ago at the second reading. A long discussion ensued, and after strong symptoms of impatience had been manifested, a division took place, when the original motion was carried by a majority of 79; the humbers being, for the motion, 210; for the amendment, 131. Mr. Wi use then proposed an amendment, which was acceded to by the Attorney-General continuing to the wives and daughters of freemen the right of transferring the vote to the person they might marry.

marry. Some other amendments were moved and rejected; after which the House adjourned.

marry. Some other amendments were moved and rejected; after which the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY. The House was chiefly occupied with the affairs of Ireland, this being the evening appointed for the proposal of the Irish Estimates. The grant to Maymooth College, the Newtownbarry affair, and other matters already before the public, were incidentally discussed. The House then resumed. Resolutions to be reported on Friday. In the Committee of Supply Mr. S. Rice moved for, and obtained, a grant of 30,000h. to deiray the expence of the Coronation. A smart conversation took place alterwards respecting the balance due by Sir George Hill, as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. It appeared that Sir George Hill, as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. It appeared deficiency of 2100l. due by him to the public. The debate upon this and other subjects was continued in a very desultory manner until the House resumed, alter many of the subjects of the THIURSDAY. Sir C. FORDER presented a petition from several natives of India, praying to be allowed to serve on Grand Juries, and as Justices of the Peace; upon which a conversation arose, in the course of which, Sir Of British subjects to the intelligent portion of the rights of British subjects of the intelligent portion of the asthering of the rights of British subjects to the intelligent portion of the native findian, mr. C. Graar declined giving any pledge upon the subject, far-ther than to assure the House that he was fully sensible of its im-portance. The petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

ther than to assure the House that he was fully scheible of its im-portance. The petition was received, and ordered to be printed. The Report of the Coronation Committee was brought up. In de-tailing the particulars of the arrangement made for the accommodation of Members are periorely scale and strong—that 40 Members can be ac-commodated—and that they must walk in Court dresses, two by two, without crowding. Mr. JAMES attempted to oppose the grant of 50,0001. for the ex-pences of the Coronation, but was prevaided upon to postpone his intention to a more fitting opportunity, it having nothing to do with the report.

intention to a more numb opportunity, it actually a state of dress in the report. Mr. Huxts objected to every dictation as to the sort of dress in which Members should exhibit themselves. Mr. Alderman Woon hoped that, as the House was to assemble at eight of clock in the morning, breakfast would be ready within the walls for those who would be punctual. This was the more ne-cessary, as the ceremony was to be unaccompanied by the usual pro-cess of feasting. Cessary, as the ceremony was to be unaccomplete cess of feasting. Sir C. WETHERELL trusted that an end would be put to all this

The Resolutions in the Report were then adopted, and the Report

The Resolutions in the Report were then adopted, and the Report was agreed to. Mr. Huvr put a question about gold medals, amidst strong marks of disapprobation, but no answer was given to it. The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, when the Chairman read the 2^td clause, which goes to appoint Commis-sioners for the division of counties, and fixing the boundaries of cities and horoughs. The Chairman read the 2^{td} clause, which goes to appoint Commis-tely, as an interminable proceeding, read a list of Commissioners, whom he proposed to appoint. Sir E. Surobax contended that the power of the Commissioners should be more limited, and that some rule should be laid down by Pacilament for their guidance and direction. He objected particularly to the power of calling on corporate bodies to produce their charters. The CRAMERLOG of the EXCHEGUES justified the power granted to p

September 4

September 4. Is a consistence of the performance of their duties, the downinsioners, as necessary to the performance of their duties, the downinsioners, as necessary to the performance of their duties, are were the rate-books and other parish books. To the subject of the Crown to dissolve the Parisaneau was interfered with by the Bill. The House then resumed. The Report was brought up, and the formation of the the subject of the Crown to dissolve the Parisaneau was interfered with by the Bill. The House then resumed. The Report was brought up, and the formation of the the subject of the Committee of Supply should the motion that the Report of the Committee of Supply should the motion that the Report of the Committee of Supply should the more so as he believed it was the wish of his Majesty for a sense of public duty, although he feared that one of the down received. The thouse then brough the pand agreed to. He would not divide the House upon it. He made these for the down received it was the feared that one of the down received it was the subject of the feared that one of the down received. The other Orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constituents and the the did not care, as he was doing his duty to his constit

of 5001. Dr. LUSHINGTON observed that such a law would not be allowed to exist forty-eight hours in England after the effect of it should be

The LUSHINGTON observed that such a law would not be allowed to exist lorty-eight hours in England after the effect of it should be known.
 Several other Members spoke on the subject; after which the Petion was ordered to be printed.
 Sir R. VYVAN asked several questions relative to the affairs of Belgium and Holland; amongst others, whether the four Protocols recently published in the Papers were authentic.
 The CANACLLON of the Excuspours replied, that Protocols of the nature of those alluded to had certainly usen agreed to. His Lordship declined giving any answer to the other questions.
 Colonel Woop gave notice that he should divide the House on the 25th clause of the Reform Bill.
 The House then resolved into Committee on the Reform Bill, when the 25th clause was moved, and another clause, directing the manner in which the reports of the Commissioners to call for booka, papers, &c., was also agreed to, with very little discussion.
 The next proposition was to amend the 27th clause, so as to place Store the clause in the rown way, by a majority of 73, the numbers being—for the clause, no inter altogether; but on the 29th another so mitted altogether; but on the 29th clause, as also the 30th clause.
 The House then resumed; the Chairman reported progress, and to but clause.
 The 20th clause the resumed; the Chairman reported progress, andotand again.
 The Game Bill was read a third time, and passed.
 The Game Bill was read a third time, and passed.
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 The Game Bill was read a third time, and passed.</li

The other Orders of the Day were then asposed us, and the sajourned at Half-past Two o'clock. The GARRICK CORRESPONDENCE. — It is justly observed of this work by a contemporary, that, " when we consider the vast space that the first actor of ancient or modern times occupied, during his busy carcer in the world's eye; when we remember that from the first year of his appearance in London, at Goodman's Field Stheatre, in 1741, down to the moment of his retirement from the stage, in the year 1778, he was constantly before the public; that during this protracted period he was on terms of more or less intimacy with all the wise, the illustrious, the patricit of Grant Britain; that he was the favourite of Dr. Johnson, the friend and companion of the cele-trated Lord Camden, the associate of Quin and Foot, and Berry and Henderson, the protegé of Pope, the correspondent of Bishop Warburton, the fosterr of the early genius of Sheridan and Bio-dons, when we remember all this, we can readily comprehend the interest that even at this comparatively distant period would by a well written Mermoir of Garrick, and contains his voluminous cor-respondence with all, or nearly so, the illustrious claracters of his life, hitterto obscure and unexplained. BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The personal charms of many of the ladies the formed at the de light and disturbance 0 many of the ladies

written Memoir of Garrick, and contains his volumbuage in terspondence with all, or nearly so, the illustrious characters of history. The letters of Bishop Warburton in particular are uncommonly entertaining, and clear upon many points in the great actrivity. Beautry to Workson-The personal charms of many of the ladies of the local of the ladies of the local of the ladies of the local of the ladies of the ladi

IRELAND.

September 4. IRELAND. The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of 2001, for the appre-tension and conviction of all or any of the persons concerned in the murder of Thomas Gregory, Eag. of Carlow. His Excellency has also offered a reward of 1001, for the conviction of the persons con-cerned in the murder of John O'Neil, of Magheraleit. The Lare Fire ATTRE CUSTON HOUSE.—Mr. Person, one of the sufferers at the fire which took place at the Custom House, on Thursday week, died on Sunday morning, in consequence of the in-jury he received. He was a respectable young man, apprenticed to the fourth, Mr. Creagy, a Scotchman, has, at his own desire, been re-moved to his lodgings. Dernautrion yn Fires or AN EXTENSIVE STEAM MILL.—On Satur-day night last the persons employed in the steam-mill of Messra, Camble, of Waring-street, left off work about eight o'clock- a little later than usual. Shortly before eleven, some persons passing through Tomb Street, observed smoke issuing from the south end of the building, and almost immediately afterwards the flames burst a height as to dissipate al hopes of saving the mill or its contents. About twelve the rool fell in, and showers of fire ascended from the masses of consuming grain, flour, and machinery. These showers of fire eastered themelves over the dwelling-houses in Tomb street and Gamble-street, and fell thick in the adjoining lanes and timber and constabulary, and the officers and contributed to save the adjoining premises, as well as to protect the property of those per-mons who carried into the streets their furniture and goods. Two fire engines were procured, long after the fire had attained a uncon-trolable power; but they were altogether inefficient in their equip-ment, and there was listle water to be had from the street pipes; and, though full tide, there were no buckets to form a line of con-trolable power; but they were also to the Messre Gamble will be sever, and insurance has not been effected to an amount at all equal t

munication from the quays. The loss to the Messrs Gamble will be severe, and insurance has not been effected to an amount at all equal to the loss. Taseday's Gazette contains an Order in Council appointing the port Basesterre, in the Island of St. Christopher, a free ware-loain port Basesterre, in the Island of St. Christopher, a free ware-builty port Basesterre, in the Island of St. Christopher, a free ware-builty port Basesterre, in the Island of St. Christopher, a free ware-builty port Basesterre, in the Island of St. Christopher, a free ware-builty port bases was inden to bare any set of the ware upon the day successful to bare any set of the set of wars or violent that two horses, waiting to be put to a wageon, were blown down on their sides; two large fir-trees near the same spot were uponetd, and one of the booths was lifted into the air, and carried over a range of trees to a distance of full 300 yards. A report nervailed in liverpool during the early part of the week that the Marchiness of Weilesley steam packet from Dublin had experienced the fatof fast (Castle, up the loss of four passengers and ninety-eight head of cattle. The two men, Calvert and Collier, convicted of forgery, and left for execution at Lancaster, have been respited, with a view to a com-mutation of punishment. Investivalism had seven fine sheep struck dead by lightning, while grazing in Miton Park, on Wednesday se'nnight. Investivalism - We lament to state that this county is again suf-fering from the diabolical acts of the midnight incendiary. Already we have had the pain of making one fire public; and we reare to asy that another occurred of Friday night last, at Windmill-hill, in this county, which consumed a barn, containing a quantity of wheat and oats, and part of a hay rick, belonging to Mr. Beilingham. Some by E. J. Chriets, Eag., our late County Member. The information reached Hrighton the fast morning; and Thobur, the superintend-ant of police, was immediately despatched to endeavour to discover the incending. On

Instead of placing many together, in order to prevent a configration being so destructive as has frequently been the case. — Brighton Guzette. A bot belonging to H.M.S. Astrea, lying in the Carrick-roads, was last week swamped near that vessel, on its return from Falmouth, with 13 persons on board, 70 whom were drowned. Howann MuxDea.—William Grant, a milkman, aged 46, residing at Siberthorpe, near Welford, Northamptonshire, has been com-mitted to Northampton Gaol for the murder of his cousin, a young girl of 20, naned Wright. It appears that he was anxious to marry her, but her parents having refused their consent, and the attachment, jealousy and rage took possession of the prisoner's mind, and on the evening of Tuesday last, having, after much entreaty. prevailed on her to walk out with him, he led her to a jonely spot, and there suddenly stopping, demanded of her, in phrenzied manner, whether she would consent to marry him on the morrow. She told bim she could not, as she was engaced to an other, and struggled to get away, when the prisoner drew out a knife and inflicted adreadful yound on her throat, and after wards stabbed her several times in the neek and breast; he then fled, but some persons hearing the groans of the girl, went to her aid, and conveyed her to the village. She was then, although extremely weak from the loss of blood, perfectly sensible, and was enabled to detail to Mr. Ward, a mayistrate in the neighbourhood, the circumstances of the outrage. Her depositions duare ther down in writing, and within about five hours and a half afterwards the poor girl breathed her last. The Coroner's inquest tave returned a verictic of Wilfind Murder against Willing Grant. A private letter from Vienna contains the following melancholy details.—" The accreation of the duare melanchout midwith

Were taken down in writing, and within about five hours and a half afterwards the poor girl breathed her last. The Coroner's inquest have returned a verdict of Willin Murder against William Grant. A private letter from Vienna contains the following melancholy details :--- The approach of the cholera has filled every mind with alarm. The public has given itself up so entirely to dread, that already several persons have died with fright or become mad. All alarm, The public has given itself up so entirely to dread, that already several persons have died with fright or become mad. All the price of every article is augmented. The city, with its suburbs, is divided into 50 districts : each district has four physicians. A commission yit appointed to every four houses, who is bound to visit them daily, in order to prevent more than three people from sleeping in the same room. In our house every chamber is furnished with a quantity of chlorate of lime, and fumigated every day with vinegar-tis recommended that the mouth should be washed with a quantity of vinegar, herbs, tea, flannel, and heated sand. The memory is appointed to every for houses, who is bound be with a quantity of vinegar, herbs, tea, flannel, and heated sand. The memory hould be taken fasting. Every house must be supplied with a quantity of vinegar, herbs, tea, flannel, and heated sand. The dues visual physician who has been practising at Warsaw. All the citizens have been learning the manual exercise, in order to the use of the carling the instructione of haver at the visual warsaw. All the citizens have been learning the cholera is the graubilicent of the earling a canal, and the heatres will be shut. Trade and mundatures are at an end, and the workmen are without bread. All driveners will be obliged to quit the town in eight days, if they are without being furnished with a cartinate of health. At the explay without being furnishe with a cartinate of health. At the explay without being furnishe with a cartinate of health. At the explay and bus the dra

Belvedres and the Castle of Schwartesburg are being fortified in the same manner." The Bombay Courier of the 2d of April contains the important trial of Capt. John Hawkins, Commander of the Company's ship ('l/de, for piracy in conveying slaves from Zaneebar to Bombay; he was found guildy, but in consequence of the importance and peculiarity of the circumstances judgment is stayed, and the whole of the pro-ceedings referred to the consideration of Government at home. The fact is, a humber of boys were purchased for the Company's Navy, ander the colour of emistement for a period; but, so far as Captain Hawkins is concerned, he appears to have acted under a misconcep-tion of the orders of Charles Malcolm, Superintendent of the India Navy at Bombay. The practice, if unchecked, would indisputably have ended in a complete evasion of the Acts against the slave trade.

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DEFICIENCIES of TEETH.-Mr. A. JON86, Surgeon-Denting to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, and Duciess of Glou-cester, his Majesty Locke Philip I. and the Royal Family of Franer, and her Serne Highness Princers Esteilazy, having in numerous case beer beight successful in rectifying DZFECTIVE ARTICULATION, by the substitution of his improved TERICO.PETALLIC TEET/1 for have which had descred, or been andjected to renuccal, respectively indices the attention, orbit important of the above name of control of the evolution ones in mattenation, and willing of the deverse the advantages of the geomics ones in mattenation, and verification and cannot in any way be distinguished from the original Carlous and tender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of descr, and rendered useful by Mr.A. Jones's antivalled ANODYNE CEMENT. Breery contraining to Dential Surgery. References can be given to the mode content medical men. At home from ten fullifice-e4, Lower Grossenor-street, Bond.vireet. Bond-street.

DERG Partiel CAL Messel ORANGE. SOUCH 24.5.4.
 Approved by all the Binke Ac School and California Souch 25.4.
 Approved by all the Binke Ac School and Ger Ute management of 30 Directors. Office, 67, Lincoin's Inn-Beld's (House of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge).
 The Clergy, and the wives, widows, and sons and daughters of Clergymen, are characterized to the society of Promoting Christian Souch 25.5.
 The Clergy, and the wives, widows, and sons and daughters of Clergymen, are paired with a sour ances may be made by them for certain allowances during Sickness, for deferred Annuilles, to commence from various ages; and for temporary Education Annuilles payable on their sons allow, and Pronion and Premium returned in full, where children die before entitled to the benefit of their assurances. Upon the annual payment of 22 198, from the age of 21, or of 23 118. from 30, a Clergyman is entitl do a payment in sickness at the rate of 2104 sper annum. Many peculiar and vantages belong to the Society. A phylicianio for Papers, Re. & & to be made to the Secretaries at the Office; or to the Local Agent in the secretaries. JNO. HOUBOSW, M.A. J. Secretaries. JNO. HOUBOSW, M.A. J. Secretaries. JNO. HUDDER, JNAR BLES in the thergest and most select Collection of PORENCR, M.C. J. Secretaries for Sale the largest and most select Collection of PORENCR, COM-PANY, by improved Patent Machinery, acquain the Public, that they have for Sale the largest and most select Collection of PORENCR, Conference of Chimosypheres, plan or moulded, for Mason, Builters, Sc. 2: and also fine sanded, cut in various patterns, for payment of 24.5. Sec. 1990. Sec. 2: and also time sanded, cut in various patterns, for payment and upwards; Counters for Shop of Chemisty, Confectioners, easi of any thickness, from a quater of an inch and upwards; Counters for Shop of Chemisty, Confectioners, easi of the only environ on the busing of the ease of the onde gene of the one perioty of th

Room. Cheltenham: at the Warehouse, No.7, Throgenorton street. London; and foll respectible (henick and Druggists throughout the United Kingdom. ROWLAND'S CERELÆUM, for the HEAD-ACHE, an infal-bilite, instantaneous, and permanent reliever of the most permanent Verligg-bers of a spherost on the resist of comfort and corpored activity, as the H&AD-ACHE is to enharge, therefore, on the importance of its antidoic would be super-tion from, irequent return of acute agous. The seciel of preparing this invaluable remedy was reserved for the present time to develope, through the medium of Messra. ROWLAND and SON, of Hatton Gauden, Lendon, who have recently, after much solicitation and at vast expense, parchased the recipe of the original discoverer. Sold in bolare at 28, discol, day included. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFICE. Recommended by the most cominent of the faculty as the molecular and the energy of the second of the solicitation and strate expense, parchased the recipe of the original discoverer. Sold in bolare at 28, discub, day included. ROW CAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFICE. Recommended by the most cominent of the faculty as the midder, yet as the most salutary and efficiencian benitive for the same time bealing, strength-are, and a ver-failing remedy for every disease to which the Teeth and Gauss are likely, eradicating all deleterions mutir, at the same time bealing, strength-storing and include the teeth in their sockets, realing a B&ZUTIFUL SET of PEARLY TEETH, and on the gums operates as an antisorbuilte, re-toring and statisting the inhealth as a dives fragment to the breath. Price 2s, 39, per box, duty included. Each genuine box has the name and address on the Government Stamp, "A. Row LAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN." And sold by them and most Perfumers and Medicine Venders. ANd sold by the main and most Perfumers and Medicine Venders. AND and by the MESS PATENT PROMETHEANS, for producing instant

"A ROWLAND & SOX, 20, HATTON GARDEN." And sold by them and most Perfumers and Medicine Venders. A NEW LIGHT. ONES'S PATENT PROMETHEANS, for producing instant Lydn, without the sid of Abotte or any apparatus, and, unlike any other her box, of whatever description, there is no possibility of their getting out of the provident of the side most simple and beta mode of producing Light ever invented. No bed room, drawing room, or counting house should be with any current of air, they still retain their first, and emit, one being burnt, a fragmant provident of air, they still retain their first, and emit, one being burnt, a fragmant eritume; are perfectly innocent and free from danger. JOKES'S LOUPERES, or CHORATE MATCHES. This is a very simple and cheap mode of producing instant Light, simply by draw-ner these matches are now imperfectly instant by keeping, i.e. per box. May be lad of all respectable chemists, tobacconits, &c. throughout the king-inventions and improvements, by S. Jones, Lift House, 20, S. JONES'S NEW PHILOUB HOLAD MATILE for perfuming and din-helphing hings, here parities or crowdel apartments; itey will be found to the mane and addres', by Jones, and there are not subballituded with so provement, by S. Jones, Lift House, 20, Strand. — The following inventions and improvements, by S. Jones, Lift House, 20, Strand. — The following inventions and improvements, by S. Disens, Lift House, 20, Strand. — The following inventions and improvements, by S. Disens, Lift House, 20, Strand. — The following inventions and improvements, by S. Disens, Lift House, 20, Strand. — The following inventions and improvements, by S. Disens, Lift. S. JONES'S ETMAS, for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes. S. JONES'S ETMAS, for boiling half a pint of water in three minutes. BERTPURIST CONJURORS, and everchants and contains with ind it to the interments to visit the LIGHT HOUSE, 20, STRAND, — N. The New Kitches is keep poing on Tonedays and Marchas, ISTAND, — N. The New Kitches is keep

their interest to visit the LIGHT HOUSE, 201, STRAND, -N.B. The New Witchen is keyt going on Tuesdays and Pridays, itom one to three clock. FOR THE HEAD AND EYES. To THE HEAD AND EYES. The Magnetic Stranger of the Stranger of Disord Disord

TO CURRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Instructures is in error-The Right Hon, Mr. TROMSON is not feedily, no rout of effect. He was chacked in the last Parkiment by a date of Eurila (akea by mitcher and has not recovered his voice.-A correspondent informs us of two curious convolences. Over a livery table in ith Hommersmitch-road, appear these words :-"Chancerson of mater."-and at the Bridge war Stanley grote, a board anomenes that "Cosus ion sale every doy in the week." In reply to our correspondent in Lombard street, we have no heelta-ino in suping, that use have made up our mind on the East Indea values will continue up friend that we are in earnest. The lefter from the King of the Nine-Fins to the Bislop of London is indamissible. We agree to a certain extent with 11 is MAJENTY, but the intentions and feelings of the Bislop of London is indamissible. We agree to a certain extent with the bislop of London is indamissible. We agree to a certain extent with the bislop of London is indamissible. We agree to a certain extent with the bislop of London is indamissible. We agree to a certain extent with the bislop of London is indamission to the Coronation on Thursday, in Westminster for admission to the Coronation of the public is incompreten-sible-but as tills; and the seats and boxes are announced to be had, the optic stalls, of Mr. SANS, the corner of SL almes's Atterst, oppo-site be lated. These admissions are for the uislee-the NAVES are engaged for Ministers and great Ufficers 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 RUS-SELL brought into the House of Commons, that the interest itcreated 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.

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 101. 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 pre-sent Ministers to hold office during its protracted progress through the House of Commous—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.

returned, speaks volumes, The Ministers, however, have proceeded to the nomina-tion of Commissioners for dividing counties and making out The Ministers, however, have proceeded to the nomina-tion of Commissioners for dividing counties and making out districts, with powers so extensive, that after all the deli-cacy 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 Brentford, or Camberwell and Reigate, or any other places, according to their will and pleasure. The names of the Geutlemen are wholly unexceptionable, for, with the exception of two or three of them, they never were heard of before. We, how-ever, congratulate the country upon the employment of Off-cers of the Artillery and Engineers in this service, as it tends to show 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 Givil Evvice. 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 im-practicable thing, the country will gladly receive it at the fands 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 coun-tempt and ridicule of the People of their own country, and the country itself to insult and degradation from every other.

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 arose between the Duke of RICHMOND and MI, STALEY on the question of the Irish Election.—We repeat the state-ment 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 VYVYAN, having pre-viously informed Lord PALMERSTON that he had some questions to ask upon the subject, rose on Friday creaning in the House of Commons to fulfil that intention—but Lord PALMERSTON, although he had been apprised of the ques-tions that were to be put, was not in his place to answer them.

fious that were to be put, was not in his place to answer them. Sir RICHARD VYVYAN, in this extremity applied himself to Lord ALTHORP, and enquired of him whether the Pro-tocols, 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 ti 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 en-quired whether it was true that the French were forning 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 CHANCELLOB of the EXCHEQUER replied to the first question by stating, that he had not had time to read the other questions he would give no answer at all. The first of these Protocols, No. 31, is dated, Foreign Office, London, August the sieth, and contains this para-graph:-

Office, London, August the Government of his Britannic Mojesty re-"That the moment the Government of his Britannic Mojesty re-ceived information of the renewal of Aostilities between Holland and Helgium, it gave orders for a division of the face to assemble as soon as possible in the Downs, where it would be ready to concur in any measures which might be deemed necessary for the re-concur in any of the armistice which the Five Powers had engaged tobainiant between Holland and Belgium, and that after the despath of this order, the new Sovereign of Belgium had claimed the assistance of

re especially, naval succour from Great Five Powers, and, my

the Five Powers, and, more especially, naval succour trota 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 hestillites 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 unth of August Lord PALMERSTON, in the HOUSE of Com-mons, declared that "UP TO THAT TIME HE HAD NOT ANY REASON to SUPPOSE the King of the NETHERLANDS medi-tated ective hostilities." The other protocols require the retirement of the French

tated 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 retire-ment 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—

before the resumption of hostilities." But these French troops are not to return to France— there they remain, exactly as the Duke of WELINGTON says—"the advanced guard of the army" which is to over-run Belgium and subjugate Hollaud—or if it were possible that these French troops had been required by King LEOPOLD for the purpose of keeping down rebellion among his new subjects, is it consistent with the pledge of non-in-terference 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 declatation, that the French troops should remain where they were, is still unde-

information is refused; SOULT'S open declaration, that the French troops should remain where they were, is still unde-nied 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 PAL-MERSTON 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 th To a question put by Mr. ROBINSON on the subject of the robbery of the Portuguese fleet by France, Lord PALMER-STON, 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 had been informed that the French Aquadron 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 cir-cumstances, is pretty clearly described in the *Times* of Wednesday, from which we beg to borrow the following observa-

24 hours after its cression. 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 more to do with the general pacific relations of the two countries, than on a former occasion, a collision between a British and an American ship, about the right of searching for British dreerters. In such a case a broudside, followed by a friendly acknowledgment of right or reparation, would net surely have entitled the stronger party to consider the weaker as a canture.

Surviy have entitled the stronger party to consider the weaker as a carture. We throw out these observations with no desire of exciting angry discussion, and with no unfriendly disposition towards the French Admiral. We merely asy that he has changed his ground where he ought to have adhered to his original purpose, and that 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 sug-gestion 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 ho-mage—the Coronation is not conducted like that of GEORGE 111, and yet the Peers do individual homage, as they did when the theorem. upon that occasion.

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 apprehen-sive 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 disadrantageous to himself and his friends. The uttimatum, howerer, is gone, and if Lord PALMERSTON should not forget to open the answer, when it comes, we may hear something which may elucidate Lord ABERDERN'S promised enquiries. THE accounts received by the last packets from Jamaica

The old Colonies have legislated, and successfully for their

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 intermed-dling policy of mixing poison in the cup of salvation, by the machinations of the saints and the anti-colonial party, thereis 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 uni-versal 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 intermedding system separated the two A nericas from European dominion. The contagion of disaffection is fast generating in the Colo-nies, 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 extensire

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 mea-sures of the GREY Government; and so thoroughly are the Solutions of the GREY Government; and so thoroughly are the Solution 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, It is in perfect keeping with the policy of a Whig Admi-nistration to destroy our Constitution at home, and to dis-solve 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 dese could have furnished the legal details quoted in the debale on Mr. BUXTON's motion—materials prepared for irritation. As to the KITTY HULTONS, the MARY PEARCES, and

not conciliation.

As to the KITTY HULTONS, the MARY PEARCES, and her stories of a similar character and the Rahama and other stories of a similar character, and the Bahama and Jamaica, the St. Kitts cases,—have we not the Brighton case, hortible enough in all conscience—the Glasgow case, to grant money thus liberally to persons of colour, we should not tellable in English, but detailed in Latin—the Tipperary burgings and Carlow murders; and who does not cousider these atrocious cases as exceptions from the Sritish, Societ, and Irish characters, as much as the others are exceptions from the West India character? and Heaven defend they
 burging and in the character?

The set allocitors is smuch as the others are exceptions from the West India character? and Heaven defend they should not be. Then, the six thousand petitions branching from the tree in Aldermanbury Church-yard, signed by puritan parsons, divelling old women and ignorant children, distributed over the country—Why they might as well have made them sixty thousand as six thousand; this humbug, like free-labour sugar from India, has been exposed—the time for these follies is gone by—the colonists have been driven, by neglect, contempt and oppression, to poverty, recklesness and despair. The tide of affection towards their countrymen, here, is fast ebbing; and, if not speedily arrested, there will be no return of the tide across the Atlantic. The Colonial question must no longer be treated as one of pulsing sentimentality, but as one of state policy: the Colo-nists must be relieved and protected—the system changed, and speedily too, and the foolish and visionary conceit of condensing the civilization, perhaps of centuries, into a lustre or two, abandoned. It is repeated emphatically—the Colonists may be revolu-tionised by this country, but it can neither ininaidate nor corece them; and we say again and again, the system must be forthwith changed, if the Government means to retain these colonies as productive dependencies of the Empire— they will no longer consent to be governed indirectly by the Anti-Slavery Society. The West Indians demand afra ad impartial enquiry before the Lords, on oath, and that honest and unprejudiced Commissioners may visit them, and ascer-tain, and leil the trut to their countrymen—and there may set be a chance of the integrity of the British Empire being preserved.

It seems that some of the rascally reformers of Spain have made a wretched attempt to disturb the tranquillity of that prosperous and fast regenerating country, under the dictation of LEGULA. This man had but twenty followers; and yet, it is more than suspected that the French authorities on the fractione of the superconduction of the transformation of the superconduction of the supercon frontiers of Arragon were not at all backward in encouraging the contemptible effort of the unnatural insurgents.

THE policy of outraging Portugal—putting the feeling of faith and honour out of the question—and of converting our ancient ally into an enemy, and moreover throwing her into the hands of republican France, may be judged by the fol-lowing statement. wing statement :----

amounts :-

1828£498 938 !!

IN these days of economy we were rather staggered at a grant of 15,9711. 2s. 5d. to Messrs. LESCENE and ESCOF-FREY, on whose case we commented at the time of their deportation, as aliens, from Jamaica. We agree with the Council and Assembly at Jamaica that they are aliens. We think Mr. BURGE proved the fact, which seemed to re-fer to the old adage—that he was a pretty boy and they changed lime—for he appears to have succeeded to his brother's nationality and heirship. The brother we be-lieve to have been born in Jamaica. As to the monstrous doctrine of their being British subjects because they were born when the British flag was at the time flying on a few forts in St. Domingo, it is as absurd as to consider all the Persons born in France, and Spain, and Sicily, and Portugal, while the British troops were there, as British subjects. Would Dr. LUBHINGTON argue that such persons could hold freehold property here, or be hanged if found fighting in French, Spanish, Sicilian, or Portuguese ships, against Great Britian? Does he find these doctrines in VATTEL ex-tremely well. Such a deed would be cuite strooping. Bat even admitting

temely well. Such a deed would be quite atrocious. But even admitting they were British built, why were not the proofs of their having lost so much property as to entitle them to this grant of 15,9711. 2s. 5d. for loss of business and false imprisonment for a short time, for they were not deprived of working for their bread elsewhere, their property was not confiscated— why were not these proofs and documents laid upon the table of the House, that it might have been ascertained whether keeping a spirit store was so productive a trade at kington? We must say we think it looks like a wanton waste of money. The matter could have been so easily cleared up how they made 1,5001. a year and 6501. a year respectively, then interest at 6 per cent, was there any and what examination before the competent local authorities to stabilish the details of the loss; the documents and proofs which should be produced would not have cost 201. printing, instead of 6,0001., which Lord HOWICK asserted would have been the cost of the whole, we think erroneously; but tawould ask, what have the Protector's reports cost, de-ting solo-loby cases and such pitful complaints as are by hundheds dismissed by every Police Magistrate every week a London. Why not move for a return of the floggings and the domesite and other squabbles, assaults, and misdemeanors. such a deed would be quite atrocious. But even admitting head use schools in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and use bedomestic and other squabbles, assaults, and misdemeanors, brought before Justices, and punished by imprisonment, and tradmill, and whipping, to be laid before the House for their laformation. information,

Measure LESCENE and ESCOFFREV are much indebted to

Measure, LFSCENE and ESCOFFREV are much indebted to the modern chulera--the negromania at present prevalent. They owe much to their African etymology. As to the Jamaica Government paying the money, they would not be such fools, and we think Mr. BURGE acted as a Measy in not doing more than object to the grant, and, hay folly, of paying it; but if the British Parliament chooses

WE have heard, and from authority on which we think we may rely, that the second article in the last number of the Foreign Quarterly Review, which contains so able a vindication of the late Marquess of LONDORDERSY, is from the pen of the Right Honourable PEREGRINE COUNTENAY.

Just at the time them Alderman Woon is endeavouring to immish the speed of steam packets, which are prover bally "fast," it will not be uninteresting to rend the speech which the Loop CanveELLOR delivered on Thursday to the Bar, as indicative of a speed hilberto unknown in his Lordship a Court. The Lord Chancellor came down to Court this morning at nine this Lordship addressed the course present to the following the speech which the Lord the magnitum fast and anything to more? On being answered in the negative. " His Lordship addressed the course present to the following the statistication in stating that there is only one appeal which is been heard before me in which I have not given judgment. Those heard the other day before me and the Lord Chief Justice Tride and Mr. Justice Litledale, and in those the Learned Judgee have not made up their mids. The ouly cause, therefore, which is made up their mids. The ouly cause, therefore, which is made up their mids. The ouly cause, therefore, which is made in the the state of a single cause the other day before me was all uffich in Equity. For the viol made up their mids. The ouly cause, therefore, which is made up their mids. The ouly cause, therefore, which is made the bost of asying that needs to a single cause the other day and the bost of asying that needs to a single cause the other day of the single of

EVERYBODY recollects the unmerciful grilling which Mr. CROKER gave the LORD ADVOCATE in the House of Com-mons: —it appears to have had just such an effect upon the Learned Geniteman as the Barilla affair had upon the Right Hon. Mr. THOMSON—it has overwhelmed and overthrown him; so much indeed is the wire-haired reviewer damaged, that it is said he is on the eve of resigning his office. Mr. JOHN MURRAY (not of Albemarle-street) is to succeed him.

IT may be recollected that the Times, a few days since, gave an account of the opening of Mr. PITT'S Statue in Hanover-square, which did no great credit to the taste or feeling of the writer. We are glad to find that a generous admiration of the works of art puts aside less worthly feelings, and that political bias does not interfere with the justice, which renders the highest praise to our univalled country-man CHANTREY. On Wednesday the same paper contains the following :----

mass of rock, CHANTREY, with much taste and good sense, has raised his coloseal statue on a tail and comparatively slender support-mot of course so slender as to seem feeble, but yet notone with stronger than is barely adequate, in appearance, to the duty required of Jr. This bold idea, which we believe is entirely new, does the artist great credit, and we join, therefore, most cheerully in the general admiration which this noble ornament to London has excited. As the we have nothing now to say, except that a man who for 25 years wielded the English Government, has some claim to fill'a nation's eyes;' but we do feel proud of possessing an artist, under whose magic touch all things are subdued to his purpose, and our sympa-thies no less claimed for domestic sorrow, as in the beautiful mont ment at Lichfed, than they are claimed for the lasting devotion of a political party, to the memory of a departed stateman."

THE Post informs us that "the new-born son of the Em-peror NICHOLAS has been appointed Commander of the Regiment of Lancers of the Guards;"-surely the Infantry would have been appropriate. The Post adds, "that this young Prince has been enrolled in the battalion of Sappers") --and minors, we presume.

-and minors, we presume. In the "Garrick Papers," a very interesting collection, in large folio, just published by COLBURN, we find a letter frow the Duke of DEVONSHIRE to the English Roscius; which, if there was an English Roscius now living for a Duke to write to, might serve for to-day as well as for the 17th of April, 1764, the date it bears. The following extract will convince our readers of its applicability to the present time: "The ACCOUNT You will be the as the totage of the serve best pot to

A pril, 1764, the date it bears. The following extract will convince our readers of its applicability to the present time :--"DEAR MR. GARREX-You will think me a strange beast not to have returned you my thanks for your former letter sooner.-1 am, indeed, ashamed of myself: do not impute it to any want of regard for you, for that is impossible. I received your last, of the 24th of March, yesterday, and though it gave me great pleasure, yet the account of Mrs. GARREX's indisposition was a great alloy to the satisfartion I had from it; I should hope summer and the warm cli-mate of I taly will soon perfectly re-establish her. " I take for granted your numerous correspondents inform you of the daily occurrences, and as I am not in the secret of allairs, I know wery little more than the common newspapers tell us; for as to the minority, God knows they are very few, or, rather, none at all. We made a figure in the House of Commons, but what with accidents that were, in themselves, unsvoldable, and mismanagement, we con-how to make a proper use of our forces or, rather, had we all pro-perly concurred in so doing, I believe we should, at least, have brought the enemy to terms of capitulation before this time; whereas, now, we adversaries will be scarce able to maintain themselves." IN one of the reports of the last Levee in a country Paper, it is stated that the Adjutant of the South Hants Light In-fantry was COLLAR'D in the KING'S presence. The truth is, that the gentleman's name is COLLARD, and he was pre-sented to His MAJESTY by his Colonel, Sir J. W. POLLEN. We find the following statement in the Number of the

sented to His MAJESTV by his Colonel, Sir J. W. POLLEN. WE find the following statement in the Number of the *East India Magazine* for the present month. It affords a curious specimen of the administration of Justice in the East, and tends to shew that practices still exist which we hoped had long since been abandoned. There are upon record some still more curious cases which before long will probably meet the light, and which at a period when the Charter of the East India Company is nearly worn out de-mand very particular attention. We conclude that our renders are already acquainted with the leading features of the case, and that the name of SHEEMATHOO HERANEYA GARBHA RAVACOOLA MOOTOO RACHOONANDHYE SA-TOOPUTTY is familiar to them, if so, the particulars cannot fail to be interesting :-

TOOPUTTY is familiar to them, if so, the particulars cannot fail to be interesting :--The case of the Queen of Ramnad, the lineal descendant of a race which has exercised the supreme authority over the district of Ram-nad, in the South of India, for thirteen successive generations, is marked by more than the usual degree of shameless injustice, which has characterised other instances of Indian policy; for the same document, which most clearly establishes her right to the succession of her father's territories, contains a recommendation that, from motives of *policy and expediency*, the succession should be awarded to another. By a Treaty concluded with the Nabob of Arcot, it had been stipulated, that a successor to the deposed faist of Ramnad should be appointed as soon as the person entiled to succeed him could be satisfactorily ascertained. An enquiry was instituted by the Madras Government, which proved the succession to belong to the daughter; but, instead of putting her into imme-right, came to the determination, on the avowed grounds of *political capediency*, of nominating the *sister* of the deposed Rajah to the succession! On the death of the eister, which occurred in [S12, the son of a bond

2256
Tensider him as a God, and prostrate ourselves before him, performing the ceremonies of homage; and, as the son of the aforeaid filting, is of the meanest caste, we undergo disgrace by paying him the respect aforeaid.
There appears not, therefore, to have existed the shadow of a right to withhold the succession from the daughter of the deposed Rajah, therefore, to have existed the shadow of a right to withhold the succession from the daughter of the deposed Rajah patients of the deposed signal of the darge of the deposed for the deposed for the deposed for the daughter of the deposed for the daughter of the deposed Rajah thereupon prosected her claims in the Company to Court, and it was decided by the Towincial Court in Dreember, 1813—
That the provedings of the Government to the foreited.
That the prove the arrangement to have been a measure of political expediency, and that ho as to all Government consequents the before the Rammad and the prove the arrangement to the ave been a measure of political expediency, and that, by such nomination, it was not include the claim of the claim of the damy to the Government, the Ammad and the declared the lineal succession the that Zemindary.

Frequencies for the relation is a presenting tive nervess to the zeminutary, and to have contrasplated here succession thereto as a matter of course. Hable to dispute only in the event of the late Ranny bearing lawful the establish the fact, as well as the legality, of his alleged adoption by the late Ranny, for the following reasons :— "The Provincial Court are of opinion, that the defendant has failed the establish the fact, as well as the legality, of his alleged adoption by the late Ranny, for the following reasons :— "Ist. Because the has not proved that the flauny had the written subtoriv from her late husband, to adopt the delendant after his decrease—at which time the adoption is stated to have been effected. "The have been place, must have been about eight years of age, as hap perare by the evidence of the defendant's account witness, and the third have near the defendant's account witness, and the the distribution of the same type of eight years cause, as have been effected. "The how the trade of the defendant's account witness, and the third have account of the same type of eight years caused the the testimoly brought forward by the plaintiff, proving him to be the illeging way to be the defendant as failed to have been bequeathed to him. The Provincial Court are of opinion that the defendant has not are word, the defendant has failed to have been bequeathed to him. Because the defendant has failed to have been bequeathed to him. Because the defendant has failed to nord words, or give evidence concerning it. "For the reasons aloresaid, therefore, it is considered by the Provincial Court the Rain's and the Provincial Court the date of the suil of the plaintiff, and by the company and who as any or the equidant date of the plaintiff. Ranny Seevagaumy Nachier, is the any type with all and every description of the proverty decree, that the plaintiff aforeasid shall heneforward hold and enjoy the Zemindary of Ramand, with all and every description of the proverty decree, the the plaintiff aforeasid sha

It the Zemindary of Ramnad, and of all the property appertaining thereto." This decree was annulled by the Company's Supreme Court at Madras, in April, 1815, on the ground that the Provincial Court had bot completeld the attendance of the defendant's witness, with the documents referred to; the Provincial Court was accordingly directed to take further evidence, and to pass judgment on the suit de nuco; and further to command "the collector of Madura to hold the germindary of Ramnad in attachment, for the benefit of the party who may be ultimately successful in this case, until he shall be commanded to the suit de nuco; and further to command "the collector of Madura to hold the Company's Government to maintain the claims of the son of a bondword, against the legitimate and clearly established rights of the sister instead of the daughter, they had contrived to keep postesion of the country for eight years boynd the period when any pretence in the succession, they revived the grow, by supporting a pretender to the succession, they revived the period with the hads, and they have retained it up to the pretent time.

Bow, by supporting a pretender to the subcession, they revived the pretence of alisputed succession, which again threw the Government of the country into their hands, and they have retained it up to the present time sli5, the Provincial Court having taken further evidence, as directed, and examined the documents produced on behalf of the inferdant, were of opinion, that the document purporting to be the late Ramy mess of progrey, and that the document purporting to be declored or consent on the adoption of the direction was also of the super state of super state of the super state of the super state of super state of super state

Seevagauny Princess, and of her state of privation at this moment. WE have been much interested by examining the two Panoramas now exhibiting of Indian Scenes—one represent-ing Madras; the other is intended for Bombay. They are both well worth seeing—but they differ from one another in one essential point, to which we think it right to call atten-tion. The Panorama of Bombay is painted by an artist who has evidently never been in India; that of Madras by a person who is not only well acquainted with the particular spot represented, but who is familiar with most other parts of India. The effect of this difference in the local know-Pedge of the painters comes to tell with regat effect on their ledge of the painters comes to tell with great effect on their

Both of them are executed no doubt from numerous and Both of them are executed no doubt from numerous and accurate drawings, and we are not sure that we could detect any error in form or proportion in the Panorama of Bombay, though we are well acquainted with every point in it; still the picture—though it recalls the spot—has but little or no Indian feeling about the colouring of the land and sky—and we may add, that of the sea also is not Oriental. There are multitudes of palm trees, and abundance of swarthy figures; but these figures are not Hindos, they are more like Irish porters—while such portions of the picture as the sketches on the spot may not have provided, are supplied by the artist's imagination, and naturally enough, and we may say mecessarily, with European, not Indian Scenery. On the other hand, DANELL, who excented the Panorama of Madras, is so throughly imbued with Oriental images, that where even a blank may have occurred in his materials, he has been able to fill it up with something strictly true to the feeling of the spot. Accordingly we do not believe there **tan** be found a square inch of the Panorama of Madras which

can be found a square inch of the Panorama of Madras which

is not in strict keeping with all the rest. or which does not corvey correct ideas of Indian scenery and manners. While on the subject of great works of art, we feel tempted to say a word or two on that great work of nature, the gigantic whale. It, too, is well worth seeing; but why on earth does the silly man charge two shillings instead of one? Two shillings for seeing any thing, is utterly repug-nant to the feelings which lie at the bottom of our pockets; and for one person who now enters this show at 23. five pass it, who would go in were the charge one shilling. Let the proprietor place a door at each end of his Pavilion, and let every one who pleases go in at one end, enter the whale's belly, pass through, and retire at the tail end, to-wards Messrs. Courts's, in the Strand. If this plan were adopted at a shilling a-head, and properly advertised, the interior of the whale would soon become a perfect thorough-fare—and the able and excellent personage who shows it off, would ere long be a man of fortune. Extract of a letter, dated Antigua, 25th July, 1831 :—

Extract of a letter, dated Antigua, 25th July, 1831 :--"Your fears, expressed in that of 5th May, are not without strong grounds, and I often on the first view of things think as you do; bu when I look fairly and calmiyat the question, I cannot persuade my-self that there will be found a set of inen that would attempt or dare to declare the emancipation of the negroes, without first of all settling the details, which is impracticable in the case of immediate emanci-pation.

We have the enancipation of the negroes, without first of all sexume to declare the enancipation of the case of immediate emancipation. "Our emmiss regard and love the blacks if they do not the white, "and therefore they will not involve them in one common ruin with ourselves.—I have attentively watched the progress of the elections throughouts and theight involve them in one common ruin with ourselves.—I have attentively watched the progress of the elections throughouts and theight involve them in one common ruin with ourselves.—I have attentively watched the progress of the elections choosen, and other own creation, yet there are many (even treat on support a favourie measure or basing such horrible chaotic confusion, bloodshed and slaughter, of their unoffending fellow creatures, countrymen, and perhaps, many of their own kindred, as must be the consequence; because we are so distant they cannot hear our cries, or witness the completion of their work. I am well aware that in all the concerns of lie where our interests are at take it is dangerous to be distant, and a circumstance that would appal us if happening at our own door, can be read by us with almost indifference when occurring in China: it is only deep thinking, enlightened men, who consider such things as they ought to be viewed. "A pain and again 1 say, arrange the details of the Bill with a due regard for compension to the proprietors, so as to enable them to quit their estates if they think proper, and until then, the man who advocates immediate emancipation should be pronounced the most unfeeling brute of his species; if he has ver been in the Colonies, and is notifier a mander on should be pronounced the most afford a term of reproach sufficiently strong, by which he can be characterized.

The states if they think proprietors, so as to enable them to advocates immediate emancipation should be pronounced the most suffering trute of his species; if he has ever been in the Colonies, and is nrither a madman or a fool, then I say our language does not afford a term of represent built is ally which he can be classed in the term of represent built is ally which he can be classed of the advocates in the Colonies, and is nrither a madman or a fool, then I say our language does not advocate built is ally which he can be classed of the colonies, and is nrither a madman or a fool, then I say our language does not advocate in the colonies, and is nrither a madman or a fool, then I say our language does not advocate in the colonies, and is nrither and the advocate in the colonies, and is not does with a masterly hand, with a full knowledge of all the doedlies, it is and the doedlies, it is and the doedlies at method of emancipating the slave population without nucleuk beings and the server is an everything man holds draw, without the aid and good feeling as well as (that which it is in rate of the proprietors.
 "I am on planter, but I have a general acquaintance with them; it was not devise a method of emancipating the slave population without nucleuk being as well as (that which it is in the colonies, the thing could be done otherwise the man, or his work, that could convince any judicious person, where the man, being and property, to more any judicious person, where the man, or his work, that could convince any judicious person, when a the advocate of the sections to lower us in public estimation; that an extend, built and property is the section; that an extend, built and property is the section; that an extend, built and the does of the negroos themselves. I put as a different weight and the section well as a structure is the section of the negroos themselves. I put as a structure is a structu

A letter was sent to us last week, but not authenticated by a real signature, representing that in consequence of the absence of the officiating clergyman of Aldermanbury, who was gone to Cambervelf fair, it was found impossible to inter the body of a gentleman which was carried thither from the neighbourhood of the Strand. Our notice to correspondents, in reply to this extraordinary statement, has attracted the attention of the Rev. Gentleman alluded to, from whom we have received a communication on the subject from which have received a communication on the subject, from which

have received a communication on the subject, from which the following is an extract:-Last Thursday week, the clerk called on me to say, an undertaker had been with him to make an appointment for a funeral coming from Charing-cross, and desired to know it 50 clock would be a con-venient hour. This I immediately acquiesced in ; but, said the

Septembers.

St. Paul's School, Sept. 1, 1831.

St. Paul's School, Sept. 1, 1831. We find in the miscellaneous intelligence of the "East India Magazine," for the present month, the following ex-tract from the Chundrika:--" From the letter of an intelligent correspondent, we learn that in the town of Ranaghat, in the Zillah of Nuddea, the wife of an Docowie Choonarie having become pregnant, radually enlargeds nuch as to indicate something nunsual. More than a month bear for confinement she required a resting place, about two cubits wide to turn in. On Thursday the 27th of Kartik last, this woman in the course of the day gradually bronght for th three doughters, in what there confinement she required a resting blace, about two cubits wide to turn in. On Thursday the 27th of Kartik last, this woman in the three children died, and that night she gave birth to other with there children died, and that night she gave birth to other with there children died, and that night she gave birth to other with there children died, and that night she gave birth to other with there children died, and that night she gave birth to other with there children died, and that night she gave birth to other with there children died, and that night she gave birth to other with there children died, and that night she gave birth to other with the children died, and that night she gave birth to other with the children died, and that night she gave birth to other with the though the return of the pains of labour, and her fried when this poor woman who has brown onthing father; but as a sensible through the return of the effects of heat in the Weil of England last Sunday—it appears in an Excet paper-" Of Sunday last the heat was so excessive at mid-day that the prode to the sum it because red holt? About two clock amanuly on when the on on the pawemer red holt? About two clock and when er-posed to the sum it because red holt? About two clock and when er-bord to heave the reduced above boiling heat, and when er-bord on the pawemer reduct holt? About two c

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

We think it but fair to observe, that this paragraph use not appear in TRUEMAN'S Flying Post. PARISIAN COURESPONDENCE. Paris, Angust 31, 183. French, proverb; and for fear Mrs. Rassnorrow should not an it impossible to give a good account of France without speaking the bodds, therefore Paras. Hogo ought not to be required to fait impossible." J begin my letter in this way, because I am times hear it said, at our littl- friend Brouns' and at our areat fried GALUGAN'S-at LOTG GRANVILL'S and General LARAVERS's and at our areat fried GALUGAN'S-at LOTG GRANVILL'S and General LARAVERS's and at the Born and every where, that the Paris correspondence of the *Advances*, where our friends of the *Herald* and *Times* dine like nabols, and at the Born and every where, that the Paris correspondence of the *Advances* to this then I reply, in the words of my motto, "A *I impossible*" at the hough a parameter of the Interior's even appet is the their of the House of the House at the bright side of the question and the server by thing gets worse and worse—and those wire speak to this then I reply, in the words of my motto, "A *I impossible*" at the lastic d'house a server looks at the bright side of the question in France-and at hough 1 admit that in mere matters of opinion I may may is the the lastic d'houses and its failures." Yet facts are subbar to this the subschemes and its failures." Yet facts are subbar to the this contof fail to produce effects of a ruinous and the from and the president of the Consell of Ministers of the There and the president of the Consell of Ministers of the frame to the this contof fail to produce effects of a ruinous and in the there and the president of the Consell of Ministers of the frame and the president of the Consell of Ministers of the frame and the president of the Consell of Ministers of the frame and the president of the consell of Ministers of the frame and though 1 admit that in the ropo-tion was underse in the and the chamber of Deputies, that the Branco con y more frame and the p

good it be at all, to silence the *cumnille* by obeying them), that I can-not aroid protesting against the whole speech of the President of the Council, and earnestly pray that, before it be too late, he will remem-ber the lines of OVID:-

<text>

ion should perish by his own arts,

JOHN BULL:

Soften BULLS. Contribute to pay the necessary expenses of the Government. 3rd. The army is broken up. There are no Belgian Generals. The King Leopoth is determined tohave his army governed by French General officers, and Marshal Soult will be left to send whom he may think proper. 4th. The Belgians themselves admit that their Kirkg is the only man of courage amongst them. 5th. The stay of the French troops is said to be necessary to prevent civil war. 6th. The trade of Antwerp is nearly ruined. Gand is in a state of bankruptcy.-Brussels is a deserted place. Persons possessing a little property price col Orange shall be retored to Belgium. Foreigners are afraid of coming amongst us. 7th. The last Protocol signed by the five Powers has excited as much dissatisfaction that should it be con-sented by the King Leoroth, there will be civil war, of he must addi-cate; and 8th. The French troops are becoming increasingly popular, and the French party in the provinces is taking courage. This is an abstract of the state of Belgium, as given by Belgian and French Liberals. There calculated is witzerland. Many lives have been lost, at the greatest disorder and misery prevail. This is entirely owing the "Art 5.- The course moust has appeared at Vienna, is within statesked the Prussian army. It is expected to arrive in France by man of the Francekfort fair. The of the state of France. Disturbances every day-murders fre-down they will never submit to any Monarch but Hexny V. Sad draw they will never submit to any Monarch but Hexny V. Sad in a state of interdiction, in consequence of a service having in a state of interdiction, in consequence of a service having the your of mean party of Chousas. In supersting the nodel in the obligity we de-ing a state of interdiction, in consequence of a service having the node and interdiction, in consequence of a service having the a state of interdiction, in consequence of a service having the a state of interdiction, in consequence of a service having

termined on supporting the ciergy in their choice to check a com-revolution. FACT 9.—The Pore is preparing for the reception of the Duchess of Berner at his Pontifical Palace; and it is said that although he has recognized Louis Prittre as King of the FARNCH, yet, that he still cherishes particular affection for the exile of Holyrood. FACT 10.—The Judges of the Correctional Police in Paris have decided, that it is no offence to write on the walls that Louis Prittre will, one day, be guillotined; accompanied by a drawing of that celebrated machine. It appears that the Judges are, at least, not Louis PrittPritzs.

celebrated machine. It appears that the output and the chateau of M. Louis PHILIPPITES. FACT 11.— The Breton, of Nantes, states that the chateau of M. DE COISLIN, Peer of France, has lately been searched; and that a number of guns, gun-carriages and wheels, &C. were discovered. It is meant, from this, to infer that the Peers are Carlists. Well, this is no secret, though Louis PHILIP cannot be pleased with the intelli-

18 no secret; though Louis Finite, tanket of Parliament passed gence. FACT 12.—The town of Rouen has had an Act of Parliament passed enabling it to borrow money, in order to employ the starving popula-tion in the erection of public works. The town of Rouen cannot, however, find any one ready to lend the money ! I have filled my paper and written till I am tired, so adieu till next week; and believe that I am your affectionate Correspondent, P.H.

F.H. CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFERMENTS. The Rev. GEORGE WARE B.A., to the Vicarage of Winsham, Somersetshire. Patron, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and Dean of Wells. The Rev. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE has been collated by the Lord Bishop of LoNDON, to a Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Rev. FANOMAS HARTWELL HORNE has been collated by the Lord Bishop of LoNDON, to a Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Rev. FANOMAS HARTWELL HORNE has been collated by the Lord Bishop of LoNDON, to a Prebendal Stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Rev. FANOMEST. A TWOOD, Rector of Hammersmith, and Vicar of Butterley, to the Rectory of St. Mary, and Vicarage of St. James, Great Grimshy. The Rev. CONNELUS PITT, LL, B., to the Rectory of Rendcombe, Gloucestershire, on his own petition. A Dispensation has passed the Great Scal, enabling the Rev. CANOM MATTREWS, B.D., Vicar of Linton, Herefordshire, to hold there with the consolidat d Vicarage of Woolhope and Fownhope, in the Same county. Puttons, M.A., to the Rectory of Wilby, Suffolk, on his own petition. The Rev. WICLAN PULLINO, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been unanimously elected Chaplain to Cambridge, town gaol, on the resignation of Professor Leg. The Rev. JONN MERRY, B.A., lormerly Rector of Newbiggin, The Rev. Samur. Syrs, M.A., Rector of Felton, Gloucester-shire (Patrones, Mrs. Mauley), and Pernetual Count

Westmoreland. The Rev. SANUEL SEVER. M.A., Rector of Felton, Gloucester-shire (Patroness, Mrs. Mauley), and Perpetual Curate of Horfield, Somersetshire.

The Rev. Jonx MERRY, B.A., lormerly Rector of Newbiggin, Westmoreland. The Rev. SANUEL SEVEN, M.A., Rector of Felton, Gloucester-shire (Patroness, Mrs. Mauley), and Perpetual Curate of Horfield, Somersetshire. MISCELLANEOUS. HAMPTON NEW CHURCH.-ON THURSday last the new Church at Hampton was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of Her Majesty the QUEEN, and a very large congregation of illustrious individuals. The building, though of anple dimensions, was as crowded before the service brgan, that numbers who did not arrive in time were unable to obtain admittance. Her MATSRY was greeted with much cheering, which she acknowledged with her usan condescension. The pew prepared for the reception of the Royal party, in the centre of the gallery, was superbly fitted up with crum-son velvet furniture. After the ceremony of consecration, and the performance of the service was per-formed by the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal. The organ, a gift from his MADESTY, is very handsome, and possesses a fine tone. It is said to have cost 5001. The Visitation of the Ioand Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. KAYP, closed on Friday at the Cathedral. His Lordship's Charge has been a general subject of admiration throughout the diocese. The Annual Visitation of the Peculiar of Sherborne, Dorset, in the diocese of Salisbury, was held on Monday last, by the Rev. Chan-cellor MANSH, Ollicial of the Dean of Sarum. The Visitation Sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. Buzxnennasser, Rector of Ryme Intrinseca. The text chosen was Matthew wii. 29. "For he taught them as on having authority, and not as the Scribes." Xrsa's Cottace, Loxnox.- Workmen are employed night and day in this establishment, in order that it may be opened in October. New Coursenst.- On Friday se'night his Grace the Archbishop of York consecrated the new church dedicated to St. James at Myton, near Hull. The Vestry of St. James's, Clerkenwell, lately paseed a resolution on deming the conduct of the Rev. M. Morxmas, Minister of St. Mark's in the same parish, for ne

THE NEW SPORTING MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER contains a Portrait of "Camel," engraved by Webb, from a Palating, by A Cooper, R.A.; also a Portrait of "Gaddy," a favourite Hourd the property ed. His Mighty, Bagraved by Webb, from a Palating by R. B. Davis t and the Mighty Bagraved by Webb, from a Palating by R. B. Davis t and the Mighty Bagraved by Webb, from a Palating by R. B. Davis t and the Mighty Bagraved by Webb, from a Palating by R. B. Davis t and the Mighty Bagraved by Webb, from a Palating by R. B. Davis t and the Mighty Bagraved by Webb, from a Palating by R. B. Davis t and the Mighty Bagraved by Webb, from a Palating by R. B. Davis t and the Mighty Bagraved by Webb, from a Palating by R. B. Davis t and the Mighty Bagraved by Webb, from Mighty Bagraved Bagraved Bagraved Horsen" Gumes Bill-OSNERAL MONTHLY MISCELLANY : Shooting-beting - Bithon, Leves & K. Kr. Chicken A Horsen, Hygest Shooting-Bettings- Hay and Corn Markets-Racing Calendar. Published by Baldwin and Cradock, Paternanter row, and to be had (writh No. 1, 2, 3, and 4.) of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom. Price 2a. 6d, or publisher's and orinter's. Price 3a. and 2a. cach. DR. JOHNSON ON CHANGE OF AIR,

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Colonies, and will fend, ultimately, to involve in civil war and bloodshed, a people ever distinguished by loyaly to their King and devoted attachment to their Country. That it appears to this Meeting that His Majesty's Ministers mediate pre-senting to the Legislatures of this and other Colonies, plans for the government to the slave population, which deeply after the rights of private property, and accompanied with the rest at this oppressive penal taxes shall be ield on the accompanied with the rest at this oppressive penal taxes shall be ield on the accompanied with the rest at this oppressive penal taxes shall be ield on the the command of His Majesty's Ministers, and inplicitly adopt their plans. That if His Majesty's Ministers and inplicitly adopt their plans. That if His Majesty's Ministers and inplicitly adopt their plans. That if His Majesty to absolve them from their allegiance, that they may seek the protection of a some other power able and willing to exert to them the enjoys ment of their rights, and we pusce and willing to exert to them the enjoys ment of their rights, and we pusce and will opticate only under a strong apprehension of a voidation of constitutional rights ; at the same time it trusts that the Assembly of Jamaics will stronously maintal these rights the last extremity, and will pass no laws under the influence of any coercive measures threatened by the British Government. And this Meeting calls upon the Inhabitants of Jamaics to be true to them lave to represe hierometry; and calming the strong the strong of their own, will they be do to be linktrament of Laws we will be posted there. Account is and the provention and Gasgow Coercive, measures threatened by the British Covernment. And this Meeting calls upon the Inhabitants of Jamaics to be true to themate and the true. The strong how the beat and Gasgow Courier, in Great British. His Honour the Custon having left the chair, Thomas Joseph Gay, Esq., was alteoter the measure of the mais a of this Meeting be gives

called thereto, when it was Resolved-wThat the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his impartial and very proper conduct in the chair.

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INO, HODGSON, M.A. JNO, HODGSON, M.A. JNO, BURDER, BAGLE INSURANCE COMPARY. NOTICE is hereby given, That, pursuant to the Deed of Settlement, an ANNUAL OENSRAL MSETING of the Proprietors of Fen or more Shares, will be held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate hill, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October next, at Tweire celock at Noon, for the pur-pose of receiving the Accounts of the Company, and of Elseding an Auditor, in the room of John Newton, Eng., who gees out by rotation, but who is elfold to bridge-tireet, Blackfriars, Sentember 7, 1831. By a By-is way no Person can be a Candidate for the office of Auditor, unless he shall give due notice thereof, in writing, to the Actuary, fourteen days at least previous to the General Meeting. NOTICE is hereby given, That the Transfer Books of this Averwy in the SHUT from the 8th day of October to the 7th day of a the Office, between the hours of Elseven 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. Reolved unanimously.

BRISTOL UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1831.

Bridge-street, Black/fiors, September 7, 1831. BRISTOL UNION ASSURANCE OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1831. Rend manually. MIAST the Directors of the London Asylum Life Assurance Officer are entilled to the cordial thanks of the Directors and Proprietors at large of the Bristol Union Incurance Office, for the very honourable, candid, and liberal conduct exercised towards them throughout the whole of the negociation. for the transfer of their Life Assurance business. *PETER MAZE*, Chalrman. ASYLUM LIFE OFFICE. (7), Cornhill, and 5, Waterloophnee, London. Company, either to the Bristol Union Tempery, of the numbers set of the brief partice granulation of the Director that Company, either to the Bristol Union Pite Office, Corn-street, Bristol, 17 before the lat of October, 1831, or to the Asylum Life Office, No. 28 in the same street, if Aler that Aster-on receipt of which. Mr. Rankin will procure new Poiles from the Asylum Company, corresponding, in every important particu-lar, with berolic to incurrent of the to 112 inclusive, 115 to 117 inclusive, 121, 123, 126, 127, 129, 135, 139, 140, 142, 145, 146, 143 to 150 inclusive, 152 to 153 inclusive, 150 to 161 inclusive, 110 to 112 inclusive, 150 to 117 inclusive, 121, 123, 124, 127, 129, 123, 139, 140, 142, 145, 146, 143 to 150 inclusive, 152 to 153 inclusive, 150 to 161 inclusive, 110 to 112 inclusive, 150 to 150 inclusive, 152, 053, 054, 054, 054, 055, 056, 072, 175, 175, 182, 177, 219, 222, 224, 225, 227, 232, 237, 230, 212, and 236. BORGE FARREN, Revident Director. EDITION LORED LORED AND SC COAT.

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To Mr. H. Fletcher, 33, New Wond-street. H. FLETCHER be space lave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble-men and Gentlemen who have honoured him with their support since his com-mencement housiness; and assures them that the same assiduity and exertion which has galaed him so many Patrons (whilst under an engagement to a very eminent West End House) will be persevered in, thereby maintaining his estab-lished reputation as the only first-rate Tailor who has holdly steped forward to destroy the monopoly by which Gentlemen who do pay, have for so long a period heren taxed for those who do not. The following Scale of Prices is respectively

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IEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—To-morrow Evening, should Mr. Kean be sufficiently recovered from his indispetition, of which ites will be given), will be revived the Play of THE SURLENDER OF B. Eurache de St. Pierre, Mr. Kean, After which, BELLES HAVE B. ALL: and the new comic piece called OHN JONSS.—Tour-day, Guy and the new comic piece called OHN JONSS.—Tour-day, Guy and the first start of the start of the All Start of the Start ring, with John Jones, and Bulles have at ye All.—Wednesday, King Lear, dear, Mr. Kean; with My Wile or my Phace, and John Jones—Thurday, thool for Counters, Belles have at ye All, and other Entertainments. choot to countries, Belles nave at y and, and ours but findingents. HE PICTURESQUE.—The SONGS, Sc., in this successful pretta, the poetry by T, H, Bayly, Esa, the music by J, Barnett, esd 2 0 DEATH : Storg, song by Mr. Philling, the petry by Barnett Cornwall, and the second state of the Second state of the Second Seco

CHAMER, ADDISON, and BEALE, 201, Present-sireet. ING'S COLLEGEE, LONDON.—CTAP Proprietary and the Public in general are 'nformed that this INSTITUTION WILL OPEN, in all artments, in the month of OCTOBER next; namely, the Medical School nday, the 10th, and the Senior and Junior Departments on Monday, the October. Parents and others who are desirous of Information on the of education and the system to be pursued at the College may obtain the an application of a 3, 2, Parliamentariset; and will be finated and the size every Morning (Sundays excepted), between the hours of Twelve we o'Clock.

Accevery Morning (Sundays excepted), between the hours of Twelve to o'Clock. geister for applications is kept at the Secretary's Office. By Order of the Council, TTER, M.A., Principal. Borders, heing Papils in the School, will be received hold by the Head and the Second Master, on terms anationed by the Council, which may used on application at the Office of the College. THOM ANS'S HOSPITAL.-The AUTUNNAL COURSE (LECTURES will commence on SATURDAY, October the 1st. TATOM'S HOSPITAL.-The AUTUNNAL COURSE (LECTURES will commence on SATURDAY, October the 1st. NATOM'-M.T., Tyrell and M.F. John F.D. Williams, IATEMY, ANT, Tyrell, and M.F. John F.D. Williams, URGRY and W.T., Trerell, HEMISTIC J. D.R. BORCE.-Dr., Rigby, IEMISTICAL, URISPRINDENCE-Dr., Rigby, IEMISTICAL, URISPRINDENCE-Dr., Rigby, ICMIAN, M.H. OTANY-M. HE.

DECONTANT JURISPRUDENCE-DT, Lister. DOTANY-M. Hiff. Clinical Lectures will be given. particulars rapply to Mr. Whiledd, Apothecary to St. Thomas's Hospital. TEATRE of ANATOMY and MEDICINE, 18, GILTSPUR-STREET. adjudning St. Bartholonew's Hospital. following COURSES of LECTURES will be delivered during the g Season ;-

Maning Counters of LEDFORDS will be written a uning inc Anon:-RIV and PRACTICE of M RDICINE, by Dr. Tweedis. IISTIXY, by Mr. James L. W Meeler. NSTRATIONS and DISSECTIONS, by Mr. Lowe Wheeler. VIPERY, by Dr. Millar, ion may be made to Mr. Wheeler, at the Lecture Room; to Dr. No. 40, Biy-place, Holborri, or to Dr. Millar, No. 3, New Basinghall.et. 10 Dec and MDW UFEUW and no the DISCRAPS.

ie. No. 40, Ely-place, Holhorn, or to Dr., Millar, No. 3, New Basinghall-st. CTIVILES on MIDWIFERY, and on the DISEASES of WollSN and CHILDREN, at ST. GEOROB'S HOSPITAL; to com-on Wollnesday, October the Sth.-The first part of the ensuing Course, with Lectures on the Disease of Wolfman and the Lectures on the Dis-gene of the state of the state of the state of the state of the fortune on the Disease of Wolfman and the Lectures on the Dis-tribution of the State of the state of the state of the state of the fortune of Midwifery, will be given by Der HEWRY DAVISS; and to the Grownlow street Lsing in Hospital. The Lectures are read clouday. Weinedday, and Friday, from 9 to 10 violock. The state of the view.

v: or at the H-spital. AMADGE will Commence his AUTUMNAL COURSES LKCTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PMYSIC, NERAL and PHARMACRUTICAL CHEMISTRY, at a Quarter bin the Morning of MONDAY, October 3. Dr. Ramadge purposes during the Winter Season. a Course of Chinela Lectures on the vesses of the Heat and Lungs; and to Gentlemen entring perpetual informary for Diseases of the Chest.—For particulars apply to Dr. 74. EUrolace.

ge. 24, Elv-phees, 4. GUTHRE will begin his LECTURES on SURGERY, on Monday, the 3d of October, at Seven o'clock. cal Officers of the various branches of the Public Serrice will be admitted outly on obtaining the recommendation of the Head of their respective matrix.

mens. EDICAL SCHOOL, 58, Aldersgate-street, contiguous to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—The several COURSES of LECTURES

-John Burne, M.D. Y and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN-F. H. M.D. IFERY STRY-Mr. J. T. Cooper.

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apital. The Lectures are read	appointment as a private Governess, as might in

CITY.-SATURDAT EVENNO. Nothing of much moment has been doing in Console this week. The quotation for the Account has ranged Bit to 824, closing this alternoon at the latter quotation. In Foreign Stock the chief varia-tion has been in Brazilian fonds, which have been done as high as 494. Russian Bonds left of a 490 3, and Danish at 691 30. Fortu-guees Stock closed at f1 to 49, and Spanish have ya 121 3. Bank Stock shut. 3 per Cent. Console, Rel 3 per Cent. Reduced shut. 3 per Cent. Network State Sta

LATEST NEWS.

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sbridgerd, and this once celebrated civic carnival is likely to prove a dull affair. The inquiry into the sanity of Mr. Clement, the banker, at Bath, had not concluded up to Thursday evening. Mr. Adolphus was to commence his reply on Fridgy morning. The respectable and very numerous MEETING of the COUGNED and BLACK SLAVE HOLDERS, held at the Court House, Montego Bay, Jamalea, on Monday, June 13, pursuant to public Adver-tisement. JOHN MANDERSON, Esq. in the Chair, The following Resolutions were put and unanimously agreed to:--Resolved-That we, the Coloured and Black Slave Holders, in the parish of Et. James, have tiewed with astonishment and regret an asserion made by Dr. Lushington, in the Brith House of Commons, on the 15th Aprillata, "I that the "free people of Colourt, who possessed 70,000 alaves, had autorised him (Dr. Lushington, in the Brith House of Commons, on the 15th aprillata, "I that the "stabuld be considered and extension of their own laves, if" Resolved - That we, theoremet Dr. Lushington to that set as a statistic the would not hee individuals bad, but for the paritia and deep luctuous state-ments of the Colourd with the duot is the the the the the construc-ment of the duot with the duot is the the the foregoing statistic duot be considered by the the the the the the the foregoing statistic duot be duot with the duot and a bath. Other the the the foregoing would not hee individuals.

would not have advanced what he dd, but for the partial and deceptions state-ments of some individuals. Resolved—That whosever authorized Dr. Lushington to make the foregoing assertion, dith that which the Colourd and Black Siave Holders in this partsh most positively and distinctly disclaim. not having in any manner whatever given such an authorizy, nor would they assume to themeseve the right of volting away of diposing of other persons property without their consent. Resolved—That as British subjects, we acknowledge our allegiance to our revered Sovereign, and obelience to the laws of the social authorities in all constitutional mesarres. Resolved—That the Chairman sign these Resolutions, and that he cause them to be published in the three County Papers of this Island, and in the Times and John Bull newspaper.

JOHN MANDERSON, Chairman,

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placed that in the angless rais as plonte curves, and whose purity of principle and consistency of conduct through life commanded the most respectial attention to his opinions."—For. II. The EMPRESS JOSEPHINE'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE; forming the third and concluding volume of ner Memolits. "A curious and entertaining piece of domestic bigraphy of a most extraordi-nary person, under circumstances almost unpreceivented."—New Monthly Mag. •• Purchasers of the two first volumes are advised to complete their sets forthwith. MEMOIRS of Mrs. SIDDONS. By James Bonden, Bsg. Interspersed with Anecdotes of Authors and Actors, and Intended as a Companion to the Author's Ulf of her Brother, Mr. Kenble. Printed uniformly, in 2 vols. 8 vo. with a fine Portrait, engraved by Tarner, from a portrait by Sir Tubs. Lawrence, price 29s. CONVERSATIONS of JAMRS NORTHOTE, Bag. R.A. with with a fine Portrait, engraved by Tarner, from a portrait by Sir Tubs. Lawrence, price 29s. CONVERSATIONS of JAMRS NORTHOTE, Bag. R.A. with WILLIAM HAZLITT. In one vol. post 8 vo. with Portrait, 106. 6d. "The POLITICAL PRIMER or, Road to Public Honours. Small 8 vo. 5s. "This is a book of very considerable latent, and well worthy the attention of readers, both for the information it contains, sod the style in which it is written." Times. "We have been not a little gratified by the 'Political Primer, or Road to Public forours." The auto divise have not by the store of the forours and of the arts by which public men in this country make the people subserviewat to their views.—Morning Chronole. MILITA BY MEDIULES : comparison the bit by the for 6th Comparison to Arthours and of the arts by WEMICH public men in this country make the people subserviewat to their views.—Morning Chronole. MEMONING the bit by the bit for 6th Comparison to public

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LACK WOOD'S EDING LANGE AND A CONTRACT AND A CONTRA

Printed for William Blackwood, No. 45, George-street, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, Loudon. MONTEGO. DAY, July 8, 1831. A T a very numerous and respectable MEETING of the FREE. HOLDERS and other INHABITANTS of the Parish of Saint James, HOLDERS and other INHABITANTS of the Parish of Saint James, Hold at the Court-House, in the Town of Montego. Bay, on Wedneeday, the 6th day of July, 1831, purvant to public advertisement,-The Hon, RICHARD BARKETT, Custon of the said Parish, being called to the Chair, the following Resolutions were proposed and agreed to with but one dissentient voice:---Resolved-That this Meeting observes with the deepest norrow and alarm, that measures are concelved and sparced by His Majesty Ministers, the mildest operation of which, must be to deprive the inhabitants of these Colonies of their properties, reducing thermetives and their families to ward and misery. That this Meeting, from its Knowledge of West Indian Colonies, and supcorted by the familest of Ministers, will prove celernolity the island of Jamaica, declares its finn builef, that the measures thus emanating from the ensures and cubumilators of the Golonies, and supcorted very distinguished by Unitable to invest in the distonter of the indication to be rights and rubuncurs, but in the Ministers, will prove celernolity to be rights and rubuncurs, but in distonters of the Golonies, and will tond, ultimately, to involve in citil war and bloohand, or other Country. That it appears to this Meeting that His Majestry Ministers mediate pie-

Colonies, and will tend, ultimately, to invoire in civit war and monomene, a proper ever distinguished by loyally to their King and devoid attachment to their Country. That it appears to this Meeting that His Majesty's Ministers meditate pre-senting to the Legislatures of this and other Colonies, plans for the government to companie of the Majesta and the Colonies, plans for the government companies of the State and the Colonies, plans for the government the command of His Majesty's Ministers, and to mpicity dought their plans. That if His Majesty's Ministers and tempicity dought their plans. That if His Majesty's Ministers and tempicity dought their plans. That if His Majesty's Ministers and tempicity dought their plans. That if His Majesty's Ministers of Janaics and will competite period of His Majesty's Ministers and tempicity and the country which upholds it in its unjust and deepotic measures, the affections of His Majesty for the Partice State of Janaics and will competite them to ever the protection of some other power able and willing to secure to them the enjoy ment of their rights, and the praceshie possession on their properties. That this Meeting view with unfeigned regret the prospect of a separation from the Mother Country - and event which it can contempiste only under a strong apprehension of a violation of constitutional rights; at the same time it trasts ettermity, and will pass no laws under the influence of any corcive measures and this fixeting country; and calmly, but firmly to resolve; that by no act of their own, will they become the influence of their own detroction; and that if they are to be sacrificed to the mailes of their to them-lave to reproach themesters will supinences or cowardie. That these Resolutions be published in the Gounter, finder Britan. His Honour the Custos having left the chair, Thomas Josepi Gay, Kag,, was

NATIONAL SOCIETY -- Just nublished. THE TWENTIETH REPORT of the NATIONAL for the BUUGATION of the POOR in the PRINCIP ESTABLISHED CHURCH. May be had at Messra. Rivington Church yard and Waterloo-place, by Subscribers, graits, price eribers. 18. J. C. WIGRAM. J. C. WIGRAM.

Tor the BNUCATION of the POOR in the PEINGLOGE
 ESTABLISHED CHURCH. May be had at Meers. Rivingtoit, is Church yard and Waterloophee, by Subscribers, graits, price to scheme. J. C. WIGRAM, MA
 Church yard and Waterloophee, by Subscribers, graits, price to scheme the scheme to grait and the scheme the scheme to grait and the scheme to grait and the scheme the scheme to grait and the scheme to grait the scheme to grait the scheme to grait and the scheme to grait the scheme to grait

Charme, in the occupation of Mr. John Huckstapp, A NEW BRICK BUILT MESSUADE, fit for the residence of a respect family, with necessary outbuildings, yaid and garden, in the occupation of hm, Henry Watts; and two pieces or valuable meadow and adjoining, cont ing, by estimation, 4 acres, more or less, in the occupation of Nr. Hucksta Mr. Henry Watts; and two pieces or valuable meadow and adjoining, cont ing, by estimation, 4 acres, more or less, in the occupation of Nr. Hucksta A NEW TVSHLECTED MESSUADE with contribution to the statistic and the statistic of the statistic of the statistic of the statistic of the statistic parish of Lenham, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Cruttenden. THREE MESSUAGES, Tenements, or Cottages, with yards, gardens, apputensnces, situate at or near Stonebridge Green, in the partial of Even in the several occupations of Joseph Copyins, Thomas Hurton, and Gees Gill A stery good FARM-HOUSE, a newly-receted hars and lokes, and to indings, a mainte fami, onchaiming by almessurement (including laif ron 34. It. 9P., more or less, called Southfield Parn, situate in Charling, adju-tot 1, and in the occupation of Mr. Twittapp, and bia under transta. A capital and substantially brick built MESSUAGE, fit for the residence verient out-buildings, and several pieces of verv superior arabie, meadow, ture, and hop-ground, containing, by each of the residence. In systime, containg, together, by setimation, 42 acres, and other verient out-buildings, and several pieces of verv superior arabie, meadow, they with the out-building, gardens, and several pieces of verv all arabie, meadow, pasture, woodland, and hop-ground, and Charling, shift in a systime, containg, together, by setimation, 42 acres, more of situate in Barrion, in the occupation of Mr. William Base. In systime, containg, in the weathing, ogstime, and several pieces of verval arabie, meadow, pasture, would and, and hop-ground, and Charling; in the paintaion, Moore, S. Small, H. Guu, S. Weinteed, Thomas Gasson, m A

 being together, in or near Watchult Hirter, in accompations of the Widow I guilden, R. Moore, S. Small, H. Gun, S. Welstead, Thomas Gasson, and W. Appa.

 The abore property is of the annual value of 5001, and descrees the attention of persons desirous of averesting tuber linear the sectors and the sectors in the sectors and the sector and the sectors and the sector and the sectors and the sectors and the sector

1 82 1 82 1 82 1 82 1 84 1 82 2 24 MILTIS. On the 24th ult, at Boulogne-sur.Mer. Nirs. John Sewell, of Sydney Cottage Hampatead, of a daughter, which auxived its birth but a few minutes-A Ramsgate, on the 28th ult. the lady of J. Green, Esq. of a daughter-On the 27th ult. at Rose-green, Sussex, the laivy of W. Brixco, jun. Esq. of a daughter-On the 27th ult. at Rose-green, Sussex, the laivy of W. Brixco, jun. Esq. of a daughter-Ot the 24th ult. In innorer sequere, the wife of Dr. Loccek, of a son-Att Tenbury the wife of S. H. Godson, Brq. of a daughter-At the Rectory, Carlton, the lady of the Rev. C. Byre, of a son-Att Sidmouth, the lady of Lieut. G. Bester, R.N. of a daughter-At Brighton, the lady of Col Payne, of a son-On the 24th ult. The square, the lady of B. Williams, Beq. of a daughter-At the Lady Tarataon is laby, Mrs. G. Wigram, of a daughter-On the 37th ult. Park-creater, the lady of the Hon, J. T. L. Melville, of a daughter-On the 27th ult. at Salinbury, the Hon, Mrs. P Are, of a daughterthe Hon, Mrs. F Pare, of a daughte

Park, the s... by, Mrs. G. Wigram, of a daugnee. of the Hon. J. L. Meville, of a daughter-Hon, Mrs. F. Pare. of a daughter. MARRIBD. an the 3d instant, at Streatham Church, Mr. Richard Stevens, of Aers-ins-tion, to Fanny, second daughter of Robert Notion, Eag, of Pickett-street, Streatham Pargon, Surrey. In the 30th at Hanwell, Middlevex, W. Johnson, Eag, of Eston-place, to is the soft at Hanwell, Middlevex, W. Johnson, Eag, of Sping gardens, to is the soft at Hanwell, Middlevex, W. Johnson, Eag, of Sping gardens, to is the soft at Hanwell, Middlevex, W. Johnson, Eag, of Sping gardens, to is the soft at Hanwell, Middlevex, W. Johnson, Eag, of Sping gardens, to is abeth, elder daughter of the late. H. Hughtes, Eag, of Muthridge Wells, to Emilis, ungest daughter of F. Bradshaw, Eag, of Barton Park, Derby. DIED. 1 st, at his house in Portman.square, the Right Hon. Wilness. voungest daughter of F.

Schultz Schultz (L. R., Stone, Sei, St. Lundrige Wills, C. 2000, Schultz Schultz, S. 2000, Schultz Schultz, Sc





BULL.

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

Price 7d.

Vol. XI.-No. 562. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1831.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.-To-morrow Evening, (should Mr. Kean be sufficiently recovered from his indisposition, of which (alound Mr. Kean be unficiently recovered from his indication, of which Bue notifies (Further Structure) is a superscription of the SURIENDER OF Notifies (Further Structure) is a superscription of the SURIENDER OF Notifies (Further Structure) is a superscription of the Suries (Further Structure) Namenicy, with John Jones, and Beles have at ye All-Wedneday, King Lear, Mr. Kean, with My Wife or my Places, and John Jones, And Structure, Surger Structure, Beles have at ye All-wedneday, King Lear, Mr. Kean, with My Wife or my Places, and John Jones, Johnson Jones, And The School for Couperters, Beles have at ye All, and other Entertainments.

The School for Countries, Belles have at ye All, and other Entertainments. THE PICTURESQUE.—The SONGS, Sec., in this successful Generatication potry by T. H. Biyy, Esq., the music by J. Barnett, each 20 KINO DEATH: Joy Mar. Filling the mostry by Barrer Conveall, Statistic field by the Cheralier Neukonan, author of "Napoleon's statistic WiNE! Sung by Mr. Birsham, composed by the Cheralier Nukonan.

WINEL WINE: Sung by Mr. Brabam, composed by the Chevaller Neukonom MAY MORN. Sung by Madame Stockhausen, composed by the Chevaller Neukonom

MAY MORN. Song by Maame Stockhausen, composed of the Chervaler Neukomi THEY HAVE GIVEN THEE TO ANOTHER; Ballad, sung by Mr. Parry, Jun., composed by Linney Parry, Jun., composed by Linney RECOLLECTIONS of PAGANINI, a Fantasia, by J. N. Huamel 40 RESMINISCENCES of PAGANINI, a Fantasia, by Cramer LA GALANTE, brillian Rondo, by J. N. Huamel 40 RESTIAN AIR (Non giora il sospirar), a Rondo, by Cramer 40 CHAMER, ADDISON, and REALE, 201, Regent Hreet. 40 CHAMER, ADDISON, and REALE, 201, Regent Hreet.

CitAMER, ADDISON, and BEALR, 201, Regent-street. ING'S CULLEGE, London.—The Proprietary and the Public in green are informed that this INSTITUTION WILL OPEN, in all In departments, in the month of UCTOBER next: namely, the Medical School on Monday, the 10th, and the Senior and Junior Departments on Monday, the 17th of Oct-her. 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 on application (Sundays excepted), between the hours of Twelve and Two Offick.

there must provide the AND ALL STIMUTION AND TABLE AND AND ALL AN

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Runales, 24, Elyspises, M. R. GUTHRIE will bregin his LECTURES on SURGERY, on Marking and the state of the Public Service will be admitted Fatultourly on obtaining the recommendation of the Head of their respective prantments.

Tatuitoudy on obtaining the recommendation of the Head of their respective Departments,
 Bartonows, A. M. S. Aldersgate-street. contiguous to St. Bartolomwe's Housian. The serveral COURSES of LECTURES will commence October 1st.
 Bartonows, and DISESCIONS, by the Lecturers.
 MEDNONSTRATIONS and DISESCIONS, by the Lecturers.
 MEDWIFELY and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN-P. H.
 MEDWIFELY and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN-P. H.
 MEDWIFELY and DISEASES of WOMEN and Mr. J. T. Cooper.
 MORNAN, M.D.
 MEDWIFELY and DISEASES of Dr. Burne, 24, Spring.gardens; Mr.
 Ted.3, Charlete street, Bloomsbury; or any of the other Lecturers.
 APER HANGINGS. -R. CHATER best inform the Public that he has an excellent Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS multich attribute and workmanship, adapted to rooms of every size, from the read of the other logance of which draft methods and the prices will be found for material to the other logance of which draft methods.

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Port, from the wood
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Duerry, of excellent flavour 24. ditto
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Superior Foreign Wines, free from new data. No connexion with any
Superior Foreign Wines, free from new duty.—No connexion with any further there only establishments are the two above.
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CLOTHES that can be produced :-
Extra Sakony Dress Coat (colours)£3 3 0 Ditto, Black er Blue
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ready made. A Bootmatis used, therefore but one price. No clothes kept
Teady mut the best materials used, therefore but one price. No clothes kept blied at here prices by W.T. are warranted to be equal to any that can be pro- Depret in maker to who he may
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duced, jat the maker he who he may DEPUTY LIBUTENAN''S UNIFORM and APPOINTMENTS, complete, of the yest quality, hower than any other house in London,-WM, TAYLER, 75, Wimple-street, Cayending-square, Tallor,

the Evening : and will be CLORED on Sturdey, the Stith Inst. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 1s. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper. WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper. MARNE CAYE, Jost Opered, and which are viewed without any advance of he ound prices of admission to be whole of the Schöltons. TO THE CLERGY.-WANTED, by a Master of Arts of the University of Oxiota in Hoy Order, a CURACY. If a reidence were stached to the Duty it would be more desirable The highest resting of the schöltons. MARNER COLLEGE, Sararesbrock, Edsex, six miles from London, for the reception of GENTLEMEN and Midner Justice London, for the reception of GENTLEMEN and Midner Justice in each as separate Beck. The Exclusions, the New and Midner Justice Index Strengther Strengther Strengther Strengther Strengther London, for the reception of GENTLEMEN designed for Mercantile understite. The number is limited, they are Parlour Boarders, and each has a separate Beck. The Exclusions, the New and Midner Justice London, for the reception of GENTLEMEN designed for Mercantile tond each has a separate Beck. The Exclusions, the New 1 And Midner Justice Justice, Danier, Scher, Starter Annum. A Mercantile Course, with Mathematics, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, &c. or, with the Languages or Accompliatments selected with the Arrong of the Languages or Accompliatments selected with the A Geniese. Terms for Attending Leiterree from Professorian Anatomy, Materia Medical Drawing, Music, and Dancing Drawing A Bater Strengther Strengther Mitter Medical Arrong of the Languages or Accompliatments selected with the A curve Arrong Strengther Strengther Strengther Medical Article Area and Addition the Account A Bergeneric and Experimental Philoson ergenerity. In Addition to the Account Arrong of Strengther Strengther Strengther Medical Article Account Arrong Music, And Dancing Arrong of the Languages or Accompliatments selected with the Account Arrong Strengther Strengther Strengther Strengther Medical Account Ar

expensive establishment. Lastly, W. M., by the advantage of a capital, the fruits of many years' exer-tion, obtains in the markets a preference of the choicest Wines and Spirits that come to this country, and by these means he can jostly boast of one of the most various and best selected Stocks in this Kingdom.

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Fine generous, old and fruity, from the wood			••	22s per Doz
Old, soft, and high-flavoured crusted ditto			••	28s
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Old stout gold-coloured			••	225
Very excellent				285
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Fine Sparkling Champagne				60s
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n pints and half-pints, of the finest quality.				
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Ditto of superior flavour and greater strength	••	••		128
BRITISH GIN.	••	••	••	140
				6s 8d
	••	••		8.
Finest ditto, very fit for general use	••		••	9a 4d
		••	••	168
British Brandy, for home made wines or preserves ery strong Irish or Scotch Whisky, warranted g		from t		
ery strong trish or Scotch Whisky, Warranted g	enuine	HOULT	ne s	, 198.

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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 36 Plates and 150 Taley, Essars, Powra, &c., No. 16, for October, will sarpass in eshellishments and literature all its predecessors. Orders, Works for Iteriew, Advertisements, and Litera for the Editor, to be addressed to 1, Chapter House passace, Paternoster-row : 1, St. James's strett; or 5, Lancaster-place, Strand.-Published by W. Sams, Bookseller to the King, and S. Robinson, London. Price 28, 64. On the lat of October, price 65, in cluth, the Third Yolume of the HISTORY of FRANCE. By E. E. CROWE. In 3 vols., Published Sept. 1, TREATISE on the SLK MANUPACTURES in MeTAL, Vol. 1, Iron and Steel. Printed for Longman and Co.; and John Taylor. To be Published November 1, TREATISE on the MANUPACTURES in METAL, Vol. 1, Iron and Steel. Printed for Longman and Co.; and John Taylor.

Joring the present Month, "At MILES" and EDWARDOS' FULKANSE. ING WARE ROOMS, No. 134, Oxford street, nearly opposite Hanorer equare BARGAINS of BRUSSELS CARPETS.—-5,000 Yards for immediate 531- all at 28 6d, per yard. Dana and the second of the second of the second of the second immediate 531- all at 28 6d, per yard. D. S. Also the most Spiendid Choice of New Patterns in the known world. DRAWING-ROOM and DINING-ROOM, Mahogany, Rose-wood, Cottage, and Bed-room CHAIRS, of all colours: 30 Dozen always reaction those of all reaction of the second of the second of the wood, Cottage, and Bed-room CHAIRS, of all colours: 30 Dozen always reaction: those wood, Card, Sofa, Loo Tables, and Cabinets to match: Mahogany Dining Tables of all reise, and Sideorads: wingred and other Wardrober: Drawers: French and other Bedsteads; all manufactured on the premises, and warranted for years.—At R. WALKINGTON'S, 214, High Hollown, opposite Bouthampton-street, Bioomshury square. OLERCY MUTUAL ASSUMATION of COLETY. Patroms-The Archibishops of Canterbury and York. Approved by all the Bishops, & c. c., and under the management of 20 Directorr. Office, 67, Lincoln's Inn-fields (House of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge). The Clerge, and the wites, widows and own and daughter of Clergymen, are scients of all reads of reapital nums to be paid to Children at the ages of 14 or 21; and for the press and some and from various security will allow, and Profits are to be divided. Annual Prenium stream et and the approved by elvided. Thous Press, Soc. to be made to children dir before entitled to the benefit of their assurances.—Upon the annual parmit of 21 Jos. from the age of 23, or of 25 11, from 30, a Clergyman its about of the society.—Application for Papers, & & t. to be made to

JNO. HDDGSON, M.A. JSO. HDDGSON, M.A. Beretarier, BAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given. That, pursuant to the Deed of Ten or more Shares, will be held at the London Coffee House. Ludgate hill, on Settiment, an ANNUAL GENERAL, MEETING of the Propietors of Ten or more Shares, will be held at the London Coffee House. Ludgate hill, on Settiment, an ANNUAL GENERAL, MEETING of the Propietors of Ten or more Shares, will be held at the London Coffee House. Ludgate hill, on Full DA', the Ay of Coffee House. A start of the pur-time to an of Join Newton, Esq., who goes out by relation. but held held the ber releted. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, September 7, 1831. By a By-is wan OPerson can be a Candidate for the office of Auditor, unless he shall give due notice thereof, in writing, to the Actuary, fourteen days at least perious to the General Meeting. NOTICE is hereby given, That the Transfer Books of this Avernoir Inext, when a DivIDEND of Fire 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 hour. Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Sentember 7, 1831. HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary.

very following day between the same hours. HENRY P. SMITH, Actuary. Bridge street, Blackfriars, September 7, 1831.

Bridgestreet, Blackfriars, September 7, 1831. BRISTOL UNION ABSURANCE OFFICE, Sept. 2, 1831. Resolved unaninously, THAT the Directors of the London Asylum Life Assurance Officer are entitled to the cordial thanks of the Birectors and Proprietors at large of the Britol Union Insurance Office or Information and Proprietors at large of the Britol Union Insurance Office or Information and Proprietors at large of the Britol Union Insurance Office or Information and Proprietors at large of the Britol Union Insurance Office or Information and Proprietors at large of the Britol Union Insurance Office or Information and Proprietors at large of the Britol Union Insurance Office or Information and Proprietors at large of the Britol Union Insurance Office or Information Information Information (or the transfer of their Life Assurance Dusiness PETER MAZE, Chairman.

for the transfer of their Life Assurance busines. PETER MAZE, Chairman. ASYLUM LIFE OFFICE. 70, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-Pince, London. The holders of the Life Policies granted by the Bristol Union Company, of the numbers at forth beneath, have 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 Drie Office. Corn-street, Bristol, if before the lat of October, 1831, or to the Asylum Life Office. No. 28 in the same bereet, if alfer that date-on receipt of which. Mr. Rankin will procure new Policies from the Asylum Company, corresponding, in every important particu-ing, with the Folicies on sourcedeted. No. 2, 6, 11 to 14 inclusive, 19, 19, 21, 23, 23, 35, 36, 41, 42, 44, 51 to 54 in-clusive, 62, 63, 71, 75, 82, 34, 86, 89, 97, 104 to 106 inclusive, 110 to 112 linclusive 15 to 117, inclusive, 121, 122, 127, 129, 133, 133, 130, 142, 135, 145, 143 to 150 inclusive, 152 to 155 inclusive, 153, 160, 161, 165, 168, 169, 172, 176, 184, 163, 108, 1921 to 151 inclusive, 152 to 153 inclusive, 29, 207, 203, 201, 202, 212, 212, 217, 219, 221, 222, 224, 236, 227, 236, 241, 246.

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H.FI	ETCHE	R. M	lilita	rv Ta	ilor,	Sec.	from .	Moor	e's, late I	Bicknel	and 1	(are)

Copy of a Letter from Sir GRAARD NORL, Bart. M.P., Deputy Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rulandi-Clandos-street, Carendish-square, 12th July, 1831. Sir_I am very well pleased Indeed with the good fitting of the Deputy Lord Lieutenants Drees, and Your expedition in preparing that and the other Outfit beionging to 11, and otherwise, when bringing it home, to the adjustment of it. (enclosed) in payment of the account. Signed) (enclosed) in payment of the count. Signed) To Mr. H.Ficher, 33, New Bond.street. If .FLETCHER barys leave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble-men and Gentlemen who have homoured him with their sampert since his con-which has gained him so many Patrons (while under an engagement cortion which has gained him so many Patrons (while under an engagement cortion which has gained him so many Patrons (while under an engagement cortion which has gained him so many Patrons (while under an engagement cortion which has gained him so many Patrons (while under an engagement cortion which has gained him so many Patrons (while under a negagement cortion which has gained him so many Patrons (while under a negagement cortion which has gained him so mony Patrons (while under a negagement cortion which has gained him so more there who do pay, have for so long a periad destroy the monopoly by which Gentlemen who do pay, have for so long a periad periadic base who do not. The following Scale of Prices is regretifully submittel, for promy payment:-Dress Coats, fillace or Black

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. This Gazatte and ees that Lord Cloneurry and Sir James Saumarez have ritish Peerage ; the former by the title of Baron Cloneurry ;

This Gazette announces that <u>Lord Cloneury</u> and Sir James Saumare have beed promoted to the British Perarez; the former by the title of Baron Cloneury; the latter by that of Baron de Saumarez. Wair zirkalls, Sept 1.0.—The King thes been pleased to order a congé d'ellre to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Bean and Chapter of the Cathedral Ohnoch of Worcester to elect a Bibhop of that See, the same being wold by the death of Dr. Folliot Herbert Walker Connewal, late Bihop beeref; and His Mrjesty has been also pleased to recommend to the aid Bean and Chapter, the Right Rev. Pather in God Dr. Robert James Garr, now Bibhop of Chichester, to be by them elected Bishop of the aid Sero (Worcester, Wa A Orrice, Sept. 13.—Th Regiment Light Bragoons:—Lieut, T. J. Petitat to be Captain, by put vise bord Unform relieves Cornet A. A. Gotton to be Stuart, retires; Hon T. Lowite to be Qastermanter, vice JevyL—Zh Foot; Quartermaster.Serie and G. Thompon to be Qastermanter, vice JevyL—Zh Foot; Quartermaster.Serie Wie Gradmen Tr. M. Scohrane to be Captain, Suit, Seit, Series, Corne M. Gardien, Tr. M. Scohrane to be Captain, Without par, vice Gotton, dec.; Bisign A. C. Errington to be Captain, without par, vice Gruber dec; Bisign A. C. Brrington to be Captain, without par, vice Gruber, dec., Bist Foot; Lieuternant, Nr. Cochrane to be Captain, without par, vice Gruber, dec.; Bisign A. C. Brrington to be Captain, without par, vice Gruber, dec.; Bisign A. C. Brrington to be Captain, without par, vice Gruber, dec.; Bisign A. C. Brrington to be Lieutenant, wice

Was Oprics, Sept. 13.–7th Regiment Light Dragoons — Lieut, T. J. Pettat to be Captain, by pur vice Lord Crofton, retires: Cornet A. A. Gotton to be Lieutenant, by pur vice Pettat; R. P. Butler, Gent, to be Cornet, by pur vice Cotton. = 6th Regiment Port; Basign F. W. Jekyl Hoe Lieutenant, by pur vice Stuart, retires ; Hon. T. Leslie to be Basian Sy pur vice JekylL—27th Foot ; Guarternaster-Seijent G. Thompson to be Quarternavier, vice Deglas, dec-structure, returns and the Caraternavier, vice Deglas, dec-structure, vice Gordon, dec.; Busign A. C. Errington to be Lieutenant, vice Gotton. = 6th Stater, from Royal Millary College, to be Basign, without pur vice Gordon, dec.; Busign A. C. Errington to be Lieutenant, vice Gotton. = 6th Stater, from Royal Millary College, to be Basign, without pur, vice Gordon, dec.; Busign A. C. Errington, to be Lieutenant, by pur vice Barron, retires ; T. Smith, Gent to be Ensign by pur, vice Blachford.—8lat Foot; Gent. Cadet R. C. Marray, from Royal Millary College, to be Basign, without pur, vice Thomas, dec.=84th Foot; Ensign N. R. Curtis to be Ensign, by pur, vice Jeker C. Marray, from Royal Millary College, to be Ensign, by pur, vice Low W. Butler, appointed to the 3d Poot Guards. — Breter — Major J. Hington, of the Royal Africen Colonial Corps, to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, at Siera Leone only; Cept. W. H. Hartman, of the Sib Foot, to be Major in the Army. — Memorandum.— The half-pay of the Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General J. C. Green has been cancelled from the 2d August indusive, be having received a sommuted allow wee for his commission. — J. HONKINSON, George-street, Hanorer-square, suitor — S. REB BY, Bath, ubbrella maker – N. L. S. LEATHES, Minerig-lase, wine merchant. — BAKRUPTCY ENLARGED. J. R. DAVIS, James-street, Covent-graden, wine merchant. — BAKRUPTCY ENLARGED. — HAWHORN and Conge-street, Hanorer-square, Withow, Southwark, Roman entomaniatorer. Atts. Dorth, Busthuert, Atts. Patella BOUR, mennt manufasturer. Atts. BANKRUPTS. — Brad WHORN and Gotta,

Liverpool. A Supplement to the *London fuzzitie* of Tuesday contains the names of those Objects upon whom fils Majersty has been pleased, upon the occasion of his Coronation, to confer the insignia of the Order of the Bath. A Supplement to the *London fuzzitie* of Friday also appeared on Tuesday evening, containing the particulars of the ceremonial of the Coronation.

occasion of his Coronation, to conter the insignate of the Order of the Bath. A Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday also appeared on Tuesday evening, containing the particulars of the coronation.
 A meeting took place at day dawn on Wednesday morning, on Wimbledon Common, hetween Lieutenant Claxton, R.N., and Mr. Protheroe, M.P. for Bristol, attended by Cath. Berkeley, M.P., and Sir Francis Vincent, Bart., M.P., which ended without bloodshed. — The fathers of the above duellate were many years in partnership of Protheroe and Claxton. A first were many years in partnership at Bristol, as merchants of the dissolution of their partner-ship, and during the remainder of their lives, they continued united in the strongest bonds of friendship—and yet their respective sons (uarrelled), and southteach other should i-about politics, forsooth 1 HAYMARKET.—A Mr. Plumer appeard for the first line before a Gwy Mannering. The was way night as *Henry Bestram* in the operator of *Gwy Mannering*. He was used every night, as die *John Jonna* a series of ludi-crous drolleries—devide we na less description days announced for repetition without a single dissentent voice. Mr. Kean, whist subtains the character of *Mark* on the result and it was announced for repetition without a single dissentent voice. Mr. Kean, whist subtains the character of *Mark* on the usual talent; and under the circumstances in which he appeared, no better substitute could have been found. The play proceeded with list list disadvantages, and weavery kindly and favourably received.

HARLE VALIDATES .
 HORDS: MONDAY.
 Ten Saseaux (Colorelightabarding-Berkeley) eras introduced Montality that the Game Bill was fixed for Tuesday, with an understanding that the Game Bill was fixed for Tuesday, with an understanding that the delabet should be taken on a future stage.
 Several Perers, elevated to TUESDAY.
 Several Perers, elevated to TUESDAY.
 Several Perers, elevated to TUESDAY.
 Tearl Ranson presented a provident the outpace of the outpace

exist for one year, and the the end of the state increases. The Bill called forth no comment, but was read a first time; and, with the understanding that there would be no opposition, was or-dered to be read a second time on Saturday. The Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages. Their Lordships then resumed the hearing of appeal cases for the remainder of the evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. Colonel SIBTHORF complained of a breach of privilege on the part of the Times newspaper in turning a speech of his into ridicule, and moved that the Printer be called to the Bar. Several Members endeavoured to persuade the Gallant Officer to withdraw his motion; but their efforts being unsuccessful, the Honse proceeded to a division, when there appeared—For the motion, 7; against it, 70; majority, 63. The London Coal Bill was read a third time and passed.—The re-maining Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. THESDAY

adjourned. TUESDAY. A new writ was moved for the county of Dorset, in the room of the Right Hon. John Calerait, deceased. Mr. Maxweru moved for copies of the evidence taken before the Coroner, on the bodies of those who were shot in the affair of New-towabarry.

Mr. Rossnson moved an address to His Majesty, praying that a Constitutional Legislative Government should be granted by rottance of the colony to this counterry, and the neglect with which it had been streated by the Government at home. Lord Howics complianed of the introduction of such a motion on a night devoted to the question of Reform. His Lordship defended the conduct of the present Government towards the colony. Sir J. Newronr suggested that the motion should be withdrawn, in which Mr. Hume concurred; and after some discussion the motion ou next C. WerneszL. postponed his motion on the Circular of the Sir C. Werne Bull was then brought forward, on the motion of Lord John Russell that the Report of the Committee should be brought of next some the advertise her brid it motion of Lord John Russell that the determine her bit it motion to the uprime and the advertise her brought to the conduct of the source of the state of the committee should be brought of the source of the advertise her brid it motion of Lord John Russell that the determine her brid it motion to the source of the source of the advertise her brought to the committee should be brought

The Reform Bill was then brought forward, on the motion of Lord John Russell that the Report of the Committee should be brought up. This motion, and the observations by which it was prefaced, and which announced some triffing alterations in the Bill, led to a deaul-tory conversation, in which warous verbal amendments were adopted when the Report was ordered to be taken into further consideration on Wedneeday. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock. WEDNESDAY. Mr. O'CONNEL presented a petition from the Roman Catholisaf a parish in Tipperary, praying that the property in the hands of the Church might be resumed, and applied to national purposes. Sir R. Yvyrax wished to know what was mean by Church property being resumed? Upon this a long discussion arose, when several Members, amongst whom were Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume and Mr. J. Grattan, contended others, amongst whom were Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Estcourt, defeaded the Church of Ireland. The House then proceeded to take the Report of the Committees, and others, Berne Plettion petition was withdrawn, after a short dis-cussion. The House then proceeded to take the Report of the Committees which arose were of so desultory a nature as to defy description within the short limits to which we are compelled to confine our analysis. The Report was ordered to be further considered on Thursday.

within the short limits to which we are compelled to confine our analysis. The Report was ordered to be further considered on Thursdsy. Adjourned at half-past two o'clock. THURSDAY. After the reception of several miscellaneous petitions, the House went into Committee on the Reform Bill. After several unimportant amendments had been rejected, and some verbal once agreed to, the House resumed, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next. Lord Joan RussEL gave notice, that on that day fortnight he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent Bribery and Cor-ruption at Elections. Mr. Huwr, after a speech of some length, moved for a repeal of the Corn Laws.

ruption at Elections. Mr. Huwr, siter a speech of some length, moved for a repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. Huws, steer a greeting that such an important question should be brought forward at such a time, moved the previous question, which, after a few remarks from the Chancellor of the Exclequer, Mr. Gore Langton, Colonel Torrens, and Mr. Goulburn, was carried. Mr. Huwr's motion was consequently lost by a majority of 188; the division being 6 to 194. The Wine Duties Bill was, after a short discussion, read a third time and passed.—Adjourned at a querter past two o'clock. Colonel Evans presented a petition from Cranbrook, praying that inquiry might be instituted into the conduct experienced by Mr. and Mr. B. Lamb deprecated, if the subject were to be brought forward in a more specific form. Mr. F. Baarwa spoke to the like effect, adding, that in the explan-tions which he beretofore gave, he had confined himself to what was then absolutely necessary for his justification. Mr. Noarn presented a petition from the Master of the Rolls (Ireland) complaining his Secretary, and of trying at law was prevented from appointung his Secretary, and of trying at law his right to make such appointung. The petition was order to the conter on the first Order of the relation which (related be pointung). The house then resolved into Committee on the first order of the re-toreption of the petition. The House then resolved into Committee on the first order of the main of the petition. Mr. Huwr on were another of the operation of the fill, which gave rise to much desultory conversation that occupied nearly the remainder of the evening.

much desultory conversation that occupied hour, and the evening. Mr. Huss moved an amendment to limit the operation of the Bill, which led to a discussion on the powers of the Grand Juries, and to the necessity of remedying the abuses resulting from the exercise of them

Hen. Mr. STANLEY intimated that he had prepared a Bill on the subject I the powers of Grand Juries. He only waited for the opportunity of

of the powers of Grand Juries. It could a vision. Mr. Huwe's amendment was lost on a division. The other clauses were then agreed to, when the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received on Wednesday next. The Waterloo Brudge New Street Bill was read a third time and the Waterloo Brudge New Street Bill was read a third time and the Waterloo Brudge New Street Bill was read a third time and the Waterloo Brudge New Street Bill was read a third time and the Waterloo Brudge New Street Bill was read a third time and the Waterloo Brudge New Street Bill was read a third time and the Waterloo Brudge New Street Bill was read a third time and the Waterloo Brudge New Street Bill was read a third time and the Bill was read a the Bill was read a third time and the Bill was read a the Bill was read a third time and the Bill was read a third time and the Bill was read a passed.

issed. The remaining Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the ouse adjourned till Monday. Hou

House adjourned till Monday. LAVALETTE'S MEMOIRS.—A superior French Edition, in a chesper form, of the interesting Memoirs of Count Lavalette, written by him-self, we are requested to state, was published on Saturday, by Mr. Built Hollessetteet, Cavendish-square. On Wednesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, according to annul custom, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the several Royal Hospitals will attrnd Divine Service at Christ's Church Newgate-street. After a Sermon by the Rev. Arthur Willis, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, they will adjourn to the great Hall, by Edward William Milner, and that in English by John James Ramsay, the two senior scholars of the Grammar School. ANOTHER FRIGHTUL SHIPWERGK.—The fine steam-vessel Henry (Clay has been lost in Lake Erie (North America), when passing from Buffalo to Detroit. All on board—seven hundred in number-perished.

Ramsay, the two senior seconds on the second second

September 18: TO JOHN BULL. SIR,—I am a simple, but a loyal man—and I think I have enough common sense to comprehend what is put a loyal man—and I think I have enough common sense to comprehend what is put all the first processes in the the times newspaper, and I begin to believe that the Times newspaper is even with me there; however, as it is a Government journal, and as *they* say who ought to know, that my Lord Chancellor writes in it, what one sees there seems to come from authority. Now, on Saturday the 10th, to days after the "*half-crownation*," there appeared some rese in the *Times, impromptu* on the occasioa. All that part which describes the "gracious air" of the "Thousand signs where Majesty is seen," "Nor would my limping muse forget the share Our Quest demands in evry Briton's care. Due not not a Detarts is happy now? Bleat as the is by gracious Heaven, "With evry good to mortals given," *The Elien biss before the fall*!!" Thousand the means—will you, dear Sir, enlighten us, who won mortals given as "Cardiae Row, Cheleae." "In Court Circulars ?". "In an, Sir, your obedient Servant, "E. D. Paradise Row, Cheleae." "To JOHN BULL. Sue,—By my private for heave as a matter of fact we differ the heady who writes the verses—as a matter of fact we can any nothing." "TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL. StR.—By my private friends I am under no apprehension of being mistaken for alibeller of the Duke of WELLINGTON; at the same time, in the exercise of my profession, and as a professional writer, I am known to many who are unacquainted with my private habits or pur-sults, but whose good opinion and patronage are of importance to me. To avoid an equivoque by no means agreeable, allow me to request the favour of the insertion of my present letter in your next number, oc of your so designating the individual bearing the same name as myself alluded to in your journal of yesterday, that the merits or demerits of his political effusion may become exclusively his own.—I adt, Sir, your obedient servant, Doctors' Commons, 12th August, 1831. PALEY'S WORKS COMPLETE

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tication, Charges as in Paris.—N.B. All Operations verformed on the Teeth... DEFICIENCIES of TEETH...-Mr. A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist-tonier Royal Higinesses the Princes Augusta and Ducless of Glou-cester, his Majesty Louis Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and ber voccessful in rectifying DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION, by the substitution of his improved TERBO-NETAILAGY TERTH for those which had deaved, or been subjected to remarkal, respectively invites the attention of Ladies and Gen-tlemen, whose pronunciation is affected from those causes, to the importance and entity of the above smared unrivelide remedy. The TERBO-NETAILLO TEETH (which may be had from one to a complete set) will be guaranteed to restore to the water all the advantages of the genenics ones is matication, as well as articulation, and examot in any way be distinguished from the originala. Teetare to the water all the advantages of the genenics ones is matication, as well as articulation, one so non-sited axis of the genenics of the the originala-construction by the Allowes' unrivelied a NOOTWE CEBENT. Every operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. References can be given to the most seminet medical men. At home from then tilf free.—64, Lower Grossenor-street, Bond-street.

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brace bis opportunity of laying in their winter stock : also toscours some home-bleached and mil-pan risks; solied on the ostaids folds. A NEW LIGHT. JONES'S PATENT PROMETHEANS, for producing instants Light, without the sid of a botic or any apprintus, and, unlike say other frequint in any climate. This is the most simple and best mode of producing Lights ever invented. No bed room, drawing room, or counting, house should be witho-out them; for cigar sumkers they are unequalled : on coach, horseback, or sea, in a up current of afr, they still relation their first, and emit, on being burst, a fragrams perfume; are perfectly innocent and free from damer. May be had of all respectations of the MAD AMERS and the king-dom.—As these matches are now imperfectly innicated by an unprincipled fellow, there in the state information of a set of the state of the state of the state of performing the state of the name and address, "S. Jones, Light House, 201, Strand."—The following: "S. JONES'S EINLS, for boling hards and and they are not substituted without the marked information of the state of apprinciple of apprincipled fellow, there informed informatics or convolved apartments; they will be found to ever invented for here perfaults or more dame, 201, Strand."—The following: "S. JONES'S EINLS, for boling hards apprinciple of apprinciples and the state of the state and real apprinces of the state and real apprint appr

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To G. R-x.-Respect for the affice has hitherto prevented it-If R, who holds that affice, himself forgets what is due to it-it must be done-and SHALL. We have no space to thank on 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.

an extract which we have made from Thursday's Standard. The following speech, delivered by His present MAJESTY, WILLIAM the FOURTH, in the House of Lords, on Thurs-day the 3d day of May, 1792, will be read with considerable interest, as containing His MAJESTY's opinions of the cha-racter, 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 inimation that a "question of this magnitude would be suddenly brought for-"ward; but as he now understood that a Noble Lord (looking "at Lord GRENYLLE) intended to move the House to "approve of the several votes which the House of Commons "had brought up, for the gradual aboiltion of the Slave "tortade to give his reasons why it should not be "abolished at all."

"Trade, he intended to give his reasons why contained at all. " dolished at all. " He had proofs in his possession, and most certainly " would adduce them, that the evidence given before the " Honse 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 " 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 con-" templated, they were comparatively in a state of humble " happiness."

"templated, 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 INDIVI-"DUAL PEER, RESPECTED THAT HOUSE, WOULD REN-"DER THE HOUSE OF PEERS USELESS, AND THUS "THE NATURAL AND CONSTITUENT BALANCE IN THE "CONSTITUTION WOULD BE ENDANGERED. THIS HE "NEVER WOULD ENDURE." A word of comment is needless.

A word of comment is needless.

A word of comment is needless. A MONEST 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 Sth of August, the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Dublin Election Petition, reported to the House that "ROBERT HARTY, and LOUIS PERHIN, Esq. were, by their agents, guilty of bribery at the last election for this city"—and "THAT ROBERT HARTY, Esq. the Right Ho-nourable 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. (de-prived 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 corrup-tion !

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 al-chemical 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 be-fore 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 rapi-dity with which the movement was effected—even before CHICHESTER has been translated to Worcester. The rapi-City with which the movement was effected—even before the venerable and pious Bishop CONNEWALL 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. MALTBY, 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, kitherto held by the present Bishop of Worcesters, of whom it may be said, as it is sung of the gallant ABER-COMBIE'S Sword— "He give Sinset the Stall he no longer could hold;" and we have cour joyous pamphileteer and reviewer ready to roll himself into the berth which no man can better fill than he. But then only trink! Bishop Corpusstons and SINNEY SMITH in the same Chapter!—Nothing but the chapter of accidents could have brough 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 confortable provision in the Church—as long as it lasts. This, upon the principle of "foraging upon the enemy," is not altogethet impossible. We have received in appead from a Whig 'Squire, invoking the aid of these political brothers, to which, although quite in opposition to

- AN APPEAL TO PARNASSUS AND THE PULPIT. BY A WHIG.
 - BT A WHIG. Tuneful TOMMT, tuneful TOMMT, Up and aid us withlyour rhymes; Though your friends say they're abomi-nable stuff: they'll suit "The Times."
 - Aid us quickly, Cyprian Tommy, Though your willing fancy roves, 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; ne-cessity defies the Law •.
 - Tuneful TOMMY, slashing SIDNEY
 - Suited nicely to a hair. Worthies 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, lever 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 SOUIRE.

· 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, IR.N. (1829), has been made a Com-mander in the Navy, six months earlier than it was supposed he could have been according to the established regula-tions—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

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. It is 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 pudde. Westminster Hall has grown renerable by age—not by the tricks and chicanery which are practised within its walls— so has Mr. WILBERFORCE—(Patriots, Philanthropists, Pic-tures, and Port Wine seem to be valued by the same stand-ard)—but everybody knows that Mr. WILBERFORCE took care to get rid of his interest in slaves before ke attacked slavery; and everybody knows that the BUXTON family— (who by the way, we are authorised to say, have no con-nexion 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 sol-distant Rev. Mr. JOHN SMITH, the Missionary, was himself a slave-dealer. We submit the case, with the documents to support it. dealer.

We submit the case, with the documents to support it :-

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. GLAD--STONE, 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 *Re-rerend* 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 can-not here venture to describe. Mr. SMITH, such as we can-not here venture to describe. Mr. SMITH expostulated, and endeavoured to correct this indelicate habit, in which she perpetually indulged whenever she saw Mrs. SMITH; but in vain; and the Missionary finding he could not cure her of a friend. z friend. The purchaser was Mr. JAMES KELLY, manager of Mon

our views and feelings, we gladly give a place, because it seems reasonable. THE LAUREL AND THE MITRE; the abborrer of slavery, was himself a trafficker in human fiesh—the salesman of a woman, with her future issue and progeny, to another man, and his heirs and assigns for

The mere fact of buying and selling a slave, in a slave The mere fact of buying and selling a slave, in a slave colony, has nothing in it criminal, or even culpuble-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 decryer of minuets 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 no wish to carry this matter farther—" de mortuis nil nisi bonum," therefore NIL—but it affords a new and ad-ditional proof of cant, and is therefore worth something.

In the general confusion of the mushrooms which are springing up, the peerage of SiT 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. in the House of Peers.

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 under-paid by the ribband of a Commander—but, when it is recol-lected 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 Kuights Commanders, while dozens of deserving and meritorious men are deprived of a promo-tion, which has been considered heretofore a matter of course upon similar occasions, the feeling excited will not be wonupon similar occasions, the feeling excited will not be won dered at.

dered 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

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

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 deriveable both to ENGLAND and BEL-GIUM 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 emwhich—it really reminds one of 'IOM 'IHUMB—is to be com-bodied and organized in a few days, is to be officered by Frenchmen, and the fortresses are to be destroyed to draw "the link of affection" for LOUIS PHILIP, the Citizen Kiug, still closer; and so Belgium becomes a province of France-and Prince LEOPOID, in all probability, the son-in-law of the Sourcire

In the covereign. 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 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 bim from the moment that, according to that course of suc-cession, his elder brother, Don PEDRO, went forth to govern the distant and larger dominion; besides which fact-thin itself decisive—Don PEDRO personally renounced his country, and became voluntarily, to all intents and purposes, a naturalized BRAZLIAN. Is it now, because in iliberal and constitutional experiments upon his dis-tant 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 susurp the throne which rightfully be-longs to his brother, and overwhelm the country in which her 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? Will England suffer France to keep the ships she has table force us ally and high the own the heads

the first of the product of the analysis of the process o

raity 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

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 im-portant 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 Honourable GEORGE GREY, a son of the Right Honourable Premier. But this is not all—We are told that this post-haste piece of preference it is only preparatory to Captain GREY's being

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 Government.

of his Government. SIR AUGUSTUS D'ESTE, the son of the late Countess P'AMELAND 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 liveries to Mrs. FITZHERBERT, who, during the year im-mediately 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

WB 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 com-unication. munication

Lord KING to be created Earl of CHURCHDOWN, of hurchdown, in Gloucestershire, and Viscount KING. Lord AUCKLAND to be Viscount SHELF, of Shelf, in the Churche

County of York. Sir JAMES GRAHAM to be Earl of COCKERMOUTH, Vis-count SHIPLEY, and Baron BULLY, of Bully, in the county

Lord ALTHORP to be Baron CA-IRA, of CA-IRA, in the

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 Nettlebed, in the county of Oxford, and Baron RUE, of Rue, in the county of Devon. THOMAS CREEVY, 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 DUR-

the county of York. Lord DURHAM to be Earl of ADDERLY, Viscount DUR-HAM, and Baron SPITTLE, of Spittle, in the county of Pembroke.

Sir JOHN C. HOBHOUSE 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.

OHARDES TENATION, DAY, to be DATOR DIE, of Dye, in
J. MABERLY, 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 Hom. Mc. 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 Berks.
JOSEPH HUME, ESQ. to be Lord BEAARGREEN, of Great Bolus, in the county of Surrey.
R. WAITHMAN, ESQ. to be Earl of ELLSMERE, Viscount YARDLEY, and Baron TALLY, of Tally, in the county of

YARDLEY, and Baron TALLY, or Anny,... 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 FOOLOW, of Foolow, in the County of Derby.

Mr. JAMES, M.P., Baron FOOLOW, OI FOOLOW, In the County of Derby. Mr. BRAVEN, M.P., to be Earl of CANDLESBY, of Can-dlesby, in the county of Lincoln; Viscount MOULD, of Mould, in the county of Fiint; and Baron WICK, of Wick, in the county of Worcester. We repeat, that we do not pledge ourselves to the ac-euracy of this list, but we must own we see nothing so de-cidedly 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 Chap-lains. We know WENN, and we guess WHY. lains.

Jains. We know WENN, and we guess WHY. The late venerable Countess Dowager of Morkinstron, whose dis-folution occurred on Saturday, was the most aged of the Peeresses, having, at the age of 20, walked at the Coronation of George III. and Queen CHARLOTTE. Her ladyship, we believe, was the only surviving fismale 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 DUNCANNON, and accepted the hand of the late Earl of MORXINGTON in 1759. By his Lordship, who died in 1784, the Countess had issue the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Hon. and Rev. GERALD VALENIAN WELLESLEY, D.D. and one surviving Guestion Lady ANNE CULLING SMITH. DURING the Tadyship's aun-ually long life, she has experienced the gratification of beholding four sons attain the rank of Peers, independent of witnessing the plendid military triumpines of the DUKe of WELLINGTON. "At the Drawing room on Monday, an occurrence took place with

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 occa

ion, an English Countess would have been spared a heart-rending mortification, and the KING and QUEEN of ENG-LAND have been saved from committing a rudeness to a female, not altogether usual in Courts.

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. CAL-CRAFT. 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 be-fore opnosed) 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 anusements, and exhibited at times in Parliament considerable ability and readiness. If he had any failings let them he forgotten. any failings let them he forgotten.

The Times. a few days ago, had the following paragraph :

The Times, a few days ago, had the following paragraph : Purnatures.-Sixteen Bishops at present on the Bench hold no less than 61 preferments, including their sees, viz. 16 bishopricks, ix deameries, 1 chancellorship, 3 archdeaconries, two cathedral treasurerships, 8 cathedral prebends, 21 rectories, and 2 vicarages 11 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 threnty-three pieces of preferment amongst sixteen heads of the Church—in the second place, the Chancellorships, and even the Archdeaconries, are nearly lonorary—and in the Hird 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 reventes 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 Bri-tain and Hanover, Duke of Lancaster and Cornwall, Duke and Prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, 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 So-ciety, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Visior of University, Oriel and Christ Church Colleges, Ox-ford, and of Trinity College, Cambridge, a Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia and of the Red Eagle, and of the Black Eagle of Prussia, and of the Red Eagle, and of the Imperial Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newski, and St. Anne of Russia, and of the Elephant of Denmark, his present gracious MAJSETY is at this moment a *Prebendary* of Saint David's.

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 ALDBO-ROUGH 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 proceed-ings. The astonishing inconsistency of removing Aldborough from Schedule A, to Schedule B; while, vice versal, Down-mented on, in the debates on the schedule; but it was not until last night that these questions were brought into juxta-position and contact, and that the inconsistency and injustice of the majority were, as it were, concentrated and condensed into one view. into one view.

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 nomi-nation boroughs of Calne and Horsham, having determined to boister 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. DUNCOMBE, knowing that Aldborough was an infi-nitely inferior place to many that had been disfranchised in Schedule A, mored 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. DUNCOMBE had said of the comparative littleness of Ald-borough, insisted, nevertheless, that as the parish of Aldbo-rough had 2,149 inhabitants, it was entitled to remain in Schedule B; for if, as Lord MORPETH said, Malton is to be saved by merelyfive 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 divi-sion, 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 one hundred and fourteen beyond the line, as Aldborough had been preserved by ex-ceeding it by only one hundred and fourteen beyond the line, as Aldborough had been preserved by ex-ceeding it by only one hundred and fourteen beyond the line, as Aldborough had been preser The town of Aldborough is situated in a large, though ⁴⁴ At the Drawing-room on Monday, an occurrence took place with Buch conversation in the bigher circles. A Peeres (not recently married) whose conduct in private life has not always been of the structure in private life has not always been of the structure in private life has not always been of the structure in private life has not always been of the dred and forty-nine inhabitants, rejected Downton, although that determination to discountenance doubtful characters, even in the higher circle of the Court the higher circle of the demenour the hi

Its merits are in a nutshell; it procures a better market for slave trade sugar here, and displaces so much British plantaslave trade sugar here, and displaces so much Brilish planta-tion 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 re-ceives 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 this fedare for British exblauts to compute at or to which it is felony for British subjects to connive at, or to. employ capital in promoting.

employ capital in promoting. So satisfied was Mr. BUXTON of the truth of this fact, that on the 9th June, 1928, he thus expresses bimself :--"It was, I own, with some surprize that, in the debate, I heard an-Hon. Member express a wish for the introduction of all Foreign occonsideration would induce them to encourage their consumption. Indeed, I think this country stands pledged to oppose the consump-tion of Foreign Sugar, for at the Congress at Vienna, it was sarreed amongs the Powers opposed to the continuation of the Slave Trade, none of the Powers before mentioned by France, Spain, or Portugal, none of the Powers before mentioned would take the sugars. Now any encouragement given to (oreign 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.

and encodingeneral when before the blave 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 Cobans and Brazilians to make Muscoado instead of clayed sugar, the clayed sugar being the most profitable here for the refiners. The Times then reports— "He (Mr. Buxros) thought the Bill would tend to diminish the demand for sloves, 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 lubows in this country."—(Hearl) 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 menths ago, complained of this very agricultural production of Muscoardo 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 indefinitively the adoption of measures of mea-lioration which the Legislatures were in the course of adopting. And now it seems that Mr. BUXTON cries out for the abaadopting. And now it seems that Mr. BUXTON cries out for the abo-

And now it seems that MF. DUATOR thes out for the ac-lition of sharery in our colonies, and argues and notes 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 Excert Itall?

That WIT, 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 ambi-tion and vanity, and that Dr. LUSHINGTON should tell the House that the free people of colour in Jamaica were bestile to the white population, and that they possessed 70,000 slaves, whom they were willing to make free, without compen-sation—*not one word of which was true*—might be expected; but that Lord's GREY, GODERICH, and BROUGHAN, who are now floating on that agitated sea, and who have enough to do to guide the whithwind and direct the storm they have raised at home, should listen to such silly coursel as that of these men, which must add to the *embarrassment* of their 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 colonist to resistance, and pumish them for resistance. Let the Government, while it is yet time, retrace their That Mr. BUXTON and Dr. LUSHINGTON should wish to

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 waying :—

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 hogs-heads 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 hogs-heads. The Foreign sugar introduced into the refinery here, from 1828 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 Foreigr 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 unsalcable, and is not con-sumable on the Continent in its raw state, but the Foreigr sugar, being in the first stage of refinement, will be so coa-sumed. Is not the British Planter, then, sacrified 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 manufactures this British sugar pays for in the West Indies; but you have a surplus of 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 here, so you reciprocally displace the British monthet it is sent; you must therefore absorb this surplus of British sugar here, or by exportation, before the foreign ugar

ufactures exported to Brazil or Cuba. There is an admonufactures exported to Brazil or Cuba. There is an ad-vantage in bringing it to this country to be exported in statu gmo-it thus benefits those through whose hands it passes, and does not supplant a British interest by a foreign one. Facts are stubborn things. Since the expectation has been excited that this Foreign Slave Trade Sugar Bill will pass, and from this cause alone, for no other was operating, foreign sugar has increased in price, and British sugar has fallen in price. price.

MR. BLORE is the architect fixed upon to finish the new Palace, and a certain sum is to be appropriated for the pur-pose, which Mr. BLORE, by undertaking it, seems to believe sufficient to enable him to complete the building. Mr. BLORE is known to the Public as having been engaged in the repairs of Westminster Abbey, and has long been a protégé of Lord ALTHORP's family.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

MARCH OF INTELLECT. NOTHING can be more gratifying than the spread of enlightenment, which is becoming so bright and glaring—as sepecimen of the progress of the schoolmaster, we beg to extract from the *Times* newspaper one of the best articles which has appeared in that journal on the subject of the Spanish Refugees, from the pen of a bousemaid. The fair writer treats the subject just as one should expect from a lady of the *Broom* school; and it is quite delightful to see what easy lives these "spider-brushers" lead, who ean, besides the labours of bed-making, sweeping-out, and wiping-up, eating, drinking, and sleeping, devote so much time to subjects which must naturally be deeply interesting to them to them :-

think, Sir, that they know true happiness? No, impossible: my hear tells me that true happiness consiste in doing good. I doiry one half of those to be half so happy as 1, though 1 am a poor mean servant, and they possessed of every luxury the world can afford them. Tagain ask your pardon, Sir, for thus intruding myself upon your notice. I fear you will scorn to notice this scrawl, from so mean a person as myself, yer nore prevatures, for I mixes, ser wwar I nears hould condescend to notice it, and that your part of the will be of any service to those poor strangers, you know my person as myself is the notice it, and that you think printing any part of it will be of any service to those poor strangers, you have my persons as a none will know from whence it came. Be so kind as to *spell it right*, where you find I have spelt it wrong, for 1 do not will know from whence it came. The so kind as to *spell it right*, where you find I have spelt it wrong, for 1 do not with it to be theid up to public ridicule, although onknown, and I shall ever remain your debior. This housemaid is an amiable housemaid, and we were quite delighted to find that the goldess Fashion, which the goldess of her idolatry, and we said to ourselves, what a charming thing it is, if female servants can scrub floors and write essays, and out of twelve pounds a year propose to give confort to thousands; and we were quite delighted with messel and behold, in the same Paper we perceived another proof of the MARCH OF INTELLECT—not an absurdity, made up by the Editor himself in the guise of a housemaid, but an authenticated proof, names, aldes, place, and all, of the insubordination of the scum, made to rise from the fermentation occasioned by such Papers as the *Poor Maa's Guardian*, the *Times*, and others of the same character. We extract it:—

wing urunk together to their beds, after first demolishing the fur-niture. Miss Read, it appeared, had asked for a glass of toast and water. "You can't have it," was Picton's reply to her; "you should have ordered it in proper time. The fire is out, Miss, and you must go without it." "I shall acquaint my brother with this." realised

hout it.'' I shall acquaint my brother with this,'' replied poor Miss Read. Acquaint your brother! who the devil cares for him ?'' rejoined

"Acquaint your brother" who the devil cares for him ?" rejoined Picton. But, at length, Major Read returned home, and being then made acquainted with the circumstances, he sent for two policemen (D 2 and 34), who conveyed the culprits to durance vile. Picton now confressed that he was intoxicated at the time; but Campion was bold enough to persist in confronting his master. Mr. Hoskins.-I quite agree with you, Major Read, that you owe it to society to make an example of these men. Campion and Picton were committed. In all probability Messrs. CAMPION and PICTON sat the fire out while engaged in writing essays on the state of Bel-gium.-the Reform Bill, or advice to the Lords, which we have since read with considerable satisfaction. The conse-quences of their superiority are evident.

quences of their superiority are evident. MR. PATTISON, Professor of Anatomy in the Cockney University of Gower-street, has, as everybody knows, been removed from his professorship. We have not sufficient space to go into the details of the affair, nor to argue the merits of the case, but we must spare room for a description of certain proceedings which took place at this "University" as highly illustrative of the character and discipline of the institution and the advantages likely to be derived from its maintenance and support. Mr. PATTISON promulgated certain regulations for his class which it was perfectly competent and just for him to

do; and then follows the narrative of the conduct of the

doe, and then follows the narrative of the conduct of the students:

The drast day I attempted to carry the forspoint regulations, itse methods have been set, and traced the request and remonstrance I monitod in the best set, and traced the request and remonstrance I addressed to them with success and content, I at late load them the students and any est to council, and reported to them the step I had doned. They supported of the regulations, and required me to limited pursue in the event of Mr. Buscauss Bariso, who was present, to done and in the back of the students, who was present, to the students placed on the prohibited bench. I begged them to was directed by day, when f cattered my theater, I cound teachy-three of the students placed on the prohibited bench. I begged them to me, the large majority keet, their places, and unwilling to request, the large majority keet, their places, and unwilling to request, the large majority keet, their places, and unwilling to reduct the students, that means the students, their the students, their contames, I was requested to be an attrace was discussed to a dispresent incide the myself by eriting down their contames, the students, and unwilling to request, their large majority keet, their place down of the council was attrace and unwilling to reduct the students of the Council as analy of the insubordinate distribution. After their contames, it was requested to be an attrace that near their students of the council was share an advort or their students. Cater is the students of the council was share and an advort or their students of the council was share and an advort or their students. The students of the council was share and a students of the students of the council was share and any advort or the students. The students of the council was share and any advort or their students of the council was share and any advort or the students. The students of the council was share an advort or the students of the students of the council was share an advort or th

• This same student was refused his certificate the previous Session by Dr. DAYIS, on account of the irregularity of his attend-ance. It was never granted to him, and he was obliged to enter for another course of lectures on midwifery.

September 18. presday, the J6th instant. On Mr. Parrison making his appearance, the was received by those present with sounde of the most opposite description. His friends were ranged below, his fees above, and a regular contest for the mastery ensued. The former applauded, the latter hissed; and for a moment the sheering seemed to preponderster, little opponents of the Professor, abandoning their inarticulate mode, of denunciation, began to utter cries of "Of, of I—no keture," &c., when their superiority over his supporters soon became mailees, but the superiority over his supporters soon became mailees, but as to numbers and zeal. A more extraordinary performanes han that which followed was probably never belore witnessed the wills of any establishment devoted to science. The Professor word, and was about to commence his lecture, but "Of, off," re-"aubject," for demonstration was then brought in, but the deat and tho thing could have increased the uprot, and disc door opende, and NF, Honxer, the warden, entered. His office having for its sepseda option the maintenance of order, he proceeded, in the discharge of view the maintenance of order, he proceeded, in the discharge of view the maintenance of order, he proceeded, in the discharge of view the maintenance of order, he proceeded, in the discharge of view the maintenance of order, he proceeded, in the discharge of view the maintenance of order, he drama was not yet ended, for house in the sint hearing, but the attempted were very melming his voice, became deafening. He attempted by very means to gain a hearing, but the attempt was in wain the very melming his voice, became deafening. He attempted yet very melming his voice, became deafening. He attempted yet very melming his voice, became deafening. He attempted with very melming his voice, became deafening. He was then the disc very melming his voice, became deafening. He was about the could have increase a mildiative of humble entreaty as theogy house in the remonstrance

party, were ultimately obliged to retire, leaving the public trimphant, and affording an excellent illustration of collegiate discipline. To make the matter, complete, the lectures were suspended; and we, understand that a werbair mechanism of the former paper was sent in to the volume. The public, who have thus taken Lord Kinsa at his word.
•••• On Monday last the the the was open again, when it was stated, by one of the public, that the 'Committee' had agreed that there should be no further expression of disapprobation manifested to wards Mr. Partinos at present—an announcement obviously comprehending an acknowledgment that the previous disturbance and interruption of the lectures had been the result of an organized plan. The Professor soon after entered, and in a subdued ton, and with the appearate of a man oppressed by deep emotion, said that after bible for hip tons which the there do add with the there is the intermation to a new subject. He then proceeded to demonstrate the surgical nanowy of the arteries of the lower extremity, and we must say, went through his task without betraying any of that confusion, carelessness, or inaccuracy, of which he has been accused. — Media of insection, if any speech could have been more of solicitation. What he said amounted merely to this: Send in your complaints, and therefore to law been more of solicitation. What he said amounted merely to this: Send in your complaints, and therefore to all structure. Goot Arony would be inceived with respect and attention. The acts of the Council, ere inceived with respect and attention. The acts of the Council, ere insist on of the Council, and to their Professor. — "The Commission of the Council, although armed with very different authority, having failed as completely as the Professor in the received with respect and attention. The acts of the Council, ere insist on the council, although armed with very different authority, having failed as completely as the frostesor in the filter there is the return of the set of the

VERY LOW HUMBUG.

VERY LOW HUMBUG. THE LORD MAYOR.—The Chronicle, on Friday week, stated that the LORD MAYOR gave a splendid dinner on Thursday to the Court of Aldermen and many of the leading citizens, in honour of the Coronation of their MAJESTIES. The party consisted of eight persons, including his Lordship, viz., Aldermen THORPE, BROWN, LUCAS, THONPSON, WOOD, and Sheriff MARSHALL. The same paper states that his Lordship entertained, on Friday, 70 bankers and merchants.—HUMBUG again. The LORD MAYOR dined at the Old Bailey Sessions? TRUTH.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, 14th Sept. 1831. prove—but the political, commercial, educational, moral, religious, manufacturing, and agricultural interests and condition of France get worse and worse every week. La France Nouvelle is paid to say that "commerce is improving," at the very moment when commerce is in a state of stagnation. The Messager des Chambers is paid to say that "the peace of Europe will not be disturbed," at the very mo-ment that war is most imminent. The Moniteur is paid to say that the "taxes are paid with regularity," at the moment when there are actual insurrections, amounting to little short of civil war, against these very taxes. And the Journal des Debats is paid to deceive im-

readers with the statement of the perfect harmony and peace which prevail in the provinces, at the very moment that there is civil war in

readers with the statement of the perfect harmony and peace which prevail in the provinces, at the very moment that there is civil war in one department—insurrections in another—refusals of conscripts to serve is the army in a third—refusal of taxes in a forth—delectors refusing to take a part in elections of Deputies in a forth—delectors prance are illegal and provisional—and then to complete the whole, the archishop of Paris publishing addresses to the Clergy against the Government and its acts, and the Viscount Coanxenx addressing the Electors and France on the necessity for convoking primary as-semblics, in order to give at least an air of legality to the revolution of July, by their votes either for or against the New Charter and the new dynasty. To some of these events I must, however, do more than thus call your general attention. I must specifically invite you to consider some facts of a most alarming and convincing nature; and if after their perual, any one shall doubt that we are mergly in a provisional state in this country, I shall not attempt to remove their ignorance, or diminish their absurd and unfounded expectations. One of the most important of these facts, is the suspensator, ParA ORDINANCE or LOUIS PHILIP, ON THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN FLOAT The municipal law which passed during the last Session gave to the members of the Municipal Council the right of assession of their local affairs and wants, though authorised to do so by law.— The municipal law which passed during the last Session gave to the members of the Municipal Council the right of assembling fifteen days in the year to discuss their wants and their local necessities, with the view of submitting the Report to (the Prefect of the depart-ment, and the Prefect, of course, being bound to send the Reports to the Minister of the Interior. In pursuance of the terms of this law all the Municipal Councils were convoked for this month, and those of the dight departments in question as will as all the reset. At these Coun-cils they take in selves, they also look at the causes, and endeavour to trace the reasons for any evile, and the best means of preventing their recurrence. This year, these discussions would necessarily have been most interesting and important, and in the departments in question, the Royalists and men of large property proposed to attend, in order to probe the wound-to get at the source of the malady-main not to present mere lying and flattering addresses of sham hopes and unreal expectations --but to tell the Government the condition of France, and her desires to have stable, national, and monarchical institutions. But the Go-vernment, apprised of the intentions of the men of property and of talent in the departments, has resolved that the this shall not be told; and whilst, in those districts where the mob is in a majority, the Municipal Councils are to assemble, in those where the rank, property, and talent of the country exercise a predominating influ-face, no meetings are to take place.

told; and whilet, in those districts where the mob is in a majority, the Municipal Councils are to assemble, in those where the rank, property, and talent of the country exercise a predominating influ-ence, no meetings are to take place. It may not be useless to look at the position and character of these eight proscribed departments. Lex TVLAINS, is a department of France, containing the north-east part of the old province of Bre-tagne. A small part borders on the English Channel, and the rest is surrounded by the departments of Manche, Mayenne, Lower Loire, Morbihan, and Cotes du Nord. Rheims is its capital, and is 180 miles southwest of Paris. 2nd, Monnuxa-This de-partment is bordered by the Bay of Biscay, and the depart-ments of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, and Lower Loire: Vannes is its capital, and is situate 255 miles N by S of Paris. I give these particulars in order that you may perceive, that though far re-moved from Paris mob influence-and from the constant political stations of the seat of Government, yet that in these remote parts the people are royalist that the Government cannot dare to trust were the assembling of the municipal councils.-3d. VENDES. A de-partment of France, including the west part of the old province of Poitou. It lies on the Bay of Biscay, and is bounded by the depart-ments of Lower Loire, Mayenne, and Loire, Deux Sevres, and Lower Charente. Its capital is Fortenay le Compte, which is 225 S.W. of Paris. That the elections should be suspended in LA Vendee will troite the least surprise, though the Moniteur, and the hews of one days est at nough by the fasts of the next.-4th. Deux Sevres. This department is bordered by those of Mayenne and Loire, Vienne, Charente, and Lower Charente. Moit is the capital: and gives the lie to the onght by the state of France, compris-ing a part of Anjou and Tourraine, of which Angers is the capital. Agers is 167 miles S.W. of Paris ; itspopulation is 35,000, devotedly avalist, and in on city in France has the ex-tydnasty more caelous patiena The quarties and its linen manufactories. But since the revolution the marble has no longer been demanded; all articles of loxury re-main unconsumed, and the poor linen manufacturers are reduced to heavy a state of starvation. Yet, when the municipal councils were about to assemble to discuss their local and general wants, and en-deavour to arrive at the source of so many calamities, they are pre-vented from meeting by a cowp d'etat of M. CASIMIR PERIER.-Th. SARTHE. This department is 55 miles long and 50 broad, and yet not one municipal council is to assemble in it; it is bordered by the de-Partments of Orne, Eure and Loire, Loire and Cher, Indre and Loire, and Loire and Mayenne; its capital is Le Mans, which is 115 miles S.W. of Paris, and has a population of 20,000 souls in this one city. Its manufacturers of wax and stuffs are ruined : the starving work-men demand bread—the masters demand inquiry and examination is the causes of their calamities; but the Government answers their request by a refusal to allow their assembling even to consult of the could by a refusal to allow their assembling even to consult of the could and general miseries. This is the liberty of Prance, containing the south-east part of the old province of Bre-dense it borders on the Bay of Biscay, and the departments of whorbihan, I eet Vilaine, Mayenne, Loire, and La Vendee. Nantes is the capital, and is situate 217 miles S.W. of Paris. It was in this Protestants; and now its municipal council is not allowed to meet to iscuss the ruined state of its salt trade and its commere. Now what inforence can you draw from these facts if it be not the following—That the Government has either arbitraries refored to

Cascuss the ruined state of its salt trade and its commerce. Now what inference can you draw from these facts if it be not the following-That the Government has either arbitrarily refused to eight large, wealthy, influential departments the right of discussing their local interests and situation, or else the Government is con-ia one general protest against the present order of things in this founty, it is best to avert such a blow as long as possible, and not the expose to the rest of France and to all Europe the dissestinged,

ruined, revolutionary state of cight large departments. Any other inference would be ridiculous—and yet, from the Moniteur, if you believed it, you would imagine that France was in a state of perfecç tranquillity and happiness. I have dwclt at some length upon this topic, because it tends to confirm, in the most positive and unan-swerable manner, all that I have for months past been stating to you as to the interior condition of France, but which the Messager des Chambres had the insolence and bardhood to dispute.

swerable manner, all that I have for months past been stating to you as to the interior condition of France, but which the Messager des Chambres had the insolence and hardihood to dispute. Next to this fact, comes another of innerse importance, which is that of the refusal of three-fourths of the electors in many depart-ments of France to vote at any elections for Deputies, and to take any part in what they consider illegal and violent, revolutionary and un-constitutional proceedings. And you must been in mind, my dear Buzu, that the law of elections has been, since the revolution, made as democratical as it well can be without admitting the principle of universal suffrage. The electors are more than double in number what they were during the reign of CHARLES X.; and yet the electors will not proceed to the elections at all. I will now cite you think and reason on our political still of producing an effect on all with ervices of the out of the constitution of the Code Gaucch, but easy will not proceed to the elections at all. I will now cite you think and reason on our political still of producing an effect on all with ervince de ronduce an effect on the people, the electors are 288 in number, all having the right of voting for a Deputy. At the last election, the index character, and property, were resolved on returning a royalist candidate. In consequence of tunulis and mabs, the election was set aside, and a new one ordered. And what did the royalist electors of ? The yead, " We will not disturb the peace of this city by electing the candidate we prefer; we will yield to force and to vio-principle form taking any part in these proceedings. If from the total number of persons having the right to vote in France be deducted ion. Out of 238 electors only 37 voted, all the rest abstaining from threight and wave altogether abstained because they refuse to reconsize the present order of things, certainly 47 this of the number will be total number of persons having the right to vote in France be deducted iphanet.

absence and silence. Still, nowever, us taken the liberal orgies, and out of 236 at Toulon, only 87 took any part in these electoral pro-ceedings. A third fact of immense importance is the avowed opposition of the Archbishop of Paris and all his Clerky to the present order of things in France. During the last week the Archbishop has addressed a long and most eloquent letter to the ministers of his diocese. He states that the Church of Paris has been descerated, the altars be-sieged by impiety and violence, the domicile of the Archbishop has dopted and a system of persecution against the priesthood and the cross adopted, which is but a bad preparative for the awful visi-tation which is at hand, when this capital shall be visited with the cholera morbus. As a sincer Protestant, it cannot of course be ex-pected that I should feel all the grief which he expresses so pathe-tically and so eloquently at the non-progress of the Catholic faith; but still, as the Catholic religion with all its faults is infinitely better than blasphemy and atheism, I cannot reluse my regret at the state-ments he makes; and I deeply deplore that he is quite right when essay, that since the revolution of July impiety and immorality have made the most awful strides. The Government has attempted of in the Archbishop's circular to that which relates to the destruc-tion of his place by the mob. But this is the least important fact in the letter. The letter is of immenase moment, as it shews that the Clergy, with the Archbishop at heir head, are all in opposition to the revolution of July, and are resolved on not encouraging or adopt-ing it.

the letter. 'The letter is of immense moment, as it shews that the Clergy, with the Archbishop at their head, are all in opposition to the revolution of July, and are resolved on not encouraging or adopt-ing it. A fourth fact of vast interest is, the refusal on the part of the inha-bitants of many hundred arrondissements to pay the excise duties. At Perpignan, within the last few days, many lives have been lost. Narbonne the most dreadful scenes have taken place, and the inha-bitants have driven away the tax collectors by brule force. At Segre the roist continue ; and locald fill up the remainder of this letter even with the mere names of the communes and arrondissements where the most alarming and friphful tunuils have occurred; and yet, not-withstanding these terrible scenes, the Government endeavours to an enormous amount have been issued. A patriotic loan was half made by the Liberals. A real loan has been effected. New taxes have been levied, and of course, with all these mens and resources, the trassury is not quite empty. But the taxed do not come in regu-larly, and are not sufficient to things in Fronce. The Frince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Frince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The Prince TALEYNAND has applied to return to this country very often. The prince in his inportant embasy, and has applied for his

tention to his Government at home, and its obsets, that by one month past not a single courier has arrived from him at the Foreign Office. And asixth fact is this, that M. de CONMENIN-elected by four col-leges, the very representative of the revolution-the man selected by the Liberals to express their thoughts and wishes, has produced an immense impression in France on the public mind, by the publication of two letters, in which he declares that all which has hitherto been done is illegal—that the people have not been consulted—that the charter must be revoled or revised by the primary assemblies; and that till this shall be done there can be no peace for France and no stability for the Government. These declarations have been pub-lished by all the journals of all parties, and the letters are now being published in a cheap form for general distribution. The Govern-ment is greatly alarmed at the progress of lis principles, and at the popularity of lis views; but it cannot prevent their adoption. Thus, alter 13 nonths of mobs, revolts, murders, and ruin, we are discuss-ing the first principles of the revolution of the "little week." Will this state of things be instructive to the House of Lords in freat Britan? Will the Peers close their rejets the natural con-sequences of yielding to mob demands and mob law? Will the Mem-ers of that ancient and enlightened body not stad in the breach and prevent the progress of Jacobinism and Revolution in England? If they will dont the let them prepare; for in September 182 the cunaille will demand the abolition of the British hereditary prerage. Yours affectionately. WEST INDIES.

WEST INDIES

WEST INDIES. TO JOHN BULL. SIR-A very short time ago, it was stated in the House of Com-mons, by my Lorde Atrnoor and Howtex, "that Government had sent out an order to the Island of Antigua, for the Emancipation of "JT strues belonging to the Crown, and that Sir Paratex Ross (the "Governor) had informed His Musrry's Ministers for Colonial " aflairs, that during the five months the said *Idmes* had been libe-" rated, they had supported themselves by their industry, and been " remarkable for their moral and religious conduct." It would naturally be inferred the GI negroes here alluded to had been *radius divers* belonging to the Crown, and Isbouring for the beeneft of His Marssry's Government; and from the philar thropy of the present Ministers, they had been emacipated, after having been taught the art of agriculture, or instructed in some trade, so to enable them to support themselves. I have, Sir, in vain endes-voured to find 'a justification for His Marssry's Ministers in this are in a state of UNFARLEED DIFTERS, and whose minds are ex-contribute their aid to a *Saction* whose labours are unceasing, their object the destruction of our West India colonies, and whose sincervity in the cause of Christian charity may be estimated from the circum-

stance of the captain and leader of the band supporting, in the House of Commons, on the 12th inst. a measure, which has a direct and positive tendency to PROMOTE and ENCOURAGE the PORBIGN SLAW PRADE: The following racrs will, however, prove so completely the fallacy of the humane and philanthropic system pursued by the pro-sent Administration, that I trust you will insert them in your loyal and patriotic journal, assuring you, as I do, that the whole cas be verified on oath. The 371 agrees were not Crown starcs, but free Africans," takes out of some French vessels that were taken into Antigua, and these condemned for a violation of the Abolition Act; one of these vessels, yoin hy adverted of 200 Africans on board, run into the harbour of \$£. John's, the Captain of her, a Frenchman, having mistaken this has-bour for the port of Guadoloupe, and before he could weigh anthe-his vessel was seized by Mr. Chipchase, a Custom House officer. These Africans were, in due course, ordered by Lond Bathurat, (# that time Colonial Minister) in despatches to the Governor, and Collector of the Cashons in Antigua, to be indened to any persons who would take them as apprentices for fourteen years, but it was expressly commanded that they should not be indented to any agri-culturist or planter. The radesmen of the island took many of them as apprentices. An

that "time" Colonial Ministry in "departicles to the Governor, and Collector of the Causoms in Antigua to be indented to any persons who would take them as appendences for fourteen years, but it was culturist or planter. The tradesmen of the island took many of them as apprentices, to service is but the indentee of these was indicable. Service is but the indentee of these was indicable; and the Col-lector of the Causoms continuing to support many not so provided for, who were suffered to pass their time in idleness and vice, those the whole of therm masters applied to the Collector to cancel the whole of the sanction of Government) consented 'to the whole of the sanction of Government) consented 'to the whole of the sanction of Government) consented 'to the whole of the sanction of Government) consented 'to the whole of the sanction of Government) consented 'to the whole of the sanction of Government) consented 'to the sanctary, and supported at an expesse of from 4,0001, to 6,0004, per annum, doing literally nothing, but spending their time gene-rally in amusements, vice, and immorality. So insubordinate and disorderly were they, the Collector (Mr. Wyrky) was compelled to the demonstrate, and they were afterwards indented to the devenor and Council in Antigua, directing an inspection of these Africans, to decide on their capability of labouring for their own man-terance, and that the indentures of the young and able should be off which he sent the most submert on the consense with effect. A few months after this, many of them applied to the Go-lever or to be again indented to the Crown, saying they prefere do-lord when the most submert so they ong and able should be off where on halows r; some of them, particularly women with children, were then placed as pensioners on the Crown. - I presume, therefore, the ist ordret of the present Ministers must have been to invoked for the sagain indented to the Crown, saying they prefere do-lord the sagain indented to the Crown, saying they prefere do-lord the usual

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

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JOHN BULL;

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING During the middle of the week the Consol Market was buoyant, and for the Account the price touched upon 82*i*. Within the last day or two, the market has been heavy, and the closing price, for the Account, this afternoon, was 82*i i*. In our Foreign Market there has been considerable buoyancy. Russian Stock is quoted at 91*i*, Danish at 62*i* 3, and Brazilian at 483 94. Portuguese Bonds closed at 5) to 52. Spanish Stock has been in some request, and is quoted at 131 1.

at 13; 3. Bank Stock...... shut. 3 per Cent. Consols. 82; 4 3 per Cent. Reduced shut. 3 per Cent. Red. .. shut. 3 per Cent. 1830.....89; 90

| 4 per Cent. 1826 shut. | Bank Long Ann..... shut. | India Bondes 1 dis. par Exchequer Bills.... 9 10 pm. | Consols for Acct..... 82ł §

LATEST NEWS.

FALL OF WARSAW!

FALL OF WARSAW! Government received official accounts late on Friday night from Berlin, stating that despatches had reached that capital on the 11th, announcing its surrender on the 7th, and the entrance of the Russian troops on the following day. The accounts state that the capitula-tion was not obtained without two days' hard fighting, in which the entrenchments seem to have been disputed foot to foot. When all hope of maintaining the city was lost, then, and not till then, did the Diet and Members of the Government quit it by the side of Praga. They have, it is said, fallen back upon Modlin, a fortrees of great strength, well provided with all kinds of military stores and every requisite for defence. The conquerors, it appears, have respected persons and property. We wait with impatience for further and more detailed accounts.

strength, well provided with all kinds of military stores and every requisite for defence. The conquerors, it appears, have respected persons and property. We wait with impatience for further and more detailed accounts. If we may credit the official journals of Austria, the disturbances in Hungary have abated, but the following/details from the Allgemeine Zeitung of Sept. 9, received yesterday, show that the spirit which any great at their punishment may necessarily be, hey are to be pited as having been deluded, though by their own fault. The suspicion that the cholera was caused by poisoning the wells was universed any any only the peasantry of the counties of Zips and Zemplin, and every one was fully convinced of its truth. The first occasion arose is kink the preservatives—whether by an immoderate use of medi-ternals, using the preservatives—whether by an immoderate use of medi-ternals, using the preservatives—whether by an immoderate use of medi-ternals, using the hybrid they were to take chlorate of lime internally, is not known. This story, with the sudden and violent breaking out of the cholera at Kluknau, led the preservatives—whether by an immoderate use of medi-ternally, is not known. This story, with the sudden and violent breaking out of the cholera at Kluknau, led the preservatives—whether by an immoderate use of medi-ternally, is not known. This story, with noders to throw it into the wells; and, with any aver in its the delives on other poisoning of the wells. The poison go they were found chlorate of lime, which they took for the poison-ous powder, with orders to throw it into the wells; and, with of his state of excitement they committed the most appalling excesses. Thus, for instance, when a detachment of 30 soldiers, whose the terming in the defined on a pike as a trophy, a speaant, who were the times the in when they found, was killed, to-derive the bouse of the Lord at Kluknau, the deserve where found chlorate of lime, which they conk duvid, starged by an ontity most here of mediangowners

The survey normale scenes. Those here mentioned (and they five an idea of the instrate of Zips and Zemplin) will suffice to gips an idea of the instrate of zips and Zemplin) will suffice to gips an idea of the instrate of zips and Zemplin) will suffice to gips an idea of the instrate of zips and zemplin) will suffice to gips an idea of the instrate of zips and zemplin) will suffice to gips an idea of the instrate of zips and zemplin instruction. The scenes of zips and zemplin instruction is a state of gips and zemplin instruction. The scenes of zips and zempline zips and zemplin

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Knight-Bachelor to Geo agrath, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Doctor in Medicine and Surgeon marking or revenues, in the country of Devon Doctor in Actione and Surgeon In the Royal Navy. The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knichthood upon Major General Aunos Godvill R. Norcott, Companion of the Mort Honourable Military Order of the Bath; and upon Major Francis Bond Head, of Sutton, in the county

The King has bien pleased to confer the boner of Reichtbood upon Major.
 General Auso Goddill R. Norreott, Companion of the Most Henourable Milliary, of Surrey.
 Was Ovrree, Sept 20.–13th Eer, Light Drigsoners Cart. A. T. MacIona to the Most Henourable Milliary, and the State of Surrey.
 Was Ovrree, Sept 20.–13th Eer, Light Drigsoners Cart. A. T. MacIona to the Adjutant, with rank the European trive Carte exch. rec. diff. –44th Foot; Lieu L. Boner, from haliop, Yith Poot, to be Captain, by pur, vice Conner, retires; Ensign W. H. Haddielt to be Lieutenant, twice Carte exch. rec. diff. –44th Foot; Lieu E. Boner, from haliop, Yith Poot, to be Captain, by pur, vice Conner, retires; Ensign W. H. Haddielt to be Lieutenant, with rank to be Eastern and the Lieutenant, without pur, vice Haddiel. –66th Foot: Ensign J. Campbell, to be Eastern and W. Waste, Gent. to be Eastern and Williary Coll get to be Eastern and

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE. The King has her pleased to confer the bound of Knightbood upon Major. General Amas Godilli R. Norest, Companion of the Met Honourable Milliary Onler of the Bath, and Milliary Knight-Commander of the Boyal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; upon Neil Donglas, Esg. Colonel in the Army, Licut.-Colonel of the 79th Legiument of Foot(or Cameron Highlanders), Aid de Caan to his Majesty, Companion of the Most Hon. Milliary Order of the Bath, and Knight-Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; upon William Howe Mul-cater, Esq. Post Captain In the Royal Navy, Companion of the Most Hon. Mil-tary Order of the Bath, Kanght-Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; upon Colonel Michael McTeagh, Knight-Commander of Hanoverian Guelphic Order; upon Colonel Robert Dick, Aid de Camp to his Majesty. Companion of the Millitary Order of the Rah, and Knight of the Millary Austrian Order of Naria Tberesa; upon John Suame, of Lincola's Inn-Bida Seq.

Atts: Addington, Greenry, and Prokleder, Beford now, Carey and Cross, Bristol-J. NOITH, Southampton, groer. Atts. (Bubins, Furnicals In; Combo, Sarum-J. LEES, Atton, Stefford-hire, Innkeeper. Atts. Unney and Eltabled (Chancery Lane; Tunlinson, as-horne, Derbyshire. Faurrs or rue Stasov-Now that the stores of antumn are arrived at maturity, and we are brainning to enjoy their delicacies, it will be acknowledged that to reading cumbe in this sources of antumn are arrived at maturity, and we are brainning to enjoy their delicacies, it will be acknowledged that to reading cumbe in this sountry. The greater pumber of the tribe orary and their introduction to England has perfection, are case, identified with great names in our history, and has frequently been attended by circumstances partaking even of rownece. Mr. Phillips, in his *Companion for the Orchard*, an Histo-rical and Botanical Account of Fruits, a new and cheap edition of which is just published, has accumulated a body of horticultural information, enlivened with a mass of the most interesting anecdotes. His account in particular of the apple, the meton, the mulberry, the bept and, not only with the most lively anusement, but with consi-derable profit. The tark Anenpacos Paters. The account of the manners and seator in Mr. Best's *Literry Memorials*, lately published, will be proversatione of this distinguished diving, which forms so prominent a featore in Mr. Best's *Literry Memorials*, lately published, will be rod with extraordinary interest. It may be very questionable, how Dr. Paley's friends will like to see so unreserved an exhibition of the seator which here from may pras been given to the public. Mr. Marker T.E.BETRE. – Mr. Kean appeared on Wednesday night. *Mr Extra Compared Conversation*, but to the general reader the seator, which terminates on the 15th of next month. . New Ortry Treaters. – An ew operatic comed y in three acts, called touch recovered that his subtained it with little appearance of illness or debility. His performance receiv

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY. The Earl of ABRADERS segin brought forward the Portuguese question, with the view of confirming the correctness of bis former statements, and answering observations made during his absence by Farl Grey. His Lordship maintained that the real object of the French in sending their fleet to the Tagus, was to secure commercial advantages, as was proved by the communications of the French Admiral to the Portuguese Government. Earl Gray replied, that this Government had not come to the know-ledge of any such intentions having existed, and that General Seba-tiani had expressed surprise at the declaration made to that effect in the British Parliament. The Duke of WELLWORTON observed that he had seen documents setting forth that the French had now commercial advantages more favourable than had existed previously to the French fleet going to the Tagus; and added, that he heard with pain of the fitting out of another free for the Tagus, as he apprehended these proceedings would terminate with causing a civil war in Portugal. Lord HOLLAND lamented that such statements should be made, for although founded on Portuguese newspaper paragraphs, they were without truth. These, like other assertions and representations prouch forward during the present Session, were all destitute of foundation. Earl Gazes adverted to the serious inconvenience that resulted to and incorrect statements; and, adverting to one question that had one forth, that the Government to this country supplied money to parties opposed to Don Miguel, his Lordship asked the Earl of Aberdeen whether he believed in auch a representation.? The Earl of ABROBEN promptly replied that he dist more. The artorishopo of CANTERJORY Y. The Report of the Pluralities of Benefices. Bill was presented, with the amendments of the Committee. The Archishop of CANTERJORY Y. The Report of the Pluralities of Benefices Bill was presented, with the amendments, particularly of that provision which gave the Bishop the power to compel residence

HOUSE OF LORDS.

were held by the same individual, he extended from Joto 45 miles, but that was resisted, and negatived, on a division, by a majority of 30 to 13. The Lord Chancellor's Bankruptcy Court Bill (hitherto postponed on account of Lord Lyndhurst's absence) was further considered in formatice. The Lord Chancellor's Bankruptcy Court Bill (hitherto postponed on account of Lord Lyndhurst's absence) was further considered length, the same and the talents, utility, and efficiency of the Bankrupt commissioners and indicating the magging the stataks and sepa-nions of the petition of 1 ondon Bankra, Merchants, &c., who had petitioned for the abolition of the Commissionerships. His Lord-ship admitted that these Bankruptcy Courts might be very advanta-genously amended; he had thought, and still did hink, that the num-ber of Commissioners might be reduced, and that the most expe-rienced of those who were retaided might uscfully sit and try certain cases. He, however, could not approve of the new plan, which went to supersed patronage created. The Lono CHANGELOR He Bill, which was eventually ordered to be further considered on Thursday. WEDNEEDAY. The Game Laws Amendment Bill (authorising the sale of game) was further considered, and ordered to be re-committed on Friday. Their Lordships were occupied the remainder of the evening in hearing appeals. THURSDAY. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Auditors of

The Game Laws Amendment Bill (authorising the sale of game) was further considered, and ordered to be re-committed on Friday. Their Lordships were occupied the remainder of the evening in hearing appeals. THE Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Auditors of Irish Accounts Bill, the Public Works Bill, the Administration of Justice (relend) Bill, the Hackney Coach and Pedlars Bill, and several Private Bills.—Their Lordships' then adjourned during pleasure. A five o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor resumed his seat upon the Woolsack, there was a considerable number of Peers in the House, a large assemblage of Members of the House of Commons in the space below the Thorne, and lour or five ladies in Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt's box, in order, as it was understood, to witness the reception of the su-least symptom of unusual excitement the precived. Lord Joan RusseLL and Lord Atritone, accompanied by a consi-derable number of other Members of the Commons, brought up a Bill to amend the Representation of England and Wales. Lord Joan Russell pronounced the words 'to which they pray your Lordships concurrence'' with something more than the usual distinctness and "umphasis, which produced a laint and suppressed cyrof '' Hear, hear,'' from some ball dozen Members. This manifestation was, however, instantly suppressed by the authoritative '' Order, order,'' of the Gendieman Usher of the Breeverth observations, suggested the exploring of Entry of all reseverth observations, suggested the exploring of the search the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Tithe Preseription Bill. The Bishor of Batteriot, all Russend provide, and that the reports all reseverth observations, suggested the exploring of explore that the Bill as amended be reprinted, and that the reports that the precised to the House having re-sumed, it was ordered that the Bill as antended the Bishop of London in support of these amendments, Lord Tenterden expressed his readiness to acced to the the agreed to, and the Bishop of London in support of these

in Belgium

His Majesty's Government relative to the present state of our affairs in Belgium. The Lonn CHARCELLOB then came down to the table, and the hear-ing of Counsel in appeals was resumed.—Adjourned. The Surplus Ways and Means Bill was read a third time. The Coal Duties Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next. The Marquis of Loxononenay intimated, that on Monday next the Marquis of Loxononenay intimated, that on Monday next belgian service, and move for documents connected with the corre-spondence between the French and Belgian Governments relative to recent negociations. The Game Bill was again considered in Committee. Lord Wirkancurpre suggested the propriety of referring this Bill to a Private Committee. The Duke of Richwonn urged the progress of the Bill, as Octo-ber, November, and December were the great poaching months. To show the necessity of legalizing the sale of game, his Lordahip

mentioned, that an eminent salesman had informed him on Thura-day, that during those months, he frequently bought many thousand head of game in one day. The Bill was eventually referred to a Select Committee. The Earl of SAArTESBUAY (pursuant to the recommendation of a special Committee of Lords), moved an Address for raising galleries in the House, as was done in 1920. 21. (on the occasion of the Queen's trial) for the additional accommodation of Peers during the remainder of the Sresion. The Bankruptey Court Bill again caused considerable conversa-tion in the Committee. The third reading was fixed for Tuesday next.

Adjourned at half-past eight o'clock till ten o'clock on Saturday morn

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading of the Reform Bill; which, singularly enough, owing to no Member rising till after the Speaker had put the question, and declared that the "Ayes" had it, was very unexpectedly brough to a division. Sir J. Scanser then rose, but the Speaker did not allow him to proceed.—The division was 113 to 58. New clauses and several amendments were then proposed and adopted; after which Lord J. Russell moved " that the Bill do now pass;" upon which a long and desultory debate ensued, which was adjourned until Tuesday. TUESDAY. The CHANCELLON of the ExcurguER, in reply to Mr. HURY's enquiry as to the cause of the Duchess of Kent's absence from the Cronation, stated that the reasons for such absence had been much exagerated. Her Royal Highness had state to His Majesty her reasons for wishing to be absent—reasons that were perfectly satis-factory to His Majesty. More he could not say, with requisite deli-cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, they were inconsistent with the truth. The Chouse then resumed the adjourned debate on the question that the Reform Bill of England "do pass." The debate was again rather of a desultory character. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Croker, the former of whom violently defended the Billy, while the latter denomed it as an incredible mass of absurdity, injustice, and partiality.—After Mr. Stanley's reply and Mr. Croker's explanation, owing to the lateness of the hour, the fur-time, resumed. The discussion was again of a very varie character, we DUREDAY. The debate that the Reform Bill "do pass" was, for the third time, resumed. The discussion was again of a very varie character, a continued till half past 5 in the morning ; when, upon a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 345 ; Noes, 226 ; Majority, 109. The Bill then passed. THURSDAY. The postponement of the Sugar Refining Bill to Wednesday next

The debate that the Reform Bill * do pass' was, for the third time, resumed. The discussion was again of a very varied character, and continued till half peak 5 in the morning; when, unoo a division, the numbers were—Ayes, 345; Noes, 236; Majority, 100. The Bill then passed. THURSDAY. The postponement of the Sugar Refining Bill to Wednesday next being proposed. The CHANCELOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to a question from Mr. Burge, expressed his determination to proceed with the Bill on Wednesday next. Mr. Burge, Mr. James, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Weyland said they highly disapproved of the measure. Mr. Pornsons asid he would be prepared to enter into the dis-cussion at the proper time. Mr. Fourseon said the Bill required more grave consideration than could be given to it this Session. Ministers were pursuing a course highly injurious to the Colonies. He should next Session bring the whole subject under the consideration of the House. The Incloaure Act Amendment Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next. The onter Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjoursed at a quarter past eightor clock. Sir R. Parce presented the FIDAA' the Pembroke Election Com-mitte, which declared the election of Sir John Oven null and void and that the conduct of the House with gross partiality, and that of the Assessor with insufficiency. Sir R. Parce, in reply to enquiry from Mr. JANES, said that the only step he intended to adopt was to move that the evidence belaid upon the table of the House, which was alterwards done; several members having previously observed that it would be highly im-proper to direct a new writ to the same Sheriff. Sir R. Parce, in reply to enquiry from Mr. Gouland. The CHANATY prevented a petitor for the Principal and Profes-sors of the University of Edinburgh, praying that in the Reform Bill provision might be made for the representation of the Chiversities of Scotland. The LORAD ATOCATT observed that the case had been considered; and in a subsequent part of the sevening B

Mr. Hust asserted that the Lord Attended at a radical in propinions. After a remark from Mr. Cresset Pelham, to the effect that the Scotch Reform Bill was equally objectionable with those for England and Ireland, the House divided, when there appeared, for the second reading, 209; against it, 94; majority, 115. The Bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday.

The Bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday. The Bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday. The Great St. Leger of 25 sous, each, 85 subs., came off at Don-caster on Tuesday, for which 24 horses started. It was decided ater an excellent and truly run race home, by the Marquis of Cleveland'e Chorister by Lottery beating. The Saddler after a beautiful struggle by only half a head, and which success is generally imputed to the fine riding of John Day. No others were placed, but La Fille Mal Gardé was third, and the honour of fourth rested between Chancellor, Lady Elizabeth, and Liverpool. The second favourite, Marcus, was nowhere. The Stakes are worth g. 1501. MICHAELMAS DAY.—The custors of eating goose on this day had its origin in Queen Elizabeth, and it is held to be not the least of the beneficial examples which thas Sovereign held out to her subjects. Had she, however, taugh ther people how to dress the savory bird which she told them to eat, the injunction would have been of greater goose is stupid (if only on the score of want of variety), all methods of preparing that dish, so clearly described in the unrar valled and popular pages of Dolby's Dictionary of Coekery.

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JOHN BULL

CA MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three O'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

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, untranneted, a Club which used to meet there dimed with the KING at the Palace of St. James's. On Thuesday his MAJESTY visited Kew-and on Wednes-day held a Levee, which was very numerously attended. On Thursday their MAJESTIES proceeded, in eight car-riages and four, with outriders and a large military escort, to Woolwich, where their MAJESTIES honoured with their pre-sence, the launch of the THUNDERER, St. 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-drapers, and the rest of our blessed popular representatives, ventured to make a noise like cheering, when the thing was received. PULMAN, the illustrous 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 towhat 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'nnight." This is per-fect—all the stupid and rascally Whiglings 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 Billand now, when the great head-the GREY head-the oldest, and certainly the longest head amongst them, lays hold of this long-delayed Bill, HE moves that eleven dull, dreary days of nothingness shall intervene before the Lords come to the consideration of the matter.

It is very probable that Lord GREY himself has never read It is very probable that Lord GREY himself has never read this precious Bill—That the KING-GOD bless His MA-JESTY—ever read one line of it—we not only do not sus-pect, but we would bet as much as Lord CLEYELAND (no Duke) won by the St. Leger, that he never did. His MA-JESTY 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 Con-certs, and Models of Ships, and Cold Collations, and all the rest of it, the KING has scarce breathing, not to talk of read-ing, time. But if Lord GREY himself wants to read his Son-'in-law's Bill, it scenes 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 power-ful about the Reform Bill excepting that of sovereign con-tempt for the bunglers who tried to put something together to save their places, and who have made out a farrago of ab-surdities, 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 this precious Bill-That the KING-GOD bless His MA-

tempt for the nungters who there to put sourcement, region is sare their places, and who have made out a farrage of ab-surdities, which, if the thing could even pass, never could be put in practice. NowYor 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 KNtGurt, the eminent Chancery barrister, says, with a bookseller's popularity, " for it has gone through four editions already." And these fellows quote to us meet-ings 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; descreted upon this guestion—mot five hundred out of twelve thousand liverymen present; look at the Westmin-ster meeting—with all the old-established tumblers on the stage; the venerable BURDETT—gentlemanly he is, we ad-mit, 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 sukken, 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 CAMDO, doing nothing alse but crying " ditto to Mr. BURDET. My, there were not as many people in Covent Garden on the occasing, as there would have been if thad been a good walnut season, and people had come to buy those agreeable lumps of mågestion in the ordinary course of barter—not six people bad their pickets picked— and this is the strongest possible proof that the Whigs and Radicals despise the affair, and did not bonour the "garden" with their sweet presence. 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 for 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 bad 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 presenc. But, do not Jet us be trusted for a statement so con-vincing as to the real feeling upon the Reform question in

the countryhe country—let Mr. HUNT speak for us., HUNT is no rat -he is as good a radical as ever he was; he has no Govern-The cost for y-let Mr. HUNT speak for us. HUNT is no rate -he's as good a radical as ever he was; he has no Govern-ment 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 quali-fied as many of the dirty rats who hold it); HUNT is as good a radical, as good an agitator, as good a--we 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 Hehester, 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—necol-lect, too, that he drove before him—like chaff before the lect, too, that he drove before him—hite chan before the wind—the RIGHT HONOURABLE Mr. STANET, the Secre-tary 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. possible extent of his power. Hear HUNT-HUNT on Reform :---

possible extent of this 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 with-draw the military from their duty. -(Hear.)-HE HAD SO EXPECTA-TION THAT THIS BILL WOULD ULTIMATELY PASS, YET HE DID NOT EXPECT THAT ANY SECH CONSEQUENCES AS THOSE PROCLAIMED BY THE PRESS WOLLD ATEND ITS REJECTION. THE PROPLE TOOR BY THE BILDS SO WARD AN INTEREST TO THE BILLABATHEY AT FIRST DID. Let Hon. Members look to the Common Hall held the other day. He himseli was a Livery man, and he could say that never were there such exertions to get together a Common Hall Net NEVER WAS THERE SO MUCH ANDLEDID IN ADVERTISEMENTS AND DIACARDEY EXPENDED IN ADVERTISEMENTS AND DIACARDEY EXPENDED IN ADVERTISEMENTS AND UNUCH MONEY EXPENDED IN ADVERTISEMENTS AND PLACARDS. YET WHAT WAS THE RESULT OF THESE UNUSUAL, EXERTIONS? THE RISULT WAS A VERY WAS ALVERTIONS? THE RISULT WAS A VERY UNUCH MONEY EXPENDED THE MILLADOR LIVERY THERE SO MUCH AS LOW ATTENDED THE MEETING. (He was indeed told by an Alderman that not more than 500 WE RE PRESENT. Then avain as to the M-reing at Westminster this day. He would put it to the Hon Barnonet (Sir F, BURDETT) whether he had ever seen so small a meeting of the inhabitants. Their numbers were about 150,000, and or THESE NOT more than 500 WARE THE MEETING.

These are facts—they are not matters of opinion—they are facts stated by Mr. HUNT, the freely-returned represen-tative of a large sect- and-lot constituency, and stated to the country in his place in the House of Commons.

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 col-leagnes, thinks it necessary to give them a "illt," from which he intends, in about three weeks from this time, to tumble them down almost as contermutously as Lord GREY tried to them down almost as contemptional funs of the field of the down almost as contemptionally as Lord GREY tried to pitch him into the Attorney-Generalship; 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 good-natured show-loving KING is to be forced, at perhaps the expense of a very odd DUKEDON, a very strange BARONY, and a still stranger SOMETHING ELSE! to raise some more nushroom Lords:—but we warn the KING that this expe-dient 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 rauk and dig-uits subservient to interest and intrigue.

will, to vindicate the honour of their order, vote against a man, whom they imagine capable of rendering rank and dig-itly subscriptent 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 Oppo-sition a systematic obstruction to the Bill; what will the people of Farringdon Ward say; what will the dust-covered cocknies of St. Timothy, Newington, say; or what will the nincteen 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 postpoues 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 Spell it for them properly), had prepared it for Mr. GREG-SoN'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 Tantarobobus) for meting boffore the Ministers know whether the Bill will pass into a law or not. Oh! what decency and respect to the coantry, what deference to the laws, what submission to the Constitution. country, what deference to the laws, what submission to the Constitution. As for the absurdities of the Bill-of these they are aware

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 nume-rical 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 be-fore about charges of unfair divisions of counties to suit personal ends.

Pray, let the reader see this " curious coincidence" which Fray, 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 COCKERNOUTH?

Read-Read-Read-that is all we ask. The Standard

With all Mr. CROKER's eloquence and perspicuity,-the first a With all Mr. CROKEN's eloquence and perspicuity,—the first a talent in which he jossesses in as high a degree as any man living, the latter 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 Duranavis Durham joh, "Lord GREY's Northumberland job, "And Sir JARES GRAEAN'S Cumberland job.
 "Hore it follows:—
 Comparative View of the Mode in which the Reform Bill treats the Counties of Durham and Suffolk; Northumberland and Nortolk; Cumberland and E-sex, as to the Number of Members assigned to each respectively in the Reform Bill.

	DURHAM.	SUPFOLK.
Present number of Members	4	16
Proposed number	10	9
Size in acres	679,040	967,680
Population, including represented towns	207,673	270,542
Population, excluding represented towns	135, 70	239 407
Payment in taxes, including represented towns	£39,743	£59 156
Payment in taxes, excluding represented towns	£18.614	£48,006
Proportion of representation to population, one Member for	20,000	30,000
N	BTHUMB.	NORFOLK.
Present number of Members	8	12
Proposed number	11	ii
Size in acres	1,197,440	1,338,880
Population, including represented towns	198 965	344.367
Population, excluding represented towns	126,489	260,865
Payment in taxes, including represented towns	£12,260	£75,795
Payment in taxes, excluding represented towns	£22755	£53.569
Proportion of representation to population, one Member for	15 000	31,000
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CUMB.	ESSEX.
Present number of Members	6	8
Proposed number	Ř	ğ
Size in acres	945.920	980,480
Population, Including represented towns		289,424
Population, excluding represented towns	116 135	268,200
Payment in taxes, including represented towns		£99,430
Payment in taxes, excluding represented towns	£14.455	£82.237
Proportion of representation to population, one Member for	19,000	29,000
reportion of representation to population, one Member for	10,000	20,000

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.

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 demunciation 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—occans of blood wer-thed 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 and the commons, as they had existed previously, the Dorsen 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 information should main it in a counter, that recently knaves

Since in France-it is in the course of progress even now. GooD Gool is is to possible that such strange, such terrible infatuation should exist in a country—that rascally knaves should so predominate over credulous fools—Take any in-dividual man in England, bring him face to face, and seri-ously ask him, let him be whom he may—what earthly good, directly or indirectly, will this Reform Bill do vou, or any body belonging to yon. 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 while 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 de-prives you of at least half your own electoral rights? Was 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 three wore 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? the sake of the seals 2-lsyour 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-WILBER-FORCE, 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 dirity 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 CHAN-CELLOR, 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 recoileet that these very men (except the striplings) were the men who, having, while in opposition, denounced with the bitterest in-vectives the inquisitorial income tax of Mr. PITT, doubled it upon the suffering people the moment they came into office, the Chancellor of the Exchencement they came into gifter,

been, if it had not been for a rotten borough ? Under a free-labour-sugar hogshead 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 Pirouetting PETTY, see what he does— and yet this man, who never will set his foot in the House of Com-

beta proof the once Pirouelting PETTY, see what he does—and yet this man, who never will set his foot in the House of Com-mons again, except, perhaps, as a door-keeper or a candle-sunfier, 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 uo 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—ti 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 CANDLINS,—although his mild, amiable, and gene-rally-beloved son-in-law has opened it. If Lord GREY, and that elequent Privy Seal of his, are both shut out—no matter; the county looks to the Lords—the KINS has no hoope 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 Wilg

atterwards 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 infi-delity to Portugal, by sneaking to the exiled Cacique of Brazil, by partizanship with an elective King of Belgium, by the disgraceful defeat of his troops, and by his still more disgraceful alliance with France; by the entire failure of financial measures, by the poverty of the Exchequer, by the wantonness with which what were high honours, are dis-tributed, and by some other disgraceful, truckling, dirty, underhand bargains and trickeries, which we shall not hesi-tate to expose, and which must shamefully militate, not only against the honour of the nation but against the morality and decency, (and that too when it is pretended that ex-cessive 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?

we add Y? Acrs of incendiarism are becoming dreadfully common-anew and striking proof of the probable efficacy of the revo-lutionary Bill, in the midst of the success of whield, and in the day of triumpli for these liberal Ministers, these terrific symptoms of rebellion and discontent exhibit themselves. Government, however-with a promptilude and magna-mimity 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 hold 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 ex-hibition of their figures, that this convenient opening is gene-rally called the STARE-case.

hibition of their figures, that this convenient opening is generally called the STARE-case. THE following appears in Thursday's Brighton Gazette:--"The Querxs and the Princess Locuse bathed in the sea on Tues-day morning, having been actually driven from WILLASS's Baths, where they had intended to bathe, by the vulgar and insperiment eurosity of a crowd of well-dressed, but ill-bred, people collected at the door, who pressed in the most rude manner on the Royal Party We have authority for stating, thus publicly, that Her MAJESTY ex-pressed in the warmest terms, her displeasure at the disguing and brutal curiosity from which she had suffered so much annoyance. On several previous occasions we have reprehended similar con-duct; 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)—if they have any spark of feeling-(of decement, it is plain, they possess none)—whether, for the mere sake of several our readers that such risk is not imaginary—of driving the Querx altogether from a place which has been so much honoured deminative dupon of these impudent people by dipping themin-tend dupon effectual means have been taken by the Au-thorize on offenders against decency; and never could it be better puting the above, that effectual means have been taken by the Au-thorize to prevent such annoyance in future.'' There is a proverb which very pithily describes the off-spring of "Too much familiarity"—. The mistaken thindness, of the illustrious personages here mentioned pon former occasions scems 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 us to be peculiarly calculated to excite and gratify the sugar curiesity so much complained of ; it sounds odd at any rate. "The plan of dipping Englishme

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 MAJESTV, 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 to believe that the scheme of ducking their loyal subjects for only making use of their eyes, cannot yet have received the Royal Assent.

MANIFESTO OF THE REFORMERS.

MANIFESTO OF THE REFORMERS. 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 pre-dilections 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.

"TO THE ELECTORS OF MANCHESTER.

and great, and wise in political principle, and all that is just and honourable in practice :--"Kensington, ist September, 1831. "Gentlemen,--In all cases where men are about to form engage-ments 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 herefore clearly state to you the things which I will do (God giving me life and health), if you choose me tor one of your re-presentatives. I have always found, that the short way to arrive at any just object, in the accomplishment of which you stand in need of the co-operation of others, is to declare the those others, at the out-set, openly and explicitly what that object is; and therefore I will mow, in the most open and plain manor, state the things which I wish to see accomplished, and which, if you send me to the Parlia-ment, I will use my utmost endeavours to cause to be accomplished; and which things are as follows: "I. To put an end to all pensions, sinceures, grants, allowances, half-pay, and all other emoluments now paid out of the taxes, except for such public services as upon a very scruptious examination, shall be found fully to merit them; and to reduce all salaries to the American standard. "2. To discharge the standing army, except such part of the ord-nance and artillery as may be necessary to maintain the arisensis at the seaports in a state of readines for war; and to abolish the mili-tary academics, and dispose of all barracks and obler property now applied to military uses. "3. To make the counties, each according to its whole number of Members of Parliament, maintain and equip a body of militia, horse as well as indored the kingd mergare to all the ender the delth the defence of the kingd mergare it. "4. To take all there store the kingd mergare it. "5. To rate all the rest of the property, commonly called church-report; all the houses, lands manor, solts remais, and read property of the showes, and the mone,

b) the construction of the Debt ; second six months, to capaty interest on another fourth; and so on for the other two fourths; is obtain to more interest, or any part of the Debt would be paid, after the end of two years.
**7. To divide the proceeds of all the property mentioned in paragraph No. 3, and also in paragraph No. 3, in due proportion, on principles of equity, annuest the holdcard with enabled stock, or; in the paragraph No. 3. The paragraph The paragr

Chief of a free people ought to ue, his mane neura in our ingues moner, 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 sume 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 taking care to be amply 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 yon, or by anybody 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. CONBETT's address to the electors of Manchester, that, amongst other parison Kr. COBBETT's election for that place.

amongst other patriote persons, Lond Kabyota has sub-scribed £50 towards Mr. COBBETT's election for that place. THE most striking and awill 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 main-tained, 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 ob-ject, 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 English-men—while all these splendid sights present themselves to our view on the one hand, our Colonies on the other are hourly unsettling themselves from the Mother 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 Is it then wonderful that such meetings should been ruined. have been held, and such resolutions passed, as those we

have been held, and such resolutions passed, as those we bere 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 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 of the slave trade itsel, in which this MAASEYY 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 pro-perty. Yet still their grievances go unredressed, the calumnies raised against them unpunished. Let the ill-treated men speak for themselves :—

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 Cusros was called to the chair. The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:— Resolved—That we have heard with indigation and dismay the unfounded and treasonable assertions of a Member, in debate in the Honse of Common-that the coloured people in this Island were possessed of 70,000 siares, whom they were ready to emancipate, and to give their aid to compel the whiles to do the same, in which they might be joined by the two thousand British troops paid for by this Island especially for the purpose of keeping thores slaves in subordina-tion; and that there 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 Exchipter to raise the rate of duite on colonial produce, BESPEAKS INSANITY, or TOTAL INSORANCE of general or colonial produce, BESPEAKS INSANITY, or TOTAL INSORANCE of general or colonial produce, BESPEAKS INSANITY, or TOTAL INSORANCE adopt measures that they know must tend to annihilate both their properties and lives.

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 inkuman, 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 imparial investigation, made themselves acquainted with the subject and have not been governed by the gar-bled, false, and infamous representations of interested and infinitized famalies. That if the Government and people of England do not wish to continue to patisl-to refand the more yobtained from us; or if they cannot (which we believe), they ought to leave us to our own resources by absolving us from our allogitance, and to endeavour by their acts and treasonable language to excite those large whom they have so to our own resources by absolving us from our allogitance, and they excited a denix in while appent. 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 evolute to a fast to forward in the wishers of His Majesty's Government in meltionating the situation of the slaves, and in promoting their inprevenues so an Area to endavour data for the situate of party and the work as atte of ensatopiation, as far as from their local knowl-dige they could venture consistently with the preservation of property and the weitare of the slaves themselves, who did most certainly be plunged into work than Afri-can ababariam if the hasty and Il-digested measures of wrong headed en-tuasiat (who seem now, undefindent) to direct the presecchans of Govern-ment, and are

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 op-prevelon, and that might has not always prevailed against right. Resolved—That a Committee he appointed to correspond with any other Com-mittees that may be chosen by the different parisless of this Island, to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to avort calumities so tremendously destructive to the Colonists in particular, and to the empire at larce.

so tremendously destructive to mean at large. Resolved—That the people of colour at this Meeting unanimously declars themselves to be embodied with the white cases of His Majerty's subjects, and consequently their likeries, rights, and properties are identified with the whites, and they are determined to rep's 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 Freeholde: s and other Inhabitants of the parish of Trelawney, held at the Court House, in the town of Falmouth, on Monday, July the 11th, 1831,

meeting of the flouse of Assembly, in order that a Deputation of the may lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne, humbly to pray if our

same may lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne, humbly to pray if our trest Gracious Soveript and the British Nation consider us an workly of the protection of our just rights equally with all His Majesty's subjects, we may be absolved from our allegiance, and allowed to serk that protection from another nation which is so unjustly and cruelly withheld from us by our own. Recolved—That a Committee be appointed to draw up such petition to His Excellency our Gavernor, and to request the Janior Member of Assembly for this Parish to present the same to his Lordship in the most respecting manner. FRED LAMONT Chairman. 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

all men of good sense and sober judgment. And again,— We are happy to find that a great 're-action has takenfplace 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 Eagle inn for signature, praying that their Lordships will give the utmost deliberation to this im-portant 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 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—neend 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—

dances, and waltzes, at this Almack's in the West. The first quadrille was danced by the aristocracy of the estate— Massa Qr.cco, cooper; Missy WasHNGTON, landress. Massa Burron, obler; Antry Pawren, mid of all work. Massa Mustar, carpenter; Missy FATHAA, PURSE. Massa Mustar, and Missy JENNYASS. father un-known—we presume a nomme de guerre. The hero wore a blue coat with gilt metal buttons, a red waistcoat, Canary tights, with black sik stockings on legs planted in the mid-dle of his feet; he had been already too intimate with the duke, and reeled in his waltz; he stumbled and fell, drag-ging his fiteen-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 sub-jected drew forth bursts of applause, which were echoed from every quarter. FATHA and BUXTON released them, kindly removing the female Fatsoff. 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 with-out making merry with a merry party, there was sub-sone happiness there than we could find in the same class in England, where the schoolmaster is abroad and the Muthodist at home. Well might Mr. COLERIDGE say, the slaves in the IVest Indies labour much less, eat and drink much more, have 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 boburet, couleur de ross, a green silk gown, hue, with a profusion of ornaments and rows of beads, which graced her ample ebong neck. There were among them some who possessed stractions of which they were providy conscions, and who had given the heart-ache to many a swain of every

We annex the letter, and the copies of the notes of invis-tion; 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 whather 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.

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 eo the fit for the free-dom you would give them. The question is in a nut-shell, are they happy or not ?—if happy, what signifies to them the form of Government? Whatever's best administered is best, and that is best administered which produces the largest portion of happiness. Extract from a letter, dated Nevis, July, 1831:— I have obtained some also einvitions to their balls, which I hope will be useful. It will be hardly credited that ome of my house-revants having a free woman as a reputed wice, on the Anniversary of Waterloogave an entertainment commencing with a solendid ball. There obtained some day, and then followed a race and cock-fight, finishing the second night with a similar ball! These are the poor, distressed, and wiscrable slaves! Should you be in-clined to use this—the man's name is Costy—his wife's Maria Laurence. The ball took place at Brown's Pature (the residence of Maria), the liquors were old Madeira, claret, duke, porter, rum, ring to the parties making the dance for every time each stod up to dance. Only two females out of a very crowded larger room were without shoes and stockings, mostly sik, and all their clothes made from the latest fashions from England, with no want of ornaments. The greatest part of this assemblare, were solares, misserble field-working slaves! many belonging to both my brother and mysell-and though this is a fact I have learned irom the parties themselves, and give you as an authentic document, it is no uncommon occur-rence and very often happers. 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 Messer, Manning, and a free man docolour named Jamee Wilkinson. Sev

Bernard 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 Harris compliments to Miss Domingo Williamson, and will be happy of her company to a ball at the premises of Miss Jeminah Bridgewater, on the 13 July.
 Mr. Kerrel compliment to Miss criss Bertrand, and request the pleasure of her company to a dainer on the 7 April.
 Mr. James dukes compliments to Miss criss Bertrand, and request the pleasure of her company to a dainer and dance the 17 of may.
 Mr. Kerrel compliments to Miss criss Bertrand, and request the pleasure of her company to a dinner and dance the 17 of may.
 Mr. jaseph Hendcock complements to Miss there and any equest at the house of Miss j. Bridgewater.
 Mr. Joseph Hendcock complements to Miss Maria Weekes, and will be very happy of his company to a dinner on Wensday next at the house of Miss j. Bridgewater.
 Mr. Jaseph Hendcock: complements to Miss Maria Weekes, and will be very happy of his company to a dinner on Wensday next at the house of Miss j. Bridgewater.
 Mr. Joseph Hendcock: complements to Miss Maria Weekes, and will be very happy of her company to a dinner on Wensday next at the house of Miss j. Bridgewater.
 Mr. John Union complements to Miss Brizabeth Williamson, and will be very happy of her company to a dinner on the latday of June 1831 at the house of Miss J. Bridgewater.
 Mr. John Union complements to Miss Maria Weekes, and will be very happy of her company to a dinner at the house of Miss J. Bridgewater.
 Mr. John Union complements to Miss Maria Merked, and will be very happy of her company to a dinner at the house of Miss Bridgewater.
 Mr. John Union complements to Miss Maria Maria and the house of Miss J. Bridgewater.
 Mr. John Union complements to Miss Maria Maria and will be

Dan-a supper table. Ditto to Mr. Barnes.

Notis is hear by given to all persons whatsoever not to suffer Joseph Eliga Hode son of Eliga Hode into they Primises For he is a notive thief and a lina a mis chief maker and all whatsoever is bad—which Disgraces his fammily. Sig—What is the Reason of your not speaking to me—are you angry with me, and even if you are angry who cares—you humbugs me very much you rascally villain, and these few lines that I drop you may he answerd.—I an, Sir, your most obedient scruat, To F. C. _____ Esq. Rouge, thief, and a liar.

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 Basle revolutions, or Brussels revolutions, but another week of *French mob revolution*, has drawn to a close. We have had our barricades and our National Brussess revolutions, but another week of *Prench morevolution*, nas drawn to a close. We have had our barricades and our National Guards—our mobs and our municipal guards—our Prefect proclama-tions and our change of Prefects—soldiers killed and guards danger-ously wounded—the street lamps have been broken—two of Louis Philip's Ministers dragged from their carriage—the windows of one tions and our change of Prefects—soldiers killed and guards danger-onsly 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 overthrown —patroles all over Paris by night and by day—the canaille driven back at the point of the bayonet—Lours PHILT hissed in his own —patroles all over Paris by night and by day—the canaille driven back at the point of the bayonet—Lours PHILT hissed in his own —patroles of "*Fine la Republique*" have been repeated in his presence—the police officers have been beaten, "wounded, and killed —the Chamber of Deputies has been surrounded by a mob large enough to reach from the John Bull office to the House of Lords— inflammatory placards have been written, printed, and distributed— hee the annille 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 warting, for those who are amitues of revolutions, but the sound of the toesin and the smell of gunpowder !—the police and soldiers, jboth infantry and cavaler, have applied the sword, the easter and the bayonet, and many a hapless victim has fallen, whose name will not even have the tem-porary celebrity of the French Newgate Calendar. For in France, my dear Bull, they die unwept, unbonoured, and unsung; and, after having spoured at the "Societ 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 the lower of two no like an a revolution without the means of carrying it through, having been unfortunately com-pelled by their adverse fortunes to make t

steeple is the cause of Goodwin's Sands. On the contrary I assure

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. 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 eastify you, my dear Bull, nor your educated and enlightened readers: You will do well not to believe that such effects could satisfy you, my dear Bull, nor your educated and enlightened renders: 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 pre-served by the establishment of a compact and powerful state in Poland, yet with me you will also refuse to believe that all these 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 digusted with their revolution, heartily sick of it, and very sorry they ever male 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 the the revolution would lead to equality of property as well as of the the revolution was question of gold and silver. But they have been all disappointed; every one of them has found out; the mistake; and now they pay more taxes, and more charges on their trade, their manufactures, their land, and their pleasures, than they shows are closed, their houses unlet, their goods spoiling for want of consumption; it fur clerks and servants are unoccupied; they have no orders either for French or foreign goods; the manufactories are deserted; their barns are full, but there is no demand for fruit, or grain, or wine, or oil, or lace, or silk, or cottons, or wool. A large standing army exists, which is not allowed to fight. Nearly a million into daily disputes with the working and lower classes;--and at length, goaded on to makes and despair, and seeing nothing befor of National Guards have been armed, who some asses says are desirous of National Guards have been armed, who some asses says 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 appre-hensions, and their torments. They have, indeed, affected to make a revolution on behalf of the Poles; but out of S00,000 souls Paris, there are not 800 persons who have shed a tear at the destruction of Warsaw. Believe me, then, my dear But., 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 deda-rations of some pompous ministerial journal of the evening, are hefre the next morning wholly destroyed by the waking realities of passing events. The revolution of the past week has been materially aided by the law and medical students, whose avocations afford them time for amusement, and, alove al, mischief. The republicans and "upatriots" have likewise had their full share in these horrible seenes, which ruin France and disgrace humanity; and the *Decorés de Juillet*, who to this hour wear the decoration without having sworngallegiance to Lours Pattre, meet together to concert the overthrow of an order of things established by themselves, and which they told us some twelve months ago was to assure us happinces, prosperity, and alfort, An attempt has been made by some wea attach a portion of the crimes of these moles 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 Bonnzux, 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 mole of the moment, but are approved by the sense, talent, wit, learning, and wealth of the age? To honest, wise, talent develow the one of the moment, but are approved by the sense, talent, wit, learning, and wealth of the age? To honest, wike, talent develow of the revolution made on the 27th 28th, and 29th July, 1830, together with the aspirants to office and power, have, with the results of 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 asy that although it has not a majority to-day in the Chambers, yet it has forming a new administration enticyl of journalists. Such a stat of things as that in which, or under which, we now live, must therefore, be temporary; and the Government, feeling the dangerd its aituation, and the impossibility of going on for ever in his wretched and uncertain mode of existance, and the affection; and uncertain shore, and the arest are solved in users agreed on strangers; after this notification, let alforning notice to strangers; after this notification, let alforning notice to strangers; after this notification, let alforning notice to strangers; after this notification and and the official journal, the Moniteur, the following concise but abundantly threatening notice to strangers; after this notification and eap of the lake weak and a the er

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. CANNER

September 25.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX. London, Sept. 23, 1831. MY LORD,—In the year 1754, the celebrated Sir CHARLES BUNBURY was, if I recollect aright, the master of the no less celebrated horse Camelion. The horse was duly quali-fied, and ran for the Claret Stakes. The speed, the endur-ance, above all the docility of the animal, overcame the exertions of his competitors, and for the sole benefit of his master, he bore off the prize, amidst the shouts and plaudits of the assembled mob. On the following day stakes were again to be contested by horses of a distinct and peculiar "order," and Sir CHARLES, by an unprecedented contriv-mee, metamorphosed his horse, and in a moment quali-fed him for again appearing at the post. Trecall this incident to your Lordship's recollection, as I think the example may be serviceable in this crisis of our outry is concerned, no scheme can be too subline for your genius to embrace, or too bold for your spirit to attempt; thoose out then, my Lord, some half a hundred of the most peedy, most enduring, and most docile of those who have here let them be metamorphosed into Peers, and take part in the portentous struggle in which that privileged order are about to engage. Should your Lordship see fit that the example 1 have quoted, should in the process of transmuta-tion be followed to the very letter, you will be conferring a couble benefit on mankind. The creatures whom your Lordship will have thus immor-talized, will ensure to you the prize on which your political

Gouble benefit on mankind. The creatures whom your Lordship will have thus immor-talized, will ensure to you the prize on which your political existence depends, and at the same time they will be pre-rented from entailing on their country a "progeny still more reiclous than themselves."—With profound respect for your Lordship's integrity and wisdom, I am your Lordship's obedient Servant, _____

"A party-chief, and given suck to faction, "And know how swert it: "kc. Fide Lord Brongham's spaceh in reply to the John Bull did not notice this pure and scenningly unguarded Glosure in the Lord Content and Scenningly unguarded

disclosure, in its last number, much to the surprise and disappointment of several of its readers. Q. 22d Sept. 1831.

224 Sept. 1831. TO JOHN BULL. Sin,-I have always been a warm admirer of your Paper, and I arter myself that you will arcre with me in thinking that the best thing we can expect from a Reformed Parliament, will be the an-alling the City Companies, whose olices have so long ceased, and applying their accumulated wealth, which may not be employed in the support of schools and charities, to the refute on ol the Na-tional Debt, or in improving the Metropolis, &c. So little computation has been shown to Borouch Corporations, that I think no objection can be offered to the annulling the Charters of these Turtle-Gorging Communities. Regent-street, Sept. 21, Hain your obedient Servant. P.S. It may be a little revolutionary, but that we shall get used to. TO JOHN BULL. "Surely the present form of Church Government, which the laws of usis land have established, is such as no law of God, nor reason of may hath hitterto been alleged of force sufficient to prove they do who, to the uttermost of their power, withstand the alteration who, to the uttermost of their power, withstand the alteration who, to this ther obsen alleged of force sufficient to prove they do who, to the uttermost of their power, withstand the alteration who, to the uttermost of their power, withstand the alteration who, there of the Laws and Orders, Ecclesionstical, in the Church of Mar—There is need of no great discernment to discover that

"who, to the uttermost of them power, and bered,"-Hookur's Preface to them that seek (as they term it) the germation of the Laws and Orders, Ecclesiastical, in the Church of Set(and). "Bar-There is need of no great discernment to discover that the present is a period in which we are constantly bearing and claims to principle and truth, asserted by men who, for intermediate the second set of the second set of the second intermediate the second set of the second set of the apporters of the dangerous Bill now engaging the attention of the form the second set of the second set of the second set that the renards of the constraints the second set of the second set of the second set of the second set of the second the second set of the second set of the second set of the second the second set of the second set of the second set of the second the second set of the second set of the second set of the second the second set of the second set of the second set of the second the second set of the second set of the second set of the second the second set of the second set of the second set of the second the second set of the second set of the second set of the second the second set of the second set of the second set of the second set of the set of the second set of

who have lived under it; and, more than this, I invite enquiry and challenge any man to bring into the arena a fair and worthy rival. I will not ask our opponents to concoct for me a scheme of their own, in aubstitution for that system under which to live has hitherto been our boast-I will not ask the quacks of this age to prescribe a nos-rum of their own fancies in place of that sound remedy which our fathers of the 1Cth century applied to the then diseased constitution of the Church; but I will abide by what I now have, satisfied that the health of the community had better be confided to those persons who of the Church; but I will abide by what I now have, satisfied that the health of the community had better be confided to those persons who reanot "precise" without their ec*elesistical diploma*, than to those lawless empirics, who regard all fondness for the warnings of history as the "wise saws" of " an old almanack." If this be blindness or obstinacy, I allege the following words in my defence "touching the exchange of laws in practice, with laws in device, which, they say, are better for the state of the church, if they might take place. "I touching the father we examine them, the reaker cause we find to conclude *µrepart ort; i equar, although we continue the same we are, the harm is of greet.*" I am aware. Sir, that these opinions are unfashionable, and that they will, obtain with undern political economists *et how genery*."

The transmission of the church, it has in device, which, they tay, are terr for the state of the church, if they might take place, the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude using or sty is part of the church if they might take place, the farther we examine them, the greater cause we find to conclude using or sty is part of the same light and the these opinions are unfashionable, and that it will not obtain with modern opinical consister of the cause is the same light as 1 do my parish church, even as a holy attracture, which, although its exterior may not, to the taste of some found, by long experience, to be built upon a sound foundation—has been proved able to withstand many a slock—has, in a word, faithfully asswered all the designs of those who reared it for the honour of the Almighty and that the base of each ciffice remains uninjured, and in the sacrel precinctaround there is renolled along and venerated list of the good and areat, while around the summits of core of the sound into the sum of the sound is the sound the summits of core of the difficult of the sound is the s

take the lowest ground) the existing circumstances of the country require. Again, and again, I apologise to you for thrusting upon your notice threse crude notions, this "rudem indigestangue molem," and I blush for my own insufficiency (in this battle "O mihi centum inque !') but I consider the subject of such wast importance, of such incalculable moment, that even my puny arm shall be raised, not because it will achieve any victory, but in order that nobler and stronger champions may, for very shame, come forth to the fight, and save the good old cause from suffering by the unvkillations of one, who, to all the world, must be August 18, 1831. — Terr ignoda. * Hooker's Epistle Dedicatory to his Ecclesiastical Polity.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hooker's Epistle Dedicatory to his Ecclesiastical Polity. CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFERMENTS. The Rev. RICHARD WATERY, D.D. Principal of St. Alban's Hall, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, has been appointed to the Archbishoprie of Dublin. The Rev. Gronne: Presentse to the Vicarage of Arksey, near Don-caster. Patron, Sir W. B. Cooke Bart. Lord Dovan has appointed the Rev. Envann STANERY, M.A. Rector of Plumbland, to be one of his Londship's Chaplains: :-The Rev. LEWIS DAVIES has succeeded to the Living of Pontfaen, in the diocese of St. David's, vacant by the death of his father. Patron, Henry Rees, Esq. Lord Tearnemous has appointed the Rev. MARTN JONK LLOYD, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be one of his Lordship's donesite Chaplains. The King has been pleased to present the Rev. SYNERY SUFFM, Circk Matterof Arts. to the Prebend of Changry of Neasden. Nunded in the diotester, to the Scender de Changry Neasden. Nunded in the River of Arts. to the Prebend of Changry of Neasden. Nunded in the River of Arts. to the Prebend of Changry of Neasden. Nunded in the River of Arts. to the Prebend of Changry of Neasden. Nunded in the Cathedral Charch of St. Paul, London, void by the translation of the River Menny Senare, Morecter. The Rev. Nortolk. Patron. Rev. E. J. Howman. M. Athe Rectory House, Chelvey, the Rev. WIRLAN Staw, D.D. F.S.A. aged St. the last surviving intimate friend of Dr. Johnson. The Rev. Antruen Daare, curate of Hucknell, Oxfordshire. In King's County, the Rev. Outer NELSON. CONSEGNATION. — On WeiGELLANEOUS. Consegnation. — On WeiGELLANEOUS. Consegnation. — MISCELLANEOUS. Consegnation. — MISCELLANEOUS. Consegnation. — MISCELLANEOUS. Consegnation. — MISCELLANEOUS. Consegnation is Grace enrobed. He then returned to the preatrony weight of helicibility added to the burial-rioud adjoining Quarry-hillChurch, Levda. His Grace the affection of Strate the church a little helicre trelive o' clock, and Was met at the vea

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when it has for its object the glory of God and good will to man. Just entitished. A N APPENDIX to the LEGAL OBSERVER; comprising the Sc. d.; containing, Ist, Improvements in the Law of Actions - 2nd, Pleas in Abatement- 3rd, Demorrer, Arrest of Judgment, Erior, &c. - 4 h, Practile con-neted with Pleading - 5th, Improvements in the Law of Actions - 2nd, Pleas in Abatement- 3rd, Demorrer, Arrest of Judgment, Erior, &c. - 4 h, Practile con-neted with Pleading - 5th, Improvements in the Law of Actions - 2nd, Pleas in Abatement - 3rd, Demorrer, Arrest of Judgment, Erior, &c. - 4 h, Practile con-neted with Pleading - 5th, Improvements in the Law of Actions - 2nd, Pleas in the Court of English and Network - 1910. In 1-2no, with Ever the Please - 2nd - 2nd

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street, Fitzrov.equare.
 DiED.
 At his house, St. Andrew's place, Regent's Park, aged 31. Mr. James Maxwell Thompson, only son of George Thompson, Eq. latt of Arrice place.
 On the 18th inst at Tottenham, of typhen fever in his 18th year, Jose Mimot, ellerst son or, Mr. elliphing, and the state of the stat

LUN DUN: Printes and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, FLEET-STREET, where, only, Communications to the Edited (post paid) are received.

LATEST NEWS. The have received, by express, the following account of the result of the important discussion in the French Chamber of Deputies on from the Ministers by M. Mauguin. It continued for some time, and at length the Chamber came to the following decision—" The Chamber, satisfied with the explanations given by the Ministers, and distribution of the second like the second like the formation of the second the majority in favour of Ministers 8. There appeared in layour of passing to the order of the day 221, against in their solicitude for all which interests the honour and distribution of the second like the second like the second there appeared in layour of Ministers 8. The formal frankfort assure us that the Austrian and Prussian forde for an equivalent the rights of the German Confederation are equivalent the rights of the German Confederation the Unchy of Luxemburg, reserving the fortress and its immedi-ter site is no political intelligence in the Austrian and Prussian the functive treaty between Holland and Belgium. The the Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Second the Lendry Gazette of the 2d, by which it appears that there re-vious day. From the commencement of the disorder at Lendrers, actes, 2,508 recoveries, and 2,613 deaths. The choleratis causing the utnost alarm in Berlin, and the King of Prissi is taking active precadions against it. Private letters for provide the lower classes is so great that an insurrection is accessed. The Government depends upon the allegiasettors the second prove provided leave Berlin has done so, and the Rings distress of the lower classes is so great that an insurrection is accessed. The Government depends upon the allegiasettors. At Hesser much discontent exists, in consequences of the absence of the second and the solicity of the allegiasettors. The Construction is active precading and the solicity of the absence of the second and the solicity of the allegiasettors. The Second and the solicity and allegias there sec

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING. There has been but little fluctuation in the Consol Market, and

LATEST NEWS.

a crisis.

The Gazette of Friday contains six advertisements relative to res which have lately been wilfully caused in different parts of the

a crisis. The Gazette of Friday contains six advertisements relative to frees which have lately been willully caused in different parts of the country. The Lord Chancellor was occupied in the House of Lords, yester-day morning, in hearing Dr. Lushington in the Appeal case of the Offners of State (Seculard) e. the Earl of Haddington. It was un-derstood that the Bankruptcy Court Bill would be reported to the Ilouge as a matter of form, in order to advance it a stage before their Lordships rose, and consequently no discussion would take place on the two of the the Bankruptcy Court Bill would be reported to the Ilouge as a matter of form, in order to advance it a stage before their Lordships rose, and consequently no discussion would take place on the duot on seven's imprisonment, for brutal conduct towards an invalid, on the 16th of August, in Cripplegate Workhouse, where she was nurse. A circumstance occurred at Woolwich on Thursday which may resite some interest in the public, and must at least have been grati-fying to the frelings of the partice concerned. On the occasion of the faunch of the Thunderer in the glorious battle of Trafalgar-namely, Join Stoker, Esc, the surgeon, and James Marr Brydone, the assistant-surgeon, now surgeon of his Mijesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, presented themselves to Sir T. B. Martin, expressing their strong desire to be launched in the ship perpetuating the name of the Thunderer, in which they had served with credit to them-subuid bay environment, for further consideration, they said, that dhe heart so diseased that they at first were of opinion that she had been violently shaken or ill-treated, instantaneous death would have environd. The alterations that ought no server, St. James's-treet, to consider the alterations that ought no be made in the Irish Reform Bill before it passed into a law. Sir W. Braba-zon, Bart, attended, and the meeting, caused inquiry to be made in dyertiseent anonuced that it would be ald vertisement as chair-

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Vol. XI.—No. 564.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1831.

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The putting of parliament, Merinera of Parlia V, October 7th, are igith of older in the evening.
 T. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL-Mr. CASAR HAWKINS and Mr. G. BABINGTON will begin their COURSE of LECTURES on SURGERY on Monday, October 7th, Lectures, Will also have the ilberty of attending Mr. Brodle's Clinical Lectures.
 The Grand Differ Clinical Lectures.

attending Mr. Brodle's Clinical Lectures. Mr. RAMADIOE will commence his AU FUMNAL, COURSES of LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PHYSIC, and on GENERAL and PHARMACEUTICAL, CHEMISTRY, at a Quarter before light in the Morning of MONDAY, October 3. Dr. Ramadge purposes to deliver, during the Winter Senson, a Course of Clinical Lectures on the various Discasses of the Heart and Lungs : and to Genitemen entering perpetual Papils to the above Lectures, he will grant the privilege of attending gratui-tomist the Interment of the Chest.—For particulars apply to Dr. Ramadge, 24, Ely-ince.

Ramadge, 24. Ely-phere. ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT HERTAIN. ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT HERTAIN. THE extended and practical Address of CHEMICAL LECTURES and DEMONSTRATIONS for Medical and General students, delivered in the Laboratory of this Institution by Mr. BRANDE and Nim A Horning, and will continue on Tuesday. Thursdays, and Saturdays, in June — hour, Two Courses are given during the season, which terminates at the the Morning and will continue on the deliver, and the Terminates in June — hour, Two Courses are given during the season, which terminates at the the Morning and which the deliver, and the Termi of Admission, appli-ation may be made by the decurrer, art by RUGHER, Admit. Sec. MIL I ECTURES AMONG ADMITS ADMI

Cation may be made to the Lecturers, or 108 EPH FINCHER, Assist. Sec. JOSEPH FINCHER, and SCHERTER, or 108 EPH FINCHER, Assist. Sec. JOSEPH FINCHER, and CHILD BURFERY, and on the DISEASES of WOEN and CHILD BURFERY, and on the DISEASES of WOEN and CHILD BURFERY, and on the DISEASES of WOEN and CHILD BURFERY. and on the Continued on Monday, included and Friday, at the same burrer of the antomical part of the court, included ay, and Friday, at the same and Children, will be given by Mr. STONE. The Lectures on the Terrer particulars enguine as L. Gorges' Hospital, or at the houses of the Lecc. THE Antomical State of Midwilery will be given by Dr. HENRY DAVIES. There particulars enguine as L. Gorges' Hospital, or at the houses of the Lecc. THE HITTON of UNEQUALLED BIRLING CHINTZES. MultiAM respectively be particular in the date that, or my UNEAD THE ROOMS, No. 134, OSTON STREE, nearly Consolie Hanners equatry. THE HAM respectively be particular in the the date that, or my respectively be a set to inform the Ladeet that, on the respective making services ones and offering them to the Pablic as W, with him amproved, W. D. assures the Ladies' that NONR but those marked ad osur of him... W PORHAM, Cutter, 201, Regent street, end the date with the are to be hand-place, Two Dones mm Oxford street... N.B. W. D, DOES NOT SUPPLY ANYONE IN REGENT-STREET.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 183 WEEN ANNE'S HOUNTY TO THE CLERGY.-NOTICE IS HEREBY (IVEN, That he INTEREST due at Michaelmas from for the PARLIANENTALY GRANTS FUND, will be at the ble by the treasure, Chickopier Hodgoo, Eq., acht D'FRAUENT Office, ID (1974) And Weinhalt (to which office the entrance is through an iron gateway, immediately beyond the Bounty Office-yeary day, between the hours of iten and two clock, from the 18th of October until Christmas next, holiday, excepted.-The Clergy are requested to make early application for the interest, and Divi-dends, and to be very particular that the Receipts for Royal Bounty, and we and two clock, from the 18th of October until Christmas next, holiday, excepted.-the Clergy are requested to make early application for the interest, and Divi-dends, and to be very particular that the Receipts for Royal Bounty, and we and that they be presented at the office for parenet, either by a firnd, or through the that they be presented at the office for parenet, either by a firnd, or through the that they be presented at the office for parenet, either by a firnd, or through the that above directed, cannot be attended to. ROBERT AND AND THAN AND AND AND AND AND AND (BEL unprecedented success which has characterized this day's The WORTHY and INDEPENDENT LIVERY of the CITY of LONDON. (BEL unprecedented success which has characterized this day's The weight upon the Livery, with a firm peruasion that you would respond uny bettere of the Livery. With a firm peruasion that you would respond the statistic by a party, who, by a long and insidious carvass, and by the most any call, and notalow me, after having faithful and ecoted Servat. Phylighest abount to be there and independent voleced the livery, uninduced by buiterest, nu-and the statistic of a barly for the livers, with a book as to clear the prometic of the Livery with these there and independent voleced the Livery. Mylightest and not be arrea you fraithful and devoted Servat. Phylightest and independent

September 30, 1831. A LIVERYMAN. A INERYMAN. A INERYMA

It was resolved that the following PETITON be presented to the HOUSE of PERN:--To the Right Honourshie the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and thread. The Humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and others, of the City of London, Sheweth--That your Petitioners view with apprelension and dismay the Bill for the Rieform of the Camoons House of Patianaent, which is now before your Loriships for your comsideration. That your Petitioners consider the Bill to be a speculative measure, the effects of which upon the Credit, Commer ce, and Prosperity of the United Kingdom, no human sagrengic can forese. And they user that the Birish Constitution, which runn of all estering Institutions must be the consequence. That your the the specification of the speculative measure the effects of which upon the Credit, Commer ce, and Prosperity of the United Kingdom, no numan sagrengic can forese. And they user that the Birish Constitution, which runn of all estering Institutions must be the consequence. That it is the peculiar province of your Lordships to Interpose when the clamour of a misquided multitude prevents truth from being dispassionately. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Lordships by rising above all intimidation, will exercise your undoubted constitutional right, and by re-linging your concurrence to the Bill in guestion recease were Giordus Constitution in your Petitioners, as in duty hound, will ever pray. The Petition iters or Signature at the City of London Tarert. The Petition Parker No. 9. Percival. Street. Nuclimanton.

honoured with such Noble patronage. **BENCING.**—Mr. ROLAND, late Fencing Master of the Royal Millary Academy. Woolwich, best he honour to inform the Nobility and Genty that he has established himself in London, and that he has OPENED a FENCING ACADEMY. at No. 16, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, where cards of terms may be had.

caids of terms may be had. THE GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S For HAMBURGH (with the Post Office Ragy) erry Saturday Morning early. for RUTTERDAM (with the Fost Office Bag), every Wednesday, at Ten-

por RUTTERDAM (with the Post Office Bag), every wrunesuay, as zen o'Clock.
 For OSTEND, every 'Tuesday and Saturday Morning.
 por CALAIS, every wrunesday, Saturday, and Sunday Morning.
 por CALAIS, every wrunesday, Saturday, and Sunday Morning.
 por CALAIS, every wrunesday.
 por Calais, and Mar.
 por Calais, and Saturday Morning.
 por Calais, as (Lhidena, as:, pier Due included.
 Prom BRI(MHTON to DIEPPB, every Wednesday and Saturday Morning.
 Powerial Vesenia Navays ready for Towing.
 Offices, 69, Lombard-street, and 56, Haymarket (corner of Norris-street), where bills may be had, containing every mornionanion.
 (Dimbard-street.
 CHARL'SS BESSELL Secretary.
 TENN'T EV. inn. respectfully berg league to inform the Nobility

D. Lombard street. CHARL2S BESSELL Secretary. BENTLEY, jun, respectfully begs leave to inform the Nobility of and Gentry that he has REMOVED from 192, Regent street, to the Pre-mises occupied by his Raher, whom he has succeeded in the business of DEALER in CURION TISCARE, or the succeeded in the business of Status, the succeeded by the business of the succeeded by the business of the business of the succeeded by the business of the patrongs belowed hitherto upon himself, and experienced by his falter for the base of the business of the business of the business of the base of the business of the business of the business of the base of the business of the business of the business of the base of the business of the business of the business of the base of the business of the business of the business of the business of the base of the business of the business of the business of the business of the base of the business of the business of the business of the business of the base of the business of the business

the last forty years. **D** AWING-ROOM and DINING-ROOM, Mahogany, Ross-ready for inspection, at a saving of nearly one-half, by applying at the real Manu-factory. Excellent rosewood Card, Sofa, Loo Tables, and Cabinets to match mahogany Dining Tables or all sizes, and Sidebards ; winged and other Waid-robes; Drawers; French and other Bedstens-all manufactured on the premises and warrauted lor years. At R. WALKIN GTON's, 214, High Holborn, op 10-site Sauthampton-street, Blo-msbury equare.

Site Seuraampton-street, Bioornsbury Square. UNPICEUPENTED ATTRACTION. GUIRRELL BOAS, 5×.60. Each.—R/DTHERHAM and S GUINSELL annuunce that they continue to sell full-sized Squirrell Boas at 5, 60, and 11d.; auperb 6-4 ditto, 1944, 22d, and 23.6 §d.; and the finest manufactured, 35.64. Elegant Spitalielis Grose & Nagles in very colour, and every Article of useful and fancy manufacture, at unusually low prices, at the: Batabilishment, the House of Commerce 33 and 40, Shoredito. An immense Stock of Silk, Cloth, and Plaid Cloaks ready for Inspection.

1. Price 7.3.
2. Define 7.3.
3. Support the support of the suppo

BULL.

any part of the transaction in which this deponent was concerned, is true. Amter of the transaction in which this deponent was concerned, is true. Amter of the transaction in the city of London, the int day of Oct. 1831; Before me. LUCIA, HANOVER, JAMAICA, 30th July, 1831; Amter of the PARISH of HANOVER, JAMAICA, 30th July, 1831; Amter of the PARISH of HANOVER, JAMAICA, 30th July, 1831; Amter of the PARISH of HANOVER, JAMAICA, 30th July, 1831; Amter of the PARISH of HANOVER, JAMAICA, 30th July, 1831; Conversed by the HONORTHONE of the INHABI-TANTS of the PARISH of HANOVER, JAMAICA, 30th July, 1831; Conversed by the HONORTHONE of the INHABI-TANTS of the PARISH of HANOVER, Jahl at the Court House, in the from the said Inhabitanto of the Colony?' His Honour the CUSTOS having been called to the Chair, the following Resolutions were propaed and agreed to:----Resolved--That this Meeling, taking into consideration the alarming state of the country, Jook upon an open and fearies arowal of our sentiments, as the only means in our power for the preservation of our lives and the security of our pro-perty, an outing short of our destruction and annihilation is almed at by the malevolent and interseted views of a maxignant party in Britain, who, under an mean our power for the preservation of our files and the security of our pro-peringing and plinahitroy, promote their sciences of political advancement and up to the lighest pitch, by the basest acts, most wanton and structous falsehood, prediative to the management of our preasarity, now thereased around up to the lighest pitch, by the basest acts, most wanton and structous falsehoods, predived--That we have been most growshire data setting in the struct property is an out the resist at of our is basin the infigure, and institu-gent on the infigure product of the protein the astart, most the structure, and the structure, should be thus constructure of the structure of the structure protein by resource on the protein should be the structu

Resolution and the series to norm a Colonial Union for our mutual pre-servation. Resolved -- That we are still disposed to evince the same loyal and patriotic feeling to our belowed and revered Sovereign common with lite rest of His Maa-jesty's subjects: we therefore take this opportunity of offering our congratula-tions to William the Fourth. When we observe on the throne of Great Birtain a Monarch, who has resided in earlier life on the shores of this sonce happy and contented island, and who is thus enabled to judge of the resistant of our fairs, to whom, under the present gloomy prospects, we look to for countenance and Benetitien - That the Observed to the source of the s

thereto, Resolved — That the thanks of this Meeting be given to His Honour the Custom for bis firm and impartial conduct in the chair this day.

tor ors term and impartial conduct in the chair this day. TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.—SMITH, CORSS, and WEBER, Thilors, &C., 15, New Bond-attreet, submit their cash prices for the best GOODS that can be produced.—A Saxony black or blue dress cash (13s. 64, et al. 100 black of black or blue force, lined without the start of the start of the start of the start of the start (13s. 64, et al. 100 black of black or black of the start) (13s. 64, et al. 100 black of black of the start) (13s. 64, et al. 100 black of black of the start) (13s. 64, et al. 100 black of the s

parison the only test.-SMITH, CORSS, and WEBER, 15, New Bond-street, next Door to Long's Hotel. BARGAINS OF BRUSSELS CARPETS.-2010 Yards of an excellent quality, all at 23.6d. a yard. 12,500 Yards of an excellent quality every all at 33.6d. a yard. manufactured (last year's pattern) all at 33.6d. a yard. (RAHAM and CO, High Holborn, 293, 294, and 292). MISS MITFORD'S WORKS.-A New Edition, in 4 vols. post 8vo. 358.6d. U R VI L L A G E : Country Stories: Sketches of Rural Character and Sconery, 189 MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. By the same Author, in post 8vo. 108.6d. DRAMATIC SCENES, Sonnets, and other Poems. Also, in post 8vo. 88. FOS CARI, and JULIAN. Trageder, and Co. Ave Maria-lane;





HOUSE OF LORDS.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

welcome applause.

INPERIAL PARULAMENT. HOUSE OF LEADS. MONDAY. The Marquis of LONDORDARY animafverted on the absence of the Lord Chaucellor, and therestened to make it the subject of formal accusation on Tuesday evening. The Marquis of WESTMINER, on presenting the Westminster Reform petition, expressed a hope that the House would pass the Bill, and his hope that no re-action hed taken place in the public mind on this important question. His Lordship in conclusion ob-served, that in one sense their Lordships, as Peers, had no interest in the Bill. The Earl of ELDON, in reference to the concluding sentence of the Marquis of Westminster's speech, declared that he would rather die in his place than admit any soch absurd tootrine. The Earl of ELDON, in reference on account of a death in his family, postponed his enquiries respecting the employment of French officers in the Belgian ervice till Thursday. The Church Pluralities Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The other Bills on the table were forwarded a stage. The LONG CLANCELLON defended himself at great length from the charge made on the provious evening by the Marquis of Londonderry V a want of due diligence in the performance of his duries in the House and elsewhere. The EAVER Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages. WEDNESDAY. The Low Canversal Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

stages. WEDNESDAY. The LOAD CHANCELLOR again introduced his Bill to effect certain reforms in the Court of Chancery; the leading objects of which are, to render the obtaining of judgments more certain. His Lordship observed, that as the Bill was similar to the one introduced last Ses-sion, it was not necessary for him to go into the details of it now; and added, that he had consulted lawyers of the first eminence and the greatest experience, and this Bill was the result. The Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed. At half past hve the Lord Chancellor resumed the hearing of Appeals. THURSDAY.

The dariest time, and ordered to be printed.
 At half past five the Lord Chancellor resumed the hearing of Appeals.
 THURSDAY.
 The LORD CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill for the better regulation of Linatics and their Property. His Lordship said this was the last of the three measures which he had formerly introduced to their Lordships' notice; one of the main objects of it was to have cases now decided by Commissioners in tuture decided by the Judges of the land, who he thought were more competent for such delicate investigations. He should not go into its details fully until it was printed and some time before their Lordships, who would thus have time to give it mature or consideration.
 The Sil was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.
 The Horner Will.
 The Marquis of LONDONDERAY gene not hostile to all reform.
 Lord WYNTOR trusted that when the discussion came on, he and this friends should be shelt to Noble Lords winhed any wight to be attached to this observation, they must come forward with some plan of Reform.
 The Marquis of LONDONDERAY again by the Belgiam army; and moved that an humble address he presented to His Majesty's Ministers and the Gorenments of Franch on Belgium, relative to the employment of France on Belgium, relative to the one power that the Reform belgium as and the Gorenments of France hole Egium.
 Wissount GODERACH replied that Belgium was an acknowledged Independent State, and that nothing was more common than to see foreign officers in the Belgian.
 The LORD CHANCELLOR said, he would not sit in his place as a Minister so the Crown and the townow sea toresing the House.
 The Marquis of LONDONDERARY rose to order; the complained that the Noble and the noting was more common than to see foreign officers in the armies of other nations.
 The LORD CHANCELLOR said, he would not sit in his place as a Minister stown that the towho

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, ne would not sit in mis piace as a sit-nister of the Crown, and be bothered with the confused ideas of any Noble Peer; he should be ready to defend himself against any motion of censure. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY inquired if it were in order for any Noble Lord to prompt another during his address to the House? The Lond CHANCELLOR said, such a line of conduct was as strictly out of order as 99 things out of 100 which were done in their Lord-ships' House every day, and which were suffered from courtesy. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, the Noble and Learned Lord had made use of words in that House which he would not make use of elsewher. The Darke der RICHMOND moved that the words of the LOND CHANCELLOR the motion of the Noble Duke was withdrawn. The Noble Mar-quis be taken down: but at the suggestion of the LOND CHANCELLOR the motion of the Noble Duke was withdrawn. The Noble and Learned Lord bad made use of no expressions in that House which he could not servin repeat in that House or elsewhere. The LOND CHANCELOR should Object to the Helgian army being onto ot the Noble Marquis. He (the question involved in the papers if they really did exist; he adopted that line of conduct in consequence of the definet main reacted Lord that Rineed to the arrangements adopted by King Leopoidies to impropriety of the arrangements adopted by King Leopoidien, serveict the olifered no option on exay or oble and Learned Lord on the Woalsack would in future abstain from any attacks upon him (Lord Londonderry) he should be the last man in their LordShould be happy to sign a treaty of peace with the Noble Marquis for the remainder of y the serving, that it how Noble Marquis for the remainder of the Statist we have the asta man in their LordShould be happy to sign a treaty of peace with the Noble Marquis for the remainder of the Ses-ion. The Game Bill was read a third time and passed. FRIDAY

treaty of peace with the Noble Marquis for the remainder of the Ses-sion. The Game Bill was read a third time and passed. FRIDAY. Several Petitions were presented, praying thir Lordships to pass the Reform Bill. Lord AUCKLAND, in moving the third reading of the Wine Duties Bill, took occasion to explain its objects and the nature of its pro-visions, which led to an extended conversation. The Earl of AUEXENS strongly opposed the principle of the Bill, but in reality a declaration of War against Portugal. The Duke of WELLINGTON also Strongly contended that it was by no means of the belligerent character attributed to it. The Bill, however, passed its stage. The Lowery Bill, how over, the back with certain amendments to their Lordships, was ordered to be printed with the Amendments. Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. On the motion of Mr. R. Gouros a Committee was appointed to appoint managers to request a conference with the Lords respecting the amendments which their Lordships had made in the Lunatics' Asylum Bill, and which had been rejected by the House. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Church Building Act. The Bill went through a Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday. On the question that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Scotch Reform Bill, The Church Exceptores said it was the intention of the Government to give three additional Members to Scotland, and he was anxious to give this intimation on their intention. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. CL P V.

adjourned. TUESDAY. Sir R. VYVAN took that occasion of putting a question to the Noble Lord at the head of the Foreign Department. He had heard with much satisfaction that the negociations on the affairs of Belgium had terminated in His Majest's Government having obtained a promise from the Government of France that beyond a certain time fixed no French troops should remain in that country. He congratulated the Government and the House upon this result; but it was now said that

though the French army was to be withdrawn yet that a large numbe of French officers were to remain, and even the General in Chief, ir

Detabler 2.
though the French army was to be withdrawn ye't that a large number of French officers were to remain, and even the General in Chief, in the Belgian army.
The CHASCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that as there was no question belower the House the Hon. Baronet-music confine themsel to the questions the had to ask, and not enter into discussion.
Bir R. VYYAR said that when the army was officered by officers of another country, it was obvious that it much be considered by be forement, and whether any communication had been received by the Government respecting it? Another question which he desired to put related to the condition of Greece. The state of that country he face due was and as at the worst times of the country of the remed was any atrangements were in progress by the three great Fowers for piving 3 King to Greece or settling the Turks. He wished to ask, whether any atrangements were in progress by the three great Fowers for piving 3 King to Greece or settling the oner of the though the desired to the first question, he may the three distributions of Greece or settling the one arm of the means which an independence we had records that an independence of the House th declining to enter into that subject. All height and records the dual failed and are events, which, however, he hoped had now terminated and the condition for a Select Committee to enquire into the subject is and the the three forces were now activity enduet the three forces were now activity and the dual failed in the settlement of that country.
A motion for a Select Committee to enquire into the algebras dual to the means when in England and Wales, disting the numbers being—For the motion, 31; against it, 78; majority, 4f.
Mr. Vitus moved for a return of the number of Jusice of the subject of SUPly, a grant of 163,0001. was proposed, and and wales for the very country, eity, and town in England and Wales, disting against it, 185; majority of 12; the numbers being, for it, 113; against it, 185;

Jury Laws in Ireland. No business of public interest followed, but the House sat tillster midnight. FRIDAY. On the motion of Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE, the House resolved isto Committee on the Vestries Regulation Bill, in which its several pro-visions occasioned considerable discussion. The most material change was in that part of the Bill which provides that the adoption or rejection of this Bill for any particular parish shall be decided by a majority of the parishioners. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEDUER proposed that the adoption boold require the sanction of "two-thirds" of the parishioners. It was eventually decided that the sanction of "three-fiths" should be sufficient. On the motion for reading the Lords' amendments to the Game Bill, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEDUER moved that the amendments be adopted. He did not approve of them, but, considering the late-ness of the senson, rather than loss the benefit of what was left of the original Bill, he moved that the House sanction such amend-ments. After an extended conversation, and much opposition to the pro-position. the amendments were finally agreed to. The House them went into a Committee of Supply, in which a conversation arose upon the subject of supplying the Nature action reading was accordingly postponed till Tuesday. The House them went into a Committee of Supply, in which a conversation arose upon the subject of supplying the Nature action in was agreed to. The resolutions were ordered to be reported on Monday. A message from the Lords, announced that their Lordships had agreed to certain Bills, and passed others. The toric redorder of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. We considered that the Xanged butters. He considered the that the Kanged but the Materian Committee of the Bills and Monday next. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

adjourned.

adjourned. We are informed that Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer is about to take upon hinnel' the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*. From the high literary reputation of Mr. Bulwer, and from the facilities which will be afforded him by the station he holds in society, we think ourselves justified in expecting a periodical of the highest traction. Mr. Hall, who has displayed so much ability in the reent conduct of the Magazine, remains as his coadjutor. - Literary of the King's Coronation. The residences of M. Austin, Esy, at Kipping ton, and Mr. Kelson, surgeon, were attacked by a mob, severi-hundred strong, who destroyed windows, lumiture, and other po-perty to the amount of 4001, or 5001. Some of the ringleaders hare even apprehended, and are now in Maidstone gaol for trial at the enumer sensions. We are surgested to state that the following

been appressions. We are requested to state that the following New Pusalcarrons. — We are requested to state that the following works are on the eve of publication, namely, The 4th No. of Mr. Jameson's Memoirs of the Beauties of the Court of King Charles II, embellished with four superb Portraits; the Earl of Munster's Ac-count of his Campaign in Portuagi and Mr. Burke's long annuared Dictionary of the Peerages, extinct, dormant, and in abeyance, par-though either collaterals or females, down to existing houses, and thus in many instances connecting the new with the old noility. It appears, by a list published in the Metropolitan Police Gazetta of Tuesday, that during the last twelve months no less than anierts seven convicts, transported from this country for different offences and terms, have effected their escape from the colony of New Sould Wales.

seven convicts, transported from this country for different Other and terms, have effected their escape from the colony of New Souk Wales. EFFECTS OF THE THUNDER STORM.—On Wednesday evening, abat eight o'clock, the metropolis and its vicinity for several miles round, were visited with continual and vivid flashes of hightning. With the rain came down in torrents, and continued without intermeding tor upwards of two hours. Thursday morning, some milk melloging to milk their cows, discovered three of them dead under a treew and Hampstead. At Educate of them dead under a treew and waxon on its road to London. The houses in the vicinity of Batte rusined. At Educate a valuable horse was struck dead na waxon on its road to London. The houses in the vicinity of Batte rusined from the Hampstead and Highate hills, and the occupation of the lower nersts of the houses ener is the focts of the lightning are entirely stripped of their leave by the effects of the lightning are nitrely stripped of their leave by the effects of the lightning are of Benjamin Steer, at Limpstield, Surrey, near, Westerhan, while no Batte batt week in a harn full of corn, on the rusined from the tit down, together with the produce of sale scree of Benjamin Steer, at Limpstield, Surrey, near, Westerhan, we schad beans. A new hop kiln, with the produce of sale scree of Benjamin Steer, at Limpstield, Surrey, near, Westerhan, which completely burnt it down, together with the produce of sale scree of Benjamin Steer, at Limpstield, Surrey, near, Westerhan, which completely burnt it down, together with the produce of sale scree of Benjamin Steer, at Limpstield, Surrey, near, Westerhan, we schad beans. A new hop kiln, with the produce of sale acted by Benjamin Steer, was she work of some wile incendiary, as the bara was seen on fire in three different parts.

New Burlington-street. Nearly ready for Publication by Messrs. Coldwar and Bentley. In 3 vols. nost 8vo. T H E B R A V O. A Venetian Story. By the Author of "The Spy," "The Plot," "The Water Witch," &c. LIVES OF CELEBRATED FEMALE SOVEREIONS, comprising new and curious particulars of Joanna of Sicily, Joanna II. of Naples, isabelia of Casile, Clinitina of Swellen, Queen Anne, the Empress Naria The-reas, the Empress Catherine II. of fluid, &c. &c. By Mrs. Jameson. In 2 vols. post 8vo. C A V E N D I S H; Or, The Patrician at Sea. 3 vols

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to AMICUS, we cannot say if Sir ROBERT PEEL'S las' splindid 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 Levee on Wednesday, and Knighted a considerable numb of Gentlemen, and held an Investiture of the Bath. Of Thursday their MAJESTIES visited Blackwater. 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 High-ness the Duke of CUMERELAND-a more pointed exhibition of the Royal feeling could scarcely have been made, and it is thought that this practical illustration of his MAJESTY 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 GOMESTIAND 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 Satisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquisof Chandes, Earl and Countes Bathurst, Earls Eldon. Shattesbury, Carnarov, Aberdeen, Rosslyn, Lord and Lady Mansfield, Lords Whancliffe, Encombe, Feversham, Sir Ro-ber Peel, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Chanles Welterell, &c.

Marquis and Marchinese of Saladury, the Marquis and Marchinese Standards: Lords Wharneld, Sur and Countess Fahrest, Earls Eldon, Shaltesbury, Camardon, Aberdeen, Rosslyn, Lord and Ledy Manaclei, Lords Wharneld, Sur Churles Wethereld, Sur. The Peel, Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Churles Wethereld, Sur. The important moment approaches in which the Con-stritution 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 ENGLADD" and powerfully increases. That the Lords WILL DO THEIR DUTY THERE IS No FEAR—and we will do the present Government the jus-tice to believe that such measures have been taken as will amply secure the public peace against the efforts of the thieves and vagabonds who are the most active and promi-nent scoundrels in the cause of RevoLUTION. Nothing will please Lord GREY better than an opportunity to break with the miscreants to whom he has stooped, and crush the horrid FAANENTENS he has been van enough to create. Some able and powerful pamphlets have just appeared, in which facts are detailed, and statements made, the truth and couracy 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 pril that awaits them if they flinch! All the bombast of the *Times*-all the insults it inflicts—all the threats it conveys-are-remy har?—WORDS—WORDS !—Written by one man, perhaps two; but would any Lord living consent to be either tanget or builled 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* say 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 and misself wet, that one of the Estates of

them where we may :-

We are desirous to ascertain from every source, beyond our own "We are desirous to ascertain from every source, beyond our own personal means, the real feeling; not to satisfy ourselves, but to assure the Loans, 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 garretteers; aided, we admit, in their farthing lucubrations, by a functionary whose zeal in the cause ought to be watched, not less jralously 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 bace where the max have the careculation for the set than

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 in-sulting letter of Lord Gazv, in which his Lordship offered him the cAtorney-Generalship, having previously tendered, on his knees al-adost, the seals to the Tory Lord Lynapusar. "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 demonstration of opinion has been still more decided, and chiefdy among those members of the University whose political speculations might sather have USCM appected to take a rash and generous gagt might rather have been expected to take a rash and generous gast.

from their inexperience. During the election there for the county, it was attengted, among the undergraduates, to make up a pures for the support of the ministerial candidates; but only seventeen at-tended the meeting, and their contributions amounted to but 451. ; while a counter effort on the part of the oppositionists produced, in a short space of time, a cashbeription of not less than 8000. The Debat-ing-Society again, composed of almosf all the distinguished young use from the different colleage in a discussion on the Reform queen men from the different colleges, in a discussion on the Reform ques-tion, divided in the proportion of *minety to thirty*, (or thereabouts), not merely (we believe) against the Bill, but against Parliamentary not merely (we believe) against the Bill, out against raritamentary Reform generally. Nay, even among the less scholastic ranks of the East India College at Haileybury, we have heard that a similar de-bate shewed, by its result, a like preponderance of opinion on the conservative side. "Since the above was written, Lord MANON has presented a peti-tion to Parliament against the Reform Bill, signed by 770 of the backelos and undergraduates at Ourford or sider these fourthand

tion 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 samed Society, when the Catholic Question was agitated, had, in opposition to the sentiments of the seniors of the University, decided for emancipation in the pro-portion of two to one; whereas now their opinions are in concurrence with those supported by the heads of the colleges, AND THE MAJONITY IS AS TRAFE TO OXE. "Where then is all the popularity which is to 'frighten the Lords,' not from their propriety, but their property: and every wan from

in the then is all the popularity which is to implicit the Lorus, not from their propriety, 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 Goo, these revilers of hereditary rights, here blue the first of the blue the state of the country

these blustering advocates of the legitimate source of popular power, should be crouching and crawing 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 "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 *thems*. 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 a generative transmission of the second se

"Let us, before we enter into details connected with passing events, and before we proceed to particularize, submit to the reader the general views and opinions of men, at least as competent to form a judgment of the value of the Constitution as Mr. PEARSON, the attor-ney; Mr. Savacr, the livery stable-keeper; Mr. Key, the well known stationer; or Mr. THOMTSON, the equally well known gin-seller. BLACKSTONE (multilated in one of the low press pamphlets, from a high quarter in the ministry), easy, 'These are the constituseller. BLACKSTONE (multilated in one of the low press pamphites, from a high quarter in the ministry), says, 'These are the constitu-ent parts of a Parliament—the King, the Lords spiritual and tempo-ral, 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 ond the subject. Whatever is enabled for taw 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 BLACESTONE is extracted from a Radical pam-

phlet,—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 a but of Deliverent. an Act of Parliament.

an Act of Parliament. • Why did not the great ______ (shall we properly designate him, or only call him Loan ?) who thus endeavoured to misconstrue and misapply this passage in BLACKSTONE, give that, which immediately follows ? We do not stop to ask, *docume 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 Commo, a upon the only occasion on record when they attempted too successfully to depreciate the power of the House of L

" Read this attentively :-

"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 or-dered 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 Encland in Parliament assem-bled, do declare that the People are, under Gon, the original of all

** And do also declare, that the Commons of England in Parlia-ment 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 halt the force of a law; and all the people of this nution are concluded thereby, although the con-sent and concurrence of the KINO, 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, 'n util reason, cared, in one 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 resolu-. tíon :

. Ordered.-That the Commissioners nominated in the Acts for ⁴¹ 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.⁴ ⁴¹ This, Reader, is the first Acr which the PARLANERT 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 BEHEADED 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 SIXTERSTIN was just such another, and the was behaved 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,

monarchical power succeeded them : in England to the rightful heir, and in France to an absolute tyrant in the first instance. "I is clear, from the extracts we have made from the Parliament-ary Journals, that the moment the links which bind the estates of the realms are broken, the whole chain must fall to pieces. If the Lords are debased and degraded, the Kins 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 WESTHINSTER, or of Lord DOVER, or Lord DINOABEN, or of Lord anybody else, but parchment and wax? Come to the materiality: what are higher things? what is anyouty ease, out particular what is the Kind'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 his 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 descarted as BONNONME (the object of the French nation's love) descarated those of Portugal. The bankers and merchants will be plundered—the blazings of fire and the gleamings of swords will be seenad. "Love dury is the provident of the provid and hates the scown

of Portugal. The bankers and merchants will be plundered-the blazings of fire and the gleamings of swords will be seen-and the groams and screams of martyred thousands will be beard. "Lord Garx is the proudest of the proud, and hates the scoun-drels whose "sweet voices" he has courted; they will force him to all but the last measures-he will then resist, and will fail among the first victims to their vengeance; and the ghostly head which his dis, ordered imagination occasionally presents itself to his sight, will, not satisfy the bloody myrmidons whom he has stooped to encourage. What did this very Lord Gazy 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, runs he said --' I stand here one of a body, who, while protecting the interest of the public, are, if necessary, to control the people them-selves; whose duty it is not to give way to clamour, but to oppose themselves without fear or hesitation to every measure of which they disapprove. If we are told that by altering the Bill we 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 ourse force upon us, we are not to suffer ourselves in the vennot make it a good Bill, let us with the same resolution and firmess oppose it, and ensure its final rejection. If there is to come a contest between this House and a great body of the people, my part is taken. I am one of an order which is bound to maintain the privileges and INDEFENDENCE OF ABLIAMENT, AND I WILL STAND OR FALL WITH THE ORDER TO WHENT I BELDON." "Spluttering hombast! empty pride! He, the man who said this a presumption which we should not have ventured upon, but that His MAJESTY's name has been hawked about in the House or Cos-wors, in the most unceremonious manner; and upon every busings, and in every pollouse in the empi

MONS, in the most unceremonious manner; and upon every hustings,

мом, in the most unteremotion infinite; and upon every dustings, and in every pothouse in the empire. "When did King WILLIAM THE FOURTH ever express himself favourable to Reform. until Lord GREV.—finding the Right Hon. Mr. THOMPSON, and Lord ALTHORP, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and the Mr. THONFSON, and Lord ALTMORP, and Sir JANES GABAN, 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 MAJERT sit (in the House of Lords) for years and years, and speak perpetually upon all subjects as Duke of CLARENCE: he vindi-cated the navy, and supported the slave trade; he looked after various things, but never thought about Reform, not he—why should he?—His Royal Highness was Heir presumptive to the Throne I 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 MAJERT's, which will not make a bad pendant, or companion, to that which we have already cited of Lord GaEY's. The Speech of the KING's to which we allude, was in favour of the Slave -Trade. and was delivered in the House of Lord's on the Sla' day of May, 1792, and contained

the following paragraph:— "Another clacumstance had great weight with him,' (THE: DUKE OF CLARENCE), 'NAMELY, THAT AN IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE TO THE DICTATES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, MUCH AS HE AS AN INDIVIDUAL PERF USPLESS, AND THE'S THE NATURAL AND CONSTITUENT BALANCE IN THE CONSTITUTION WOULD BE ENDANGERED.—THIS HE WOULD NEVER ENDURRE! "These wre the words of His present Majesty. King William

These were the words of His present Majesty, KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH

"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 ab-surdity, such the besched didotcy of these levellers and revolu-tioniste, that at the very moment when they are yelling and shirk-ing ngainst the mockery of representation in the House of Commons, because certain Lords can influence the election of some of its members, they are calling upon the KINS to make members of the House of Lonss, in order to carry a constitutional question, which without these norms meaners, 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 shame-ful and impudent insults which the Ministers have cast upon the Lower House. What but Whig impudence and Radical assurance could have induced Lord LANTRON, and Lord GRNY, and the restof them, not only to nominate the job-commissioners to carry their measure into effect, but actually to ecatter them over the face of the country in their inquisitorial capacity, before the edious Bill, under the power of which alone they could be appointed or presume to ach

country in their inquisitorial capacity, before the odious Bill, the power of which alone they could be appointed or presume to ach 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

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. CROKEN'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. "alwave rowarded as

must cogent arguments and the most eloquent appeals that "I have," and the Right Hon. Gentleman, "a laways regarded as the peculiar constitutional excellence of the House of Lords, that it is removed from the immediate impulse of that popular excitement which knyll occasionally disturb the judgment of every free people-which from the very reactivities of a section of the sectio which, from the very constitution and nature of a representative Go-vernment, is felt in asometimes dangerous degree even in this House. On that august assembly neither hollow flattery nor insulting meases 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 squally gusts of popular inconsistency:

with such aristocratical privileges ? Why is the Peerage surrounder with such transcendent distinctions of personal dignity? and why are these personal distinctions still further enhanced by being heredi-tary? Why are they robed in ermine, and reverenced 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 unbe-coming a free people? and why, as a public body, do we surround them with some portion of that majesty—I had almost said that sanc-tity—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 segregrated from their fellow-citizens, that they may be noted and the worders of the nonpulse surrent. They are thus honourably segregrated from their fellow-citizens, that they may not be involved in the vortex of the popular current. They are rased so high that they may have a more extensive view—that they may be able to exercise a calmer judgment, and to form a more deli-berate opinion on the crowded and tumultuous scenes which may be passing below them. "These are considerations upon which the superiority of the Lords "These are considerations upon which the superiority of the Lords

"These are considerations upon which the superiority of the Lords is sequiseced 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 Barof the House of Lords, to receive from the Woolsack the commands of the Sove-reign. Are we degraded—are we humiliated by this?—No—we, who are inferior to none in this country, and superior to those of any other giving the example of order and obedience to all the other gradation of acoist, by thus contributing our exemplary widt to the smooth and of society. 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

Peers to exercise their deliberative functions if it be denied to their now? or are they henceforward to understand that they must confine their independence to amending a Turnpike Act, or criticising a Bankrupt Bill? Such trifles for a little longer they may be allowed

Bankrupt Bill? Such triffes for a little longer they may be allowed to employ themselves upon; but as a deliberative council of the mation, 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 surget there never was a 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 approximate—I will even venture to sax. of Lords ought to feel that their intervention is peculiarly appro-priate,—I will even venture to say, indispensably necessary—this is the conjuncture for which they were especially constituted;—this is the hour of trial—not so much of our trial, as of theirs ;—this is the final contest on which they must decide, if they hope ever to decide again;—this is the struggle, from which they must rise victorious, orrise no more.—Now or never!

and our principal of a transport information of the prince rule tradition of the principal of the princip 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 recompence 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 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—ii timinda-tion should shake them—if fear, in the mask of prudence, should annot be an another them if they could forget their most sacred duty in the mean calculations of personal advantage—if they were to aban-don that post for the defence of which they have been specially en-rolled, 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 hypo-

"But I have no such apprehensions; and this melancholy hypo-"But I have no such apprehensions; and this melanchoiy nypo-thesis has been suggested to my mind, not by any suspicion of the firmness of the House of Lords, but by the audacious and unconstitu-tional menaces by which they are assailed, and the false, hypocritical, and poisonous advice by which they have been insulted. They will Genise med defects bath could fit have are in their consciences conand poisonous advice by which they have been insuited. Iney will despise and defeat both; and if they are in their consciences con-vinced that the Bill is, as I believe it to be, pregnant with national calamity—they will resist all menaces, defeat all fraud, and will boldly and bravely, and, as becomes the Barons of England, reject the Rill

And pravery, and, as becomes the balons of Lagrand, the Bill, "And what will follow?-Blood-plunder-civil war?-No, Sir; the very supposition is a libel on the people,-may. I would say, on the friends of the Bill; for what hope could we have that they would reverence a new Constitution, who would thus, on the first provoca-tion, violate the oil? Will future laws bind those who are strong and wicked enough to overthrow gl 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 sgain on our attention with all the warmth of zeal and all the force of conviction-but we should have no appeal to ""Development of the start of the start."

4 But if I could for a moment admit the probability of such an exity, what should be its effects on our minds but only to invigo fortify us to resistance? If force is to be employed, where it end? If directed against t'e Lords, how long will it spare the clared, "that the friends of REFORM" are the Queen CARO-

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 were burst armed into this place, and, standing almost in the spot whence I am addressing, commanded his soldiers to 'take away this bauble.' (The Honourable Member, who was standing near the table, here seemed to touch the mace.) Let those, above all, who would countenance the employment of force, beware. Violence done to the Lords would be a sure prelude of violence to the Commons. Does history, does experience, afford a single instance in which those who had incited a rabble to outrage and spoliation, were not, in their turn, and at no long interval, sacrificed by the passions which they them-selves had inflamed,--unlamented victims of atrocities which their own folly hed instinated? own folly had instigated ?

selves had inflamed,--unlamented victims of atrocities which their own folly had instigated? "The House of Lords have often found themselves in contradic-tion to the will of the majority of the people, but they were firm; and when the frenzy of the moment had subsided, the solvered voice of the nation thanked them for having thus exercised their moderating power. Thus it was at the Revolution, and thus again at the esta-blishment 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 temporar, almost, I might say, personal questions, which would have naturally decayed with the progress of time, and died with the men by whom they were raised; but the present question involves principles of eternal application, which may be felt in all times, and by the remotest posterity. Let us emu-late the wise and noble courage of our ancestors, and act, in this great and vital question, with the same judgment and constancy that they exerted on the more temporary interests to which I have al-luded:--they are gone, and we are going I--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 that, like them, we leave the Constitution of our country unimpaired behind us. Let us take care that, when we zo, we may look upon our course with a self-approving conscience—let us have the pride and the consolation of having preserved those institutions which we in-herited 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 Parliamentum insanum. If such op-probium 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 con-sciences, have defended, to the best of our manhood, that Constitu-tion, which we believe to be insegrably united, linked, and, as it

any wish, of any other reward than the approach of our own con-sciences, have defended, to the best of our manhood, that Constitu-tion, which we believe to be inseparably united, linked, and, as it were, bound up with the prosperity of our country. " If the Bill be rejected by the House of Lorde 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 subor-dination which is the basis of all society, and we shall, by our pre-cepts and example, teach them that, withoutsuch a gradation of obe-dience to law and of acquiescence in authority, no country can have any guaranter 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 clears serenity; I hall its prophetic brillinger, 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 Honographe Gentfernan satt down amidst loud acclana-

(The Right Honourable Gentleman sat down amidst loud acclama ons, which lasted for a considerable time.)

which discent for a consideration 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 a long article of " My Lord's" in the Times of yes terday, to shew that Her MAJESTY is not an Anti-Reformer (which implies that the KING is really friendly to -as great a falschood as ever was broached), we find Reform-

"It is notorious that on the Catholic Question the Household were compelled (no matter how disposed) to vote for the Duke of WELLISTON. Lord GREY, then, if he wishes to abate this pernicious nuisance, will, without lowing another hour, just call upon the State servants of Her MAJSERY'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 dablers 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 comi-cal—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 Mi-nister into giving any reasons—for retaining or discarding the Officers of her Household. Why, is not this admirable? The Times decries the nobodies in order to do the same, nothing can be more comi-

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 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 House-held 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 ord beaview. but there is now a QUEEN' with her House-

and pleasure; but there is now a QUEEN; with her Ht hold Lord GREY is, besides being too good a politi surely much too gallant a nobleman to interfere. good a politician

LINE, DESPARD, THISTLEWOOD, CARLILE, and TAYLOR faction, the *Times* of yesterday will undeceive them, as it exhibits, with something like an air of triumph, the sympa-thetic connexion between the two great attempts at subver-

thetic connexion between the two great attempts sion and revolution. "We are happy to see that the same spirit of independence which animated the people of Hammersmith during the period of Queen daroline's persecution, still continues to exist. At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants on Thursday last, after some very avere 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."

It is said that His MAJESTY intends to confer the honour Knighthood upon all the inhabitants of both sides of the reets through which the Royal procession passed to the streets Coronation

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," his signt than that of Damocies, impending over his head at the Levee on Wednesday, was nost 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 MJDESTY--" 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 beformed, who will be prepared with a measure of Reform, founded upon the propositions of Lord BROUGHAM, who

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-Secre-taryship 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 Mar-tinique, in 1792)—he has got one son-in-law a Lordship of the Admiralty, another son-in-law a Secretaryship—he has got an Embassy—and he has let his haunther house in Berke-ley-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 family. family.

In the Sydney Gazette, of the 19th April, appears a Go-vernment order, prohibiting the trade in "Iluman Heads," which has been carried on to a very considerable extent between the Masters of Vessels trading to New Zealand and the natives.

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 egree, satisfactory. The numbers on the Poll, when the

ASHLEY 243

Majority 28 When it is recollected how short a time has elapsed since Lord ASHLEY commenced his canvass, and that Mr. PORT-MAN'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 even-tual success.

a still more gratifying duty, even than registering their unbers, devolves upon us. We are enabled to state, dis-A sum more grantying duty, even that replacenting their numbers, devolves upon us. We are enabled to state, dis-tinctly, that the popular feeling is changed; and that in one particular district of the county, of 154 voters, who voted for the late Mr. CAJCRAFT, 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

JOHN BULL:

nited Kingdom, by the title of Baron TEMPLENORE.—W. L. HUGHES *q. to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron

Even to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Disonser. Colonel FITZHARDINGE BERKELSY to be a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron SonAven. Sir Grouw BANYLDE, Bart. to be a Baron of the United King-dom, by the title of Baron SonAven. 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 per-sonal 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

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS. To Mr. HUW we last week left the task of exposing the contemptible efforts of the Radical Faction in the system of getting up meetings, and that Honoarable Gentleman fully answred 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 repub-licans 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 fit, to have seen nicety-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 GREX and his party have now had "rope enough."—At all events, the fine stories about provincial meetings, their success and the party have now pase are proved to be the most con-temptible efforts at disturbance that ever were made in the lowest days of faction and republicanism. lowest days of faction and republicanism.

Nor 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

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 Herevet 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 Eucouragement of the Slave Trade in Foreign Colo-nies, is another agreeable affair, and the emancipation of the Government slaves in several of the islands, is another agree-able affair. But now let us mention a *new* affair, which dis-plays 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 proceed-ings are stopped! And why?—why?—The reader shall hear. An Order in Council has heen forwarded to the colony.

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An Order in Council has been forwarded to the colony.

An Order in Council has been forwarded to the colony, which ordains, that for the future, the Judges of DEMERARA, TRINIDAD, and ST. LUCKE, 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 be-lieved, that the Government which has ordered this Commis-sion to be directed to these three learned persongers, are lieved, that the Government which has ordered this Commis-sion 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 Sr. LUCLE is governed by the distinct from the others, requires a life-time to comprehend it. The ignorance or carelessness (whichever it may be) ex-hibited in this arrangement, has excited such a feeling in the Colonies, that the white inhabitants, finding all hope of at-tention or justice from England vain and groundless, have provided themselves with sixty rounds of ball cartridge each. In addition to this news, we submit a few extracts from

In addition to this news, we submit a few extracts from 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.

"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 poor John Bull by spreading the flames of insurrection, & 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 quality the immomerable bank ruptcies in France. by the tender sympathy that would be professed for con-sequent numerous failures in England. How delighted would John enemies be, if they could see him generously abandon his West India Colonies."

Colonies." "Martinique, 28th June, 1831. "The great evil to about five hundred Alreans, mostly belonging to Government, is yet to be told. Those negroes, consisting of slaves on Government plantations which are leaved out, and of others variously employed, and proceeding partly or mainly from Guineamen 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 aix months, and their *liberty*, they are required to form a separate establishment at some distance from that town. These negroes, considered to be nominally free already, declare against going to a country they know not, and upon such terms; some have dis-tinctly declared they would rather be slaves here; and others have taken to the woods (some what 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 have sent out an order to free the King's salves 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 ?"

proof 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 definate 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 Partnets went out to them; but they gaid 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 much harm.—A Privy Council was held yesterday, and after that, three of the most respectable men in the country investigated ther matter. The negroes had nothing to com-jain of, but expressed their determination to have an extension of ime; though J 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 con-"Popular opinion," says the ablest of the writers in favour of Re-

clustry appear:— " Popular opinion," says the ablest of the writers in favour of Re-form," " once allowed to take the lead, soon runs riot; it appoints its own rulers—it dividates 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 demon-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 harded of the Reform Bill," it hey will pass it in opposition to their buter 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 pro-phecy of what the Lords will do; but we will say firmly and fear-lessly what they ought to do.

purce of what the bolts with 0, out we will say in my add rea-lessly what they *aught* 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 Gare ascended to office; and has it, or has it not, since run Take the read, soon take to office; and has it, or has it not, sine run riot? What do the manufacturing cities propose as the ends of re-form? Mr. Consert, the member elect for Manchester, declares he is to propose the immediate confiscation of the church property—the cressation of any payment of dividends after two years—the abolition of the standing army, and the raising of a milita, 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 right of primogeniture. What must follow from the adoltion, or serious and incessant discussion, of such projects as this? —National bankruptcy, individual ruin, the failure of every bank in the kinking many and the failure of every bank in the kinking many and incessant discussion. the kind om-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

the abolition of the perrage—the overthrow of the throne,—" We will not follow this St. Lawrence to its Niagara; the course is fatally sure." "Need the anti-reformers," rays the same author, "be reminded of the result of those court intrigues, and that conservative hatred which at length succeeded in diving *Rockar*, the *Ferench* Lord Grey, from the Ministry? Will they profit by the example? I trust they may." So, it is admitted by themsolves that Norkar was the French Earl GREY! And what was said of NECKAR by the greatest man of molern times, the one on earth who profited most by his reforms? "The projects of NECKAR," said NAPOLEON BUONARATE, "were more runous to France than those of any other man. It was he that brought about the Revolution. DANTON MARAT, ROBERTERE him-beld that was shed, rests on his head. Nothing is so fatal as such popular projects; the learned are carried away by them, the populare transported, the cautious intimidated, the public happines is in very mouth; and meanwhile trade is suspended, industry withers, the people are without bread, they revolt, the reign of blood suc-cereds, and that is gained by such theories." "In Excan retired from the Ministry, and there the author of this pampliel teavers him. Wasit that which occasioned the Revolution? We will follow this St. Lawrence to its Niagara. He *returned* to office in 1780, instantly set on foot his projects of reform, and strained the topal prerugative to overcome the opposition of the Noblesse. He topal prerugative to overcome the opposition of the Noblesse. He topal prerugative to overcome the opposition of the Noblesse. He com-mons, set the populace on fire by the prodiag alit of political power, ment, made him for a little brief space the most popular man in France, and what was the conservence? "We hoped the com-mons, set the populace on fire by the prodiag alit of political power, regate, "Will the Peers profit by the example?" We hope they um "Past events." and what was the conservence?" the theone the run of Ronzs-regat

lution, put themselves at the head of the conservative party, and nailed the colours of the constitution to the mast. What was the obliguing of Returning confidence, renewed prosperity, unleard-of public of Waterlow precedented glory, the conquest of Tralalgar, the of Waterlow precedented glory, the conquest of Tralalgar, the will be true to themselves. The rabble, the radicals, the populace will rave and thunder and despar; but all who have a thous bestow, a shilling to lose, will ally round the constitution, then ment that they see leaders on whom they can rely. This is what 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 weak-the source of all our dissets, in the recollection of one act of wakness, the source of all our dissets, in the remembrance of one act of kern-ness, the beginning of a new eraof glory. "Quid in rebus civilibus," quid tertium, audacia. Fascinat et captivos ducit omnes qui vel sunt animo timidives vel judicio infirmiores: tales autem sunt hominum pars maxima." If the Pers desert their duty now : if they refuse to take that

says BAGON, "maxime prodest, Audacia; quid secundum, audacia, quid tertium, audacia. Fascinate t captivos ducit omnes qui vel sunt animo timidiorer 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, entite them to assume, they will never recover their fall, and they never ought. The Conservative party will break unrivalled abilities, entite them to assume, they will never recover their fall, and they never ought. The Conservative party will break victory was willin their grasp, and await in silent despair till suffer-ing and wretchedness has calmed the fever of passion among their countrymen. Never need they lope to rouse the people, if they now abandon them. Vain will be their exclamations, hopelress their ap-peals, contemptible their cries, when the tide of conquest approaches their own doors; when their honours are abolished, their estates divided, their children exiled. The prople will exclaim: You abandoned us when we were in danger: Can you expect us to sup-ort you, who have delivered us over to the enemy? We venture on no prophecies; but we trust in a very different sexcited among all who are either respectable by their thoughts, or influential by their possessions; from the proof which the Cambridge election grave of the sense of the most educated, and that which the recent defeats of the Reformers has given of the returning sense of the humblest among the people; if there services which in times past the aristocracy have rendered to the country, the tried formenses of the result. We trust that the foldest course is in the uproportion of their numbers. If they are true to themselves, we have no tears of the result, in times of danger, the boldest course is in the end the most prudent. We trust that the foldest ourse is in the end the most prudent. We trust th

end the most prudent. We trust that the glorious example of their predecessors will not be lost on them, and that in thislast crisis they will be as true to their country as they were on the field of RUNNY-MEDE. TO JOHN BULL. SIR,—Although, politically, I am strongly opposed to Lord At-truor, as one of a Ministry whose every act, however intended, seems calculated to sap the foundations of the happiness and proe-perity of the British Empire,—still, I am disposed to faw so broad a line of distinction between the character of his Lordahip 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 on his Lordship's honour, that which, by implication, the following questions would seem to convey, may be removed by a negative answer—of class at least, as the Charactera of the Ex-curgues is concerned. With reference, then, to the FORETON SUGAR REFINING BILL which, by a majority of twelve, upon a division in the House of Commons on Wednesdy last, was ordered to be brought in— Fais to ris it not true, that Lord Arrhour has said, (lathough be indicted upon the West Indian, and serious injury upon the Revenue 2 list, or is it not true, that Lord Arrhour has said (it in ao many words, at least in direct, is not correct; thereby distinctly admitting, that, by this Bill, gross singlustice is to be indicted upon the West Indian, and serious injury upon the Revenue 2 list, or is it not, true, that Lord Arrhour has said (it in ao many words, at least to the effect, that a pledge was given to Mr. Jon Woon, the Member for Preston, that the Act should be re-newed for a year? Is it, no is it not, true, that Lord Arrhour has easid to the gra-newed for a year? Is it, or is it not, true, that Her Rarilla THOMPSON has easid to the effect, that he would aladiy abandon the measure, if Mr. Wood would release him from the above pledge, but that he would not; and, therefore, the Bill must be proceed with? Is

A restrict from the Atinatry, and there the author of this purplied the average him. Was distingthere are, at least, some who does not minor the purplied the reverse. He resigned in 1780, and the Revolution did not the projects of reform, and trained the revolution of the projects of reform, and trained the provide the purplied control the projects of reform, and trained the provide the purplied control the projects of reform, and trained the provide the purplied control the projects of reform, and trained the provide the purplied control the projects of reform, and trained the provide the provide the provide the provide all tot opticitied power, for the provide the purplied control the projects of the provide the provide the provide the rest of the provide the rest of the provide the provide the purplied the provide the rest of the provide the

October 2. Is a the Petitim to the Lords it would'nt do, therefore this precious production is Bradled about to the dwellings of the Guanotass and production is the scaled about to the dwellings of the Guanotass and The State and the source of the second se

ments are qualified, to <u>undertake them.</u> Q. Z. TO JOHN BULL. Ma. Entron.—The awfol destruction of life and property in the island of Barbados, by the late hurricane, and the trightful distresses to which that unhappy colony must now bedoomed, call loudly for the commiseration and pecuniary assistance of all well-disposed Chris-tians. The deeply-injured West Indians, ever alive to deeds of true charity, will not be appealed to in vani; and however much their properties are ruined and their characters stigmatised by the *Anti-Staney*, laction, and backed by the Whig Administration, still their hearts are warm to the sufferings of their fellow-colonists and poor stanes, and their consciences pure and undeflied by pseudo-philan-thropy. I request you will aid me in suggesting a public meeting to be called for the benevering purpose of relieving the sufferings of the ruined inhabitants of Barbados, to which I will cheerfully contribute sug portion. I am, Mr. Editor, &c. Sept. 28th, 1831. A "JAMAICA PLANTER." We gladly give this letter insertion, but such is the dread-fally depressed state of Colonial property that we fear the

ally 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.

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 barriades 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 persone 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 tages of the drama, and to note down the various changes in a coun-try still more than ever in a state of revolution. In the Chamber of Deputies we have had some odd scenes. On those manor, the Republican, has refused to vote from conscientions motives. M. THIERS, the Republican, has supported a Ministry whose highest ambition is to imitate the Ministers of Lours XVIII. and CHARLES THE TEXTH; and this same M. THIERS, who de-vise the Restoration.'' now finds it impossible to enlogize these men enough, now they serve the revolution. M. CARISTIN PARTER, who conspired for ten years against the eldest branch of the House of Bouranox, has been publicly accused of being an yent of the ex-Monarch CHARLES THE TEXTH, and M. de Scionstor, who has devoted all his lite to the support of the most Ultra-biterial pricingles. now termelles with fear. Lest the Centers of the literial pricingles. In the termelles with fear. Lest the Centers of the literial pricingles. In the termelles the Center of the most Ultra-literial pricingles. In the termelles with fear. Lest the Centers of the literial pricingles. In the termelles with fear. Lest the Center of the literial pricingles. In the termelles with fear. Lest the Center of the literial pricingles. In the termelles with fear. Lest the Center of the literial pricing the same termelles with fear. Lest the Centers of the lit the House of Bouranox, has been publicly accused of being an agent of the ex.Monarch CHARLEST HE TEXTR, 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. SERASTIANT has affected to be offended at an untruth, and has reproached M. MAUGUN 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 reasin if order was not maintained, and then descended into the arena of dispute, and guarrelled about the colour of a riband he wore annexed to the "de-coration of July." A few of the fighting Members have offered to flath, and a few of the foolial, Members have contrived to pass a yery warm, agreeable, and suitable week in the month of September. This is the revolution in the Chamber 'I thas all ended in a vote of approbation of the system of the Minister, which before, the Chamber had condemand 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 as M. CASINT RENTER is the first and last hones Minister belonging to the revolution, we cannot but approve the vote

Autonal. The Minister, the Country, and the Press, are assumised at the division; but as M. Castran PERER is the first and last hones is 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 :— Evert 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 Warraw. 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 issisted upon the varsovience being sung by the whole of the com-pany, and they themselves joined in the chorus, which was repeated to arade the strets 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 maining a set their head. Thereeded the numerous and exasperated drow and same blave they remain four The the exchance of blows, yet that hight no property was puraged, bor any sections injury done to any individual. The following evening, however, a more numerous and exasperated crowd assembled, and, with the mational 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 hared in a magnetic and the whole establishment was left a complete ruin. This being accomplished, the *canvaille* proceeded to the office of the Gazzitte de Languedoc, which, though they were opposed by a considerable hody of horse artillery, they completely sacked, stealing money and property of every description. Much greater excesses were apprehended, but the fury of the rioters became diminished, and divisions arising among them they split into several parties, and divisions arising atacking 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 horors 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. EVERY 2...-The fall of Warsaw was also seized upon by the canaitle 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 State of Bayard, and plant-ing them at the top of a tree of liberty, shouted "Vive la Pologne"... "Death to the Russians"... "Death to SEASTANT"... "Down with our timid Government"..." In vain did the Colonel of the National Guards entreat them to disperse, and to present, if they thought fit, "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. "No, no," was the cry. "down with the Chamber of Deputies. "How, no," was the cry. "down with the Chamber of Deputies. "How no," was the cry. "down with the Chamber of Deputies." How 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 uproor 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. EVERT 3.—A few days since the inhabitants of Laon having learnt that the Duke of Ontexans was to pass through that place on his way

and happiness in this country. EVENT 3.—A few days since the inhabitants of Laon having learn tthat the Duke of OARLEANS 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 canaile cried a thousand and a thousand times, "Down with the Ministers'—" Death to the Russians'— "Vengeance, vengeance l'—and "Down with SEASTIAN." 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 authori-ties, 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 OALLEANS, 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, limitidated by the cries of the canaile, allowed the cargo to be taken from the vessel, but demanded a batation 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 preace, joined the cause of the prople, and, instead of aiding to restore suspended from their duties, and Morannes is placed under strict military surveillance. Thus the National Guards, appointed to 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.

by the revolution. Event 5.--In La Vendee, during the last few days, the Chouans have recommenced the old practice of the monsters of the first revo-lution, 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

or roasted, in order to procure a revelation of where his money was hidden. At Chautormay they have recently attacked a brewer, named Guillenser, in this manner, who, after having robbed their victim, contrived to elude the researches of both the gendarmerie and the National Guards. EVENT 6.—At Angers, a few days since, a Royalist proprietor of land and estates, having refused to sell his corn under the market price, in compliance with the unjust demands of the canzaile, serious disorders took place in the town, the National Guards and Gen-darmerie 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 Parisso in the provinces France is in a state of open and flagrant revolution.

revolution. And now, my dear Bur.t., 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

nty years. Act 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 :-

the person of Lours PRILIPE, although it was clearly proved that he was the author of the following inscription :-"PRILIPE apporters as tete Sur ton satel O Liberté." The accused had been previously sequitted by an inferior Court, and therefore the King's Attorney-General applied to the highest tribunal for redress; but the Jadge decided that such things were lawful after the revolution of the "grande Semaine." FACT 2.-The shopkcepers in the Palais Royal have suffered so severely by the mols in that quarter, since Lours PRILIPE has be-come King, that a large portion of his tenants have given him notice, that unless he removed to the Tuileries, and thus rendered less pro-hable the mols 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 Bourneatx, under which is written "Henri Dievalonne," and on the other an anchor, with a heart and a cross, and beneath the anchor is written "Dieu et le Roi." These medals are much sought after, and are bighly valued by the Royalist party, which is daily on the increase.

daily on the increase.

FACT 4—M. BEANGER, 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

and friends of the restoration are, after all, the most horest, as well as most talented men in France, that he has written a beautiful and touching ode, addressed to Cartavanuan, 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. MAR-TIGNAC, who was Minister of the Interior to CHARLES X., M. DEREL-LEYME, who was Minister of Finance to Louis XVIII.; Marshal Soutr, who was the friend and companion of CHARLES X.; and Gen. GUILLESHINOT, who was the *protlege* of the Duke p'Ameoutzet. Fact 6.—Louis PHILIPE gave 100,000 frances to the Spanish rebels in September, 18%0, 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 Parenees* informs us that troubles have, be in **va**rious towns in the Midi, in consequence of attempts place in taken

made to enforce the payment of the excise duites. At Avrugle 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

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. Fare 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 CORCELES, 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. suffrages of more than 300

FACT 9.-M. CASINIR PERIER, after having been proved to have been named Minister of Finance by CHARLES X. in July last-after been named Minister of Finance by Charles A. In July 1ast-atter having been proved to have protested against voting the decheance 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 ma-jority of 85 votes in the Chamber of Deputies. It would seem then that to have faithfully served the Restoration is not merely not an evicence to Depute of Orditation of the server o

Jority of 60 votes in the Common of a votes in the Common of the common set of the

FACT. 11.—M. DUPUTS, 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—1. 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 act vote its own dissolution.—Nor 4. If the Chamber of Peers is left to the Kirse.—Nor 5. If the Government shall not change its march, and if it shall not adopt a system conformable to what he M. DUPUTS and his coadjutors call the system which brought about "the trimph of July, 1830." FACT 12.—The French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and German Liberals and Demagegues admit that the triumph or failure of re-volutionary 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.

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 grati-tude of all good men, and the increased respect and affection of of your very sincere correspondent, P.H.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS. The Rev. JOHN HUTTON FISHER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of rinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale,

PREFERMENTS. The Rev. JOHN HUTTON FISHER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Kirkby Lonsdale, Yorkshire. The Rev. FREDERICE FORD, M.A., of Trinity College, Cam-bridge, Curate of St. Mary, Lichfield, to the Rectory of Chusch Lawton, Cheshire, (Patron, C. B. Lawton, Ea. The Rev. FREDERICE CAVERT, Rector of Whatfield, to the Rectory of Chelsworth, Suffik. The Rev. FREDERICE CAVERT, Rector of Whatfield, to the Rectory of Chelsworth, Suffik. The Rev. FREDERICE Chargence College, Oxford, has been sprinted once the Domestic Chaplains to Viscount Faikland. The Rev. FRANCIS ANNEY, M.A. of Brancinose College, Oxford, has been sprinted once the Domestic Chaplains to Viscount Faikland. The Rev. Fanner, M.A. of Brancinose College, Oxford, has been sprinted once the Domestic Chaplains to Viscount Faikland. The Rev. Houn W. There A. M. Bishop of BANGON has appointed the Rev. J. W. There M. M. Schult, C., B.A., to a Minor Canony in Peterbardship's Examining Chaplaining. Chelhanger Chapter of Liandall. Cathedral, in the room of the Rev. W. HEAD, resigned. (Patrons, Dran and Chapter.). (Patron, Lord Monson) The Rev. JAMER SCEIL WYNFER, B.A., to the Rectory of Doning-tion on Baine, Lincoln. (Patron, Lord Monson). The Rev. JONN MARNE, B.A., has been elected Alternoon Lecturer of All Sainta and St. John, Hertlörd, on the resignation of the Rev. The Rev. JONN WARNE, B.A., has been elected Custos of the

All cause and be bonn, Arthorn, G. Loro, Th. Loro, Vicar's Choral of Exeter Cathedral, vice Rev. E. CHAVE, resigned. The Hon. and Rev. H. F. ToLLEMACHE, B.A., of St. Petar's College, to the Rectory of Harrington, Northants. (Patroness, Countess of Dysart. OBITUARY.

OBITUARY. OBITUARY. The Rev. CORNEMUS CARDEN, D.D. Rector of St. Erme (Patron, r. Wynne), and Vicar of Upper Lelant, Cornwall, (Patron, Bishop F Vacler)

The Rev. CONNELUS CAPDEN, D.D. Rector of St. Erme (Patron, Dr. Wyne), and Vicar of Upper Lelant, Cornwall, (Patron, Biskop of Exeter). The Rev. JOHN PAINTER BOTELER, M.A. of Merton College, Oklord. The Rev. J. GRIFFITH, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Ystradmeirig and Yspyty, Carliganshire, (Patron, Lord Lisburne.) At Lyne, suddenly, the Rev. M. BUBS. Sociesties ron Phoniotino Canderian Knowledge, and Fon The Photaerism of these very all Societies for the county of Wills was holden in the Town-hall, Devizes, on Tureday last, on which occa-sion the Mayor and Corporation, together with a large body of Clerky and Laity, met in the Council Chamber at eleven o'clock, white device d a most administule discourse from 181 Thiorney, its. The collection amounted to Sôl. On the conclusion of Divine Set-hering bern impressively read, the Venerable the Archideacon of these very its, it was determined to form a District Committee of the Societies to the town of Devizes and the adjoining villages. His Grace the Archibishop of York will visit Thornes House on Chuesday, the 11th Octor, for the purpose of consecrating Thornes Church. New Church At Doven.—A very eligible spot has at length; been

of the Societies for the town of Devizes and the aujoining vinages. His Grace the Archbishop of Yonk will visit Thornes House on Tuesday, the 11th October, for the purpose of consecrating Thornes 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 Freron and Co. The purchase of the old premises has been completed, and the workmen are imme-diately to commence operations.
ORDENATION.—On Study last the Lord Bishop of PETERBOROUGH held an ordination in Preterborough Cathedral, when the iollowing gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:— Priet-The Hon. H. F. Tollemache, B.A. St. Peter's coll. Decomposed the C. Marsh, B.A. St. Doin's coll. Cambridge; R. W. K. Wood, B.A. Trinity-hall, Cambridge; T. G. Kidd, B.A. Causa (by lett. dim. from Bishop of Norwich).
Dr. Matrøy, the new Bishop of Norwich).
Dr. Matrøy, the new Bishop of Norwich).
An excellent serma was preached on Sunday at Bis. Mionesi's has been forwarded to the Cord Chancellor. An excellent serma was preached on Sunday at Bis. Miohasi's Church, Aberyswith, by the Rev. MAGNER, Wice and the petition from the Gospel, when a sollection was made which amounted to 211. We understand'that he Rev, Una Jazze Wook, D. I Trinity College, Cambridge, is a candidate for the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn, vacant by the elevation of T. Mazzay. S. P. Aud a Guuxen, Barron, Wild Schurder Steuture are going on rapidly, and the sums alreadiy subsorder battourd to 211. We understand'that Rev. Huon Jazze Wook, Soc D. I Trinity College, Cambridge, is a candidate for the Preachership of Lincoln's Inn, vacant by the elevation of T. Mazzay. S. P. Aud a Guuxen, Barronn, Waltherster on the onth side; much room rapidly, and the sums alreadiy subsorder were considerable. Among the prime latterations with be-bister on on the societ protection and publit, the former to a more easterly part of, the church, and the latter from y

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST NEWS, We have received Frankfort Papers to the 24th ult., from which we make the following extracts:-PESTH, SEFT. 14.—His Eminence the Cardinal Prince Primate of Hungary, Alexander Von Rudway, died yesterday at Gran, it issaid of the cholera. This Prelate distinguished himself by erecting at form, his Archiepiscopal See, a maynificent Cathedral, which was intended to be one of the noblest edifices in Europe; but it is far from being completed, and who can tell whether this was building, which is the source of such great expense, will be continued after his death? FRANKFORT, SEPT. 23.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cam-bridge arrived at Hanover on the 16th, with the Frincess Augusta, in good health, on their return from London. ELECTORY FOR LOAD MAYON.—The following was the state of the

DEDICATED TO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. On the 1st October was published the 4th Number of MEMORS of the BEAUTIES of the COURT of KING CHARLES II. By Mr. JAMESON Bubellished with Portraits by the most distinguished Artists, from the Original Pictures in the Royal Gallery at Windor and elsewhere i forming a splendid illustration of the Memoirs of Pays, Evelyn, Clarendon, and other witters connected with that gav and Interesting period. The size of the plates is siz Inches by four and a half. Royal disc 21s. Imperial sito, provide on India paper, 42s. each number. The whole work will be the site of the plates is size in the State of the Memoirs of Henry Colburn and Bichard Bentley. New Burlington-street. Unit available dried Twomagnes on 12s are 100

Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street. Just published, pirce Two-spore, or 128, per 100, A FEW WORDS to THE LORDS and THE PEOPLE AROUT REFORM, Printed for Reake and Varty, 31, Strand. Just published, price One Shilling, WHAT THE LORDS WILL DO: stated in a Letter to a PERR of PARLIAMENT. Printed for Reake and Varty, 31, Strand; of whom also may be had, The SPEECH of SIR ROBERT PEEL ou the Question "That the Bill do now pass."

The SP now pass.

The SPEECH of SIR ROUERT PEEL on the Question "That the Bill do now pass." Just pull-lished, price 2s. The D LY A D VICE to the M IN ISTERS; being a Summary of the Arguments against the Bill dor the Amendment of the Representation. Ranke and Variy, 31, Strand. THE TAUROBOLIAD; or, The Sacrifice of the Constitution. "The tamp published, price 5s. roards," The TAUROBOLIAD; or, The Sacrifice of the Constitution. "The tamping and stratement of the curre, To physic their disease into a worse."-Dryden. Printed for, J Hatchard and Son, 137, Piccally, TALES of the REVOLUTIONS; containing a Description of the Insurrec-tions at Paris, Poland, Rejelum, &c. By F. W. N. Salley, Author of "Four Years in the West Indies," &c. &c. Ac. Price 5s. neatly bound in canvas. Dedicated to the Bishog of London.-Price 72, 64. ETTERS on PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. By X. L. James Ridgway, 169, Piccally, and of revery Bookseller. () whom may be also had, 2. Second Part of WilaT WILL THE LORDS DO? 1s. 6d. THE NEW SEINES OF THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY,

2. Second Part of WHAL WILL THE LORDS US 7 is 6a. THE NEW SERIES OF THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY, in 3 vol., will be rublished on the 17h inst. TAL Y 'S ROMAN TIC ANNALS. BY CHARLES MACFARLANE, Esq. upprising Tales and History of Italy and the Italians, from the earliest times. Also, nearly ready.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 107, will be published on Thursday next, Oct. 6. Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, London ; and A. Black, Rightyreb.

Just published, Just published, BLACK WOOD'S EDIN BURGH MAGAZINE. No. CLXXVI. FOr OCTOBER, 1831. CONTENTA:-I. Pasages from the Diary of a late Physician. Chapter 12. Wohre and Son. A Word with the Reader as Parling-II. On Parliamentary leform and the French Revolution. No. 10. What is the Bill more'-III. Ex-teds from an Unreasonable Story. Clarp. 1. Orange Processions. Chap. 2. More's Lord Epistentiations. Chap. 3. Enquiry Justice, and Expediency--IV. More's Lord Epistentiations. Chap. 3. Enquiry Justice, and Expediency--IV. The Majer Mirror. By the Entries Sh The Justice. And Expediency--IV. No.3. Hogarth, Rewick, and Green--VIII. Home's Hymns. No.3. Arollo-X. Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan-X. Mirroreite of France. By Mrs. Hermans--XI. The Frierd Bird. By the Same--XII. Lines written on Tweedide, Sent 18. 1831. -XIII. What should the Perser do? Printed for William Blackwood, No. 45, George-street, Bdinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

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STOCKS.	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	316
Bank Stock		-	-		-	-
3 per Cent Reduced		- 1	-	-		81
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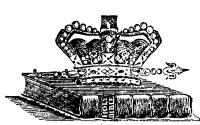
BIRTHS. ce, Russell-square, the lady of George Hanson, On the 27th ult. In Wohurn place, Russell-square, the lady of George Hanss, Bag, of a son-On the 27th ult. in Upper Seymour-street, the lady of Wim. John Law, Beng of a daughter-At Malta, the lady of Captain H. D. Jones, of a go On the 23d ult. at his house in Billier-street, the lady of Dr. Chorles James of a son-On the 28th ult. He lady of J. T. Cookney, Eag, of Breiford son, still.borr-On the 18th ult. at Opprio, the lady of J. D. Herse, Bag, of Seymon-On the 28th ult. The lady of J. T. Cookney, Eag, of Breiford son, still.borr-On the 18th ult. at Opprio, the lady of J. D. Herse, Bag, of Schort, S. Start, S. Start,

On the 28th ult. In South Audley-street, the lady of the Hon. R. S. Jerninghaw of a son. NARKI1ED. On the 24th ult. at St. Marry, Bryanston square, by the Rev. Alfred Willand A. M., David Kemp, of Armfield House, Flie, Baq, to Rose, second daughter the late K. F. Nackerzle, of Moningu street, Portuan-repart, Esq. On Saturday, the 24th ult. at St. James's Church, Piccad'ly, by the Winds, of Migram, Mr. S. Speight to Miss Winds, sonly daughter of Mr. J. R. Gozwil, Argyllatiret-On the 27th ult. at St. James's Church, Piccad'ly, by the Winds, of Migram, Mr. S. Speight to Miss. James's Church, Middleser, Willam, and Growell, Bsq. Hanne, to Isabella Barbara Dancan, younges' & Bast Indie, de On the 24th ult. at St. Pancras Neuron, Piccad'ly, By the Winds, of Coverl, Bsq. of Flizory, square, to Emma, Aughter of the late R. Gatember of Mooriand, in the county of Somerset-On the 28th ult. at St. Boloph, Abre-Zib ult. at Foleshill, Warwickshile, John H. Smith, Esq. of the Insteall, Bindor, Jong Zib ult. at Foleshill, Warwickshile, John H. Smith, Esq. of the Insteall, Tengen Zharden, Alma, to Mark, Ang, Aughter of John Cruthley, Esg. of Indien Merg, Zharden, K. Marwickshile, John H. Smith, Esq. of the Insteall, Tengen Zharden, Alma, K. Bast Ham, Anguleter of John Cruthley, Esg. of Indien Mark Zharden, K. Marwickshile, Beet, S. L. Heep, Esg. of Hudder Tat Picker, Indie Mark, Tengen Diright, Alma, K. Bast Ham, Steser, S. L. Heep, Esg. of Hudder Field, Indies Sarah Clauk. DIED.

field, to Miss Sarah (Taik. DIED. In London, on the 10th ult, George J. Goppy, Esq. late of the Colony of Denter in the 60th year of this acc. On the 23 ult, as Cheshunt, aged 7.9, Lucy Molyneux, widow of C. Molyneux. On the 25 ult, as Cheshunt, aged 7.9, Lucy Molyneux, widow of C. Molyneux. On the 25 ult, as Cheshunt, aged 7.9, Lucy Molyneux, widow of C. Molyneux. On the 25 ult, as Cheshunt, aged 7.9, Lucy Molyneux, widow of C. Molyneux. On the 25 ult, as Cheshunt, aged 7.9, Vershire. Those, just set of Jacob Dixon, Esq. Provest of Dumbarton, And Droller to the Michael Glasgow-On the 25th ult, at Mailon, Yorkshire. Those, Preston, Briefer, Bre of Queensteret. Chespa de in the 24th years of Dovers, Erg of Upt of the Sandgate, Lunias, fourth daughter of Jam H. R. Raven, Esg. Do the 25th ult, the Jack set briggerer in be 14 th 10 the Jack get the Hon. Charles William Lambie, Ergent of Jack, Berks, in his 70th, year, the Hon. Thereits, Lumire, Furgerer, Bre Earl of Sarbonogh - Of the Einer complaint, Dr. Reece, of the Medical Hill, Pierk, Seed 31, Mr. J. M.

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

Vol. XI.—No. 565

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1831.

Price 7d.

HEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—— To-moriow the Tragedy of HAMLET. Hamlet.Mr. Young; Ophelia, Miss Taylor, for which, the Melo-Drama of NEUHA'S CAVE, or the South Sea Mul-rey.—On Wednesday, the Opera of The Maid of Juaha, with the Parce of Old dy Young—On Friday, the Comedy of The Inconstant, with the Opera of The source Coving Young-On

and roung-on rules, inc comery of the inconstant, with the Opera of line Bacherol Seville. Distort of the severy Brening, several PRIVATE BOXES, for 8 Perions, fills, 6d. to £2 29, each, the mest economical and desirable is the Theatres. FIRES ADMISSIONS for the present Season, admitting to all Benefits, Ora-fortos, &c., at moderate prices. Boxes, Admissions. Tickets, &c. for all the Destres, Boxen; Larket, St. Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... Port and Sherry, 248... EdSu per done: Clark LS, Julien, 348... EdSu per

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Bergiel dur, and the Scenarity proposed, are to be addressed to William Hollen, Secretary to the Counsistoners constituted by the said Acts, at their offree adverse.
 FUNCING. --W.R. ROLAND, late Fencing Master of the Royal Miffars Academy, Woolwich, has the honour to inform the Nobility and the hose a bible balance in the local and the hose OPSED a Text of the sace additional binned in Loudon, and that ho has OPSED a Text of the Royal Miffars Academy, Woolwich, has the honour to inform the Nobility and the hose exhibited binned in Loudon, and that ho has OPSED a Text of the mass of the hose of the

A PPEAL to the Wealth and Munificence of England, in behalf of a respectable Ciergyman, with Ten Children, who has been Curate of a parish seven years, at 401, per annum, now atroggling with poverty, distress, and overwheiming difficulties, whose "ciscumplaty conduct" has been earlied by three neighbouring beneficed Clergymen, confirmed by the Bishop of the Dio-cee, recommeduing him as it and proper olject for the exercise of Christian benevelence. Subscriptions received by Sir Claude Scott and Co. Cavendish-quare.

The following are thankfully acknowledged, with the following are thankfully acknowledged, with the following are the following are the following and the following are the following and the following are the following and the following are the f

J. Jennice, 25 Groveenovative continent waited on by addressing a line to J. Jennice, 25 Groveenovativet, Mondervet, CLOBE, INNURANCE, Pall-Mall and Cornhill, London-Per PIRE and LIPE INSURANCE, and ANUUTIES. All Persons whose Insurances with this Company become due at Michaelmas ext, are requested to take Notice, that Receipts for the renewal thereof are new ready for delivery at the Company's Offices, and in the hands of their pectice Agencies in the Country. Insurances due at Michaelmas must be paid on or before the 14th October next. The Capital of this Company's Offices, and in the hands of their re-gence and the second of the Company's Offices, and in the hands of their or before the 14th October next. The Capital of this Company's One Million Steriling, which has been all paid up Stept 1531.

20 Sept. 1831. DUIN CHARLES DEMHAM, Secretary, UROPEAN CONPANY, for LIFE INSURANCES, and the SALE and PURCHASE of ANVITTES, Established January, 1819. Office, No. 10, Charlam place, Bicakfriars, London. This Company continues to effect Life Insurances, the premiums on which may be paid Quarteriy, Hall-yearly, or Annually, at the option of the Insured, to grant Annuities on single or join Lives; and to advance money on Annuity secured on Ireehold, copyhold, or long leasehold property, or on money in the Funds.

to grait Annuities on songe or jown source and property, or on money in new secured on threshold, copyloid is a schold property, or on money in new Funds. The Assored with this Company participate periodically in the profits. The Homus declared on the 3d of July, 1521, attaches to all Policies effected on or before the 31st of December, 1529. DAVID POGGO, Secretary, DIANVING HOUMS, de., gring the light of 3, 6 or 9 Combine sector. Extract from the Rejont of the results of the light of 3, 6 or 9 Combine sector. "This Lemp is remarkable for its simplicity of construction—for its cleanting no precation but which every servant can take—and the light which it distributes unite all the qualities which can be desired, and equals the results of the best mechanical Lamps. Cultures of Sent 1830. Signed

Sitting of 27 Sept. 1830.	Signed	GAY-LUSSAC. SAVART."
10 Arcell place 96 Combill on	d at the Manufactory	

12, Argyll place; 26, Cornhill; and at the Mannfactory, near the Barracks, Regents-puk; 69, Pleet-street; and 29, Regent-street, corner of Hanover st. THE HARKINGTON GREAT COATS, a fashionable sarticle, particularly adapted for, and very superior to any thing hitherto intro-duced, for Great Coats, Driving of Forek Coats, being of a very soil. Fight, fine and durable texture, extremely warm, and free from that objectionshie weight which has litherto attached to all Colob Horie form that objectionshie weight which has litherto attached to all Colob Horie form introduced as Great foras,

		Cash Prie	ce.
Cut and made to fit in the first style			0
Petersham Great Coat, ditto		2 15	
Superfine Diess Coat, ditto		2 1 5	G
To the finest Saxony Black and Blue ditto	••.	3 7	0
Double-milled Cassimere Trowsers	228.	to 1 10	0
A Suit of Prain Livery		4 4	0
wavisty of your and elegant Patterns in Whistor			

Reparting and evening, to non-transformentation of only Eight Grines were used to ensure the exterior accept the trilling consideration of only Eight Grines were used to accept the trilling consideration of only Eight Grines and Co. Michael Letters, Brookes and Co. Michael Letters, Brookes and Co. Michael Michael Letters, Brookes and Co. Michael Letters, Brookes

OPENING OF KING'S COLLEGE.	
A VIEW of the FRONT of KING'S COLLEGE.	,
A VIEW of the GATEWAY of KING'S COLLEGE, and AN ENGRAVING of the ARMS of KING'S COLLEGE, With an Article explanatory of the System of Education, ac., and the customary	,
Heviews, Original Papers, &c With the Athenaum of October th- 15tb, will be given an Extra Sheet of Eight large Quarto Pages, with Reviews of the Annuals, &cMay be ordered of all Booksellers and Newsmen.	
THE KEEPSAKE FOR 1832. On Nov. 1st will be published, price One Guinea, in crimson silk; large paper (only 250 printed), 21. 12s. 6d.,	
THE KEEPSAKE for 1832. Edited by Mr. F. M. REYNOLDS. Embellished with 17 highly-finished Line Engravings, executed under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HEATH.	•
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5. The hampion A. E. Chalon F. Bacon 6. Lord Byron's Dream J. Harding J. T. Will nore	
7. Nineveh	
9. St. Germain	
10. Do you remember it? Miss Sharpe Charles Heath 11. Caroline Dammeril Wright J. Edwards 12. Isola Bella, Lake Magglore C. Stanfeld	
13. The Wedding	

14. Scandtl ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹²

HEAD TO SUBJECT TO A STATUS OF THE STATUS AND A STATUS AN

	Part XIX, price 6s.	
THE	ENCYCLOPÆĎIA	BRITANNICA,
	Seventu Edition.	•

Part XIX, price 6a. **THE ENCYLOPADIA** BRITANNICA, Seventu Edition. Seventu Editor, S

a with this Company become due at Michaelmas otice, that Receipts for the renewal thereof are Company's Offices, and in the hands of their re- Insurances due at Michaelmas must be paid on	
is One Million Sterling, which has been all paid	Bre g
sovernment Securities.	the r
JOHN CHARLES DENHAM, Secretary.	Gr

THESDAY'S GAZETTE BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED. wer-street, Pindico, tailor-T. JONES, Grapes Inn, Llan-A. GREEN, Brewer-street, gollen, Denbighsbire, innkeeper

BANKRUPTS guden, Detroignuture, Inntreprin DANKRUPTS. P. MORRIS and S. SMITH, Fridav-street, warehousemen. Att. Dawson Bread, street, Cheapsida-S. TEBBUT, Islington, wine merchant. Att. Brown-ing, Hatton-court, Threadmeelle street-S. HALL, Duke-street. West Smith-field, brazier. Atts. Hindinarib and Son. Creacent, Jewin street-B. HORNAR, Billon with Harrogate, Yorkshire, innke-per. Att. Sprence, Tavitosci.street, Covent garden, London: Stubs, Knaresborugh-J. WILLIAMS, Liverpool. Johers. Ass. Molecoult, Johens, Atts. Bradshaw, Notlingham; Porster, Lawrence Pountney-place, London.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE. DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.-J.A. Lamb, Battersea, victualler. BANKRUPTS SUBERSEDED.-P. Rix, St. Neo's, banker. BANKRUPTS, BANKRUPTS. J.BARKER, Layton, Besz, biewer. Att. Smith, Basinghall-street-J. T. LOMAX and P. COOKE, Dorer-street, Piccailly, tailors. Att Gale, Basinghall-street-S, HUTCHISON, Queen-street, Joicale square, engraver. Atts. Sylves-ter and Walker, Pornival's Inn, Hoborn-F. MASKERT, Brindgham, Jheem Valker, Fornival's Inn, Hoborn-F. MASKERT, Brindgham, Jheem Jorkhine, common bus ever. Atts. Rosers and Son, Gray Inno-Jaces, Frost, Hull-J. BARNETT, Liverpool, rictualler. Atts. Tonlmin, Liverpool; Nortis and Co. Juho arteet, Redion'row-H. DONNE, Cardiff, scrivener. Atts. Gre-gory, Clement's Inn; Williams, Cardiff-E. SNELL, Bast Stonehouse, Deron-bler, coal merchant. Atts. Smith, Basinghall-street; Gibbard, Deronbitre-J. PARKER, Birningham, pearl button manufacturer. Atts. Norton and Chapl n, Gray's Inno-Juares; Tubios, Birningham, J. STEWARD, Stafford, aurgen and apotheeary. Atts. Dore, Carey-street, Lincen's Inn; Barnett, Walsall.

There, oil merchant, Atos, Smith, Bainghali-tree; Gibbard, Deronabite-J, Katk ER, Birmingham, pearl batton manufacturer, Atts. Norton and Chapi n, Gray's Inn - quare; Stutus, Birmingham, J.S TEWARD, Stafod, eurgeon the set of th

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. The House went into a Coumittee of Ways and Means. The CHANEBLOR of the EXCHEPUER moved that there be granted out of the Consolidated Fund, 1360/0001. to meet the Supply for the present year. In doing so his Lordship entered into a general finan-cial statement of the actual state of the receipts and expenditure of the present year. From this statement it appeared, that while the revenue would be 47.250,0001. the expenditure would not exceed 46756,7211, leaving a surplus (speaking in round numbers) of half a million.

46 756, 2211. leaving a surplus (speaking in round numbers) of half a million.
 A message from the Lords announced their Lordships' agreement to the consider and an extended and desultory conversation on to occupied the remainder of the evening, when the House resumed, and the Chairman obtained leave to sit again.
 The Scotch Reform Bill went through a Committee; when, after much discussion, the House resumed, and the Chairman obtained leave to a tagain on Thursday.
 The Report of Supply was received, and the resolutions agreed to. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.
 WEDNESDAY.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. WEDNESDAY. Lord Entrusores engined of Mr. O'Connell whether he intended to press his motion for a call of the House on Monday? Mr. O'Con-nell having replied in the negative, his Lordship then gave notice that he should to-morrow erening move that on Monday evening the House be called over; because, in case of an event taking place, which he trusted would not arise, he should on that day deem it to be his duty to submit a motion to the House, in reality on the state of the public mind. The for the called over the state of the public mind. The further consideration on the Bankruptey Court Bill, on its second reading, was then resumed, and again led to an extended discussion, which ended in the Bill being read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday. The Whitchay Acts Bill, and the Arms (Ireland) Bill, were read a taked time and passed. The to the Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

djoarned. THURSDAY. Mr. P. THOMSON moved for the appointment of a Select Committee o take into consideration the commercial state of the West India olonics. The motion was carried, and the Committee nominated. The House then adjourned. The House went into a Committee on the Appropriation Act. Sir HENEN HARDINGE said he understood the First Lord of the

Admiralty meant to propose a clause that hall-pay officers of the Navy should be allowed to hold civil offices and retain their half pay. He thought the clause a very proper one, and that it should be ex-tended to the Army

divided— Ayes Noes 130 96

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY. MONDAY. Earl Gazy (after the presentation of petitions for and against the measure, and in the presence of an excessively crowded House) moved the second reading of the English Reform Bill. Lord WHARNCLIPE resisted the Bill, and in a very forcible speech moved that it be rejected. For this amendmant he afterwards sub-stituted one, "That the Bill be read a second time this day six months." Lord MANSFIELD and Lord BUTE also delivered very able speeches avainst the measure

more the second reading of the English Reform Buil. Tord MANENCLYPE resided the Bill, and in a very forbile speech and the tip bergeted the Bill and in a very forbile speech and the second reading of the English and a second time this day if and MANENCLYPE resided the Bill are ease second time this day if the second reading of the English and a second time this day if and MANENCLYPE resided the Bill are ease second time this day if the second reading of the English and the Merger Bill. The Beat of Wirker Links are and the Second time the Reform Bill. The Earl of Wirker Links are and averse to Reform, but declared the second reading of the English analyzed the leading features of the present Bill, and concluded by strongly uring its rejection, trusting the second reading of the country was in favour of this Bill. The Earl of Wirker under the second the discond the second the second the second reading of the English analyzed the leading features of the present Bill, and concluded by strongly uring its rejection, trusting the total the feeling of the country was in favour of this Bill. The total built and the second the second the second the second reading the second reading of the Bill. The total bis onnici of the second the conscient boold consent the second reading of the Bill. The total bis connici of war, said to the conscient boold other wise the second reading of the Bill. The total bis connici of war, said to the second the Bill the second reading the Bill was a curoon with the Nobile Barl the second reading the second the second the second the second the second reading the second the

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response of a House of Lorda, his Lordahip concluded will declaring the determination to resit the Hill. The decision of the second provide the se

ments were founded with regard to this point. On a larmer occasion, the hopset 10 R, hit Noble and Learned Friend publiched 1 a letter on the the question altogether different from those which hence were program that the theorem is the present optimized with the docting the present optimized with the docting the present optimized of the question of

deepy and powerpilly induces in the Lord—(iter, their). And we are the consequence — that we had obtained a Government, when has before the world never are—that desideration. Of the philosophic Roman object to be desired, but which could not exist in practice, and which, if realised atomy period, exist on the total induces in the construction of the philosophic Roman object to be desired, but which could not be exist in the induces. The philosophic Roman object to be desired, but which could not be exist in the induces of the result of the philosophic Roman object to be desired, but which could not be exist in the induces of the result of

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.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9. As we anticipated—THE LORDS HAVE DONE THEIR for y—unawed and unmoved by the threats and intimida-fors 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 lopes of its success. We say Sixty-ONE, because however strongly for 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 dis-elimer, 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 various other geutlemen, to the Peerage—and we are quite sure that their politics had nothing whatever to do with been singed to use as the oldest Barons in the land various other geutlemen, to the Peerage—and we are quite sure that their politics had nothing whatever to do with be a singular sympathy, all in a swarm— and they and those Noble Peers with patients scarcely dry and seals yet warn, shold give in favour of the Bill;—therefore say we, bating Lord GREY's mushroom-bed, the majority in favour of the sixty AND ONE. The nature and construction of this Paper render it im-mossible for us on ordinary occasions to report, at any great

BIXTY AND ONE. The nature and construction of this Paper render it im-possible for us on ordinary occasions to report, at any great length, the debates in Parliament; but at this very im-portant juncture of affairs we have thought it our duty to give the speeches of Lord LYNDHURST and Lord GREY, towards the conclusion of the debate, as we find them re-ported in the Morning Heraid, because they may fairly be considered as the winding up of the affair, and, as we pre-sume, 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 some-thing like decency, criticised the Bill in various parts with all the force of his genius and sarcasm. The 101, clause attracted lis Lordship's pointed observation, and he ad-mitted bimself 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 Tory in England to join in his Lordship's views of Reform. There are some parts of 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—evi-dence to the splendid abilities of the Duke of WELLING-ToN, 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 Constitutionalist is now achieved, and the odious B

the come for those who have bravely and truly earlied the character of CONSERVATORS, to show 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 injurions 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 nectors in many negits, resembling they

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.

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 HAROWAY—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 tomorrow, by which he proposes to ascertain the real feeling of the House of Commons towards the present Ministers. Lord EBRINGTON will be prevailed upon to abandon his motion, which standing 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 proposed to write encorraging letters to their constituents, assuring them that Reform will be cartie: if theyremain peacealle, 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 prinabal?".

As for Lord GREY's course -- one, perfectly plain and defined, stated in Parliament and out of Parliament (and when he did sostate, Lord BROUGHAM, we remember, cheered him loudly)

that by the BILL-the WHOLE BILL-and NOTHING BUT THE BILL-be would STAND OF FALL. It has been a favourite THE BILL DE Would STAND OF FAD. It as become by word THE expression of his Lord-hip's—it has become by word THE BILL—which, by the way, is not THE BILL—the WHOLE BILL-which, by the way, is not THE BILL-the WHOLE BILL, OR ANYTHING LIKE THE BILL-is lost-ergo, Lord BILL, OR ANVTHING LIKE THE BILL—is lost—ergo, Lord GREY must go too—but no—now his Lordship says—as will be seen in his speech, in another part of our paper—that it will require something more than a defeat in that House to induce him to abradon the KING—this is capital—" his Lordship takes more killing than a badger;" but then, 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 FEERAGE, not only promised, but made out.

moment there are SIXTEEN NEW PATENTS OF PEERAGE, not only promised, but made out. Knowing as we do what the KING solemnly declared last Weduesday week—and having implicit faith in OATHS—we think that these patents never would have received the ne-cessary seals and signatures, even had they sufficed to force another Bill through the Lords, to be begun de novo in the Commons. Now, when Lord GREY sees that it would re-quire nearly fity new peerages to accomplish the inde-pendent reception of his Bill in the Upper House, the thing is impossible. We have hastily thrown together two or three suggestions, which, we hope, may be acted upon. It is from no anxious

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 JOHNRUSSELL'S Bill,--it is the Bill itself desire to see a Tory Ministry formed, who might come to office pledged against Reform altogether, that we rejoice in the defeat of Lord JOHNRUSSELL'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 Col-leagues, with the exception of Lord BROUGHAN, allow their actions speak for them-aud 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 Agri-cultural 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 oradory, 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 him-self)-were the only Ministerial Peers who kept the House awake, or made the ladies silent. On the Opposition side, Lords MANSFIELD, WHARNCHFFE, DUDLEY, WINCHLL-SEA, FALMOUTH, and CAERNARNON-(who sunk from ex-haustion)--the venerable ELDON, and the illustrions WEL-LINGTON, nobly redecued 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 CONST

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 accriling to his conscience, remains Lord Chamberlain to the OVEEN. his conscience, remains Lord Chamberlain to the QUEEN.

A SMALL collection of people, in the dusk of yesterday evening, stopped Lord BROTGHAM'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 WHALE in the Mews little thought how near a neighbour he had in the Great SEAL.

neighbour he had in the Great SEAL. THE inconsistency of the radical party is, to be sure, most extraordinary. The Caronicle, 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 Bishlop of WORCESTER would or vould not vote for the odious Bill, states, as the strongest possible reason why he should, that Lord GREV made him Bishlop of WORCESTER because he wished him to vote with him—and a threat follows,—and a him that if the translation is not actually concluded it ought not to take place—the Times having first insisted upon the impropriety of Bishlops interfering with political ques-tions at all, and, above all other insistings, insisted always upon the parity 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 him to -and upon the infamous conduct of such men as the Duke of NEWCASTLE or Lord EXETER, who presumed to hint to their dependents an expectation of their support. Dr.CARE 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 would have the lattiful servant of two Monarcus enables in principles, and stigmatize the whole course of his past life, by voting for a revolutionary measure—which, in his con-science, he must abhor—because Lord GREY has encreased 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 for this reason he is called an UNITARIAN.—The only Bishop who voted by proxy for the Bill was the Bishop of Nonwich.

Now that all the machinations of faction have failed to force the Revolutionary Bill upon the country, it may ap-pear scarcely worth our while to expose the flagrant false-hoods which have been said and written, printed and pub-

lished, with respect to the popularity of the measure—as we have already said, look to the Meetings in Middlesex and London, in Southwark and Westminster—things under our own eyes, and within the sphere of our own observa-tion, 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 mo-ment, it does not signify sixpence whether Lord ASHLEV or Mr. PONSONBY is actually returned—although there can be no doubt of the result. The fact to look at, is the incontro-vertible one, let who may be returned, is the positive en-crease of Anti-Reformers in that County. Look at the numbers who voted at the last Election, and compare them with the numbers who have voted at the present one—Let that decide the question.

crease of Anti-Reformers in that County. Look at the numbers who voted at the last Election, and compare them with the numbers who have voted at the present one—Let that decide the question. Look at the Election for Lord Mayor—a more striking in-stance of the prevalence of anti-reform feeling, in the respect-able 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. LAURE, whose turn it was, had only justice on his side in opposing this infraction upon the general rule of civic suc-cession,—and justice, with reformers, goes but a little way. The claim that LAVAIE had upon the respectable and in-fluential 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 gluttony; upon this ground, and because LAVIE was supposed to be hossile to KEY politically, they determined to support him;—they did so, and he headed the poli: but lot and behold, one fine morning Sir PETER, ill-advised indeed, proclaimed that HE was a reformer too, and as much a reformer as KEY! What then was the advantage of the struggle?—all, but KEY's personal friends and LAVAIE'S personal friends, were in-different to anything but the triumph of loyal and constitu-tional 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 *ensible* position of "Lord Mayor of Lumum," 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, al-way excepting my Lady Mayoress : the same state coach—the same mace—the same footmen—the same fasherdites, present themselves to view—so that if KEY flatters himself that any interest in himself personally—KEY, PER se_has caused the coach and the chair, and the footmen and the postilion,

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 no-thing 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 Worships may find out that the Reformer is not the proper man of the two to elect. But to return to our first observation, about the falschoods to which the Reforming faction have had recourse. If we were to insert all the authenticated explanations and contradictions of accounts of meetings alleged to have been holden in various parts of the kingdom which we have received, we should literally fill our paper—one lie, of the species which SuE-RIDAN, in the Critic, calls the "lie circumstantial," is so barcfaced and so impudent, because so easily contradicted, that we must, at the suggestion of a Correspondent, beg

The following appears in the Morning Herald of Thurs-iv, September 29th, copied into that paper from the day, September 29th Brighton Guardian :—

"Rine, Iske or Wieur.—At half-past ten on Friday the news was known here, that the Reform Bill had passed the Common by a ma-jority 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." "*Nunc est* RIDE-endum?"—the news of the success of the

"Nanc 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 ques-tioned; what follows is incontrovertible—there are no flags to heist upon the tower, and there is no tower upon which flags could be hoisted, if there were; and with respect to the "three courses of grandsire trebles," whatever they may be in the language of campanology, it seems as if it would have been a somewhat difficult task to ring them at Rydø, seeing that there is but one bell in the place, which serves to call the congregation to prayers. Now, minnentrat as this insulated misestatement in itself

Can 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 revo-lutionary 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 ex-penses 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 num-ber 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 hold-ing any official situation of greater value.

ing any official situation of greater value. Sir HENRY HARDINGR, 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 emolu-ments—but the partiality of granting to the Nary what is NOT permitted to the Army; but the Ministers did not seen 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 appowhich have received the benefits of REVOLUTION, so appo-site that we think another extract may be seasonably given at a moment when the impending danget has been removed from our beloved Country. The Author, supposing the odious Bill to have passed,

a moment when the impending danget has been removed from our beloved Country. The Author, supposing the odious Bill to have passed, says-Butlet us suppose that what is called Reroam is triumphant, and *Resolution* 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 iacte-existing facts, too. Two years ago Paris was the centre of all gaiety: its commerce was flourishing-list people were happy-it was the resort, the ren-derzous of travellers, the mart of talent, the arena of science and of art. Its shops sparkled with the richest merchandize-list streets were crowded with the gayest equipages-list gardens were thronged with lauking visitors-list theatres crowded with admiring specta-tors-money circulated plentfully, and prosperity was universal. Then came Reroms-the three glorious days l-and then came a Guizen KINS to assume the throne from which his nearest relative unfollowed); and the people chered the CITIZEN, and cried-' VIVE Roll'and '' VIVE LA FAAXCE''-and he was blessed, and he was blassed, and he was praised, and he was likened to all the heroes and sages of antiquity, and his palane was crowded with liberal hinisters, and the people cripiced in the Revolution. Elook AT PARIS NOW-LOOK AT THE DEFAAL MINISTERS! The KING totters on his chair, (we camot call it throise, the unitstress are insulted, and the reformed Parila-ment is a bare karden, and revolutionized PARIS in the achiever of XIV to odo for an they are the third a hackney coast, More than half the shores are they are, chibit nothing but ite meiar-ringes, two were hask cabriders and has the fill of a hackney coast. More than thalf the shores are the bellion ; and the colormed it effor-ents mutering in under tores the outpurings of gloom and discou-rent mutering in under tores the outpurings of gloom and discou-rent mutering in under tores the outpurings of gloom and discou-rent mutering in under tores

And the subject of deep and general complaint; and all this results from the subject of deep and general complaint; and all this results from the subject of deep and general complaint; and all this presults from the subject that London would fare better than Paris by such a commotion? It is all very true that taxes affect agriculture and the farmer must feel their weight; but it is equally true that taxes affect agriculture and the farmer must feel their weight; but it is equally true that the farmer must feel their weight; but it is equally true that the fords would be destroyed by the amount paid into the metropolis, and afterwards employed and spent there. Is it not certain that the founds would be destroyed by the very first acts of a Reformed Parliament?-this would prevent twenty millions of morey, or there-abouts, from flowing into London, and circulating there amongst its millions of artisens and tradesmen. All the landed proprietors who low of artisens and tradesmen. All the landed proprietors who low in their revenues from the country; i and therefore, although a great preponderance of the taxes appears to be paid by London, it is nor mer set.

the funds will bring upon their earnings and savings; and as ior une threat of the Radicals who declare that they will pay no taxes till the Lords have passed the Bill, it should be recollected that the mole 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 diverthow their pawer and authority in the State, the wonst with RAPTEX.)—what does the during villain, whoever he may be, who wern taily strides to the pinnacle of power, over the bleeding bodies of his once happy countrymen, and over the ruins of our once gloridistic on the string willing propose to himsel as the ultimate reward of his ambition? Does he imagine of use construction,—what we ask, does that daring villain propose to himsel as the ultimate reward of his ambition? Does he imagine of use construction,—what we ask, does that daring villain propose to himsel 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 a ourse on renord for a mened force. Even offer he had purget, by the ageney of Colonel Pride and two regiments, the Parliament in the weak stime when his power became setted, thereby thrasting out all his opponents to the amount of about two hoursed, he soon house hole authority, endangered by the proceedings of those who remained, and was under the necessity of turing them out, in the military manner with which every one is acquinted. Funding still a meeting of this kind highly expedient, to the number of about one hundred and twenty, and they had everyly witch was named faredonese Parliament. " We had this off dones the beards are previous alarm at their proceedings.— These he also dismissed. " Being dignified with the legal appellation of Prozeron, he verify victorias arms, to fiel a sections alarm at their proceeding

HAM COMBET--the reported member for Manchester under the new Hill, Hear his words, taken from the 171st page of his Register. "The says:-"The suburdity about Reform in Parliament is gross beyond en-durance. That a parliamentsry Reform is the handle by which the English Revolution is intend to affect the destruction of the Consti-tation, needs not have intend to affect the destruction of the Consti-changing the forms of government and destroying the distinctions in Sovernment in France continued what it had been for twelve or thir-ten hundred years, would those troubles ever huve had an existence? "Nusr trained are assertion like (this, A MAN MUST BE AN 1860T, on HE Again Consert, in page 156 of the thirty-second volume of his "A Demagone is a wretch gorged, or wishing to be gorged some-tor or other, with the sublice of the subling to be gorged some-

A² no says:---how or other, with the public wealth; a political leech who is suck-ing, or trying to suck, the blood of the Commonwealth; a base

JOHN BULL.

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 the whole Batton together by the cale, and oct shows a series of threads, "These Demagogues, if you suffer them to come near you, will falk you over about the necessity of PARLIAMENTAR REPORM, WHICH CONCERNS YOU ABOUT AS MUCH AS THE DISCOVERING THE LONGITUBE-BUT THEY WILL TAY TO MAKE YOU BELIVEY YOU HAVE, AND BOW HEEDLE YOU TO YOUR DESTRUCTION." Dander these words, my countrymen: look to your present state

The probability of the construction of the second probability of the s

but 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 revo-lutionized France, and embroiled through him in bloody, ex-pensive, and dishonourable wars with all her ancient friends and allies—from these disgraces and afflictions we shall now, thank God, be speedily relieved.

REFORM

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 DENMAS —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 Chan-cellor 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 issomething 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 which have clung to office for nearly a year, by their exertions to support it.— *Musus, London, April* 25, 1810. Mr MEAN STACH THE SUBJECT of Parliamentary Reform is so soon to come before the House of Commons, and is one of so great import-ance to the country, that I trust you will excuse, or rather approve of, the anxiety which prompts me to ask the assistance of your opinion

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 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 coils 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 zcalous in-tentions. 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 inade-quate 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 no heally guide incurable we should profer 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 unknoon. 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 piecemenal, before you began with destruction and re-production. Now, seeing this to any man the necessity of going to work, mending piecemenal, 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 profiling hy past experience, and trying what can be done in a

new and more ordinary way. When Sir SANUER 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 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 car-rying 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. Baxno, 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 confine s himself to the introduction of two measures, which, though important in themseless hear so areall a promortion to the whole of the abuses in themselves, bear so small a proportion to the whole of the abuses

be corrected, that zealots for reform would acarcely condescend to know the danger of rapid legislation; he is aware that it may be wree 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 and has a higher ambition than to make a noise, one who would be drawn will avoid whatever may bring his cause into contempt or disrespect; he will therefore beware both of proposing plans whose magtitude may alarm, and of going so far even 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—notling which pretended even for the name of a plan—but to introduce in a temperate and conciliating maner, before the end of the Sessions, one or two separate Bills, in-tended to cure as many ucknowledged evils, and to leave those Bills for further discussion during the vacation—to let them die altogether bint sproved of by the wiser part of mankind, or to revive them text Sessions with such limprovements as the discussion of the intervesting summer would suggest. The sequence of the sequence of the day would be afforded; a decent caution, at any rate, would neark so grave part of the staff of the sequence of the sequence of the sequence of the sequence of the day would be appeced Bill, not certainy to sex the sequence of the information, event the site devision. The sequence of the sequence of the day would be afforded; a decent caution, at any rate, would neark so grave grave of the sequence of the sequ

effective; and next, the overgrown influence of the House would be sensibly diminished. Secondly, a Bill for reforming the representa-tion of the Scoth counties. In Scotland no law ever was passed similar to our Statute of Westminster 3d, commonly called *quia emp*similar to our Statute of Westminster 3d, commonly called *quiu emp* toris, and no check was ever imposed upon subinfeudations. Hence the real property of the land and the feudal superiority are quite dis-tinct 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 copyholda, and received in quit rents, waifs, &c., 4da., yearly from his copyhold-ers. Without an are 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 10,0001, 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 largestabout 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 in the ingervation in other is work to an assume 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 takes place between a tew reacing 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 Memory, the contray and there participate in the main outy a vote in a county where there are few, and where participate are nearly balanced. It is a source of revenue to him; it provides his children with cor-netcies, cadetcies, and writershipp—his dependents with places in the Excise and Customs—his widow and daughter with pensions. The Memori is a slave; suppose him ever so independent himself, (and this is supposing a great deal) he must be eternally at the Minister's this is supposing a great deal) he must be eternally at the Minister's Levee (or 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 Com-nons; 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 fitteen or verity inferior placemen. You find them always there. In a House of seventy Members, penhaps the average of the Session, I dare ven-Members are as regular in their attendance and votes as the intensor twenty inferior placemen. You find them always there. In a House of seventy Members, perhaps the average of the Session, I dare ven-ture to say you will find thinty Sotch, the right of proportion being only four to five : this includes the borough as well as county Mem-bers, but I an speaking of the latter only. Now why should not this gross abuse he done away? Why not restore the Sotch 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 sub-infeudations made by the Sotch Parliament. I will mention another fact, though it may be invidious. In the first division on Walcheren the Opposition had thirty-nine English county Members, twenty-six Irish, and five Sotch. The Ministry had 37 English county Mem-bers, 26 Irish, and no less than 20 Sotch. 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 Sotch 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 being 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. Duxnas) now Chief Baron. It would greatly improve the Parliament. Thirdly, The English coupholders should be rendered electors on the same principle; they are excluded on the same feudal principles which cxclude the Soctch vassal proprietors, viz. because their an cestors were ville ins and vassals when the less Harons fits elected Representatives; they should clearly be allowed to vote, though the qualification might be made higher than in freeholders. But beyond this tivial change we are not called to go by previous and more im-portant alteration in Soctch rights of election. Lastly, It is advis-able to lay

Wet choosing the Member who represents the borough. All the broughs, and Edinburgh and Glasgow as well as the rest, are quite class, the Corporations or Magistrates alone electing (to this there is, one exception, viz. Stirling, which was thrown open for bribery 30 years ago.) Now, it would be better to begin merely with giving Bdinburgh 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 the others. Edinburgh chooses a Member itsel, 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 yeople without trade or manufactures, with a large and enlik-thered body of lawyers and clergy, a famous and flourishing University, and the population of Edinburgh is very singularly composed - 8,000 yeople without trade or manufactures, with a large and enlishtened body of lawyers and clergy, a famous and flourishing University, and the wither 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 becure a favourable reception for subsequent improvements. More-over 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 besex lost its charter by expir-ation, which I believe will soon happen there, or as soon sold Sarum could be purchased by the country ! Disfranchisement is the worst of all others to be avoided on the pre-tent accasion. It is the worst of some English boroughs and Scoth 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 Yorkhire two or three, Lanca-shire 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 fire Bills are enough to begin with, and should satify the most sanguine Reformer who seriously withes and should satify the most sanguine Reformer who scriously

shire one or two, additional Members. But for a first step I an 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 job-a subtrigge-a collusion, and every thing most opprobrious; we shall be infinitely more obused than if we did nothing at all. PAnt is worse, such idle clamours will for a while dupe the well meaning Reformers in must places. But in the end we shall re-claim the latter from the influence of their misleaders, and shall have the utilinate support of all whose homesty and good sense makes their support worth having. To such immediate clamours will con a whole the wards 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 first measures of rendering places during plasure, which are con-ferred by Boards as well as those granted by the Crown, a ground for vacating a seat in Parliament]. Bay 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 dad, that should the above plan be deemed advisable, I shall endeavour to find some presons 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 intend-ing to propose it to Parliament myself, should I ultimately be satis-if forwar

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Daris, 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 elamorous, satisfy the discontented, and give up all that is most decar 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 mea-sure which is designed to form the van-guard of other attacks to be made on the established institutions and laws of Great Britain. But although I am so far ignorant, there is one point on which I am in-formed, 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 politi-tical 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 in-fluence on the Continent, but because they how it would take from it—not because they think it would add to British wealth, but be-cause it would diminish it—not because it will increase the glory, fame, peace, and happiness of England, but because it would take from it—not because, but the passing of the Bill. Encland would be more Paris, 5th October, 1831 that glory, injure that fame, disturb that peace, and mar that happi-that glory, injure that fame, disturb that peace, and mar that happi-ness-not because, by the passing of the Bill, England would be more effectually enabled to make head against licentiousness, democracy, enectually enabled to make head against incentiousness, democracy, or rather mohocracy, 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 clues and French Journalism, that the result of the Bill would be to conduct Great Britain to the same state of degradation would be to conduct Great Britan 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, biasphemers, and anarchists of this country may be "hale follow well met" with the pennyless, shocless, miser-able, and ignorant supporters of the revolution of 1831 in England. No country is so hated by the French Liberals as England. The LAMANQUES, the MANQUES, the LAWITES, and the CORMENINS of France, with a thousand others. all bate 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 conces-sions to British merchants and British diplomatista—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 Supressly, any measure be adopted which they cannot avowedly dis-

approve, they attribute it to the avarice of England, or to secret and issuitical motives which are never dreamed of but by those, who Justical motives which are never dreamed of out by those, we like the French Liberais, are incapable of a great action, and wo even disclaim a good one. There is, then, no chance whatever satisfying these men, even were our policy as crocked as that of L GREY's and our course as tortuous as that of Lord BROUGANY 5. would Unterst and our course as tortuous as that of Lord Bacousan's. All parties and factions, except the Royalistis in France, hate England. The Republicans hate England, because, during the last thirty years we have abeven that liberly is compatible with a constitutional monarchy. The NAROLEONISTS hate England, because the VELING-rows and the Hinzs of England, hecause they are too dishonest or indolent to obtain by bonest means. And the patriots of July— the light sky-blue ribband boys—detest England, because, to the present moment, England has been protected by an aristorracy, which has given the practical lie, by its acts, to the state-ment of these Jacobins, that liberty is incompatible with he-reditary titles and hereditary honours and property. I say, then that as these men hate England, and avowedly hate her, mak-ing no sccret of their jealousy, their fears, and their abhor-rence, we cannot but know, and feel, if we are not as ignorant as Alderman Warryman, or assupid as Alderman Woon, that when these fellows desire the passing of the Reform Bill, it is in order that they may behold the degradation of British Aristorracy, 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 refused 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 dema-goques of the canaille—and these practical levellers, hope that the Revolution Bill will pass in England, because they lover revolution— because they feast on blood, and revel in all the horrors of civil war, and family and national discord. If these mean, like the Royalists of France, spoke well of England, of her morality, of her respect for religion, of her honoury, virtue, and probity, of her high state of civilizati A1 parties and factions, except the Royalists in France, hate England. The Republicans hate England, because, during the last thirty years we have shewn that liberty is compatible with a constitutional monarchy. The Narouzonvirs hate England, because the Weitling

JOHN BULL

nd now, my dear BULL, turn with me, I pray you, from England And now, my dear 1902, turn with me, 1 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

time to satisfy both young and old Lords that they have done wieely 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 Clubbist. 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." Fact 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 op-posed Guards, and troops opposed troops—and, although the con-duct of all parties has been illegal, violent, and wicked, yet the Minister dares not order their disbadonment for fear of resistance, and a successful and general opposition. This is the strength of a popular Government. 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 insur-rection, their medical advisers and friends have insisted on their removal to the Tuileries, in order that such cries may not again reach them. The Tuileries is well guarded with troops of the Line, and the great fear of the Citizen Krasis to come in contact with the

and the great fear of the Citizen KINGIS to COLIC IN CONSECTIVITY citizens. 3.—A Society or Club has been established in Paris for the pur-pose 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 im-peachment of M. PERIER and M. SEBASTIAN. Thus the very men who made the Revolution, and who headed the canaille, are now attacked by that same camaille 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 speches written and spoken state that M. PERIER and M. SEBASTIANI "are more de-serving of punishment thantwas the Prince POLICARC." This is the language of those who, a few months since, cried "Mort a PoLio MAC"—and who now shout "Mort aux Ministres".— Wort a SE BASTIANI."

BASTINN." 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 1 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 Freemen of Dover, resident in London, was held on Friday evening, Sept. 30, at the Frince of Orange, Back Church-lane, Whitechapel. The Chairman (Captain PASCALC) in a short but very impressive speech addressed the meeting, and concluded by stating, that having reseived a requisition signed by a number of freemen, he had called the meeting.

The Chairman (Captain FASCALD) in a super out out very impressive speech adressed the meeting, and concluded by stating, that having received a requisition signed by a number of freemen, he had called the meeting. Mr. Exsress stated the object of the meeting was to petition the fords against the Reform Bill generally, and those parts that. Affected Dover in particular. They held their rights ever since the Saron 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 fulfi several times, and the present freemen there the country, and which ought to be inviolable, as measured, as any hereditary claim in theykingdom; and proposed that a petition which he had written to that effect be adopted and sent to the Lords, which the chain that binds the hereditary claims in England. Mr. Carras stated, that a few persons who differed from sub-testing at the Bee-Hive, Leadenhall-market, to send the Lords, as to the claim that binds the hereditary claims in England. Mr. Carras stated, that a few persons who differed from us were meeting at the Bee-Hive, Leadenhall-market, to send the Lords, so to the last dissolution (but never serons who differed from sub-stering at the Bee-Hive, Leadenhall-market, to send the Lords, so to the voice of Dover freemen, —The meeting was all cordiality, and did not break up till alte hour. TO JOHN BULL. Cambridge, Oct. 7. Stn,—I trust that the following particulars will be deemed worthy

TO JOHN BULL. Cambridge, Oct. 7. Stn.-I trust that the following particulars will be deemed worky of a place in your valuable Journal, inasmuch as they tend to confir opinions which you have of late expressed, and which must be enter-tained by every man of judgment and observation. One fact is work at housand assertions: let those who are carried away by the empty cry of Reform, and who are too much warped by prejudice to see signified his intention of retiring from the representation of this county, and two candidates are already in the field. Mr. Towxast, who supports the Bill, and Captain Yonks. The latter gradenam arrived here yesterday; his reception was most enthusiastic. He horses from his carriage, and dragged him about the town in triumph. The feelings of exuitation which were displayed must have arisen from two causes—the approbation of Captain Yonks' soposition to he Record and the recollection of the irequiresentatives. In the Reform Bill, and the recollection of the Bill be passed into a member of the Yonks family for one of its representatives. In the County had a member of the Yonks family for one of its representatives. From two causes—the approbation of the above, Iam. Sir, yours very respectfully, <u>A CAMBRIDGESHIRE FREEHOLDER</u>. *CLENUCAL INTELLIGENCE*.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFEASTRENTS. THE Rev. ROMERT GREEN JESTON, M.A. has been instituted by the Bishop of Gloucester to the Rectory of Marton Sicca, Gloucester-enter, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Loggin. Patrons, T. and G. Brace, Esq. The Rev. HENNY T. STRETTON, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, to be Minister of the New Church at Richmond, Surrey. Patron, Rev. S. W. GANNY. The Rev. Geome Ducand, B.A. to be Minister of the New Church at Ancoats (St. Andrew's), near Manchester. Patrons, Manchester Collegiate Church. The Rev. Thomas HAISTED, M.A. to the Rectory of Little Brad-ley, Suffik. Patrons, W. and C. Lamprill, Esgnt. The Rev. JONN SPENCER Conduct, M.A., on his own petition, to the Rectory of Woolpit, Suffok. The Rev. Suburt. Suffek. The Rev. S. H. ALTERSON, M.A., to the Vicarage of Buckder, vacated by Dr. MAITBY's pronotion to the See of Chichester. The Bishop of Churchestres has apointed the Rev. Geomes BLANT, M.A., of Caus College, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaptains. ONITUARY. The Rev. W. H. MOLINERY. NOTAN.

M.A., of Citius College, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains. ORTULARY. The Rev. W.H. MOLINEUX, Vicar of Sheiff Hales, Staffordshire. (Patros, Marquis of Stafford.) The Rev. Pastorantee Catakles Strencen, Rector of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire. (Patron, Levid Charles Spencer.) The Rev. Pastorantee Catakles Strencen, Rector of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire. (Patron, Levid Charles Spencer.) The Rev. Joins Jaxes Lares, M.A. formerly of All Souls' Coll. Perptual Curate of Charlton Abbatt, Gloucestee shire, (Patron, Francis Pyron, Ee,) Re-tor of Sudely; In the same county, (Aniven, Lord Rivers), and Yazar of Winab-combe, same county. UNIVEA-117 INTELLOENCE. Oxronn, Oct. S.-Comparegations will be holden for the purpose of granting graces, and conferring degrees on the following days in the ensuing Terne, viz.: October, Monday 10; Thursday 21; Thursday 24.-December, Thursday 1; Thursday 16; Thursday 21; Thursday 24.-December, Thursday 1; Thursday 16; Thursday 27, Whereday Will on any account be admitted as a Candidate for the Degreed will on any account the district without proceeding through Arti, whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose at the Vice-Chaucellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day d' Consergation.

Whose handle is not entered in the todox kept to that phylots take is a concregation. CAMBERDORE, Oct. 7.—The following gentlemen, Backelors of Arts, CAMBERDORE, Oct. 7.—The following gentlemen, Backelors of Arts, of Trinity College, were, on Saturday last, elected Fellows of thei Society:—Arthur Martineau, John Moore Heath, John Worldedge, Charles Rann Kennedy, and Joseph Wm. Blakesley. The Select Preacher at St. Mary's, for the present month, is the Rev. J. J. Blunt, of St. John's College, the Hulsean Lecturer. MISCELLANBOUS. We regret to state, that the Lord Bishop of St. Asarn was, on the society are chart afficted with a second attack of paralysis, and that his Lordship now lies in such a dangerous condition, that bat little hopes are entertained of his recovery. On Sunday last the Rev. JSAAC Gosserr, Vicar of Windsor, preached a sermon in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on which occasion the sum of 311. was collected. Onninxarton.—The following gentlemen have been recently or dained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoux, in the parish church of Buckden:— *Priests.*—C. W. H. Alston, B.A. and Nath. P. Small, B.A.S. Priests.—C. W. H. Alston, B.A. and Nath. P. Small, B.A.S.

P Mai

Camb.; C. R. Wells, B. A., C. C. C. Camb; the two last torm Bialog of Fuy. Decoors.-C. C. Beaty, B. A. Clare hall; W. J. P. Bedford, B.A. St. John's, Camb.; T. Blackburne, B.A. Brazenose; W. Brom-head, B.A. Lincoln; Walter Drake, B.A. Christ's, Camb.; W. H. Flowers, B.A. Jesus, Camb.; H. W. Hockin, B.A. Pembroke, Camb.; H. Hughes, H.A. and J. H. Stuart, B. A. Trin. Coll. Odi.; W. More, B.A. St. John's, Camb.; J. H. Talbot, B.A. Pembroke, Camb.; W. G. Walsh, B.A. Ch. Coll. Camb.; W. Gleman, B.A. Que and Yati, from Abp. of Yons; J. Pendall, M.A. Jesus, Camb.; M. Henry Jackson, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.; two Cleman, B.A. Que and Henry Jackson, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.; the Gueman, B.A. Que and Henry Jackson, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.; the Gueman, B.A. Que and Henry Jackson, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.; the Gueman, B.A. Que and Henry Jackson, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.; the Gueman, B.A. Que and Henry Jackson, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.; the Gueman, B.A. Que and Henry Jackson, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.; the Gueman, B.A. Que and Henry Jackson, B.A. Magd. Coll. Camb.; the Gueman, B.A. Que and This edifice has been erected by the Bishop of Camber and the same during the sum of 381, was collected. The was made in aid of the same during Huddersheid, and forms a prominent and beautiful object of admire thuddersheid, and forms a prominent and beautiful object of admire the Bishop of Chearger a consecrated by the Sishop of Netrated watering place ton from all the Surrounding presented a clock, (valued at 2001) of W. ShrezpHANKS, Eag, has presented a clock, (valued at 2001) of be placed on the tower of this clutter. On the same day the Bishop of Chearger a consecrated the Churchef Staveley, near Knaresborough, which has been rebuilt by subscrip-tion of the inhabitants and neighbourhood.

The function of the start of

Government would some a were away by the resistents torrent. The Nuble Card micht float for a while while her awarn with the genutosit or while on the anticome (cheers and langhter)—built spon the least check both would sink orrerbeimed with the torrent. They were throe considered and shared a link present of the one scription and experience; but how call they stand upon their own in the construction of a shared and start and they were? Let them only the candidates, and the Aroonice candidates, for the representation of the large towns. An Hoor, and Lezard Prierd of his work of the candidates, and the Aroonice candidates, for the representation of the large towns. An Hoor and the correspondence on that subject to approve the hallos, and there of the consequences.¹ The the hallos, and there of the consequences and the consequences.¹ Well, what were these consequences? The first subject the consequences.¹ Well, what were these consequences? The first subject the consequences.¹ Well, what were these consequences? The first subject the consequences.¹ Well, what were these consequences? The first subject the second there is no well in reform, built of the sake to the consequences.¹ Well, what were these consequences? The first subject is the second of subject the resolution of taxed, and all hour the respondence there the the resolution of taxed is and the second approved the there is no well and the second approved the second approved

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JOHN BULL

October 9

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Wheat	HE SIX	39- WRRKS 248	4d Pea , which 6d Bea	REGUL	TESDE	TV. 0. 1%
Barley			0d Pet	18 . eek		35 04
PRICES OF STOCKS, Bank Stock	Mond.	Tues.	C FUN Wed. 	DS. Thurs. 	Priday	Sat.

3 per Cent Consols 34 per Cent. 1818 35 per Cent. Red	—	Sor	803	807 	803	801
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On the latinet in Combridge to	BIR	THS.	of John	Barnard	Esc., 0	f a 900.

On the 1st inst, in Cambridge terrare, the lady of John Barnard, Esq., of a solar of the 5th inst, the lady of lichard Stevenson, E.-q. of Maida-place, Edgenseroad, of a son-On the 3d inst, at Bath, the lady of Wm Biokenburg, and Barnard, Stevenson, Parkenburg, and Barnard, Stevenson, Parkenburg, and Stevenson, Parkenburg, and Stevenson, Parkenburg, and Stevenson, Parkenburg, and Stevenson, Parkenburg, Stevenson, Stevenson,

dunghter - On Fuesday at Chiverthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Handley of a daughter. MAIRRED. MAIRLED. On the 3th Inst. at St. John's Church, Wapping, Mr.R. Vandome Cowie, and Mr. J. Cowie, at the image fost-office, to Miss Ann Alkin B.ake, eldet duget of the structure of the image fost-office, to Miss Ann Alkin B.ake, eldet duget on the 5th Inst. J. Barber, Ed., of Furnical's Inn, to Serah, second daughter of James Berenidge, Esa, of Wandsworth common - On the 5th inst. at Adapt of the late Lord Henry Howard, and nice to the Duke of Norfolk - On the finance in the structure of the structure of the structure of the often and the structure of the structure of the structure of the Notion Lodge, Wilks to Georgiana, third dancher of the late Lower Ferd Notion Lodge, Wilks to Georgiana, third dancher of the late Lower Ferd Notion Lodge, Wilks to Georgiana, third dancher of the late Jawer Berd Notion Lodge, Wilks to Georgiana, third dancher of the late Jawer Berd Thomas Lathan, Esq. of Champton Juli, Surrey- On the 4th inst. At St. Jawer Church, Charles Chowes, Esq. of Delaford, Bucks, to Mary Ann, your daughter of Sanuel Parker, Esq. at the Oftenia Consel, Green, Mary On the 4th Inst. at Lee, Kent, Leutenan J. A. Gibner, R.A. to Finas' Kent daughter of Julie Jahr. Williams, Esq. - On the 5th inst. at Langer Church, Charles Chowes, Esq. of Delaford, Bucks, to Mary Ann, you at a gluter of the late J. R. Williams, Esq. - Du the 5th inst. at Langer Church, Charles Chowes, Esq. of Delaford, Bucks, to Mary Ann, you at a gluter of the late J. R. Williams, Esq. - Du the 5th inst. at Lee, Kenne on the 4th inst. at Lee, Kenne J. A. Gibner, R.A. to Finas' Ken-daughter of Johne Sanuel Parker, Beng of the same place.

eldest daughter of John Warner, Esp. of annume-street, Westumsster to Z DIED. On the 26th alt. at Aukknorough, Lincoloshire, Mr. Thomas Hill, in his 77th rear, many years resident in Great Marborough-street. On the 20th alt. Elta, while of Mr. Tho as Bott, Great Portland street, 26 39 years. Her death was occasioned by her elother a sciderially taking for. On the 3th alt. Elta, while of Mr. Tho as Bott, Great Portland street, 26 30 years. Her death was occasioned by her elother a sciderially taking for. On the 3th alt. Elta, while on the street, 26 and 20 years of the science of the scident scide and the sciderial science of the att Aris, on the 2d inst. John Johnson, Esq. Aged 56 er 531 year-On the 3th aut. at York-gate, Cornelius Councient, Esq. hel Newington, Esq. surgeon, of the burst, Susser and Great James street, Redford row, Lundon - Att Hasting, Mr. The Bith year of her age, Eliza, eldent aggiter of Gordon Forlew. Esq. Mr. Brain her Bith year of her age, Eliza, eldent aggiter of Gordon Forlew. Esq. Mr. Brain, Could Surger-On the 3d inst. In W mole street, aged 65, the Right Hon, Net of Hang, Surger-On the 3d inst. In W mole street, aged 65, the Right Han, Net of Hang, Surger-On the 3d inst. In W mole street, aged 65, the Right Han, and the Hang, Surger-On the 3d inst. In W mole street, aged 65, the Right Han, and the Hang, Surger-On the 3d inst. In W mole street, aged 50, the Right Han, and the Hang, Surger-On La 3d inst. In W mole street, aged 50, the Right Han, and the Hang, Surger, Surger Surger, Surger, Surger, Surger, Surger, Surger, Surger, Surger, Counder Surger, Counder, Surger, C

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JOHN



BULL.

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

	Vol. XINo. 566.	MONDAY	, OCTOBER	17, 183	B1 .	Price	7d.
			a da di WINKO				
		the General Bourdeaux.	gal. 3 6 a 4 8 Lisbon 3 0 a 3 4 Bucellas		TOWNS J WHEAT. RYE. BARLI	V. OATS. BEANS	PRAS
	mly arrivals of the latter are by land from Kent and Essex; an	Rum, Jamaica, 14 a 20	OP. 1 11 a 2 2 Mountain		Bristal (6:5 a 7:9 - a - 4:6 a	5+0 2+3 a 3+6 4+9 a 5	33 5 6 7
	onsequently fine Wheat has met ready sale at an advance of 1s.		ls 2 7 a 3 3 Spanish Red	.210 galls, 10 a 14	Gentellar (59 2d i -s 0d 1 37s 10	14 17 + 6.1 40 8d	1-5 0
	uarter. Inferior qualities, however, fully support our last we	k's, Demerara 10 a 20	OP 1 8 a 1 10 Cargo ds. 2 0 a 2 7 Madeira Direct	12 a 14 16 a 42	Canter- { 50 a 65 [-a -] 33 a 4	t. perditt. perditt 3 22 a 29 39 a 42	per dif 41 a 41
	hortness of the supply rather inclines upwards. Barley, fro	a Leeward Island, P.&U.	P., 1 4 a 1 5 Lon, part oof 1 6 a 2 0 West Ind	i 18 a 50	Chester- 56 a 66 (- a - 1 30 a 4	4 20 a 28 42 a 46	i - a -
	imilar cause, has advanced 1s. per quarter. Beans and Pease 1 upport last Monday's quotation. Linseed has advanced 3s. to	lly Cape Madeira	end) £ £ East Indi .♥ Pipe S a 18 Bronti £14 a 20. H	a 18 a 80 lock aum. 20 a 50	Coventry 5 24 a 25 - a - 32 a 4	1 - a - 1 15 a 17	1- 8
	hiefly caused by the loss of several vessels at Davis' Straits. R	pe- Superior Port	45 a 50 Inferior and	midd 6 a 28	Darling- 1146 1780 - a - 080 0	10 3+4 a 4+6 5+6 a 7+	6 U.U a (
	Wheat, Kentand Essex., 64s to 69s Pease, White	38. Inferior	BRITISH SPIRITS.	&c 15 a 38 s d s d	Dorchastar [56 a 64 -a - 36 a 4	0 24 a 28 44 a 47	1-a-
			all. 11 0 - 0 Wine 54 pet. 0. 1 11 0 - 0 Gin 22 under	P. gall. 20 $6 - 0$ 9 $6 - 0$	Derby 5 64 a 66 (-a- 42 a 4	4 23 a 24 42 a 45	- a -
	Barley	41 s 28 s Cocoa Nut w cw	PRICE OF OILS	UN. £ . £ .	Devices $\int 24 a 33 (-a - 1 29 a 4)$	2 23 a 30 17 a 24	1-8-
	Fille	24s Palm African 23s OLIVE, Galipoli 252 gall Sn Sicily Calabria	I 10 a 1 11 Cod. Newfoundiand 18 47 0 a 48 0 Pilchard 44 0 a 45 0 Seal brown and rai	126 0 = -0 126 0 = -0	Dongaster / 18 a 22 9 a 11 34 a 2	0 18 a 24 14 a 15	12 a 1
	Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Rye Beaus Peas Flon	Calcia,Genoa, Provend Barbary	e 60 0 a 70 0 pale		13:9 16:0 (-a - 19:0 a 10	s0 5s6 a 8s0 -s0 -s	0 10 -
	rish 1410 157 (1978 70	Florence half chest	. 6 10 a 6 15 Southern Fishery. s 1 1 a 1 3 - brown 281, 291. y	pale 33 0 a 34 0 ellow 31 0 a 32 0	Gloucester $\int 44 = 66 \left(-a - \right) 40 = 4$	1 21 a 29 36 a 46	42 a 4
	PRICES of FLOUR.	Rape, brown	1 11 6d 0 0 Sperm	$\dots 73 0 a = 0$ $\dots = 0 a = 0$	Gnildford \$ 151. 191. 0 25 a 44 31 a 4	5 24 a 34 36 a 45	39 a 4
	litto ditto Seconds 53s to	598 Whalefins-South S	eas £116 to £120 Greenland £21	0 per ton, in bond.	Herbam $\int 53 a 64 -a - 32 a 3$	8 (21 n 30 (- a -	- 8 -
	forfolk and Stockton ditto 45% to	50s SUGAR. Cwt. s.	s COFFEE-In Bond. Cwt. COCOA s. COFFEE-In Bond. Cwt. COCO	AND GINGER.	(per qr. per atto per qr	\$6 090 a 080 750 a 08	0 fis a U
must be were in a set by more in a	The arrival of Grain in general this week is exceedingly small; yet the t	ada I — Mid. and soft 47 a	55	dad 22 a 45	Hertford (40 a 46 25 a 27 32 a 40	3 24 a 32 24 a 27	124 a 2
	erms, and Barley, Beans, and Pease support Monday's prices ; whilst good f lats, from the shortness of the supply, meet rather a better sale.	st. Vinc.) brow. 41 a	45 Ord.& broken 72 a 80 Braz 48 Jamaica ordy 72 a 76 GIN(ER. Daty nd.	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$	perditt. perload 4 (26 a 31 37 a 45	40 a 4
	RETURN PRICE of GRAIN on board Ship.as under:	45 M. Serra fine 55 a	54 [Good & firre do, 77 a - 83 Jama 58 [Middling & fire 88 a 100 :fir	e & laure 120 a 200	Hunger- $\int 60 a 74 \left[-a - \right] 33 a 4$	t. perditt. perditt. 0 24 a 34 38 a 46	per dit 37 a 4
$\frac{1}{1000} = \frac{1}{1000} = 1$	ssex Red, New 44 a 60 Barley 28 a 34 Ticks 34 Fine	43 Havannah, white 29 a	36 B. India, Mocha 65 a 126 Barb 26 St. Domingo 53 a 56 Mala 64 Bungil	ados 48 a 52 barbd. 30 0 —	ford per qr. per ditto per dit Hunting- 30 a 39 - a 31 a 3	t. perditt. perditt. 9 20 a 28 32 a 39	per di
	nte	25 Lumps, ordinary large 95 Good and middling	61s 6d a 62s 0d Loaves, single ord 63s 0d a 65s 0d Powder ordinary	y61s Od a 66s Od	don per ld. per ditto per qr $f = \frac{1}{27} = \frac{1}{27} = \frac{1}{27}$. perditt. perditt. l 26 a 28 38 a 44	
	Superfine	27 Prussian	64s 04 a 66s 04 DhleLoaves (long	bty) 78 0d 100s 0d	(54 a 80 (42 a 48 (36 a 4	2 (20 a 28 / 42 a 44	1-8-
The constraints of the constrai	ye		Det. 5, is 22s. 23d. per Cwt. exclus	ve of the Duties and	$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$	t. perditt. perditt 190,3×0a3×2,42a46	. per dit
$ \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$	PER QR.—DUTY PAID. 8 8 8 PFR QR.—DUTY PAID. 8 heat, Russia	8 CURREN	B BULLAR OF TRADING (Cit of the cut of the cut of the cut		
$ \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$	Hamburgh, Tuscany, 50 68 {white - Pine	40 Brown and Leafy 40 Coloury and yellow	44 a 5 Parts black 5 a 15 Middling black		per qr. per ditto per dit	t. per ditt. per ditt.	per dit
$ \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$	Dantzie & Koningsburg 58 73 fine 78 Beaus, Alexandria	46 Fine yellow. 40 East india.			byin per qr. per ditto per dit	t. per ditt. per ditt.	per dit
$ \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$	Canada 69s to 64s fine 66 72 Oats, Dutch Brew 20 30. Fred 17 tuck Wheat 33s to 35s Rye 34 38 Prussian, Denmark, &c. 13 t	24 Fine Irish and Town'l 26 Middling ditto	r4 a 6 Havannah	11110 25 a 3	per load per ditto per qt	. per gr. per load	
$ \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$	PRICE OF BREAD	Canada Pot_let a	PRICES OF ASURS	he he	newark per qr. per ditto per dit		
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Rt	or the finest rune young Downs sell at 4s, bd, to bs, per stone. V	al, Silesian Secunda . ed Tertia	1 9 a 2 3 Lambs 1 6 a 1 9 Australian, best	1 4 a 2 0 2 0 a 5 0	Wisbeach { per qr. per ditto per dit		
Rt	PRICES OF MEAT To sink the offal per stone of 8lbs	Austrian Bohemian SPrima	4 0 a 5 6 2d and i 2 4 a 3 9 Lambs.	nferior 1 2 a 2 0 1 2 a 2 1	THE GENERAL AVERAGE PH For the Week ended Oct. 7, 1951, made u	p from the Returns of th	e Inspect
Rt	eef FRIDAIL	and Secunda . Od Hungaria, Tertia	1 9 a 2 3 Van Dieman's Land 1 3 a 1 9 Greasy and infer Cleanar and batte	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	Wheat		
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B300 FURSIDAY'S GAZETTE.Was OFFICE, Oct. 11.—4th Rept Foot: Licut. W. D. Hewson, from 47th ft. fo be Licutenant, tice Hally, exch.—5th Foot: Ast. Sur. J. Pecquow, M.D. from help sy 27th Foot: hot Assistant-Surgeon, vile J. Forrest, exch. —47th Foot: Licut. W. O. Hewson, from 47th ft. foot be Licutenant, tice Hally, exch.—5th foot: Ast. Sur. J. McTyren, from half pay 37th Foot: hot Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. Porrest, excl. —47th Foot: Licut. W. O. Grady Hally, Irona Half Foot: Ast. Surgeon, Vice J. Forrest, excl. —47th Foot: Sant. Surgeon, vice Weilly, W. C. Guntan, D. Porrest, excl. —47th Foot: Licut. W. O'Grady Hally, Irona Half Foot: Ast. Surgeon, Vice J. Forrest, excl. —47th Foot: Cart. Hot Barlen by part, vice Weilly, W. A. Contan, Hang, K. W. Wodgate to be Licutenant, by park vice Neilly, W. A. Contan, Form and pay 4th Ryan V. E. Batt, Ibe Assistant Surgeon.—61th Foot: Licut. J. M. Polley to be Captain by part, vice Woodgate—67th Foot: Cart. 6. Bearlen by Part. Vice Woodgate—67th Foot: Cart. 6. J. Surgeon Hell, Foot: Licut. J. M. Polley, Ibe Hot, J. B. Pearson to be Licutenant, by park vice Neilly, W. A. Contan, Form hell pay 4th Ryan V. Batt, Ibe Assistant Surgeon.—61th Foot: Licut. A Mayne to be Captain by part. vice Voodgate—67th Foot: Cart. 6. Stewart 6, The Neilley, J. B. Pearson to be Licutenant by part. Vice Wayne J. C. Rutan, Cart. F. Burnelley, T. J. B. Pour, Foot Half Foot: Licut. A Mayne to be Captain by part. Stewart 6, The Neilley, J. B. Pearson the stewart of the Heir commissions, vic.: J. V. Soline, Bas. V. Punket, Licut. J. W. Polley, Bas. Stewart 6, The Neilley, J. G. Kunz, F. B. Bast, J. G. Ballingal, Licut. G. A. Navi, East. J. W. Wang, Bast, J. W. Wang, J. Bart, J. M. Wang, J. Bally, J. Bart, J. M. Kunz, J. Cark, K. J. Kunz, J. J. Kunz, J. Licut. J. W. Polley, Bast, Award, Gast, J. S. J. S. Kunz, K. J. Kunz, J. J. Kunz, J. J. Kunz, K. J. Kun

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The King has been pleased to counter the homour of Knighthood upon Charles Bell, Beq. F. R.S. Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; upon Geo. Head, Beq. Deputy Knight Marshai of His Majestyh Bousehold; and upon John Frederick Wm. Herschel, Eeq. Master of Arts, and Knight of the Royal Hano-verian Guelphic Order.

Brederick WM. Hervachel, Eqs. Master of Arts, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Ord Erederick WM. Hervachel, Eqs. Master of Arts, and Knight of The Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Ord Erederick WM. Hervachel, Eqs. Master of Arts, and Knight of The Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Ord Erederick WM. Hervachel, Eqs. Master of Arts, and Knight of The Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Ord Context of Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context of Context of Context of Context International Context of Context

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOUSE OF LORDS. MUNDAY. The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed; and the several Bills before the House were forwarded a stage. TUESDAY. On the occasion of the presentation by Lord King of a petition in favour of the Tithe Prescription Bill, a conversation arose respecting the part taken by the Right Rev. Bench against the Reform Bill. The petition designated the Clergy as the arch disturbers of the country.

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by their Lordships, but by all the insertor Courts of the kingdom. It was to him as clear as day that he was right in directing a question of fact to be tried at the Court of Seesion by a Special Jury, and he thought the Court of Seesion aught to have acted upon the order of their Lordships. He was confirmed in the correctness of the judg-ement by the highest authorities, and amongst others by his Noble and Learned Friend (Lord Lyndhurst) who had been obliged to leave the House. He had all duded to this matter in order to justify himself in the opinion which he had pronounced, and to set himself right with their Lordships, as he knew that what had fallen from the Noble and Learned Lord on a former evening had been made improper use of elsewhere.

with their Lordships, as he knew that what had fallen from the Noble and Learned Lord on a former evening had been made improper use of elsewhere. The Loso CHANCELLOR said it was desirable that inquiry should be made whether their Lordships had, according to precedents, a right to alter their own juddments. As there were some doubts, it was better to postpone the Bill. Whether his Noble and Learned Friend was right or not in his decision, the laws of Scotland presented diffi-culties which prevented the Court of Session from complying with their Lordships' decrees. The Lord was the discharged, and their Lordships adjourned. FRIDAY. The Lorn CHANCELLOR, on presenting a Petition in favour of the Benkruptcy Court Bill, took occasion to repel a charge preferred on the preceding evening in the other House, that this Bill increased his patronage; it on the constarty took patronage out of his hands. The Barbados Importation Bill, the Galway Franchise Bill, the Arms in Ireland Bill, and the Irish Embankment Bill, were severally read a third time and passed. Adjourned at a quarter past six o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY. On the motion of Lord Emunstrow the House was called over, and the names of the defaulters ordered to be called over on Friday. Lord Emustrow, pursuant to his former notice, in a lengthened. speech on the state of the country, introduced the tollowing motion :--"That while this House deeply lament the fate of the Reform Bill, in layour of which the opinion of the country had been so un quivo-cally declared, and which had been matured by a discussion the most anxious and laborious, it now feels itself called upon to re-assert its firm adhesion to the principle and leading provisions of that great measure, and to express its unaltered condidence in the integrity, perseverance, and ability of those Minister who, in introducing and conducting it through this House, have so well consulted the best interests of the country." After a long discussion, the motion was carried by a majority of 131; the numbers being, for the motion, 329, against it, 198. THESDAY. Mr. Rice TREVOR enquired whether the Government had received intelligence of the riots at Derby ? and, if so, whether steps were taken to secure the peace ? The CHANCHLOR of the Excasgues replied in the affirmative to both enquiries. Mr. States brought in his Bill to improve the condition of the avringhtorie labored.

Mr. Ruce Travon enquired whether the Government had received intelligence of the riots at Derby? and, it so, whether steps were taken to secure the peace?
 The CHARCLLOB of the EXCLEGUER replied in the afirmative to both enquiries.
 Mr. Shotza brought in his Bill to improve the condition of the arcicultural labourers. His chief remedy is, to enable parishes to provide cottages, with limited quantities of land for gardens, to be let at rents sufficient to cover the outlay.
 Mr. Buone postponed his motion relative to the Slave Trade until the next Session of Parliament.
 Colonel TRENER rose to bring forward a topic of some importance to Hon. Members, as he understood several had suffered loss of life from the nuwholesome state of the House. The Committee appointed to inquire into the subject had taken the opinion of architects. Sir J. Wyatville considered two feet the least space that could be appropriated to Members who sat in that House. Some gentlemen he knew would require more room. - (Larghter.) — The seats in the House contained 700 feet, which would only accommodate 250. That was not enough for 508 Members. Sir J. Wyatville proposed to double the space of the House, and give accommodation for 140 more Members. Another plan was to extend the length of the House, take in the lobity, and make a more extensive one. The grant difficulty was the made by Members going to during for 400 Members, and certaind would be endicient. The Hon. Member considered the ventilation in that requere. He had a sort of veneration for that House, and Garlant Member considered the ventilation in that regree. He had a sort of veneration for that House, and Garlant Member concluded by moving that the Report be taken into consideration in that space was to a secomplished. The expense would not exceed 6,9000i. including additional devenomedation for the officers of the House. The Hon. and Gallant Member concluded by moving that the Report be taken into consideration his bay t

A long and animated discussion took place on the presentation of a Reform petition by Mr. Ruthven. That Gentleman condemned the decision of the Lords, and maintained that the peaceful conduct of the prople in the procession to the Palace shewed their earnestness for Bodorn

The propies of the speed of the speed of the procession of the speed o

onary Bill. The petition was received and ordered to be printed. The Liverpool Franchise Bill was read a second time, and ordered be committed that day three months. Mr. Vensos then moved that a new writ be issued for the borough to be Mr. of Liv

f Liverpool. Mr. Wason moved, as an amendment, that the issuing of the writ e suspended until 14 days after the meeting of the next Session of

e suspe Parliam arliament. The Hour

be suspended until 14 days after the meeting of the next Session of Parliament. The House then divided-For the original motion, 93-For the amendment, 67-Majority, 26. The writ was consequently issued. The adjourned debate on the Bankruptcy Court Bill was then re-sumed, and after a short discussion was again adjourned. Mr. R. Taxron enquired whether it was true that Earl Howe had been dismissed from the Chamberlainship to the Queen; and that, too, somewhat uncerremoniously, as he understood his Lordship had previously tendered his resignation, which was refused? Lord J. Russer. replied that all he could asy on the subject was, that the resignation was tendered and accepted. On the motion of Lord JOBN RUSSEL, a new writ was ordered for the election of a Member for the County of Cambridge, in the room, of Lord Francis Obsonre, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. R. Taxron then called the attention of the House to a printed advertisement respecting contemplated proceedings in St. James's

parish, to withhold rates and other taxes imposed by the Vestry, and moved a resolution declaratory of the opinion of the House that such resistance was advising violation of the law, and was of dangerous

moved a resolution declaratory of the opinion of the rouse that such resistance was advising violation of the law, and was of dangerous example. Mr. Hurze contended that this proposition was very ill-advised, and declared that the conduct of Marylebone parish was much misunderstood. There was no resistance of taxes, but a determina-tion not to pay in money, and adopting the course pursued by Quakers respecting particular imposts. After an extended conversation on these points, Sir C. Wetherell again alluded to the letters of Lord J. Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Chairman of the Birmingham Political Union; condermed the dastardly attack on the Marquis of Londonder that a "Special Commission" should forthwith issue, he would on the Birmingham his motion on the subject. All he wanted was, that there should be that equal justice and protection to the Nohle Marquis and the Dlake of Newcastle which all other subjects experienced. The Hon, Member also particular in protection to the Nohle Marquis and the Dlake onsidered turther reply as unnecessary. The amendment for a Special Commission was afterwards nega-tived ; the original motion was withdrawn, and nearly the whole of the remainder of the evening was consumed in the consideration of the Bakrougety Court Bill, the discussion on which was aging post-poned. The Caaxeellow of the Exchegues moved that the House should

the Bankrupicy Court Bill, the discussion on which was again post-poned. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCREQUER moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on the Sugar Refinery Bill. Mr. GORDON objected to going into so important a Bill at so late an hour, another measure having been postponed in consequence of the same consideration. After a desultory conversation, Mr. H. Hughes moved as an amendment that the House should adjourn. The House divided—For the Adjournment, 12; Against it, 47; Majority 37. After a considerable discussion as to whether the question should be adjourned or not, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to give way, and the Committee on the Bill was postponed to Friday. The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. FRIDAY.

The other orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned. **FRIDAY.** Petitions were presented from the Upper and Lower Canadas for the redress of various grievances. Mr. Hearnes intimated that he should not now persist in his con-templated motion for the production of the Charter of the Bank of Scotland; but said he trusted that no similar Charter would be renewed without the strictest inquiry. The CANSELLON of the Excense uper replied that no renewal would take place without being preceded by rigid inquiry before the Lords of the Tressury. The House again resumed the debate on the Bankruptcy Court Bill.

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Bill. Endes again result the decate on the Dankuptcy count Mr. Farsprezz, expressed a hope that it might not come into ope-The CHANGELOR of the Exchegorement thought that the public should have the henefit of it as speedily as possible. Sir C. WETHEREZLE and his objections to the Bill had undergone no change, and that it should still have his mont strenous opposition. The House then went into Commitee on the Bill, in which several again adjourned.

The House then went into Committee on the Bill, in which several again adjourned. CHEAR AND ELFOART WORKS OF FICTION.—Eight volumes of the Standard Notels have now appeared, and already three productions by Cooper, two by Godwin, and two from the popular pen of Miss Porter, have graced this cheap and leigant series of the most effectives of modern times. In the next Number, the public brows and the first part of "The Ghost Seer," by Schiller, who has been devinant of the first part of "The Ghost Seer," by Schiller, who has been devinant of the first part of "The Ghost Seer," by Schiller, who has been devinant of the residue of the transmittee of the second s

The sector is not transfer dependencies in the indeed procured for im the specific of the Wizard of the Sea." The anoance-general curvesty. Heatings and St. Leonard's Races on Wednesday and Thorsday were very numerously attended. Her Royal Highness Princes Sophia of Goncester honoured the course by her presence, and they were very numerously attended. Her Royal Highness Princes Sophia of Goncester honoured the course by her presence, and they were very alother equipages and four on the ground. The sport of Pocurse, -A few days ago, in consequence of private information the bailith of East Retford issued a warrant to search the house of George Hurst, jun. on suspicion of his having a quantity of grame in his possession. One hundred and sixteen partridges were discovered her worder of the previous night's ramble; two air guns and dou-ble-barrelled gun were likewise found on the premises. Hurst wa immediately taken into custody, and the Maguitrates laid a penalty of 5001. upon him; being unable to pay, an execution was put into house, and a limited period allowed him to find the money, in defaul of which he will be sent to prison. FLOATING BLANN IN EXTINATE LAKE.—At the head of Esthwile Lake, Hawkshead, there is a smaller sheet of water, known by the name of the Priestfoot, but connected with the other lake by a mad outlet. Upon this there has been for many years a floating island to the lake sto the Lakes' not to move or sail with the wind. In car-ing island to have remained stationary, or to be fixed for any length and, where it remained aince then till last Sunday, when it were launched by a few young men, who look advantage of the fload a lat-time to effect their purpose, and had the pleasure of sailing across the lake upon it. On the Monday following it moved from one end of the lake to the tour four different times; on one of its try pards long by five broad, and covered with wood of various sorts which pupy the place of sails. This curvicity. has not, perhaps, its fellow

REFORM RIOTS

REFORM RIOTS. On Monday night, soon after dusk, a mob of blackguards assem-bled in front of the Duke of Newesatle's house, Portman-square, and demolished a great part of the windows by throwing pieces of granite-stone, &c. A strong party of the New Police being promptly on the spot, they were put to the rout. Between seven and eight o'clock the same party, it is supposed, commenced similar depre-dations in front of the Duke of Northumberland's house, Charing-cross, where several panes of glass were broken. Here they were also soon dispersed by the vigilance of the police. One of the police-men was struck with a stone, which perforated his hat, and cut his head severely.

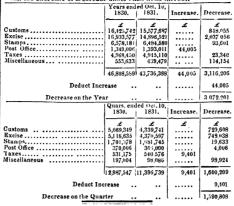
head severely. On Wednesday the inhabitants of several parishes proceeded in procession to St. James's, to present their Addresses to His Majesty.

men was study, with a schure, which periodated in black and tell his head severely. On Wednesday the inhabitants of several parishes proceeded in procession to St. James's, to present their Addresses to His Majesty. On their arrival, the deputations from Mary-le-bone, &c. waited on Lord Melbourne with the Addresses, but his Lordship advised they whow would present them, which those Gentlemen alterwards did,— Mr. Hume subsequently addressed the multitude, exhorting them to be peaceable, which advice, however, was lost on some of the crowd, who, on the return of some of the processions, committed divers outrages by heraking windows, commencing with the house of the Marquis of Bristol, and alterwards proceeding to the Duke of Wel-lington's, where almost every square of glass was demolished. Se-veral of the ringleaders were taken into custody and conveyed to Knightshirde Barraks by the police, who acted with great firmess. After the Levee was over, a vast number of the lower orders as-sembled in the Park, evidently awaiting the arrival of some of the Arti-Reform Perers. At about five o'clock the Marquis of London-derry, accompanied by a friend, made his appearance on horsehack, and was proceeding towards the House of Lords. Before the Noble Marquis was aware of the company he was in, he found himself in the mids to between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, when he was attacked in the most dastardly manner, being struck from his horse with stones by the moh, and so severely wounded as to be conveyed to his own bouse in a hackney-coad. We regret to add that some serious disturbances have accurred in fistant parts of the country. At Derby an attack was made on the house of Mr. Bernrose, a printer, where an anti-reform petition had ain for singutures. Every window mass mashed. Then houses suf-fered. Mr. H. Haden's house was immediately discharged at the windows, and one of them struck Mr. Haden a severe blow on the head, and he suffired the most exercuicating pain till six o'clock on monday morning, when extrever das morni

dunts from Notimpham and Derby state that the noters have been dispersed by the military, and that the country is now pericely quiet, attonugh the soldiers are still on duty. Some disturbances have taken place at Loughbornal, but not to a serious extent.
A Common Hall was held on Friday to clics t a Lord Mayor for the rear ensuing, in the room of Alderman Thorpe, who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman Thorps who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman Thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman Thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman Thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman Thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve. Alderman thorpes who had been elected and reinsed to serve, a control by sill parties except the select junto that had prepared it, and they were compelled to substitute the "constitu-tional mean," leaving to his Majeriy and his Ministers the respon-sibility of adopting any measures subversive of the Constitution. Mr. Spackman, of Claremont-square, alterwards moved, "That this metin at all hazards the preservation of the public tranquility, and to support hy all the constitutional means in their power the constituted autorities of the realm." This resolution was supported by Mr. Spackman in an able and excellent speech, and earried by acclamation. Rerowners Loustances.—A few days since, a public meeting was haveden, as being the stauchest patriot and most sensible main in the apiendid speech in these words—"Centory and there should proceed fro' this meetin, a vary strung revolution." A honest shorm Aker ask of, "Heaw strung would here it?"—Church-warden is a special proceed fro? This meetin, a vary strung revolution." A honest shorm aker ask thung hold nearif?"—Church

who lives in the originous of publican named witcher Cavanach, committed for trial. The only reason he could assign was the decline of train. The only reason he could assign was the decline of train. Retroious Faxaricus, -A Mr. S. J. Miller, of New Canaan, for many years a respectable Member of the Congregational Church at North Stamford from easily murdered his wife, on Thursday serion fit appeared from the statement of Mrs. Miller that about midhight tappeared from the statement of Mrs. Miller that about midhight anaiae said. "the dby a storm of thunder and heavy rain, when the maniae said. "the dby a storm of thunder and heavy rain, when the maniae said. "the dby a storm of thunder and heavy rain, when the statement of the statement of Mrs. Miller that about midhight hey were awakened by fudgment was at hand, and they must get up and prepare for it." He then go to ut of bed, and commenced being the eldest child, as he said, to "keep the devils off," and no his wife interfering, as he said, to "keep the devils off," and followed by her husband, and, norming the street-door, he caught he'd her in that position, her may consed the door on her leg, and he'd her in that position, he may consed the door on her leg, and she will in dorrate. On letting her paron exposed to the rain, which fell in torrate. On letting her paron exposed to the rain, which was alwas by nocking his head against the window casings, house, awfully wounded apparently by blows inflicted with hey it inserved a cew hours and apparently by blows inflicted with hey it baning which will tage investing in Chaple-place, Broom-line ther and they down as the samed on the trajend fair at Danbury, which will tage investing in Chaple-place, Broom-line the tage of the state apparent by blows inflicted with hey it inserved a the tow so and they approve as assemble before Pearson's manie, which so exasperated hiring we than arrow-bones and cleaver had struck the boys violently. They were taken to the Hospital, ad still remain in a precarious state.

THE REVENUE. Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 10th Oct, 1830, and 10th Oct, 1831, shewing the Increase or Decreas under each head thereof.



HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-THURADAY, OCT. 13. Horris v. Kemble.-Mr. Tinney replied at great length on this important appeal, at the conclusion of which The Lord Chancellor rose to give judgment. His Noble Friend at the table (Lord Plunkett) and himself had paid the greatest attention to the arguments in this case, and at the conclusion of the addresses of Sir Edward Sugden and Mr. Tinney on behalf of the adpellant they entertained no doubt of the advice they ought to give to the House; but, from the peculiarities of the case, his Noble Friend having reversed the decision of the present Master of the Rolls, who had heard the case at great length, and at great labour made himself master of the facts, they had thought it right to lear the whole case. That had been done, and more able arguments he (the Lord Chan-cellor) never had heard. The opinion, however, which he and his Learned Friend had formed had not been altered by those arguments. Low 2010 the the grounds of his Learned Friend's judgment, and he should therefore move their Lordships that that judgment be affirmed. Lord Plunkettgoncurred entirely with the judgment pronounced in the Court below. No doubt could be entertained that misrepresen-tianos had taken place, not upon triling matters and things that were immaterial, but with respect to the receipts of the Theatre, which had benes hown for not carrying the contract (which was entirely executory) into execution. Lord Jundhurst had attended closely to the argument on both sides, and saw no reason whatever for altering the opinion he had originally formed. Mr. Kemble and Miss Fanny Kemble, who had been attending to be affirmed, but withour costs. Mr. Kemble and Miss Fanny Kemble, who had been attending to the arguments during the morning, on returning from below the bar received the congratulations of their surrounding Iriends.

The adjunctus of the holding, on resulting from below the bar received the congratulations of their arrounding briends. NEW PUBLICATIONS, —The following new works have been lately published by Messrs. Colburn and Beniley. 1. The fourth No. of the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.; edited by Mrs. Jameson, and embellished with hour Portraits by the first Artists. —2. Memoirs of the late War, by the Earl of Munster, Capt. Cooke, &c., two vols., post No.—3. The Private Correspondence of David Garrick with the most eminent persons of his time, one vol.—4. The late History of Reform, two vols.—5. The fifth and concluding volume of D'Israel's Commentaries on the Reign of Charles I.—6. The fifth and correspondence of M. Prodictions of Mrs. Phillips' Companion for the Orchard, or History of Fruits, price 7s.; and of his Companion for the Orchard, or History of Fruits, price 7s.; and of his Companion for the Orchard, or History of Vogetables, in two vols., price 12s.

Lord Dover.—And 8. New editions of Mr. Phillips's Companion for the Orchard, or History of Fruits, price 7s.; and of his Companion for the Kitchen Garden, or History of Vegetables, in two vols., price 12s. Mr. William Davey, at Elton Lodge, near Wansford, had the mis-fortune to lose 801. on Thursday morning the 20th ult. in the follow-ing extraordinary manner:—A sale of his farming stock, &c. had taken place on the previous day, the produce of which (consisting of bank notes to the amount of 801, and checks to a very considerable amount) he had tied up in a piece of paper, and laid on the table in the kitchen; and after the family had partaken of lunch, a female relative in clearing away the things, threw the paper packet into the fire, under the impression that it was waste paper, and the contents were totally consumed 1. Mr. Davey has succeded in recovering the amount of the cleques, but as he was uncaquainted with the numbers or descriptions of the bank notes, the value of then is of course irrecoverably lost to him.—Lincoln Times. On the 28th September last was drawn on the Earl of Stradbroke's estate, a dh filed with game on the 1st instant, contained 1 hare, 1 pheasant, 4 partridges, and 2 woodcocks, which the Earl of Stradbroke's appointed to try the meits of the late Dublin Election have declared the sitting. Members, Lord Ingestrie and Mr. Shaw, to have been duby elected. Three thousand quiness have been given by Mr. Attwood, of Bir-minzham to Sir Edvard Sugden as a retaining te, and two thousand

broke sent to Lord Wicklow, as a specime of Simoik produce.
 DEDAT ELECTION.—The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to try the merits of the late Dublin Election have declared the sitting Members, Lord Ingestrie and Mr. Shaw, to have been duly elected.
 Three thousand guineas have been given by Mr. Attwood, of Birmingham to Sir Edward Sugden as a retaining fee, and two thousand guineas to Mr. Jervis, the second Counsel. Mr. Attwood is the defendant in a sati instituted against him by one of the Mining Companies. The sum sought to be recovered is upwards of five hundred thousand pounds.
 A destructive hurricane uprooted some hundred trees in the beautiful park of Thorndon Hall (the seat of Lord Petrc), in Essex, on Wednesday evening. The mansion was, fortunately, uninjured.
 A were Disressarios.—A young man at Widord, Herts, a dissolute, druken character, who about two years since was sent to prison for going to church drunk on Christmas-day and disturbing the service, was abort time ago swearing most awilly, and wishing flod would strike him deaf and dumb, when dreatful to relate, his speech and hearing laided him, and he has ever since been deaf and 4umb.—Shefield Mercury.
 Stroan N THE Noarn or ScotLAND.—The storm commenced on Wednesday night, last week, blowing a hurricane, with thander and hightning, and a companied by rains unequalled in duration, and only excelled in severity by those which produced such dreadful effects in the year 1829. On the night of Saurday many very large branches of trees were Bay and solve, have branches or the storm. The rivers were much swollen, in some places covering the neighbouring grounds. In Kincardineshire, on Monday night, the storm was most fearlow of the rive Bervie, forming a part of the great north cash to wollen, solid, the following morning the fine bridge of two large arches, over the river Bervie, borning a part of the great north cas bote twee yoption of the property was consumed b

EPSOM OCTOBER MEETING.

EPSOM OCTOBER MEETING. The unfavourable state of the weather on Thursday spoiled the promise held out by a good list. The company was misser-ably thin, the number of carriages being less than a dozen, nor did the spectators exceed 300. The ground was very heavy. The first near the Epson Stakes of 10 sovs. each, and 15 added, for two and three year olds, three-quarters of a mile, 7 subs., was won by Mr. Gardnor's h.f. by Whalebone out of Thalestris, beating Mr. Yates's Gab, Mr. Lumley's Scepter, Mr. Gates's Runnymede, Sir G. Heath-tot's Penance, Mr. Waugh's Fancy, and Mr. Clarke's Borolino.-Septre was the favourite at starting. The winner went off in front, vere beat a long way. The Metropolitan Stakes of 10 sovs. each, and 15 added—the winner to besold for 200. Sec., Deryb Course-was won by the Hon. Mr. Ongley's Pandors heating Mr. Dickinson's Lawn-sleeves, Mr. Gates's Runnymede, Mr. Watson's Ardelia, and Mr. W. Day's Ausur. One paid. Pandora made all the running, and won in a canter by three or four lengths ; there was the same space between each of the others. Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each. for three-year-old colts and fillies, a mile, was won by Mr. Lumley's Farce beating Sir G. Heathrote's Shrine, and Mr. Gardner's Thalestris filly. The Thalestris filly made running to the distance, when the other twood tobreast of her one of the very finest races ensued, the last stride only proving Farce to be the winner by a head. The Thalestris filly was not be tarn above a neck and shoulder. Mr. Coulsuin's bl. mater, 7st., beat Mr. King's b. m. Naomi, 50 sovs., two miles. Mr. Coulsun's Minare, 7st., beat Mr. King's b. m. Naomi, 50 sovs., h. ft.

50 sovs., h. ft.

POLICE.

POLICE. HATTON GARDEN.-ON Wednesday two young men, named Francis Friend and Thomas Cox, journeyman coper-plate engravers, were charged with having wildly broken the slop-wildows of Mr. Thos. Bailey, No. 16, Aldersgate-street. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Bailey, that about nine o'clock in the morning, the defendants, with several others, were parading up and down Aldersgate-street, is and increased of the inhabitants were induced to close them, fearing that a mob much stronger was not far off, and in case of relusal they in-general of the inhabitants were induced to close them, fearing that a mob much stronger was not far off, and in case of relusal they in-dows, and dashed them in, together with the wood-work, and at the same time several other men rusiled at the shop-door and endexoured to asin an entrance, but by the timely interference of two policement, Mr. Bailey stated that twould coat's, to repair his windows, which sum the defendants were ordered to pay; and upon promising to may the same on Saturday, and Mr. Bailey expressing himselfsatis field, the defendants were ordered to pay is and upon promising to was un Wednesday convicted in the penalty of 10. for having con-veyed passengers, for line, to Wootho on the days of the ship-launch, he not heing a freeman of the Watermen's Company. The prosecu-tion was at the instance of the watermen, who complain that they and their families are reduced to beggary by the steamers. The de-fendant gave notice of append.

Iendant gave notice of appeal. Cowess, Oct. 13.—This morning the Hero pilot-vessel, No. 2, of this port, arrived here with Captain Van Tungele and five seamen, belonging to the barque Ceres, of and from Oldenburg, laden with bark, bound to Liverpool, which upset in a squall and sunk, yester-day, at five p.m. about 14 miles from Cherbourg; one seaman was frowned, the Captain and other five men took to the boat, and were pickrd up about five leagues off the Needles, by the Hero, whose ship's company behaved in the kindest-hearted manner, worthy the character of British pilots and seamen, and it is hoped they will be character of British pilots and seamen, and it is hoped they will be character of British pilots and seamen, and it is hoped they will be character of British pilots and seamen, and it is hoped they will be character of British pilots and seamen, and it is hoped they will be have satis in the long room, whose business will be to assist the merchants in the long room, whose business will be to assist the merchants in framing and passing their entries.

merchants in framing and passing their entries.
 PROVED MEDICINES, Sold by Messrs. BUTLER, Chemista, Chemista, Chemista, Chemista, St. Paulo, and their Agents in the Country.
 BUTLER'S FLUID EXTRACT of SENNA.-A mild Aperient, more particular adapted for females and children. This Preparation is four times the strength of the infusion of the Colleges-tis composed of Senna and other mild aperients, as Cassia Paly, Mana, &c. and Aromatics. In order to remove the objections of trate and smell, the flavour of the ingredients is so emmeshed by the objections of trate and smell, the flavour of the ingredients is so emmeshed by the infusion of the colleges-the taste in the "the labor by event embedded in a solution of the infusion of the objections of the and smell, and found to answer all the purposes for which the Infusion Chest, and I of immediate use under all circumstances. The Black Draught can be prepared in an instant with this preparation, according the directions which accompany it. In bottles at 52, 94, and 48, 64.
 CHING'S WORM LOZENGES.-The extinorflavy effects of these Lorenges in cases of worms, as well as In the obstructions in the bowles, and every disorder where cleaning physic is required, is so universally known, and har encounter of the obstructions in the bowles, that is an any set of the requires of these to even a set of some and a prevention of the prepared in a prevention of the bowles, the the obstructions of the obstructions in the bowles, that is an any diment to event and the prepared or contarge on their prevents of the apprexist of the sold of the source of the source of the obstructions in the bowles, but the to event and be appeared to event and a sold.

CHINCS WORM LOZENGES.—The extraordinary effects of these Lo-zenges in cases of worms, as well as in the obstructions in the bowels, and every disorder where icleaning physic is requirined, is so universally known, and has been publicly acknowledged by so many persons of distinction in society, that it is unnecessary here to enhange on their peculiar virtues. In packets at ls. 1d. and the second distribution of the second second second second second as a diverse of the second second second second second second second an efforce-field found the second second second second second second as a diverse of the second second

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have to apologize to our nuverusing friends for the omission of a great number of their favours last week-we were compelled, by the press of nutler, to exclude them is buil from the wast increase in their number, together with the increasing circulation of BULL, we shall, on any future occusion, publish a double yaper. Indeed, one contem-plate a permanent arrangement by which the size of BULL will be very considerably increased. We shall be glad to hear from A. B. Venax has no cause to complain-we cannot answer in detail one guarter of the correspondents who address us; nor can we use one filtet hant 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 filteen 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 numberies Letters we have received during the week deserve our warmest acknowledgements; but we would suggest that, where it is practicable, our correspondents should let as receive their favours by there o clock on the Friday non. The observations up on the everytic speech of the BINDOP or EXETER, in which we fully agree, are excluded only from being tos late. Lansweer to the question of some low paper, as to orbat right the MRTHENDOP or CANTERNENT of a sould the sould the first the the ARTHENDOP of CANTERNENT of sould the sould the first the sould be and the sould be and the sould be and the source of the first favours but the the first that the source of the source the first the there the source of the source of the source of the source of the Lansweer to the question of some low paper, as to rebat right the

late. La answer to the question of some low paper, as to what right the ArcHushop of CANTERBURY had to with huld the ArcHushop of YORK's proxy, ne answer—the proxy mas given to his Grace. By the ArcHushop of York, to use as his judgment best directed—and so it bas used, and what then \tilde{r}

was used, and what then ? A friend suggests that the title of Camperdown has been given to LORD DUNCAN, who knows rathing of Camperdown, werely for the purpose of wounding the feelings of the Dutch,—we can scarcely be-lieve 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 TOOM of Earl HOWE.

Their MAJESTIES honour the christening of the son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of BUCCLEUGH with their presence on Tuesday, when the KING will stand Godfather to the noble child.

JOFIN BULL ing by the Bill, the vhole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, the thing has been altered in every point and particular, and is now throwa out upon the conviction of visc heads than his Ludship's, or even than his sagefather's, liat whatever may be the propriety of increasing the representation, proportionably with the increase of the constituency, the thing, concoted after leave lad been given to bring it into the Hoise of Commons, is abberrent to the spirit of the Constitution, and would be decisive of its overthrow. But we care nothing for the Bill—it is dead—rotten, trod-den under foot: Lord GREY is a defeated but obstinate minister. The functial measures of his Cabinet have all failed—his foreign negociations 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 gruns in their gardens and grounds. What of this?—Although this is extremely staggering, it would be nothing, if we did not perceive wanton inso-lence superadded to woefful ignorance. All we shall con-fuce 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 sa-tisfaction 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 ispeaks differently—and convince them that, if it were not for the lucre of gain and the love of office, the whisper of the trat 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 times newspaper to assign motives to Members of either

real faction would not have been heard. We recollect that, in other days, it was a fashion of the Times newspaper to assign motives to Members of either Honse of Parliament who voted with Ministers. Although the adherents of the present Government have not been so fortunate in their exertions, perhaps we may be permitted to test the respectable Minority of Saturday moning 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. Ministr

That this is an unconstitutional supposition we are ready 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 dis-missal, 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.

to the noble child.	DUKES. Suggest Devices of the Busice (since up (1900)	to outrage the Country is made—the PEOPLE ARE WITH
There is no truth for the circumstantial report of an attack	Sussex Ranger of the Parks (sinecure £1200) Devonshire Lord Chamberlain	THE LORDS—and let Lord GREY, if he doubts it, look to
having been made on the Duke of CUMBERLAND in the Park.	Richmond Postmaster-General	Dorsetshire, where ASHLEY is triumphant-or to Dorches-
And the second s	Bedford Lord John Russell's Father	ter, where his brother has been returned without opposi-
THE prorogation of Parliament will take place on Thurs-	MARQUISES.	tion-to Dublin, where the destruction of the Bill has been
day or Friday. The sitting of the Houses is protracted in	Anglesea Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	received with acclamations of joy-to Manchester, where an
order to carry LORD BROUGHAM's Bill for regulating Bank-	Lansdowne President of Council	Address in its favour has been rejected by an immense ma-
ruptcies. The great attention paid to this particular subject by the majority of the Ministers, is fully justified by their	Queensbury Lord of the Bedchamber	jority-by the total failure of all the Meetings which have
by the majority of the Ministers, is fully justified by their	Winchester Groom of the Stole	been attempted in the Metropolis, and by the barbarous and
apprehensions almost amounting to certainty that when their	Westminster New Elevation	ruffianly outrages committed in the streets by the burnings of
scheme of Reform is carried, Bankruptcies will form a most	EARLS Manten of the Hanne	houses, and the wanton destruction of property, which have already distinctly shewn to the thinking portion of society
important feature in our national affairs.	Albemarle Master of the Horse Camperdown New Elevation	the real end of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Reform to be neither
THE country is perhaps not prepared for the advancement	Camperdown New Elevation Carlisle Father-in-law of a new Peer	more nor less than Revolution. Let Lord GREY come out
to high legal office of Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, Grand	Amherst Lord of the Bedchamber	of the KING'S Closet-let him mix and mingle with the
Master of the Order of Liberators. To make the subject of	Denbigh Ditto ditto	world, and he will find that the cry against the Bill is the
criminal prosecutions, criminal prosecutor general, is of	Clarendon Chief Justice in Eyre (sinecure)	strong appeal of the wealth, intelligence, and respectability
itself something-but to select Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL	Grey Prime Minister !	strong appeal of the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of the Country-in opposition to the "Whisper of a Fac-
for Attorney-General was a feat left for Lord GREY's	Lichfield Master of the Buck Hounds	tion," of which his Lordship himself is the head.
Ministry to perform. Lord PLUNKETT is Chancellor-	Munster A new Peer	THE reports of the Parliamentary debates inform us that
DAN is to be Attorney-General, and after that, small blame	Burlington A new Peer	Colonel TRENCH, who is always at work for the public good,
to the man who does not agitate. If this appointment is made, some of the present Ministers	Derby Minister's Grandfather	made a proposition one night last week, the efficacy of which
must resign—if it is not made, some of them will resign; such	Spencer Minister's Father	seems to be self evident. The gallant Colonel proposed to
is the state of things—such is the advantage of the bolstering	viscounts. Falkland Lord of the Bedchamber	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—
system—such the fortitude of Lord GREY.	Goderich Secretary of State	nobody could doubt the success of such an expedient.
	Granville Ambassador at Paris !	
THE triumph of Constitutional principles in Dorsetshire	Hood Chamberlain to the late Qu, Caroline	An event has occurred during the last week which may
is wormwood to the mendacious hangers-on of the Ministry.	Lake Lord of the Bedchamber	serve to shew the feeling about Reform in high places, and
Ashley was THIRTY-TWO A-HEAD of his reforming oppo-	LORDS.	the tyrannical use which is made of Ministerial authority, in riding rough-shod—to use their own phrase—through the
nent on Friday, and so sure is the victory to be obtained by	Brougham Chancellor	Palace of the KING.
loyalty and rectitude, that a new writ has been moved for, for	Clinton Lord of the Bedchamber	The week before last, as we have already mentioned, Lord
Tavistock, for the purpose, as it is supposed, of securing a	Dinorben New Peer	Howe tendered his resignation to Her MAJESTY, having
seat for Mr. PONSONBY before the prorogation.	De Saumarez New Peer	in June tendered it to His MAJESTY before. The QUEEN
LORD JOHN RUSSELL, on Wednesday evening, was	Foley Capt. of Gentlemen Pensioners Sundridge (Argylle D.) Keeper of Great Seal, Scotland	refused to accept it, and referred his Lordship again to the
pleased, if we may trust the Newspaper reports of Parlia-		KING; the KING declined to accept it, and gave Lord
mentary debates, to expose himself in a most particular man-	Holland Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster Auckland Master of the Mint	Howe the privilege of voting seconding to his conscience.
ner, and eventually to endeavour to explain himself out of	Howden New Elevation	Lord Hows availed himself of that privilege, and voted
an expression, of which we suspect his Lordship has not yet	Kenlis (Headforth) Ditto	Lord Hows availed himself of that privilege, and voted against the Revolutionary Bill, and remained, as the KING
heard the last.	Kilmarnock (Errol E.) Master of the Horse to the Queen	had promised, and declared, in writing, he should remain
This Right Hon. Gentleman, commonly called Lord JOHN	Libord Lord of the Bedchamber	Lord Chamberlain to the QUEEN.
RUSSELL, being one of His MAJESTY'S subordinate Minis-	Melbourn Secretary of State	This expression of his MAJESTY'S feeling towards the
ters, and in these days of extras, a sort of extra Member of	Mostyn New Peer	question which, if carried, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL would
the Cabinet, has thought proper to enter into a correspond-	Poltimore New Peer	have it, would confer upon his MAJESTY the ultimate dig-
ence with a set of fellows calling themselves a Political	Panmure! New Peer	nity of being the last KING of ENGLAND, was too powerful
Union, to return his thanks for the obliging enquiries of One	Segrave New Peer	to be endured by the Viceroy over him; and, accordingly,
Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men and Women-of buckram	Oakly New Peer	Lord GREY insisted upon Lord HowE's removal-dismissal
and to stigmatize to these people, the decision of the Majority	Ponsonby (Besborough) Father of a Minister Ponsonby Lord Grey's Brother-in-law	in fact—although Her MAJESTY made known her Royal intertion to appoint no other Lord Chamberlain if Lord
of the House of Lords as the "Whisper of a Faction." My Lord JOHN devices that he meant the Majority of the Lords, but		Howk were removed; and although the Sovereign of these
as be could mean nothing else, we beg to leave the thing	Plunkett Irish Chancellor Dover • New Peer	realize in his own Palaga had given his Daval permission
where we find it, and ask Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in very	Wenlock New Peer	to the Chamberlain of his Royal Consort's Household to rote
few words, now he dated to use such an EXPRES-	Rossie New Elevation	
SION, addressed to an illegally assembled mob, he being	Sefton New Elevation	Here we have the fact-putting aside the gross indignity offered to Her MAJESTY-that Lord HOWE is removed
permitted to hold a subordinate office in the KING'S Go-	Cloncurry New Peer	offered to Her MAJESTY-that Lord Howe is removed
verment.	Somerhill (Clanricarde M.) Captain of Yeomen of the Guard	
"A WHISPER OF A FACTION"-let us examine-not	Howden New Elevation	the KING and QUEEN of England. And this fact is worth
the faction-as his Lordship calls the Majority of the Peers	Wellesley (Wellesley M.) Lord Steward	a great deal, because it will serve as a test whereby all the
of England-but the Minority, and we will show his Lord-	Willoughby d'Eresby Lord Great Chamberlain	a great deal, because it will serve as a test whereby, removals and dismissals of anti-reformers may be judged,
ship the real causes of the support the Bill met with	Templemore New Peer	and whence may be deduced the real truth as to what the
in the House of Lords, and the wisdom and policy, and above	Erskine Ambassador	and whence may be deduced the real truth as to wind, and power and authority are, whence they are derived, and hum they are used by which there dismissely and removals
all, the loyality of calling a Majority of that House, consist-	Durham	now they are used, by which these distrissand and re
ing of two hundred-save one-a faction ; or presuming to	Chichester (Bishop) Dr. Maltby	have been effected.
designate the solemn decision of this yast body of the aris-	Here are sixty dependents of the Ministers. Now let	Lord HowE is, we perceive, taunted and accused, in some
teeracy as he has done.	us deduct these sixty, (and we rather incline to believe	of the Ministerial papers, with a love of place,
. Had Lord JOHN RUSSELL (as he is called) not been the	there are several more whose offices under the present	" clinging to office" - this attack is injudicious - Loru in the
son of a Duke, what would he have been ?as an author he	changing, shifting regime we have overlooked) let us, we say.	is perhaps one of the most estimated in the happiness
would have starved—as a playwright, have been damned—	deduct these sixty from the amority of 155, and let us	fond father of a large and anectionate family how F driven,
too weak to labour and too dull to learn, his name would never have been heard—and yet this man, who owes his	see now many remained-55-1 That these hinery-eight	and confort centred in nome; but Lord Hot may surely
mitica' existence to the more circumstance of basing	noble titles of FERRERS, MONTFORT, TEYNHAM, and	as he is, from the bustle and turnon of a court, much credit
p -litica' existence to the mere circumstance of having a Duke for a father , is the man to cast dirt upon the House of	others of the same class amongst them; but yet, with all this aid	as he is, from the bustle and turmoil of a Court, may credit claim for his adherence to office at least as much credit as Lord GREY, when he declares he " will not abandon the load of the average of the second of
Beers , because in its wisdom it has exercised its constitu-	others of the same class anongst them, but yet, with an this and	as Lord GREY, when he declares he will have to leave
fional right of rejecting an inner stice so wild and unmanage		
able, that with the avowed determination of standing or fall.	vote at all, but who WILL VOTE, if the Peerage is to be de-	long as it is possible to get anything from him.
, and a second a second s		tone as to to Found to Box will the B

based by a glut of crawling creatures, to undermine the Con

MJJESTY KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH upon the Throne-of these realms? It is, perhaps, needless to dwell upon the extraordin ary 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 lit-the as he is atany 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 forbear-ance 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 Dorches-ter, where his brother has been returned without opposi-tion—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 ma-jority—by the total failure of all the Meetings which have been attempted in the Metropolis, and by the barbarous and ruffianly outrages committed in the streets by the burnings of houses, and the wanton destruction of property, which 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 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 an ingle with the world, and he will find that the cry against the Bill is the strong appeal of the wealth, intelligeace, and respectability of the Country—in opposition to the "Whisper of a Fac-tion," of which his Lordship himself is the head. THE reports of the Farihamentary debates inform us that Colonel TAEKCH, who is always at work for t

JOHN BULL

Lord HOWS said that the initial meta interview interview

manet.

hands, which makes the case even stronger.—Litera 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 incorrenience. Earl GREY peremptorily re-quired, in the name of the Cabinet, the dismissal of Lord HowE, though that Nobleman had no less than three seve-ral times tendered his resignation to the KIKG, on the ground of unalterable aversion to the measures of His MA-JESTY'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 re-proach, but in his usual cordial, friendly, and confidential manner. On the subsequent Monday, after his dismissal, though commanded to attend the KING declined the inter-view.

mien

tiew. THERE is an old stor, which every body has heard, but which we will venture to n peat: —An old woman riding to market, was greatly annoyed by the cast 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 Scothe call "TO JOHN BULL."

TO JOHN BULL.

Clavnem Kommon, Hoct. 14 DEAR B.- What will you Auity-reformers say now. The parlyment is to be berogued, and your hopes are all blyted now my expectorations are answerd-this is a nice two do -FULMER, who is on your side, sings what he calls his High Ho Pea hens, but I cant agree with him, because Mr. RAM was a wriggler radical, and so am I, because I do not know no better, and theerfor I redes the *Tims*, and am quite agreable to the pinions of the Head-eater of that pepper.

agreable to the pinions of the Head-eater of that pepper. I have bin to hear the debretts of the peerage—we had seets in the House of Lands. What a man that HAINY BROOM is—what a spich he made, and how thrusty he got —I askd what it was he was a drinking, and they told me a Bishop—he seemd as if he could have swallowed the Sec. He had the tumblers bin, ot and ot, like the stakes at his Club—but when he went down upon his Marybones, I was quite resolved into tiers, for feer he never coud git up agin. Lord GREY is a fine cretur, but very grey indeed; I re-member him as Lord HOW WEAK many cars ago. I saw Lord MONSTER too, and the Kernel which has the Kopper minds, who is called Lord DINMERTELL, because of his feedin a great Duck at his ouve in Whales. I had a not from Lord PUMMICESTONE, to tell me he was **fot** gone to resin—he poots hup with a great deal from

great Duck at his once in Wholes. I had a not from Lord PUMMICESTONE, to tell me he was hot gone to resin—he poots hup 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 NINNYVEAL, the Ditchman; and now I here he is another two do about the Emperor of the Brass-hecks—LEWEY FLIP does not like given up the Portin-gal ships, and as we does everything TALLYRONG thinks right, why we must not grunble—this is PUMMICESTONE'S noose to me. If the King of SPAIN helps Don M'GILL they say he will suckseed in kceping his hone—the Spanish is all he wants to put him to rites. As for Rooshy and Prooshy, P. says he can't say much about them, only I see that LEAVING has not left, and that Bownow is halso here—but else for aying affairs seems below pa. The Bishop of LUNDUS did not vote agin the Bile—I the dwhy—his first start in life was hoeing to a translation— he wants to try another—this is Greek to me, Mr. B. I think the people are just shewing their spirt—Honly think of Lord Lunnuderry pooling out a pistole, and frien-ing such a many men as he did. They are rong to set phine to houses, and as for the Hayfair at Knottingham Castle, it was absird hin the hextreant, for to my mind the surest way of raising the NEW CASTLES, is burning down the od ones. Our friend P. applyed to me to see and ask FULMER to be mode a maxing the NEW CASTLES, is burning down

ave 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 marred next week, to Dr. PILLYCOOSHY, of Peckham.

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 po-pulation of Surry, Kent, and Sussex, must be beyond belief erroneous. The Post, in describing the gaieties of Hast-ings, 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 hun-dred families constitute the whole population. WHIG PRETENSIONS.

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 hast century, all the patriotism and talent of the country has centered exclusively in them, and we were, therefore, not at all surprised to find Lord MILTON the other day, at Shef-field, claiming a superiority of rank and merit for the Peers of his party, who were fortunately in a minority upon the late division.

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 clurch-property and coronet on the vanued house of RUSSELF. By what merit did WIL-LIAM FITZWILLIAM-for the boasted connexion with the WENTWORTHS is very recent, (1774)-come by his Peerage in 1620? Which of the Dukes of NONFOLK 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 CZESARS of ancient, or the Prussian FREDERICKS and CONSICAN NACOLFONS of modern times: while the present representatives of CECLL, BACON, and HENEAGE FINCH bear names as illustrious, *at least*, as those of GREY and LAMBTON. Need we add that the wisdom of ELDON, STOWELL, LYNDHURST and TEN-TERDEN, (men who have risen from the ranks of the peo-ple), 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 come Erection Pareforts.

WE find the following copied into the Times of Friday

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 Erening Paper. A deputation from several of the parishes of the metropolis whited 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 Parlament 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; ob-serving, however, that he hoped the Government, after the efforts they made to lufif the wishes of the people, would be considered en-titled to a greater degree of confidence than such a request would seen to imply, it his Lordship were not fully aware of the intense ex-citement which had induced the parisioners to make the recom-mendation to his Majesty. His Lordship wate of the intense ex-eitenent which had induced the parisioners to make the recom-mendation to his Majesty. His Lordship water of the intense ex-eitenent which has been just rejected by the Hones of Lords, The gentlemen of the deputation appeared to be considerably im-pressed with the importance and propriety of his Lordship subserva-tions, and a mutual confidence secured to be the result. Previously to their departure some of the deputation conversed with Earl Grey of the subject of the different public meetings, and related instances of stremous exertions on the part of particular individuals for the preservation of the public pace. This Lordship appeared to be highly graified with these accounts, and exhorted the deputation to we their influence in their respective parishes to enforce respect for the laws, and instit confidence in the pattern and pariotic intentions of the subject of the different public meetings. The cool effortsered to the brait of the people, the Government being resolved to do their daty, and, if necessary, maintain the laws by force. In answer to this

surged way of raising the New CASTLES, is burning down the biological sectors of the original sector of the sector of t

Lord Hows said that in the midst of faction and innovationand you mark my words Mr. B. you will be hobliged to poolcountry to be in one general agitation, that the public peacehe would not abandon the QUEEN—the case might havein your orns afore you have dun.country to be in one general agitation, that the public peacehe would not abandon the QUEEN—the case might havein your orns afore you have dun.The KING must be a good deal wurried, wot with wunLord GREY's affection for the MONARCH has producedin gand hanuther. If I was he I never would let Minsterscannot be disturbed.him already places for thirteen relations—not to speak ofthe Garter extra for himself, the Bath extra for one brother,not mayer them piecably, I wood do as FULKER says, "cutcannot be disturbed.nd a Deanery for another, over and above his own emolu-the Jordan knot at once, and resolve the Parlyment."say somethink in your pepper, that may show me youHowe's devotion to the service of the QUEEN has pro-Lot.Nours, still in french ship,Howe's devotion to the service, the optical, the GuelphicD. L. RAMSBOTTOM.

cendiarism 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 con-fusion 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 mili-tary and political matters, are now throwing away the ex-clusive mercantile privileges she enjoyed in one of the most important marts of Europe, which the vigilant Go-vernment 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 Mo-narchy; for which reason, as well as for the serious, the incalculably serious injury it will produce to this nation, not to speak of the Ishameful breach of failt 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 twisthanding the results which those official documents ex-hibited, our policy has been to violate treaties, outrage alliances, and break up friendships, merely to truckle to rerolutionized beggared France. We have every reason to believe that the trade of Portu-gal will not be the last nor the greatest advantage which America will obtain from England. Extract of a letter from Manchester, dated Oct. 12:— " A Meeting was held to day in the Riding School, Lower Morley-

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 Morley-street, to address the Knoon the subject of the Bill. The Borough-reeve 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. PorrEn. Resolu-tions, in the modern mode, embodying regard for the Bill and conf-tions, in the Ministers, were then moved, but were subsequently nullified by the adoption of an amendment, carried by an immense majority, and declaing 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 aghast 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 explana-tion 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 'Sovereigen People'." LLES CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

LIES CIRCUMSTANTIAL.

LIES CIRCUMSTANTIAL. THE "Lies Circumstantial," which we last Sunday no-ticed, as generally adopted in the histories of Reform Meet-ings, 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 FOORTY 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 ex-isted 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 sufficiently. As for the number present three thousand is very far above the mark. When the "Lie" is circumstantial, the Liar should always recollect the facility of detection.—Another Meeting ef St.

When the "Lie" is circumstantial, the Liar 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 *im-mense 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 respect-able 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 Radi-cals—all of which are derived from the most authentic sources, and which will shew that whatever the feeling may be upon a modified Reform which shall encrease the repre-sentation in proportion to the encrease of the constituency, the odious Revolutionary Bill of Lord GREY and his satel-lites is hateful to the body of the People, who PAY TAXES, and have, according to the cry of the Revolutionists them-selves, a right to an opinion.

selves, a right to an opinion. The following are authenticated communications :

serves, a right to an opinion. The following are authenticated communications :- *Dirichton.* 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 Perrs is one of graitude and praise. The Radicals got up a Town Meeting on Luesday, and voted an address to the Krso and to Earl Gary; and to insure an attendance, sent a begaryl procession round the town, preceded by as begarity a band, with the flags used on the defact of their late Popish candidate for the county, Lord Scanzy. But the meeting was a failure, none of the respectable inhabitants being present. The speakers were the adiators who always attend the local creetings, 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 greatent was a strated there by the *street music*, though the roper to dissent from a dogma uttered by a Radical attorney. "that very one present regretted the loss of the Bill;" and he was at first very one present regretted the loss of the heigh the *baneet* that none of them could answer : he described himself as Afriend to reform —bat his reform would not satisfy the haters of the *babetors*. The Brighton agitators, who are continually brawling against the Church, the Tithes, the National Deit, and the Taxes, never forget in their resolutions to request the Constable will charge the expenses of the day to therate made for the relief of the poor !!! –thus by their actions contradicting their own forthy works which are load for a proper application of the public funds. Newington, Oct. 11, 1831. Srg.-I take the liberty of forwarding you a brief account of a

"a meeting of oatlers, butchers, pot-boys, tag-rea, &c., promis-reausly assembled, &c. &c." The "leading men" in this con-temptible affair were mounted in a van, and the education of a ma-jority of the speakers (judging from their speaking) would disprace acharity school. Sundry Resolutions were passed, and a Petition, founded on them, adopted, and the meeting agreed to assemble at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, at Albany-row, Walworth, to proceed to His Majesty's levee to present it. The worthy who read the Resolutions (a Mr. Stevens) could not properly pronounce the text laid down for him. One speaker apologised for coming forward, and another (a haberdasher) with an eye to business. (a Mr. CHAS. Pox Sarra,) proposed that each person, as a distinguishing mark, on the day they went up to address His Majesty, should wear a piece of white tape round his arm, but this was overruled in favour of ble ribbon. The moh, after vehemently applauding what they neither heard nor understood, separated quielly. There is much wealth and some talent in the parish, and I do trust the really respectable inhabitant householders will not allow their names to go forth to the word associated with such a paltry afhair-I remain. Sir, your obedient servant, AN INHABITANT. P.S. The Petition was signed by any body who chose. Mannytend, 15th Oct. 1831.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE RESUMED.

AFRICAN SLAVE THADE ILESUMED. Great Britain, said Earl BATHURST, in a colonial debate in 1824, will never "resume the slave trade." His Lordship, however, has oeen mistaken. He did not calculate upon what the Parliament which was to reform this nation, prompted by foreign friendships and guided by free-trade nostrums, would do or would advocate. Great Britain has resumed the African slave-trade I Astounding as the fact may he, still it is the fact: and will, from the official proofs which we are about to produce, appears so to all those who, like us, look at things, not names; and plain facts, not words, glossed over by vain philosophy.

The about to product, appear so to an times who, have us, look at things, not names; and plain facts not words, glossed over by vain philosophy. But to our proofs. The Foreign Sugar Refining Bill was carried, on the third reading, on Wednesday evening last, by a majority of 125 to 113. In justification of this anti-British measure Mr. Poutzrr Tmonsoox, the organ of the British Cabinet, on this occasion said, "He believed that the introdaction of foreign augars for refining, if carried to any extent, would be most beneficial to British shipowners, "He believed that the introdaction of foreign augars for refining, if carried to any extent, would be most beneficial to British shipowners, for a yery large amount of British capital was invested in the produc-tion of sugar in the Brazis; and it was to the advantage of the growers being of the organ of that Anti-British Cabinet, and party, which declares of the organ of that Anti-British Cabinet, and party, which declares that British capital invested in the sugar similarly produced in our own territories not only merits no protection but deserves immediate destruction! How often have we told our readers that British capital was invested in the production of sugar in the Brazis! but here we have the disgraceful lack disclosed to us from the lips of an official organ of the British Government—the astounding lact that British and where, we are told by the same organ, that it ought to receive that encouragement and protection which British capital similarly and where, we are told by the same organ, that it ought to receive that encouragement and protection which British capital similarly endyder we are told by the same organ, that it ought to receive that encouragement and protection which British capital similarly encouragement and protection which British capital similarly the ployed within British dominions does not, and ought not, to receive.

employed within British dominions does not, and ought not, to receive. Great Britain, therefore, has resumed the African slave-trade, and Mr. Pouterr Thomson tells us that it ought to be encouraged, be-cause the produce raised by it is the produce of British capital, and carried to this country in British ships, and which was exactly the argument that Liverpool, London (this Brazil Bill is a Liverpool and London concern). Manchester, and Britslo, used for the continu-ance of the African slave-trade by Great British apiler and the soul of na we cannot perceive the difference between the guilt and the enor-mity which attached to the traffic, when carried on by the people of Great Britain to supply her own colonies with labourers, and the guilt and enormity when it is carried on by Mritish subjects, sanc-tioned by their country in purchasing and employing these slaves in a foreign territory; except that the guilt is highly aggravated by doing that which benefits foreign country and injures our own.— *Glasgov Courier*.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

An opportunity has presented itself, by which we enabled to submit to our readers some private letters from public men. We have availed ourselves of the privilege, but have considered it our duty to crass the names of the public men. We have availed ourselves of the privilege, but have considered it our duty to erase the names of the parties writing or written to, as well as of those alluded to in the course of the correspondence.

TO MRS. ·

Oct 14 1831

MY DEAR MOTHER-Forasmuch as after our hard week's work in the Lords, I have a short breathing time, I think I can in nowise more appropriately bestow a little of my leisure than in devoting it to you; for although 1 am free to confess that sometimes that social urbanity, for which your long and exemplary life has been remark-able, and that communicativeness which is one of the peculiar marks of sincerity and single-mindedness, and for which you are so much of sincerity and single-mindedness, and for which you are so multic estecmed in your own sphere, have led you to circulate information intended rather for your private ear; I cannot refrain from letting you know how we go on in regard to the great question, as we have taught the "mob"-you recollect I called them mob in my Court-the "mob" to consider it.

the "mob" to consider it. I desired the publisher to send down two hundred and fifty copies of my speech. I admit that I could never have made it, except un-der a certain degree of false excitement, which I produced after the old fashion, and I did so, for that I felt the cause at stake, and that I ought to come out. I remember, when I was retained in a cause in the King's Bench many years since, I tried the experiment first, imasmuch as I had heard that Erskine's great start was attri-butable to a pint of port wine; taken at Kingston, I believe; and I have since found that though "the spirit be willing, the fiesh is weak," and that I require a certain degree of accessory nourishment which at once stimulates my exertions, and supports me in the course of making them. of making them.

of making them. I need not repeat to you my principle of action throughout the whole of these discussions. You know me to the core, and I should as soon think of deceiving ELDON as yourself. I plunge, and trisk, and curvet, as you used to say; but trust me, I never lose sight of the first principle, and while the excitement which I have contri-

buted to maintain about this too absurd concoction, miscalled a Re-form Bill, is going on, I am pushing forward a new Bankrupt Bill, which will give me immediate patronage to a vast amount, while it does, what is even more to the purpose, namely, secures a noble retirement for the CHANCELLOR when dismissed. This must be done, for, although the ______ is very tractable in ______'s hands, there is for, although the <u>is very tractable</u>. This must be done, no reckoning upon him for two days together—as he says of me the moment my back is turned, "He is a clever man, but there is no depending upon him." The thirm there is a

depending upon him." The thing that puzzles me as much as anything I recently have had concusance of, is the strange delusion the "mob" labour under as regards the speech I have just alluded to—I meant the whole thing to be ironical—my attacks were in earnest—my praises satire in disguise—I caricatured the probable effects of the rejection in a manner so ludicrous that I expected everybody would sufficiently

manner so ludicrous that J expected everybody would sufficiently understand my drift. — himself, whose suspicions of my sin-cerity and my sanity are never quiescent, was at one time half satisfied that I had thrown them over—and yet the "mob" not only cry up my speech lustily, but call it glorious. On Saturday, my good kind friend —, who took an inordinate deal of trouble, driving up and down in bis cabriolet, in tremendous weather, got together some people whom we had formerly employed in the time of Jesabel—as J used to call her—to take the horses out of my carriage and draw me home—at first, not knowing what — had been doing, J thought this proposition arose from a mere movement of sponta-neous humanity towards my two more ind cattle: hut — came I thought this proposition arose from a mere movement of sponta-neous humanity towards my two poor job cattle; but — came up and settled the business, and so I was dragged in triumph to my house. They charged me nine guineas for it, but — settled with them, as it was rather a fancy of his than mine altogether. We prorogue Thursday or Friday, for I have set my heart upon getting my Bankrupt Bill through this session. You may tell ______, and _____, and _____ that I shall not forget my pro-mises. I hone my new Toward one on well-we are yets and invalids

, and _____, and _____ that I shall not forget my pro-mises. I hope my new Tower goes on well-we are yet sad invalids here-as for myself, can it be otherwise ? Pray write.

here—as for mysell, can it be otherwise? Fray write. Your afflectionate Son, The supplication scene was not for effect, as you may suppose—I went on my knees from the same cause that compels a horse to do the same thing—I could not keep upon my legs. Indeed I an told that I thought aloud on going out, and in the candour of inebriety damned Lord —_____ but I am a privileged man.

damned Lord —_____ but I am a privileged man. No. II. TO MISS _____. MY DEAR _____, -T have not had a moment to write to beg you to keep up your spirits. God knows I have a difficult card to play, the _____ seems one day entirely with us, and the next we hear an account of something extraordinary that he says in direct opposition to all our plans. The struggle is between _____ and me, for as for the rest, except poor _____, who at present is not capable of attending to public business, we care very little about the matter. ______ has been in his airs again, and stands upon his dignity, but the truth is, although very gentlemanly in his manner, and smart in his conversation, he is not so fit for the office he holds as my porter. I am always afraid of ______; I know he hates me; for some "good-natured friend" has told him all that I said of him during the short period that I was a Tory. He is more flighty than ever, and his natural

natured friend" has told him all that I said of him during the short period that J was a Tory. He is more flighty than ever, and his natural craziness is rendered more ticklish by intoxication—he was so tipsy the other night in the House of Lorda, that I am sure if circum-stances had permitted you to be present you would have laughed outright. To me his capers are no laughing matters. I have got rid of _____. I made a point of it. The _____ talks very high, and at first declared no successor should be appointed; but I knew that having got the ______ consent to force the one out, residue the inclusions there would be little difficult in forcing

against her inclinations, there would be little difficulty in forcing

against her inclinations, there would be intre-dimension in considerable another in. I confess I am in a state of considerable alarm-we never antici-pated such a result; we bluster and look big, and I talk of not aban-doning the —; but the truth is that we are unable to carry on the Government,—and although it is our policy to keep up a constant is the state and another the state is a conclusion with compared the state of the st

Government,—and although it is our policy to Keep up a consum. excitement above as well as below us, the day of reckoning will come. We had —— in waiting at the Palace, Wednesday; so that if the rabble, the very sight of whom turns me sick, had insisted upon seeing the —_, he might have been ordered to the window over the gateway in full uniform, and made the mob believe he was the —_, as he did

Defore. Only think of the Dorsetshire election;—you must feel as much surprised as I do; it is a sad business; every contrivance that could be resorted to we have tried, but the game is up; and while I am wearing myself to pieces in preaching up the unanimity of reformers, the electors of the county, who within six months returned our poor friend, now reject a candidate who, in addition to all his other claims, at the moment is one of um ynearest connexions.

at the moment is one of my nearest councilons. I beg you to give up any idea about the Maid of Honour plan—it would be impossible. I do not think the — would listen to any recommendation of mine upon that point; nor do I think, even if she would, it would be desirable. Of course you keep the miniature safe; I sent for one of the casts, but — is out of town. Let me you, but write, of course, as if officially; and believe me hear from you, but write, of in great haste, yours always,

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 12th October, 1831.

Paris, 1240 October, 1831. My near Butt.,—This is, after 1, but a work-a-day world ! The smile is succeeded by a tear, and hope by disappointment ! I had calculated on devoting this letter exclusively to congratulation; but again I am deprived of this pleasure, and I must mingle regrets with and sadness with triumph !

hopes, and sadness with trumpi ! At the *fuilure* of an attempt to sacrifice the Constitution of Great Britain to popular clamour, and the real interests of the nation to the private interests of a faction, I cannot but rejoice; and I should indeed strangely forget our relative positions of correspondent and journalist, did I not offer you my personal congratulations on the result of the division in the House of Lords! These congratulations I now make, and although I am not, in consequence of my distance from London, amongst the foremost to share the triumphs of the day, yet I am behind none in the sincerity of my joy, and the gladfulness of my heart! The battle which has been fought and won, is for all of my hear! The battle which has been fought and won, is for all ages and for all times; is as important to Europe as to England, and will be the means of arresting the progress of those principles which undermine human society—set themselves in opposition to wise and salutary laws—oppose the throne and the latar—morality and reli-gion, and leave man the victim of his own passions and of his own vanity! If the Reform Bill had passed, the revolutions in Belgium, France, Italy, and Germany would, by that fact, have received the legislative sanction of the House of Lords, and the revolutionists of IS31 would have prepared for new triumphs in the ensuing year! By the rejection of the Reform Bill the system of propagandism has re-ceived a death-blow from which it can never recover, so long as the British Peers shall be true to themselves, to the aristocracy, and to British recisional to the we have reason to rejoice, to take courage, and, if necessary, to renew the conflict, assured that eventually good principles must triumph, and honest men must be victorious! But, in my capacity of Parisian correspondent to the John Bull, I

have cause for regret and disappointment, as well as for rejoicing and hope. That disappointment is sincere, bitter, and acute, for I have to announce to you the destruction of the HEREDITARY PEERAGE IN FRANCE! I say the destruction, because, although that infamous decision has only yet passed the Chamber of Deputies, yet I have

good reason for fearing that the Chamber of Peers will not exhibit the same firmness and constitutional independence as were lately exthe same nirmness and constitutional independence as were intery ex-hibited in the British House of Lords, but will submit to the axe of the political executioner without a struggle, and perhaps without resistance! And even should the Chamber of Peers most unthe pointcal executioner without a strugge, and perhaps without resistance! And even should the Chamber of Peers most un-cxpectedly refuse to commit an act of political suicide, by voting their own nomination for life, or for a number of years, and should support the system of an hereditary peerage, still the present Chamber of Deputies is composed of so many poli-tical adventurers, jugglers, and fortune-hunters, that it would not hesitate to vote itself "the State," to the exclusion of Peers and King, and thus, by a violent and lifegal proceeding, destroy the French aristocracy, and the last hope which an hereditary perage would leave us of an eventual, though distant, return to national sanity and national peace. I therefore consider the rejection of an amendment proposed by M. Jav, and seconded by M. ENour, to the, effect that the perage should remain hereditary, that amendment being rejected by a majority of 238 votes, as the grade of our hopes and the ultimatum pronounced by the Chamber against peace, order, And this, my dear BULL, is the revolution of 1830! It began by a pretended opposition simply to the ordinances of Chaules X. It con-tinued when those ordinances were withdrawn. It drove away from

pretended opposition simply to the ordinances of Chailes X. It con-tinued when those ordinances were withdrawn. It drove away from France the young Duke of BORDAUX, though as clearly entitled to the Crown of this country as our Most Gracious Monarch WILLIAM the Fourth is to that of England. It affected to adopt a monarchical form of government, although it has ever since been seeking to over-throw it by republican institutions. It urged the brave Poles to revo-lution and afterwards abandoned them ! It excited the Italians to revolt, engaging with the rebel committees that no Austrian troops should enter the Papal States, and yet, when they entered them, left the Italians to their fate ! It declared to foreign Governments that it only desired a cleange of dynastw-that it was evera to all Should enter the rapal States, and yet, when they entered them, left the Italians to their fate! It declared to foreign Governments. that it only desired a change of dynasty—that it was averse to all anarchy and confusion—and that it merely wished to alter the Char-ter of Lours the 18th by striking out the 14th Article. Lours Phinne wrote this to the Emperor of Russia, to the Kings of Prussia and Spain, to the Emperor of Austraia, the King of the Nernetananos, and above all to the Monarch of Great Britain! Such representa-tions and such assurances obtained for the revolution of July a tem-porary and nominal recognition, and M. SEASATIAN imagined that foreign powers would accept his promises for facts, and would believe his statements without investigation. But how stand the facts of the case now? Why those who made the revolution, raised the barri-cadee, and paid for wine and women, during "the little week," now openly maintain that their revolution was Republican, and that their object has not been obtained; but they say that in a few months their winkes will be realized, and their hopes of Italed! Already they exclaim, "We have overthrown the peerage, have brought the aris-tocracy to ruin, and have annihilated the hopes of those who fondly, believed that the revolution of July would not entirely change the believed that the revolution of July would not entirely change the

surface of human society." For fitteen months we have had a constant scene of riot, tumult, pillage, and destruction: public monuments have been destroyed— Missionary establishments and churches violated and *robbed*—Archpillage, and destruction: public monuments have been destroyed-Missionary establishments and churches violated and robbed-Arch-bishops palaces sacked and rased to the ground, the Ministers of the national religion insuited and murdered, and that cross which is the symbol of peace and hope to a wretched world torn from the temples of, worship, and trampled under the feet of its blaspheming revilers. And what are the results of these proceedings up to the hour in which I am addressing you? We have trade and commerce ruined-public credit destroyed-manufactures closed-half a million of soldiers as a standing army in time of peace-chaces greatly augmented-the. Funds reduced to thirty per cent. in value-a civil war in the West-the inhabitants of the Midi and South refusing to pay imposts-the prisons full of individuals charged with political offences-a greater number of prosecutions against the Press even now pending than urer instituted during the whole Reign of CRALESTNE TEXTM-parties and clubs formed to overthrow the existing order of things, and tut in its place either a Dictator, NATOLEON THE SECOND, or a Repub-lic-and a renewal of that desire for aggression and conquest on the part of France, which led at the close of the first French Revolution to a general war, and which now induces or comples the French Go-vernment to keep an army of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Bel-gium. This is the Revolution of July, of which we hear and read-so much in the Liberal Journals of France and of England. Let Nations deprecate such principles, and avoid such examples. And now, my dear BULL, in compliance with my usual custom, let me call your attention to some of the most prominent facts of the mat weits, Win Additionally demonstrate the turt of

And now, my dear DUL, in compliance with my usual custom, let me call your attention to some of the most prominent facts of the last week. Those facts will additionally demonstrate the truth of those general principles which we expouse and advocate, and will shew that there is no safety for the peace or liberties of anation, when we quit the good old BEATEN ROAD of order, legitimacy, and the written law

written law. FACT 1.—The Peers of France have been robbed by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies of those hereditary titles and honours to which they were entitled, as the reward of splendid services rendered to the State, or which descended to them from a long line of distin-which der definence scores item

guished and virtuous progenitors.
 2.—Some disturbances occurred at Treguier, in the Departmentof the Cotes du Nord, on the 23d ult., in consequence of the new duties imposed upon the stalls in the market-place, and to which the

imposed upon the stalls in the market-place, and to which the country people are unwilling to submit. The National Guards and gendarmeric, who attempted to repress them, were repulsed, and compelled to retire. More serious rots were expected to take place on the next market-day. This is a specimen of the obedience to the laws promised us by the Revolution of July. 3. On the 26th ult. at about seven in the evening, a band of re-fractory consoripts came to the village of Petit Chaume, near Bres-suire, where their leader ordered one of his men to shoot a farmer near Boulard; but the man having hesitated, the Chief snatched his double-barrelled gun from him, and lodged both balls in the body of the defenceless farmer, in the presence of his wife and children. This is a specimen of the order, morality, and mercy of the Revo This is a specimen of the order, morality, and mercy of the Revolution

-The French Government, like all revolutionary institutions

lution. 4.—The French Government, like all revolutionary institutions, is timid, and starts atghosts, shadows, and foreigners. Accordingly, the Prefect of Police has published an ordinance, placing foreigners under the surveillance of the local Magistrates, who may withdraw their passports, and compelled them to retire from the French ter-ritory if they shall think fit. In England you cry out against an Allen Bill, but what would you say to such a measure as this? 5.—Le Briton, a Nantes Journal, states, that on the night of the 20th ult, six armed Chouane entered the house of a peasant at Paune, near Chateaugontier. The unfortunate inmates were roused from their sleep by the vociferations of the brigands who demanded the sum of 1,000 francs. The peasants not being able to furnish this money were for upwards of an hour subjected to the meast of such the sum of 1,000 francs. A young gif found means of scapping from the house unperceived, and gave an alarm. The, Sub-Prefect and the gendarmerie of Chatcaugontier, with some National Guards, soon came to the spot, but the brigands had made-their excape, after taking all the money they could find. The two victims of the ferocity of the robbers were conveyed to the haspital at Chateaugontier, where they remain in a most precarious state. The Breton ados, that the Chouans have been heard to declare that they had hitherto acted with moderation, but that they have received they had hitherto acted with moderation, but that they have received

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To JOHN BULL. Sta-Sufficient particulars having reached us, respecting the dread-ful destruction of life and property, caused by the late hurricane at Barbados, St. Vincent's, and St. Lucia, allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to call upon the merchants, traders, ship-owners, &c. of the United Kingdom, connected with the Colonies, to come forward, without delay, and take into consideration the best means of relieving the unfortunate sufferers, and also to arrange the meiture of those islands, to which the melancholy intelligence had reached, have set us a noble and generous example; the anxiety and liberali those islands, to which the melancholy intelligence had reached, have set us a noble mad generous example; the anxiety and nour, and will go ar to confute many of the calumnies of their ene-mies; and will likewise cause the breast of every West Indian to swell with pride, and, among others, that of your humble servert. A.L. PS I would superest to the Committee of West India Affairs to call

. A. L., P.S. I would suggest to the Committee of West India Aflairs to call an immediate meeting of the West India body. Relief will be doubly acceptable by being given promptly. Oct. 13, 1831.

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Was Lord Grav's business to have shown him *that* to entitle manners to his vote. And this brings me to the conduct of the Ministerial Party sperally in *both* Houses. Doubless, several of them made, that may be called good specelies. *considered* as speeches, against invour of some undefined sort of Reform ; but where is to be found a single speech, which may be said to well vindicate THAT PARTICULAR

But 2: Now there is such a thing as putting is but thing in the room of the final theorem is a second se

be, any real check upon the other Clamber. Consequently every King there must be content to be a mere puppet, or he must run the risk of losing his throne in endeavouring to get some share of useful power. Let our nobility, and the sound part of our sentry, be firth, and the proverb of the wise man will be verified, "There are many devices in a man's heart ; nevertheless the counsel of the Lord, that shall stand."-I remain, Sir, yours, &co., <u>A CONSTANT READER.</u>

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Norrisian Professor of Divinity will begin the first part of his Course, which will consist of twenty-five Lectures, on Thursday next. MISCELLANEOUS. Consecration of Dr. Knoz, the Bishop of Killaloe.—On Sunday last, this very solern and imposing ceromony was performed in the Do-mestic Chapel of his Grace the Archbishop of Duniny, by the Arch-bishop of CASREL, Bishops of KLUADAE and COUBRA. Dr. Via-sottas, Dean of the Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Paue, read the Mon-ing Service, after which a very eloquent and impressive serron was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HYEE, appropriate to the occasion, and taken from 1 Cor. Xi. 28. The chanting service, and the Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lond." contributed to give additional solemnity to the ceremory. Towards the conclusion, and after the usual Form of Prayer, the Bishop of KLLALOE received the Sacrament, and the Lord's Prayer being repeated, retired from the Communion Table to siltent meditations. The cluppel was crowded by an assemblage of the used this quick the Core and the Sacrament, and the sole of the Creanages. This understood that the Rev. JONN LONNALE, one of the Canons fresidenting of Lincoln's line. Caucato or Exstands Societtries, and the Eulargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, and for the Eulargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, and the the Eulargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, was held at the Chapter House of Bristol Cathedral. The clump laying been taken by the Very Rev, the Dean of Baistrot, the Rev, W. MILLARA read the Report of 1000, from the Church Building Society, towards the expense of create of Bristol Cathedral. Behapton then shows have by ours, was nonceast by on the Propagation of the Gospel, The Kev, R. Buo-tre, in seconding the first Resolution, returned thanks for a grant of 1000, from the Church Building Society, towards the expense of create the metant disk the were obter observations had been made by excellent Booling data were to the that as they were still up-tearder the metand. The height obsearce arent o

Wallow Scolety. Alter some other observations had been made by other genilemen, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated.
 OKONSATION-At a General Ordination, holden in the Cathedral of Norwich on Sunday last, the following persons were admitted into holy orders: Priesz. Henry Beckwith, B.A. Jesus, Camb.; T. J. Blofield, B.A. Trin, Coll. Camb.; H. N. W. Comyn, B.A. Caiue; G. Cooke, B.A. Chron, C. C. C. Camb; E. Holley, B.A. Caiue; F. Hose, B.A. Queen's, Camb.; G. Cont, E. Holley, B.A. Caiue; C. Keoper, B.A. Merton; E. H. Ravnilill, B.A. Trin, and S. C. Keoper, B.A. Merton; E. H. Ravnilill, B.A. Trin, Camb.; J. F. Sumpter, B.A. Corpus, Camb.; B. Taylor, S.C. L. Trin, hall, Camb.; C. Weller, B.A. Queen's, Camb.; G. Whitaker, B.A. St. Join's, Camb.
 Daucous.-W. W. Andrew, B.A. St. Mary ball; G. Brettell, B.A. Zeiter; R. Mann, B.A. St. Join's, Oxt. Quetter, R.M. A. Trin, hall, Camb.; W. French, Caiue; R. Gorton, M.A. Jesus, Camb.; J. Jackson, B.A. Cath. Camb.; J. C. Morphew, Student of St. Peter 's; Joseph Fotter, M.A. Trinky Coll. Dublin.
 We have much pleasure in being able to contradict a statement which has appeared in the public papers, that the much respected Dr. CAREV, Bishop of St. Asspin, had been attacked by paralysis. Its appears, from the Quebec papers to the 10th of September, that

nessay use otn, the day after his reported illness. It appears, from the Quebec papers to the 10th of September, that 44,924 emigrants had arrived this season at Quebec, independent of those who had arrived by way of the United States. In Upper and Lower Canada. In one werk 2037 emigrants arrived in Quebec. The season will not end till the beginning of Norember. Thirty ships from Great Britain had been spoken in the St. Lawrence by the *Royal William* steamer, on her first voyage from Quebec to Haliax and back. From the Quebec paper of the 17th Sept. :---- "Eight of the unfortu-nate passengers of the *Lady Sherbook*, which lately suffered ship-wreck on the coast of NewYoundbach, presented themselves to the Emigrant Society at Montreal, to be forwarded to Upper Canada, One of them, a man of GU years of age, lost his "if" and lh is chil-dren, seven in number. These passengers assert that the Captain, particular'y, was obliged to be carried to bed by three men on tha evening of the fatal calamity."

JOHN BULL.

MONDAY, OCT. 17.

MONDAY, OCT. 17. HOUSE OF LOADS.-SATURDAY. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several Bills.—The Yestries Bill was considered in Committee, several amendments to its were proposed, and it was then ordered take respirated. The Loan CHANCELLOR, on moving for various response to shew the moluments of his Loriship's Secretary, Sharkover Chant opportunity to correct some misrepresentations which had goode fight respecting the emoluments of his portiship's Secretary, Sharkover Chant opportunity to correct some misrepresentations which had goode fight respecting the emoluments of his portiship's Secretary, Sharkover Chant opportunity to correct some misrepresentations which had goode fight respecting the emoluments of his portiship's Secretary, Sharkover Chant opportunity to correct some misrepresentations which had goode fight respecting the emoluments of his portiship's Secretary, Sharkover Chant opportunity to correct some misrepresentations which had goode fight respecting the emoluments of his portiship's Secretary, Sharkover Chant opportunity to correct some misrepresentations of the report was postponed till this day. HOUSE OF COMMIONS.—Saturday.

postponed till this day. HOUSE OF COMMONS.-SATURDAY. Colonel SIBTHORF intimated that early in the next Session he should move for leave to bring in a Bill, founded on the recommendation of the Committee on steam-vessels, to enforce greater security to pas-sengers by such conveyance. The House was afterwards engaged for the fourth night in Com-mittee on the Bankruptcy Court. Bill, in which Sir C. Wetherell objected to several of its clauses, and the further consideration of the Bill was again postponed.

ELECTION FOR LOND MAYOR .- State of the poll at the close on Sa

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JOHN BULLS CITY-TWELVE O'CLOCK

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE-SATURDAY.

Hors. -At Weyldi Tair shout 4000 socket Derivation and the same quantity of Country Hous, were pitched, which went of readily, the former at 91.9s. to 101. 10 - per ext.
 At COMP of the 'EERAALE. An Elaborate DISSECTION At COMP of the UNITED KINGHOM, forming a Companion of the State of the UNITED KINGHOM, forming a Companion of the State of the UNITED KINGHOM, forming a Companion of the State of the UNITED KINGHOM, forming a Companion of the State of the UNITED KINGHOM, forming a Companion of the State of the UNITED KINGHOM, forming a Companion of the State of the Context in the Context of the Context of

recommended it to many of my acquaintance: who likewise found benefit by taking some of it; 1 shall be happy to add my humble testimony to its efficacy in all cases that has come to my knowledge.
 To Mr. E. Harter.
 Sold (by appointment) by E. HARKER, 37, Fetter-lane; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, and hy all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. In Botties, 45, 90, and 4, 64, each, the larger bottles holding twice the quantity of the Medicine contained in the smaller ones.
 To Mr. B. Harter.
 Sold (by appointment) by E. HARKER, 37, Fetter-lane; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, and hy all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. In Botties, 45, 90, and 4, 64, each, the larger bottles holding twice the quantity of the Medicine contained in the smaller ones.
 The Medicine contained in the smaller ones.
 The Medicine contained in the smaller ones.
 The transformation of the story is well sustained throughout, the style clear and fuent, and upon the whole, we do not remember to have laivy read a work of the "The Templars."
 " The intervent of the story is well sustained throughout, the style clear and fuent, and upon the whole, we do not remember to have laivy read a work of the "Intervention" of "The Templars."
 " The the reader of romance will be highly gratifield by an abundance of disguise, of mystery, of love, murder, and war."—La Beile Assemblee.
 " The the reader of romance will be highly gratified by an abundance of disguise, of mystery, or love, marker and war."—La Beile Assemblee.
 The trainfar was a work of some promite, and contained have the partition of deformation of mystery, on abundance in the Medicine and a contained the heat active in the ducad, and the hold, work of an exide a train disponsing as it proceeds from chapter to entry its in an exide and myster introduced, and the hold, writed, and exiding remained with the acaracters.

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And sold be them and most Perionners and Medicine Venders. Hild THN. And sold be them and most Perionners and Medicine Venders. Hild THN. At Isleworth, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Kentleh, of Antigen, of a doubler-On the 12th inst. In Montaxen pipel the laty of -On the 8th inst at Weisen House, the 12th inst. In Montaxen pipel the laty of -On the 8th inst at Weisen House, the 9th inst the laty of G. Y. Honter, Exc, surgeon, of a son-On the 9th the 9th inst the laty of G. Y. Honter, Exc, surgeon, of a son-On the 9th inst the 9th inst the laty of G. Y. Honter, Exc, surgeon, of a son-On the 9th inst the 9th inst the laty of G. Y. Honter, Exc, surgeon, of a son-On the 9th inst the 9th inst the laty of G. Y. Honter, Exc, surgeon, of a son-On the 9th inst the 12th inst. the wile of Mr. Starf, jun, of Berkeley-square, of a son-On the 9th inst the Laty of Lord Crimdetic, of a daughter, of I adaughter, -On the Starf, Starf, Starf, Starf, Jun, J. Berkeley-square, of a son-In Edinburgh the Laty of Lord Crimdetic of D. Alvers, of Blackheath, Kent-On the 8th inst the 14th int. at Lewisham, T. G. Croome, of C. Findt, See, of Camber well-grove, the Elizabeth Commance, etc. Marks, Kennington, Mr. La B. Smeel-berth I of the 11th alt. A Lewisham, T. G. Croome, and G. Findt, See, of Camber well-grove, and Markborough place, Kennington -On the 11th inst. at G. Marker well-grove, and Markborough place, Kennington -On the 11th inst. Camber well, so of Markborough place, Kennington -On the 11th inst. at Camber well, J. Dixon, Seq. of Manchester, to Binan their daughter of the late T. Beight Seg. -On the 13th inst. at St. Mathew's, Beinnal green, Mr. J. Gweight grave, Bart, to Henricht abargaretta, lebest daughter of the late T. Beight Set, -On the 13th inst. at St. Mathew's, Beinnal green, Mr. J. Gweight, so of London terrer, the Rev. H., Waldell, Exp. of I anderry-house, county of Dowr et prine atter, the Rev. H., Waldell, Exp. of I anderry-house, county of Dowr on the 13th inst. at St. George's, Bloomshory, on the 11th ms. one York, to Georgina, youngest dau the county of Durham.

York, ito Georgina, youngest daughter of John D. Nesham, Eq. of Blackwein-the county of Durham. IIIED. On the Sith of August, at the baths of Lucca, deeply lamented by her family and friends, Benizna, reliet of Richard Chandler, D.D. of Tielenret, Breksmire, On the 18th instant, at Woolwich, Hrs. Marshail, acque 30, reliet of Bienaras, shall, Eq. Jate of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, — At Ilatiow, on the Sith instant, shall, Eq. Marker, Pieler 20, Sith and Sith and Sith and Sith and ford, Herts.—At his residence, Deans-place South Lambeth, on the Sith instant ford, Herts.—At his residence, Deans-place South Lambeth, on the Hill instant ford, Herts.—At his residence, Deans-place South Lambeth, on the Hill instant ford, Herts.—At his residence, Deans-place South Lambeth, on the Hill instant ford, Herts.—At his residence, Deans-place South Lambeth, on the Hill instant ford, Herts.—At his residence, Deans-place South Lambeth, on the Hill instant ford, Herts.—At his Russell.—On the 22d of 2014; in the Gibb part of the Gound Cou-ingham. His Burstell.—On the 22d of 2014; in the Gibb part of the Gound Cou-engham the Britanic dalgestry Schmissary Jungser of Charles Herry May on the Sith inst. Gertrude Ellen, the youngest in his tity.—At Brighton ingham. His Britanic dalgestry Schmissary Jungser of Charles Herry May on the Sith inst. Gertrude Ellen, the youngest molan.—On the 10th inst. at His brook Hall, Suffolk, Harriet, wile of CarBeirge Robson, Esq. aged 73.—On the 10th hert, at his house at Hackney year, of Caller, Wits—On the 14th here, ford Wilson, or Should's Youses of the rase, Bargaer elle of the late Herry Tavistock play. In the Sith years of the rase, Bargaer elle of the late Herry Tavistock play. In the Sith years of the rase, Bargaer the elle of the at brother, W. C. Russell, Esq. Kinc's Henth, Worcestershire, Niss Russell. For Millon, A. Bronned and yuthished by EuwaRD Shackstant, All

LONDON: Printed and published by EDWARD SHACKELL, at No. 40, FLEE: STREET, where, only, Communications to the Editor. (post paid) are received.

October 17.







"FOR GOD, THE KING, AND THE PEOPLE!" SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1831.

Price 7d.

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Vol. XI.—No. 567.

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"THE BRIGHT SUMMER TIME." a popular Song, now singing by Miss Inversity and Mrs. Wood. Composed by George F.

The Dark Eyed Brunelle Your lot is far above Just published, The Hapty Valey. Just published, The Hapty Valey. The Hapty Valey. The BRIGHT SUMMER ITME.' a popular Song, now inging by Miss Inversity and Mrs. Wood. Composed by George F. Published at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, Regrandstream Weils at the Royal Harmonic Institution, Argyll Rooms, Regrandstream The Baby House, Sanger States, Sanger States, Sanger States, The Baby House, Sanger States, Sanger States, Sanger States, The Sales Sanger States, Sanger States, Sanger States, Sanger States, The Sales Sanger States, Sanger States, Sanger States, Sanger States, Sanger States, The Sales Sanger States, Sanger San

To be had most it he old established Flute and Flagoolet Manufactory, 35, Hol-ber Hill, two doors from Petter lane, opposite the Bull and Old Bell luns. TO BOKSELLERS, STATION FRIS, and Others.--WANTED by a Young Man of most respectable connexions, and of sound principles, the statistical statistical

CARTER and CO., 2. Cheapside.— Prasels, good quality, userial neat patterns New sery to callity, the patterns norel and elegant Server syster of furnishing region de of furnishing to every style of furnishing to get or the to most, &c. We universe to the magnitude of their stock trables inhem to execute the argent orders without delay. None of their stock trables inhem to execute interdispret (furgeranti) for the best quality are initiated by the stock. Four N.B. Patterns forwarded to any part of town or country. Ditt

THEATRES:—COVENT GARDEN, DRURY LANE, MADAB VESTRIS'S, and the ADLPHI. The best Private Boxes at all the above Theatres, may be secured by the Night, at ANDREWS's Cir-culating Library, 167, New Bond street. At this Batablichment, Subscribers derive the davantage of an extensive Col-hection of Standard Works, besides an unimited supply of all the New Publica-tions. Terms of Subscription may be had on application, or lorwarded to any particulative Country. I CONS OF MYSORE.—To be LET every Evening, the best PHUATE BOXES at DRUIY. LANE THEATRE, commanding a full view of the extraordinary performance of the Lions, &c., to contain 8 persons, find 11 is doit to 22 science. Also, Private Boxes at COVENT CARDEN, for doit to a science. Also, Private Boxes at CoVENT CARDEN apply to the ALENS WIGHT, Kings Theatre Colorande, who has just landed a hep arcel of the celebrated Champagne D'Al, at 63, per dozen, St. Julien (Laret, 42: exceedingly good Portand Sherry, 24s. Oid Wines in bottle at the usual reasonable prices. INO LARA.—W.X. has received her letter, and will be at bad, and will alterwards be at the entrane on the Prine side.. Turnham.Green.

bad, and will alterwards be at the entrance on the Prince's side. Turnham Green. Turnham Green. TURNHAM Green. TURNHAM Green. TO BENES-Address B A.,M. Bahck's, Hoskeller, So High Huhara. TO THE CLERGY.-To be SOLD. A FREEHOLD PROPRI-BETARY CHAPEL, in distinguished WATERING PLACE, capable of a commoduling a large congregation, and of returning an Income of about 1,200 A Year. The predict WATERING PLACE, capable of a commoduling a large congregation, and of returning an Income of about 1,200 A Year. The predict constraints of the solution of t

EVERSIONARY INTEREST.—For SALE, One-Fourth Paric ADDA of the Share of and in the Sum of 20143 22, 43, 23 per Cent. Reduced Amultics, payable on the decease of a Lady now in the 71st year of her age.—For particulars apply to Mr. Frivell, Solicitor, 39, Wimple-Street, Cavendihi-square.
 WIG'S COLLEGE, London.—MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The following COLRAES of LECTURES, &e., wree opened on the 10th inst: AATOM/P PH YS10105/N. &e., by Professin Mayn, F.R.S. AATOM/P. PH YS10105/N. &e., by Professin Mayn, F.R.S. Beq. PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of SURGENX, by J. H. Green, Esq. FR.S. MATERIA ABDICA and THERAPEUTICS, by Bisset Hawkins, M.D. (HYMISTRY, by J. F. Daniell, F.R.S. PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of MEDICINE, by Francis Hawkins, M.D. (HYMISTRY, by J. F. Daniell, F.R.S. DOTANY, by Ghan on the subject of here areal Course, their periods of dell. Stringents, w. D. (HYMISTRY, by J. F. Daniell, F.R.S. DOTANY, by Ghan on the subject of here areal Course, their periods of dell. Stringents, w. D. (HYMISTRY, by J. F. Daniell, F.R.S. MATERI, M.A., Princhal, N.B., The Course of Forensic Medicine, by T. Watson, M.D., will begin in the anium term of the ensuing year.
 AW.—An old established and respectable Office, in the neighborhood of Lucion's inn, has a YAGANY for an ARTICLED CLERK. The Advertiser being more anxions to have a gentlemanity and intelligent Youth, who would apply himself actively to his protession, that to obtain the prepind, and was an information was the Advertiser being more anxions to have. a gentlemanity and intelligent Youth, who would apply himself actively to his protession, that to obtain the period of any the same and premind, and the actioner, Brownow watter Hohorn.
 MIEF, ENGLISH BHOCADE, DAATASKS for WALLS and Courty of CAMBRIDGE AND ISLE OF ELY. Gevertame, and the there of any post which fast a to be anisot prepind, and the actioner, Brownow and Hohorn.
 MIEF, ENGLISH BHOCADE, DAATASKS for WALLS and COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE AND ISLE OF ELY. Gevertame, an on

Cockeput street, Charing cross: the Election will commence on the 27th October

Cockspurs street, Charing cross: the Election will commence on the 2/10 October Instant, which in the service of the Street of the Street of the Street of Street Yorks to the Poll, upon application to the Committee as above; and they will be just to receive any communication from the Yoreholders resident in London. 28d October, 1831. THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XVI. will be application of the Street of Street of Street on Street on Street of Street and Street of Str

THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XVI. will be published in a few days. EFF-OFF CLOTHES.-Gentlemen having any quantity of Columes of all kinds, at every and and Military Uniforms, Cont Dresses, and Columes of all kinds, at every entropy in the sense of the scharge, if caline of the present fashion and bei quality. Apply personally, or by letter, to STEPHEN PERASUN, No. 22, Lambé Condult street. N.B. Books in all Languages taken on the same terms. Gentlemer writed upon 10 miles from Landon. WANE and COMPONT in SHAVING.-To those Gentlemen who experience inclusion scharing, from stander face or storeg Peration J. and T. RIGOB most particularly recommend, their celebrated MAG-NSTIC RACOR TABLET, which, with his late improvement, they engage will produce so keen an edge as to supered all grinding, honing, &c. and render the operation of Shaving, from any and and realed and their celebrated MAG-aromatic Shaving Sone any and agreeable as it was before unpleasent and painful. Its use is simple its effect certain. Price 78, 6d. J. and T. Riggeb Aromatic Shaving Sone will also be found an Invaluable addition. Manafactory, 65, Ciraspide, London. DEFICIENCIES of TEETH.-Mr. A. JONES, Surgeron-Dentist

Arumatic Shaving Soap will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65, Chrappide, London. Direct CENCIES of TEETH.-Mr. A. JONES, Surgron-Dentist to their Royal Highnesse the Princess Augusta, and Duchess of Giou-cetter, his Migets, Louis Phillp I. and the Royal Family of France, and ker Stene Highness Princess Baterhay, having in numerous cases been highly successful in rectifying DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION by the subsituation of his improved TERRO.METALLIC TEETH for those which had deavato. been subjected to remoral, respectfully invites the attention the importance and tilting of the above name unrunke to a complete sub Will be guaranteed to restore to the weater all the advantages of the genuine ones in massication, as well as articulation, and cannot in any why be distinguised from the originals. Carious and tender teeth wholly preserved from the roggress of deezy, and carious and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and carious and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and cardious and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and cardious and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly preserved from the grogges of deezy, and consult and tender teeth wholly and the start and tender teeth whole the most eminers the deal by Mr. A. Jones's univalid and AUMA the deal teeth the most consult and tender teeth

MATRIMONY.-Mr. WRIGHT respectfully notifies that "A Gentleman, whole rank in society and respectfully notifies that "A Gentleman, whole rank in society and respectively of character give him conditione to address any Lody desirous of an affectionate husband, who will make it the study of his life to render her happy, helenious of Marriage. His own property is a few thousands per annum, and he is desirous of meeting with a Lady of agreeable person, possessing the accomplishments of a cultivative dimind, sincerity and good-humour, with fortane adequate, in addition to his own, to maintain that style of illie he has always been accautement of, and enable him to introduce his belowed wife into the first society in town and country. The fair exe will parton this public mode of introduction, and as the advertiser is sincere and her servest, be thusis no imposition will be attempted. The junice branches ophent tradewen, are howded to. Communication the indirect of very rich and or will be promptly attended to, and with those who are sincere and ample in their particulars, an interview will be immediately arranged. The strictes the trade strict and boards and being the strict of a strict and indices and yield shat the above Gentleman. This course pondence has stated, "He is suc of a sect in the foture partner consulted." He has also stated, that "he is suc of a sect in the particulary description of the fair sex is particularly requested, this statement. The prompt attention of the fair sex is particularly requested, this particular of the COMINITY. CLERKUY, AND THE PUBLIC. "TO THE NOMINITY. CLERKUY, AND THE PUBLIC."

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Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Corbill; and Moon, Boys, and Graves Pall mail. MC TEETI without Heat or Presure, and Incorrolible ARTIFICIAL TEETH without Wire or other liratures.—Monvieur MALLAN and SOM Surgical Portists, No. 32, GREAT RUSSELL. STREET, Biomobury, grate-ful for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the British Metropolis, respect-fully announce to their Friends and the Public in general, that they still con-tinue to resonnel exertions since their arrival in the British Metropolis, respect-fully announce to their Friends and the Public in general, that they still con-tinue to resord events of the State Study of London and Paris. The operation of Pressure : also fasten Loose Treth in a manner singularly effectious, and apply while or partial State of Teeth to the above Incorrodible Mineral, or Natural substances, without wire or other ligatures, and guaranteed to answer with early one of a tichalating and matistication. The Faulty are respectfully with early one of a tichalating and matistication. The Faulty are respectfully with early one of a tichalation. The Faulty are respectfully with early one of a tichalation of the Study are respectfully with early one of a tichalation. The parely are respectfully and the successful Fault of the Mineral Successful Faulty are respectfully and the successful Fault of the Mineral Successful Faulty are respectively and Faulty.

Trademan's notices use successful result of the mineral SiccedAneum.—Charges at In Paris. THE ABSOLUTE FACT why the Nobility and Gentry have submitted to pay the very high charges of a few eminent Tailors, who have monopolized their patronage for so long a period, is, that until new no one had succeeded in producing Clothes which a gentleman courbe wear. But this monopoly can be now but of short duration, as PLETCHER, of 33, NEW BOND STREET, has produced Costs, &c. which eannot possibly be dis-tinguished by the critical eye, even of a Brummell, either in make or materials, Jamess, and at very little more than half their charges, yet obtaining a fair Tradesman's Proft.

Jamess, and at very little more than half their charges, yet obtaining a fair Traidesmin's Profit. H. FLBTCHERL begs leave to return his grateful thanks to the many Noble's men and Gendlemen who have honourch him with their support since his com-mencement in business; and assures them that the same assiduty and exertion which has almost his as one many Patron (whilst under an engagement to a very eminent West End Honse) will be persecred in, thereby maintaining his estab-lished reputation as the only division who has boildy stepped forward to destroy the monopoly by which Gentlemen who do pay, have for so long a pecido heren taxed for those who do not. The following Scale of Prices is respectfully abuilted. (or prosmit and the state of the state o

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Deputy Lord Lieutenant's Unitors, compression waveface price, Officers Conters, &c. &c. lower than any other Hease in London. OLES'S PATENT TRUSS.—We recommend those who require the aid of a Truss, to peruse COLBE'S GAZETTE of HEALTH, on the ordern tratement of Rupture (sold by Messers. Sherwood and Co. and all Book-sellers, price Twopence), which contains the options of Sir Astley Cooper, and thern yother Surgeons, on the properties of Coles's Pattern Trusse, and their adaptation to the different species of Hernia. The Gravite is a single letter, which will be forwarded by Wm. Coles, 3 Charing oross to any part of the world gratis. Letters must be post paid.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Henry Fred. Compton Carendish Equery Extraordinary to His Madery. The King thas been pleased to confer the bionour of Kinghthood upon Lieut. Colonel James Maxwell Walker, of the 5th Dragon Guarde, Kinghthoommander of the Ruyal Hanowrian Gulphic Order; and upon Nicholas Harris Nicholas Entry The Lieut Templo, Barister at Law, Kinghtof the Royal Hanowrian Chubble Lieut Templo, Barister at Law, Kinghtof the Royal Hanowrian The King

of the Royal Hanaverian, Guelphic Order; and upon Nicholas Harris Nicholas. Eeq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, Kuight of the Reyal Humoverian Guelphic Order. Canown Oyraf of Dereview Content of the Server in this present Parlia in Bronn of Lord Ashley, who has accepted the Guillern Hundroits. Wan Orretor, Oct. 18.-Mensher returned to serve in this present Parlia in Bronn of Lord Ashley, who has accepted the Guillern Hundroits. Wan Orretor, Oct. 18.- Mensher returned to Server and the Server Light Dragonan, to be Adjutant, with rank of Cornet, vice Linskil, who resigns the Adjutantey only.-34 Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut, E. W. Walker to be English, and Capatin, by pur, vice Barton, retires; J. B. Giegg, Gent to be Hingting and Capatin, by pur, vice Walker.-181 Foot: Lieut. A Ormsby to English, vice Graham, who resigns the Adjutantey on Lieut A. Ormsby to be Adjutant, vice Graham, who resigns the Adjutantey on Lieut A. Ormsby to be Adjutant, vice Graham, who resigns the Adjutantey on the Server Mither Server and Capatin, by Core Benett, whose population be Hightian, retires; Lieut, W. Roherts to be Capatin, by pur, vice Barts, W. Selie to be Capatin, by pur, vice Roberts; G. B. Smyth, Gent, to be Ensign, by Selie to Capatin, by nur, vice Roberts; G. B. Smyth, Gent, to be Ensign, by pur, vice Edle. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDATYS GAZETTE. The King has been pleased to conier the busour of Knighthood upon John Hollams, Esq. Mayor of Deal, in the county of Kent; upon Colonel Archibald Madaline, Counnander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Knight of the itoyi and dishinguished Order of Charles the Third of Spain. Casown Ovrics, Oct. 21. - Member retoriend to serve in this present Parlia-ment:-County of Dorset-Anthony Ashley Cooper, commonly called Lord Ashi-Bey of New Norlok-street, in the county of Middlesz, in the room of the Right Hon. John Calcraft, deceased. Oprice or OursNASC, Oct. 18.-Roval Regiment of Artillery : Second Capt. 7. D Biewart to Boaptain, vice Douglas, dec., First Lleut, O. K. Pemberton Vier Pemberton.

P. D. Stewart to be Captain, vice Douglas, dec.; First Lieut, G. K. Penherton to be Second Capt. vice Stewart; Second Lieut, M. C. Losak to be first Lieut, vice Penherton. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. T. WHEBLOON, Michelean, Olucuestershite, linen draper - C. GILL-HAM, Rounford, Baez, wine merchant. BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED. T. NEIGHBOUR, sen, and T. NEIGHBOUR, jan, King-street, West Smithield, wine merchants, from Oct. 25 to Oct. 28. Statistical, wine merchant. BANKRUPTCS. S. APPLBING, jon., SWILL-Square, alk Carbon, Statistical, with a statistical square, alk manufacturer. Att. James, Buck. lersbury--P. R. L&WIS, Kent terrace, Regent's Park, victualier. Att. Burt, Smithield, wine and C. BUIKI. Beninck street, Marchester-aquare, Smithield, wind, Att. Cambrid, W. Dt. Th.L., St. John attest, Smithield, wind, Att. Cama, Mark Lurer, C. H. RICKARDS, Cowley, W. PR&NTUE, High street, Southwark, fornomenter. Att. Cruckahnak, King's Arma-yard, Coleman-atreet-G. H. RICKARDS, Cowley orad, Briston, wine metchetick splace Old Sevry-a. SHEPPARD, Lecht. 405. W. PR&NTUE, High street, Southwark, fornoment, Street, Nath, Storing and Surt, Lonnbard-street-J. A. G. and F. G. POLIVERRA, Old Jewry, M. TAWSON, Chiweil atreet, Sauthwark, fornoment, Atts. Strong and Surt, Lonnbard-street-J. A. G. and F. G. POLIVERRA, Old Jewry, M. Thathre-D. and C. M. P. Barterick's place. Nath. Strong, Mark harder-B. V. P. RENTUE, Handerick's place ond Jewry, Mitshiter-D. and C. Hatts. Swain and Co., Freichtes place. J. SHEPPARD, Lecht. 405. Benchester, Johnson and Westherall, Temple, Steward, Strenge, Bark, Johnson and Westherall, Temple, Steward, Steward

chester, Johnson and Westhersil, Temple-J. HARKIS, Plymouth, painter, Atts. G. a d. J. Pidham, Plymouth, Jackander, Carey-street, London – J. FIRTH, Manchester – R. P. JACKSON, Liverpol, and maker. Atts. Clare, Deterpol; Taylor and Roscov, Rine's Benchwalk, Temple. Friday's Gazette contains the multi-and regulations proposed by the Bard of Health for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spreading of the disease called Cholera Morbus in the United King-dom – A reward of 5001, is also offered for the discovery of the rioters who set firets. The schemes called Cholera Morbus in the United King-dom – A reward of 5001, is also offered for the discovery of the rioters who set fire to Notinubam Challe. The scheme and execution of the new novel of domestic life, called The False Step, are admirable. The object of the writer has been, to trace, with minute and instructive fidelity, the multiplied series of mischievous consequences in which the indiscretion of parents of mischievous consequences in which the indiscretion of parents and involve, irretrievably, an entirefamily. The incidents on which the Tale is constructed, bear a very close relation to occurrences which have been the theme of conversation in the fashionable circles. Livres or FESALE SOVERFIGSA. – Among many other interesting lives in this new work by the Authoress of The Diary of an Ennangee, the friend of Petrarch and Boccaccio, in the history of this remark-able Princess, what splendu materials exist for traced, and of Naples, with all her elegance and Jovliness-her tenderness and her manna-nimity-her wrongs and errors-the intribuing Catanese–the villalin friar-the chivatorus Prince of Tranto-the fierce implaceable Louis of Hungary-the perfolious ambitous Durazzo-with Boccaccio and his Flametta-and Petrarch, like a superior intelligence among them ! What agroup to be brought together on the same canvas in minity-Her wrongs and errors-the intribuing Catanese–the villalin friar-the chivatous Prince of Tranto-the fierce implacable Louis of H

10st futureen usy in a winderstas, and new many first strandinary Scaped, Missouries nr. Lavaterr, The demand for this extraordinary piece of antobiosraphy has been so great in France and England, that not a single copy of the Paris edition can be obtained at any price. It is no wonder then their and the improved and cheaper edition in French, which has just appeared in this country, should be sought after with the biogeneed avidity.

It is no wonder then that the unproven and the sought after with such increased avidity. Rewtaxn's Macassus Off. continues to advance rapidly in public manual states and the supparing fame to all parts of the civilized world. It nourishes and extend its supparing fame to all parts of the civilized world. It nourishes and extend its supparing fame to all parts of the civilized world. It nourishes the fame of the supparing fame to all parts of the civilized world. It is presented of the supparing fame to all parts of the civilized world. It is presented of the supparing fame to all parts of the civilized world. It is considered the supparing fame to all parts of the supparing the supparing the supparing fame to all parts of the supparing the to change, and will ratio, in original parity, it groups the of jet or auburn, through all stages of existence, and independent of time. Climate, or disease, attract of a litter from a discretion of the scheme in the present of the state of the top of my head for years, and more than in the present of the family fame of the supparing the tarties. I used three bottles, and regaled all my hair."

The Lord Eldon?

HOUSE OF LOKDS.

built to the second sec selfagai he had

he bad alluded as also the second bin against the appellation that, he thought, ought to have secured him against the appellation that, he thought, ought to have secured him against the Noble and Learned Lord's explanation. The Uesties Bill want through a Committee, in which some amendments were made, and it was ordered to rerecommitted on Tuesday. The Order of the Day was then read for the reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill. The DustInstructure and internal policy; which he concluded, by observing that he was convinced that our present system of inances was not at all calculated to meet the exigencies of the State.

The Duke of Wessexsors took a luminous and able review of the finance was not at all calculated to mere review of the State.
 The Duke of Wessexsors took a luminous and able review of the State.
 The Nohle Duke's watermost; but felt no apprehension that the fevenue of the country would be found inefficient to meet the devenue of wespendicers, a stated by the Chancellor of the Exchement in the other House; contending that he was a surplus of 364,000. If the evenue and expenditore, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchement in the country would be found inefficient to apprehension that the evenue and expenditore, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchement of the evenue and expenditore, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchement of the evenue and expenditore, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchement of the evenue of the country would be secured which he informed their ford-infinito that after thirteen number "expeciations, conducted by the Five over swithout any serious difference, that this subject was brought to a conclusion, and he confidently hoped that the terms proposed by the Conference would be accepted by the two flowers at issue, and thus the prace of Europe. These of the authority necessary for that purpose. They are also that the conference would be accepted by the two flowers at issue, and thus the prace of Europe. These objects the Congress had always in view, and these they were determined to endote the authority necessary for that purpose. The subject of the Exform measury, mould be found the authority necessary for that purpose. The subject of the Exform measury, measing a trained this great object, a reduction of our public state iter that the conference of the Exform measury measure of the found and any part of the Exform measure, would be exercise the experiment would be exercised at the data the other experiment would be exercised at the expense the experiment would be exercised at the expense the experimation and the expense the expense the subje

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bankruptey Act Amendment Bill was committed pro forma, and ordered to be printed. The ChaveELOR of the Excheguen, in reply to a question from Mr. Hunt, said it was not intended to proceed with the Spring Guns Bill.

The ChascELLOG of the ExcHgoEn, in reply to a question from Br. Hunt, said it was not intended to proceed with the Spring Guns Bill. The House then went into Committee on the Bankruptcy Courts Bill, in which serveral clauses and verbal amendments were agreed to, when the 'report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday. The Sugar Refinery Act and the Tithe Composition Act were agreed to stand over till Wednesday three weeks. TUESDAY. A desultory conversation arose on the presentation of a petition by Mr. Hunt, reflecting on the conduct of the Billshops for the vortes they rave against the Reform Bill; but it being ruled by the Speaker that it was against the Reform Bill; but it being ruled by the Speaker that it was against the evolution to question the votes of Members of the other House, the petition was eventually withdrawn. Mr. R. Tursvon renewed the enquiry respecting Earl Howe's dis-missal from the office of Chamberlain to the Queen; and he read a letter from that Noble Lord, in which his Lordship stated that he had His Majacity's permission to vote as he pleased. The CHANCELLON of the Exchangue Adelined replying, as it would he contrary to his duty to assign reasons for this exercise of the King'a prerogative. Sir R. Vyrvan ask ed, as it was mentioned in the public papers that the cholera was only 30 hours' distance from this country, namely, at Hamburgh, whether Government had taken any additional measures in consequence of such intelligence ? Mr. P. THONSON replied that, on receipt of the intelligence instruc-

dopa were given to enforce the quarantice law with the turns in the Gazet of HearRit to be the best presentions.
 The Hone of the set of the

and the Members severally departed from the House. SCHILLER.—The great Prose Romance of this celebrated writer (*The Ghost Serp* is, we see, announced for publication with Mer-Schiller's *Brankenstein* in *The Standard Novels*. The wonderful-incidents in Schiller's Romance are not supernatural, though they appear to belong to the most inscrutable mysteries of the realm of shadows; but are reconcilerable to actual truth, and were intended by the Author to illustrate the woret practices in Italy, set on foot by the Humani to territy the victims of that society into compliance with their schemes. A more attractive Book could hardly be formed than will be produced by a union of two stories which, as is the case with *Frankenstein* and *The Ghost Seer*, have each had such marked

than will be produced by a union of two stories which, as is increase with Frankenstein and The Ghost Seer, have each had such marked effect on society. Mr. EDwarn Lyrron Butwer, we understand, has taken upon-himself the direction of the New Monthly Magazine, and much is expected by the fashionable world, and by readers in general, from his efforts; his position in society enabling him to obtain contribu-tions from sources which are not accessible to others; and, accord-ingly, it is anticipated that the forthcoming number will be especially attractive in style, matter, and variey, --The subject of the literar Portrait is Mr. Rocers. INTERESTING NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The following have been lately published by Messrs. Collumn and Bentley:--1. Musical Memoirs, by W. J. Burke, Eaq., 2 vols., comprising a fund of information reli-sations of the late Dr. Paley, and other Literary Memoirs, by H. Best, Eaq., 1 vol.--3. The Life and Correspondence of Mao-6. Journal of a hobleman, comprising a account of him Travels of Jourds. A vol-6. A scool & Edition of the Revolution of Hes. Siddons, 2 vols.-6. Journal of a hobleman, comprising a count of him Travels of Jourds of voltena, and of his residence in that City, with numerous ane dots of distinguished persons, 2 vols.-7. Letters addressed to John Zivols.—S. A Second Edition of the Life and Correspondence of Jourd 2 vols.—S. A Second Edition of the Life and Correspondence of Jourd 2 vols.—S. A Second Edition of the Life and Correspondence of Jourd Locke; by Lord King, 2 vols.

On Nor. 1st will be sphilaked, prize 6s. incloids. TREATISE on the MANUFACTURES in METAL, Vol. I. Ison AND STREL. Being Vol. 24 of "DR. LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOP/EDIA." Published Oct. 1. History of France. By E. Crowe, (3 Vol. 3) Vol. 111. To be published Dec. 1. Lives of distinguished British Military Commanders. Printed for Longent and Oct. and John Taylor. Transited for Longensity 12am. price 2s. 6d. TREATISE on MointHout the scientific mode of applying Trusses of the mode isome formed and the scientific mode of applying Trusses of the mode isome form and efficient construction, the result of twork years' science in the mechanical transmit of Rupture. By JOSEPH BGG, In-wontor of the simple Patent Science isoft and the efficient construction, the switch and BG.

ence in the mechanical treatment of Rupture. By JOSEPH EGG, IN of the simple Patent Self-resisting and Repelling German Truss withou

Tarois of the simple Patent Self-resisting and Repetiting German Truss without Straps. Just published price 6a, the Twentieth Namber of THE BRITISH CRITIC-QUARTERLY THEOLOGICAL REVIEW-and ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD. Contents and the Straps of the Cathers of the Church-Tod's Annals and Antigniles of Rajasthan-Chalmers, on Endowments-Hall's Voyages and Antigniles of Rajasthan-Chalmers, on Endowments-Hall's Voyages and fravels-D'Is Russell's View of Ancient and Molern Egypt-Dr. Chaming's Works-D'Israell's Life and Reign of Charles I.-Collinson, on the Propagation of the G-upel-Slade's Parcolial Sermons-Life and Correspondence of Dr. Basire-Holden's Christian Expositor-Lancaster, on Continuation-Mille Con-Burton-Tithes-State of the Dioceses in England and Wales-Proceedings of the Universities. Merration Sermon-Strictures on the Controversy between Mr. Bultcel and Dr. Burron-Titlet-Strictures in the Controversy between Mr. Bultcel and Dr. Burron-Titlet-Strictures in England and Wales-Proceedings of the Universities.
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rest." - Coutier. "We hold the 'King's Secret' to be among the very best of our fictions."— Literary Gazette. "The character of the King is most happily aketched."—Age. "The author is scarcely surpassed by him to whom the country owes more delicht than to any man since Slakspeare."—Norwich Mercury. Printed for Edward Sull, New Public Subscription Library, 26, Hollesstreet, Carendiab-source.

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that may be Athenæum.

The may be used to be morality, and which he that runs may read."--Attenuou. "Altenuou. "Altenuou.

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Town, Jamp Oil, 3a, and 3a, 6d.—Dellwered in Town, and packed with care or the Country. URGESSY'S NEW SAUCE for general purposes having gained such great approbation, and the demand for it continuing to increase, JOHN BURGESS and SON beg most respectfully to offer thus their best ac-moviedgements to the Public for their liber packen highly in its recommendation. The prepared by them ostry : and for preventing disappointment to families, all bonk be and the second to great the second sec urehouse.)

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to all persons who set a value upon their teeth."-Weekly Di-patch T a numerous and most respectable MEETING of the FREE HOLDERS and other INMAUTANTS of the Parish of ST. THOMAS in the VALE, held at the Court House, Rodney Hall, on Saturday, the 30th of July, 1831. ALEXANDER MINNIS, Exe, in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:--That the property we hold in Slaves in this Island has been lawfully acquired under the aut bority of the laws of the United Kingdom, and that it couple to be eld as sacred as any other description of property belonging to his Majesty's subjects. That the object arowed by a certain faction, the enemies of the Colonies, of se-parating our Slaves from the land, would reuser the latter of no value whatever, and as we deend almost entirely on our properities for the support of ourselves and find execution. That in has ever here nube pide an boast of the British Constitution that no individual, however humbine, can be depitived of his property, without full and

and families, we should be invoived in utter ruin and distress if such a measure was carried into execution. That it has ever been the pride and boast of the British Constitution that no individual, however brunchle, can be deprived of his property, without full and ample compensation—if, thereiore, we are compelled to part with ours, we claim the right of being paid the worth of our lands, buildings, slaves, and other plan-tation property, not according to their present value, but the amount of what there yould have sold for before they were deteriorated by the acts and misrepresenta-tions of this party. That it appears to this Meeting that his Majesty's Ministers contemplate forc-ing on our Lepish turp plant for the pwell were present and internal management of our affairs ; manifold which on of their presence level in relations of private property; and that, however threatened with oppressive duties on our produce, they will start constitution of interprivate duties on our produce, they will start constitutional independence. That it is privile ges, and her value and a bitrary conduct owards

but we irrust the House or a series, and the rights of private property, and the violation of their privileges, and the rights of private property that however threatened with oppresive duties on our produce. Let will stand from, and never consent to any act by which they will surrender or inpusit their constitutional independence. That the liftlish Gycernment, by its vexations and arbitrary conduct towards the Colonies, the unequal and unjust taxalon of their taple articles for many enemies, has tended greatly to allerate the affections from the parent State of his Angievy's heretolore most loyal subjects of Jamaica, and if the Ministers private line periodicus system, they have no other alternative (however painful and distressing it may be to them) than humby to entreat his Angiesty that he will be graciously placed the information of their rights the periodic and the duties of the matter and the periodic system. They have no other alternative, and that they may be perimited to seek protection from some other mation poweride down the private and distressing it may be to them) that he will be the adjust the alternative for the periodic set.

Forecision. Frequent, That the Chairman do sign the foregoing Resolutions on behalf of the Meeting, and that the same be published tor one month in the county papers of this Island, and once in The Times and John Bull London papers, the Giasgow Courier, and Blackwood's Magazine. ROBERT ALLWOOD, Chairman. ROBERT ALLWOOD, Chairman.

The stand, and other in the rimes and some bound papers, the other of the other of the stand and the stand some papers, the other of the standard s

where we may secure to ourselves a peaceful enjoyment of our lives and pro-ours. 4. That in the present time of threatened danger, Ib becomes necessary for our Representializes in Assembly to brack the support any measure which may be the means of establishing a most jeopardous situation. 5. That this Parish will willingly co-present with other Parishes for the adop-tion of such measures as may be expedient for a mutual safety; and that the following Gentlement: -Thomas Smith, Marcus W. Loane, and John Blair, Ergsa, be a Committee for such communications as they may consider advisable paid by the Parish, when authenticated. 6. That the Chairman be requested to sign these Resolutions in behalf of the Meeting, and to transmit a Copy to the Inhand Agent. THOMAS SMITH, Chairmen,

ROVAL EMPORIUM. ROVAL EMPORIUM. THE PROPRIETORS of this surgue and structive BETAS. LISHMENT baring completed very extensive Alterations in the BNAR GENENT of their SHOW ROOMS, have the honour of announcing, their fart GRAND EXPOSITION is fixed for THURBDAY NEXT, the 27th October, when will be submitted for public approbation, the must elegand and chaster styles of BHUTISTI and CONTY EN FAY OCTUDE, Sec. ever exitabiled the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of 23, 183? T a numerous and respectable MEECTING of the FREE-HOLBERS and duber INALABITANTS of the Prish of PORTLAND, held at the Coart House, Titentied, on Monday, the 15th day of August, 183. The Honourable MARINE JONES being called to the Chair, addressed the Meeting as follows:-Genetism, -1 have briefly to acqualat you, that in conformity to your reenf-tion, this meeting has here converted. The object of it is of the structure there in our structure the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the out of the directoristic of the structure of the struc

Filon, this meeting has been convened. The object of it is of viral importance to us all, and on our firm determination to graintain our rights as British subjects depends the salvation of our lives and fortness. That our ruin is m-ditated by a funatical purity, who have, by their ascendancy over the Imperial Parliamer, so away and dismayed oblighters, that hey have become converts to their plans; epends the salvation (tauatical party, who awed and dismayed nd these valuable C and these valuable commer, the children and these valuable commercial and the same time, in expressing their but at the same time, in expressing their mpered

Majesty's dominions, are devoted to destruction, at the shrine of muck philan-thropy III inpertose a firm sand made this day by my fellow Parthonese ; but at the same time, in expressing their sentiments, that they will be tempered with understand. The Minima Attuur A. Jones, were appointed a Gommiteer tembody cer-tain resolutions then offered, who submitted the following, which were unsui-mostly agreed to :-Team the source of the tempered and the source of the tempered of the source of the tempered to the tempered and the source of the tempered of the source of the tempered who submitted the following, which were unsui-mostly agreed to :-Team resolutions then offered, who submitted the following, which were unsui-mostly agreed to :-County, evidently initiate to the West India Colonies, have, by every means in their power, endearoured to prijidice the minds of our b ethres and fellow-sour-alouts, and definantiony assertions; in reference to which, it is difficult source and the male or ignorance is most compicional; but not satisfied the indication of the misguided multitude, these visionary demargogues have standed every nerve to influence the Legislaure of Great Britain against us, and it appears evident to this meeting, that nothing less than the total train of the Colonies will antify our impleable enemies, source of whom, while couly contem-plating the massacres and other anomalies which will heritably be the result of populase as the davocates of soffering humanity. Beosived, That the machinations of this fastion have already had the effect ap-depricating and effection teasures as will be resolution, adopt is a the colonies from devantation of this fastion have already and the effect ap-met proving and effection teasures as will be revealed form, adopt is a the colonies from devantation, and and teart reveal is a new proving and effection teasures as will be the reveal is a spirit of insub-mate the and effection teasures as will be alace effecting approaching when the soure colonies from deva

Reserved, His Magnuter. Resolved, His Magnuter, Ministers and a shawing the application and industry of the provide the party decom-tion shawing the party and the provide the provide the party decom-the elements of the Cohories, and of that mad and irresponsible party decom-the elements, and listen with too ready and ear to the elements of the Cohories, the discontrained results and earch the provide the part of his Majesty Cabler, the danger which now impends over the Cohories is to be unequivoally at ributed. Resolved, That the declaration lately made in Parliament, of the intention of Ministers to force the Cohories, by the mass of fl aci oppression, into the adop-tion of measures for the accomplishment of uncompensated canacipation, is a meet tyranical threat, and subversive of the sucrements. That the time has before the subversive of the sucrements of propetty, and could only have emanated from a recolutionary Government. That the time has before the subversive of the sucrements of the the size of the part therefore, now arrived, when the West India Question must be consistively the insisting on our just and indiputable title to compensation, and by the distinctly set at reat, to proveed have flags of the appression.

only have commute therefore, now arrived, when the verse retirising, can we arrived, when the verse retirising, can be added and the state of the second and the second refersion and the second second and the second and the second refersion and the second second and the second and the second refersion and the second second second second second second refersion and the second seco

ners to our soversaries in Great Britain, and are's siares discontented with their condition. Otherm better motives, do equal mischief, Let us remember s tush in where Angels fear to tread." e. composed of Dr. Clackar, Dr. Armold, and John to correspond with the Committers of the other e resolutions be inserted once in the John Bull, in the Courty Papers of this Island one month, reck, and that the Clasirman forward them to our endeavouring to rend there are, who, perhap the words of the poet-Resolved, That a C Deans, Esquire, be ap Parishes; and that th Glasgow C and in the sland Age That the Daily Paner

Resolutions on behalf of this Meeting. His He our the Custos having left the Chair, and John Deans, Esquire, being

MAURICE JONES, Chairman. T a MEETING of the INHABITANTS, SLAVEHOLDERS, and FILEBHOLDERS of the PARISH of CLARENDON, interested in the protection of property, held at the Court-house, Chapleton, on the 28th JUNA 1801, it was reolved, That it is now because investigations of the second MAURICE JONES, Chairman.

es of persons possessing or interested in colonial ermination to defend such, to the utmost extremity, a b be made to deprive them of it, without ample comp property do declars against all attempts pensation previously

all classes of persons possessing or interested in colonial property do declarge their determination to derive them a cit, without ample compensation previously secured. The theorem of British Ministry to riturally deprive as of our lawful passes-tions, by acries of fitcal regulations on the produce of our labour, in erder to compel us, if possible, to surrender our size property, lawfully acquired, to the relative sciences of the science of the rights, properties, and privileges of our sciences of the science of the rights, properties, and privileges of our sciences of the science of the rights, properties, and privileges of our sciences of user acrowed enemies. Therefore, That it appears the the rights, properties, and privileges of our sciences of user of the rights, properties, and properties, and posterity, who are Britons, and consider it a sacred trust imposed upon us to defend then to the last. Therefore, That heing actuates hin the hour of danger, and manifest to the could be appeared to the last. Therefore, That heing actuates hin the hour of danger, and manifest to the could be appeared to science in the science of science of science, and humbly solids the science of the science of the science of science, the science of science, science of the science of the science of the science of science of science of the science of th

To our friend who communicates the information concerning the patriotic gin people, we only asy, at present, be still. The Friend to moderate Reform will find that we had anticipated his wish. We regret to saw, that the latter of

..., ATCHU TO INSURGANC RENORM WILL AND that we had anticipated is wish. We regret to any, that the letter directed to Mr. W. has been (as wery unused communication to this paper invariably is) destroyed. A. G.'s suggestion rould not be politic—the same rule-of-three cal-ulation might be applied to the whole body, and so strike at the privi-ege allogether and the whole body. And so strike at the privi-or correspondent S. will be always acceptable. B. is always welcome—we are puzzled—kno can a man who bocs at Ston, know anything of the close of Harrow ? The thing to which Arti-democrat refers is too contemptible to notice. at ao obscure to do mischief.

Etc

Cock 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 Noblemen were made Knights extraordinary of several Noblemen were made Knights. Who shall say "The age of Clivalry 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 Parlia-ment 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 Hows has opened their eyes and shut their mouths.

THE following is the Speech read by His MAJESTY to

" Jay Lords and Contenen, "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 feltsincere estisfaction 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 im-provements in the Law of Bankruptcy, from which the most beneficial Provements in the Law of Section 2019, 1999, 1999 effects may be expected. "I continue to receive the most gratifying proofs of the friendly

"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 when the sentering the sentence with the sure that its acceptance

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 admi-nistered with the strictest attention to a well-considered conomy. "The state of Europe has made it necessary to incur, in the various establishments of the public service, an increased exmenditure, which

"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 counties.

counties.

The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my peo "The anxiety which has been so generally manifested by my peo-ple for the accomplishment of a Constitutional Reform in the Com-mons' 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 Parlia-ment 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 neone will take the name to consider the graved

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 11is 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 confident contained to the how

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.

thuseloid. My having off-red to resign again was out of the question, as I was allowed, by the Kine's own communication, to act and you have allowed, by the Kine's own communication, the positive of the grant of the second sec 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 MOXARCH 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 dismised dismissed.

The stupidity of the dismissal of Lord Howe, as far as the Minister is concerned, is userly equal to its impertuence 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 rerenge, 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.

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 manœure, we were greatly surprised; that he should have condrescended to vindicate the measure by which that insult and degradation were published to the world, sur-prised us even more; and that in the last discussion about that flagrant and infamous case of corruption and undue in-fluence at the Dublin election, he should have been so easily tamed, surprised us even more than that. So did it surprises 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. DANLEL O'CON-NELL 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 every-body believed the thing was sottled; and people begran to say, how strange it would be to see the man who had been convicted upon an Attorney-General himself—but this was car-rying the joke too far for even the ostrich stomach of Mr. STANLEY, and if he was to be Attorney-General he other was no longer to be Irish Secretary—and so the thing has failed. Wilk respect to the claim of Mr. O'CONNELL to the

STANEY, 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, 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 Torics as representa-tives for the capital, in the teeth of all that influence, the nature of a claim, the teeth of all that influence, the nature and character of which have been so charmingly dis-played 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 amouncement of the Ministerial favour, conferred upon Sir Something HARTY (the Lord Mayor who was convicted of brihery and unscated) in the shape of a Baronetcy, by dis-franchising 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 feel-ing 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 torreat of unpopularity which uns 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 wob 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 uscless as a

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 ribband, found his hall occupied, bis anti-chamber possessed, and even his sanctum tenanted, by what his Lordship designated as " all the tag-rag and bobtail" of Westminster. of Westminster

what his Lordship designated as "all the tag-rag and bobtail" of Westminster. We think the Gentlemen who honoured his Lords'ip we e quite right in doing what they did. Lord GREY, to use his own figure of speech, has "opened the door," and if the PROPLE—the Sovereign People—do not call upon him when-ever any one (or nine of them, as the case may be,) hap-pens to feel displeased or dissatisfied with the measures of his Government, and ask him for an explanation of his con-duct. Let us have no Select 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 a letter addressed to the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, 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 endearour, 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.

DEPUTATION OF THE METROPOLITAN PARISHES.

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 CREASILE. SIR,-In the leading nicide of your paper of this day you have in-corporated 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 "czpressions 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 hen making this communication to the public, you used these words --- "The result of the interview was the ascertaining 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 incor-rectness 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 hamee and addrenses are attached "have heard with astonishment that it is *intended* to prorogue Parliament, and not to re-assemble hi till after Christmas?" and they "most urgently implore his Lord-ship's immediate attention" to that and the other matters contained in the Memorial. It is Lordship observes, "I said nothing of any period of adjourn-ment.-I said nothing of any provigation of Apulament to *the cod of Journary*." I would not observed who make presend to adjourn-tention, and occupy much time." It would neidead any other ording other fill to be presend for Amore particular reply; and indeed, none more particular scement to *the ead of Journary*." I would not the memorial, and to what his Lordship has been reported on the Mission of any provide of the scale of the sorts of the Bit to be Presend for a more particular reply; and indeed, none more particular scement necessary. Whoever attends t

think of again proposing Joins All above Arson and a management of a gain proposing Joins and the second and 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 Joins Russeut ABIII," the latter part of the sentence is literally correct. In this Lordship is statement, on Monday even-ing, no notice is taken of the important passage. The Memorial contains these words:— "That they (the memorialists) should neither do their duty for 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 be torse of Commons, be then again intrament, which has passed the Hoise of Commons, be then again intrament, and the necessary means be adopted to secure its becoming the law of the land, the country will inevitably be plunged into all the horter of a violent revolution, the result of which no man can predic." The words 'necessary means. 'X. C. inply the creation of Peers'; they were intended respectively and whilf i conclude, to ever a state to his Lordship, and why free were intended respectively and wills if conclude, the events of the land, where so understood them ; yet his Lordship is did not the second the results of the ship to any point too firm. The words them, have no other meaning. This Lordship mist are on the law is a state of the second them ; yet his Lordship is did not the events of the law will a conclude, to even a state of the second them ; yet his Lordship is did not a firm. The bored them yet his Lordship is did not a firm. The Deputation was composed of men who knew the world, we 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 the farmed his more and the second in the second in the second in the second in the

Clusive. Looking then at the words of the Memorial, and at those used by is Lordship, no unbiassed man can, I think, come to any other con-clusions than those which his Lordship says "contain an incorrect statement of his expressions." They may be stated thus :-I. That it was contemplated to prorogue Parliament till after Drivistmas. L. Chris

That Ministers did not intend to recommend the creation of

o' the Meeting, expressed in the Memorial, are well or ill-founde time will shew, if the Prorogation be continued over Christmas. Yours sincerely. Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1831. FRANCIS PLACE. ınded

LOWERING THE STANDAND; OR, NEW PEERS.

LOWERING THE STANDATD; 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 aug-mentations should go on. There was a time, indeed, when public services alone gave a tile to a pcerage; 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 House of Lords !

the House of Lords ! THE triumph of loyalty and principle is completed in Dor-setshire. The return of Lord ASHLEY is an unanswerable eridence 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 peti-tions." All this is mighty fine; but we recollect, within ten 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 esid at the time, she was the great mob leader—she was the pole upon which the bonnet rouge was hoisted—the real original MOTHER REFO CAP of the revolutionists. It is now R-FORM's turn; and, as was the case then, a certain proportion of that extensive class of remeilted so the state state as many mover parts his rouk.

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 no 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, all coming round, while the manufacturers (who are favoured by the Bill in the most absurd manner), and the little farm-ers, who hate the greater ones, are still *adhesive* to it. Now, if these facts are denied, and we are referred to

ers, who hate the greater ones, are stin *aunestice* 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 decleration of 1847 freeholders whose nemes professions and The intermediate of the intermediate in the infinite of the proper without the proper with the powerful declaration of 1847 freeholders, whose names, professions, and places of abode, are registered along with the public avoval 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-boys who were seen by the *Tomes* reporter congregated in Mr. MARERLY'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 friumph 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 RUSERLY's plan of reform would accumulate round us, and have added another example to the away along and have cadded of that salutary change, which the destruction on soft and they differ 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 autional 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 GREY add this signal defeat to the defeat at the the of GREY add this signal defeat to the defeat at the core of the shift have distarbed the submy shift have distarbed the public peace and degraded the autional character. A few low fellows, both at Dorchester dat Poole, attempted to commit outrages

opponents. Let Lord GREY add this signal defeat to the defeat at Let Lord GREY add this signal defeat to the defeat at Dublin-at Grimsby-in Dorchester town-in Lord PAN-wurge's borough in Scotland, indeed all the contested dec-tions since the Reform scheme has been developed, and ask himself how all of them have arisen; or, if that does not satisfy his Lordslip, 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 carthly conse-quence which of two Radicals is LOND MAYOR, all the respectable part of the Livery have withdrawn from the con-test, 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. Sr. JOHN LONG'S system of getting rid of an inflammation in one part of the bady 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. Dat 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 instruc-tions 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, from its proximity to the present seat of the disorder, to abstain from smuggling, is very prudent and very proper; and although at first it appears to have arisen from the hope of being able to reduce the national expenditure, by making the plague do duty for the Preventive men and the Custom-house officers in Suffolk and Norfolk, it is quite worth attend-ing to. ing to We

ing 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 userwheating. terrible and overwhelming.

terrible and overwheiming. TO JOHN BULL. SIR,--Upona perusal of the LORD CHANCELLOR'S obser-vations 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 cardinal WOLSEY. Having been for a long time puzzled to cannot be in any propensity which our present CHANCELLOR has ever shewn for founding Colleges like his great prede-cessor, unless the London University be considered as one, I have at length made the discovery, and hasten to commu-nicate it to your readers. It is to be found in SKELTON'S *W Wy come ye not to Courte*?" the poem of a contentporary satirist, and the lines certainly present us with a very curious coincidence.--I remain, Sir, your's, &c. OXOMIENSIS. *"The Cile ol* NOTHUMBEIND

Dare take nothing in hand. Our Barons be so bold, Into a mouse hold they wold Runne away and creep, Like a mainy of sheep: Dare not loke out a dur (door) For drede of the maystife cur, For drede of the boucher's dog !* " For, and this curre do gnar, They must stand all afar 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 bryngs them in such feare; He bayteth them like a beare, Like an ox or a bul; Their wittes he sayth are dul; He sayth they have no brayne Their estate to maintaine And make to bowe the knee Before his Majestie.'

Cardinal Wolser's nick-name, his father having been a butcher. MORE LIES CIRCUMSTANTIAL

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 fortuight, and that the Clerk of the Chapel in which the service was performed had selected cer-tain 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 satisfaction of overthrowing upon the authority of the Cler-gyma who officiated, and the Organist (not the Clerk) who gave out the Psalm.

ave out the Psalm.

gyman who officiated, and the Organist (not the Clerk) who gave out the Psalm. *Hampstead, Souday Evening, Oct.* 16, 1831. SIR—It seems incrumbent 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 Chaplel 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 interrogate on the subject; and he has not only given me the most po-sitive 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 to-gether 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 animo-sity and calumpy 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 introduction by any other person.

Church, of which I am a communication 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. <u>RICHARD PARSONS</u>, Organist.

WE last week gave—hastily enough, to make several im-portant 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 sup-port 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 accom-panied by a detailed list of the places and pensions by which the votes of the successful party are alleged to have been in-fluenced and secured. fluenced and secured.

We are far from attributing motives, or imputing servility, d we admit it to be quite clear that a Government must, and 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 ex-hibit to our view, the virtuous and patriotic Whigs—the cutters-up of corruption—the denouncers of despotism in the charac-the Army. His Lordship must find the service more profit.

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 oppo-sition 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 which the Ministers are too happy and too ready to carry

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 indig-nation 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 GENTLE-MEN PENSIONERS, or LORDS of the BEDCHAMBER or Cabinet Ministers—we stated the fact, and the fact is a very important one, as characterizing the support given to a mea-sure, which we are told every hour, by the Ministers, is po-pular with the people generally? more especially since it has been publicly proved by Lord GEEY's dismissal of Lord HowE from the QUEEN'S Chamberlainship—(in spite of her MAJESTY's arowed disinclination to be deprived of so ho-nourable and so faithful an officer, and in defiance of a WRITTEN FROMISE 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 IIIs MAJESTY himself is known to be, that might be denied by Ministers—but the royal word so lembly given to Lord HowE in the form of a written pro-mise; and more than that, in the shape of a refresher of his Lordship's recollection of a promise previ

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, as *High Steward of Oxford1* has £5,000 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.

attached.

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 Gloncester-shire, Monmouthshire, and Brecon. receives £48,600.—The Duke of BEAUFORT does not hold those offices, and if he did, would not receive forly-eigh pence in consequence. The Duke of MANCHESTER, the List says, receives £20,000 a year as Postmaster-General.—The Duke of MANCHESTER, CHESTER is not Postmaster-General.—The Duke of MANCHESTER we construct the stream of the set of the set of Duke of RICHMOND is.

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

The Marquis of BRISTOL receives $\pounds 7,700$ a year—because his Lordship is the son of a Bishop! The Marquess of CAMDEN, according to the list, receives $\pounds 30,000$ a year as Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Kent₅— false of course₅—but the poor wretches who made out this cataleque omit to tell their readers that, having a high and herative office in the State, his Lordship has declined re-ceiving the salary to which he is entitled, and has actually paid to the public purse a sum amounting to nearly $\pounds 200,000$ of his over money.

of his own money. Lord BUTE is represented as receiving £65,891 (thenicety Lord BUTE is represented as receiving $\pounds 6.5, 891$ (the nicety of the calculation is amusing) as Lord Lieutenant of two counties; who receives not one farthing. Lord SALISBURY is said to get $\pounds 6, 400$ per annum as Lord Lieutenant of Hereford-shire—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 re-ceives nothing, and is not Lord Lieutenant of Hereford-shire—Understand for the Household is si f Lord CHOLMONDELEY is set down as receiving $\pounds 17,930$, as Lord Steward of the Household is so if Lord CHOLMONDELEY belley, or Lord anybody else, in these times, would have been permitted to vole according to his conscience if he were anything in the Household. Lord WELLESLEY is the Stew-ard of the Household, and voted accordingly.

able than his brothers in arms-the £500, without the £5,000, would more than double the amount of the Mar-

quess'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.

list, for his Lordship is said to clear £9,000 a year by being a Colonel of Militia. Lord RossLYN appears by this veracious list not to be quite so fortunate as either of the preceding Noblemen, for his Lordship is stated to receive only £5.400 a year as *Keeper* of the Privy Seal, General in the Army, and Colonel of Dra-goons; 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 £15,600 a year, *et least*, as Scretery 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 how 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 HATHURST is set down as Secretary of State for the

family. Lord ELDON receives £4,000 a year, atter naving 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 JERSEV as Lord Chamberlain, at con-siderable 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 BURGHERSH, his Lordship's son, is also charged upon the amount as King's Aid-du-Camp, the salary of which is not stated. Lord DELAWARE is said to receive £11,700 a year as a Lord of the Bedonamber !-while Lord POW18, 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 (GAA-HAM, of Cockernuouth, 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 WALSINGHAMGELS £2,200 a year, as a Major-General

ABERDEEN is charged with receiving fearly £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 WALSINGHAMgets £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 dergyman. Lord SHEF-FIELD, who is, also, made to be brother to Lord GULFORD, receives, on that account, £3000 per annum. Lord DE ROOS is put down as " not known"—this is " the unkindext 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 LIVER-POOL gets £20,000 a year; of noing nothing; while Lord COLVILE, as Captain in the Navy, on half-pay, is made to receive £4,600 a year; and Lord MOUNTCASHAL is charged with £1000 a year; while the Duke of GORDON is placed upon a half-pay majority, with a Lord-Lieutenancy, and a salary of £20,900 per num. We have not room to exhibit more instances of the accu-racy of this infamous paper; suffice it to say, that there is not one individual statement in the whole list which, in 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 comorants), we have had no means of calculating exactly the using study to the actual money the Pers receive, there is another snuglitt bit call-Patronagy, which altong it is most and a sufficient of sum which are under this sum of annual worth we will allow; but there are more worth several thousands y que call. Independent of the actual money the Pers receive, there is another snug litt bit call-Patronagy, which altong it is no than-ficer a souther snug litt bit call-Patronagy, which altong it is no than-filter money, is the same thing. To have the absolute power of giving 1001, a year is to provide for out of our private pures, so in

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 things* which happen to be in his particular diocese. It will guide the reader in his esti-mate of this shameful bit of Ministerial wickedness to remark, that his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERDUCE. mate of this shameful bit of Ministerial wickedness to remarks, that his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY holds no Living, no Archdeaconry, and no Prebendall Stall; and yet these miscreants set out with declaring, that wherever there is an inaccuracy it bears to the side of under-valuing rather than over-valuing the amounts set opposite to the different names :-

Archbishop of Can- Has 176 Livings, an Archdeaconry and Three Pre-terbury bends, impossible to say exactly, suppose 70,00

Llandaff	Twenty six Livings	13,540
Winchester	Twelve Prebends, Six Canonries, and 20 Livings	40,::00
Lincoln	Two Archdeaconties, 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, 4 livings each	17,330
Exeter	Forty-eight livings, Clerk of the King's closet	16,000
Litchfield	Dean of Ducham, Forty-eight livings	22,590
Salisbury	Forty livings and Thirty-five Prebends	24,000
Oxford	Gift of an Archdeaconry and Eleven livings	13,000
Archbishop Tuam	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
Cork	Numerous Emoluments, besides 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	18,310
Leighlin and Ferns	Not correctly known-about	10,090
Cloyne	Patronage great, his salary alone	7 600

It may be thought that the integral absurdity of the 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 igno-rance 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 opmonents.

the inst-makers have charged upon their operation opponents. Poolish 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 falschoods—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 sup-posed 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 !"

SCALE OF VOTING; on. "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 et venerabile nomen-that the late Reform Bill in-volved a simple abstract question of Government; and I

volved 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.

you nave stated. I was ruch 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 Govern

The reasoning classes of society are, indeed, the major thus the Chancellor, quite unintentionally, no doubt, con-firmed, by his appeal, the very principle—viz. "a scale of voting"—against which he had previously divided with your Lordship.

voting"—against which he had previously divided with join. 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 posses 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 ordi-nary 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 The ordinary Legislature of the Romans during the age of their republic consisted of the senate and the comitia conturiata. 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, in 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, ns 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.

de facto, has been sustained upon the principle which your Lordship calls a new quirk. Old Sarum may be a green mound; Gatton may be a pig-stye : the Cornish and Witshire boroughs may consist of nothing but ruined stables and boken-down cow-sheds; yet the patronage connected with these places is the gist of the reformer's complaint—the butt of his hatred. The patron-age 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, neverthe-

and put to your Lordship in this form; but it has, neverthe-less, 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? obedient humble servant, Middle Tenwyle, 18th Oct. 1831.

Middle Temple, 18th Oct. 1831. TO JOHN BULL. SIR—Your Hampstead correspondent, (in his letter in-serted in your paper of this week), after stating that " the Seth 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,"—pro-ceeds—" 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 comivance in the matter—indeed he appeared much concerned when he heard the Psalm."

heard the Psaim." Now, Sir, may I venture respectfully to suggest, through the medium of your columns, that, if the officiating Minister were *always* to appoint the Psaims 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 media be made.

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 direc-tion of the *whole* Service has been committed. I am convinced that the universal adoption of such a prac-tice as I am now recommending, would give the greatest sa-tisfaction, and would tend to the promotion of that derout 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, 1821. A VICAR IN ESSEX.

TO JOHN BULL. SIR-As the public will no doubt be favoured with a pompous do count, in the "leading journal," and others of the revolutionsy press, of a Reform Meeting held this day at the Vestry Koom of K. Dionis, Backchurch, Fenchurch-Butect, Ward of Langbourn, at which the "Lord Mayor" presided, I ber to inform you, that having been an inhabitant of this ward 30 years, I attended, and aithough an hour after the time the meeting was convened, there were not 20 persons present of the inhabitants, and at no period of the discussion so many as that I could identify as parishioners. This Ward, which includes Loubard-street, be it observed, em-braces, in point of wealth, character, and influence, more leading braces, in point of wealth, character, than any other in the city of London. The entire absence of these important classes, sufficiently," undertes their ventiments upon "the Bill," "the Whole Bill," and "nothing but the Bill."

A Supporter of the Constitution In Church-street, Monday, Oct. 17, 1831.

TO JOHN BULL.

TO JOHN BULL. Srm-Opening a periodical work just published, and turning to an article, "Ancedotes of William the Fourth," the following remarks arrested my attention. I suljoin the passage, as a specimen of the deep research, the love of truth, and marked good taste, which pre-vail in every line that has proceeded upon this subject from the

For an intervery intervery to the maximum subject from the period this Radical writer. "While speaking of this subject of the Arts, we would observe another instance of His Mojesty's inclination to length this people. Though not brought up under circumstances to engrat on his mind Though not brought up under circumstances to engraft on his mind a taste for the Arts, to which accordingly he never made any preten-siones, soon after his Accession he gave a commission to STANFELD 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. Breckers, for Portails of himself and the Queen, for the same National Institution. Hop much more worthy was this conduct, than to crowd the Royal Col-lection 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, mercy for the variable of the size of the s years since exhibited at the British Institution, and had been bought at an immense price. merely for the gratification of vam-glory, and the enriching of certain picture-dealers and parasites, noble and ignoble, who profited largely by pampering the Royal pre-dilection. With the exception of the dandyisms of Sir T. LAR-mENCE, 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 inslance known of His late MARSARY, the great Patron of the Arts are heave field really laying more tables.

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 MAJERTY, the great Patron of the Arts, as he was fulsely called, having patronized native talent in Art by a commission for, or the purchase of, any one picture." This panegyrist of King WILLIAM THE FOURTH, I beg you, Mr. BULL, particularly to observe, quotes these Royal commissions for two Sea-Pieces, and two POUTARITS, t 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, Inceling 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 Sovensions to "benefit his people." First then, with reference to Greenwich Hospital, His late Ma-JESTY presented to this identical "National Institution," the whole of the func Collection of Portraits of British Admirals, from the Reign of Queen ANKE to Gronge THE Scoops inclusive, which had formed one of the most interesting features of the Royal Galley, His late MAJESTY, in addition to his munificent gift, at his on ex-pence, caused faithful copies to be made from another series of Por-traits of British Admirals, painted for him by commissions given he British Admirals, painted for him by commissions given he British at MAJESTY, moreover, gave a commission to J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., to paint a large Picture, the Battle of Traialgan, and presented this also to the same National Institution; Lod Howr's Victory of the list of June, and several other Picture, now upon the walls of the Greenwich Gallery, were contributed the same Collection, by the same listing open. It may be worthy of observation, that these princely gifts to Greenwich Hospital were bestowed on that "National Institution?" In may be worthy of observation, that these reincely fits to Greenwich Hospital has titution, and

is well known to all the artists and all the connoise entry with 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 honourally boucht of Sir Thomas Barnso, and the late King poid the sum of £23,000 for them to that gentleman, and at so great an advantage, that after the least valuable part of the col-lection had been sold, by command of his MAJESTY, the pictures re-tained, on the authority of the opinion of honourable men, able com-noisseurs, would, if consigned to the hammer, realise at any ime-aye I even in these radical times—a profit of cent, per cent, upen their transfer. their transfer.

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 be point to a single picture therein that the most corrupt imagination could distort into sufficient shorabeteenees. It is the momentees of the

by thousands and tens of thousands. It would be difficult nues-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 libelier's morbid brain. No, Sir, these pictures were not purchased at an immense expect for the mere gratification of vain-glory; they were collected with the liberal spirit worthy an enlightened Prince, for the indulgence of this becoming mental gratification which moves every grateman in the possession of wealth, and imbued with a well-cultured taste, to deer rate his spartments 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 know anything of the aflairs of art, or anything about the late Sovereign, touching these matters, for a little information ashly, to the scorn of all the host of radicals not absolutely maden an honeat, greasy-aproned, slip shod politician, who pays his hard-an honeat, greasy-aproned, slip shod politician, who pays his hard-an honeat greasy-aproned, slip shod politician, who pays his hard-an homeat greasy-aproned, slip shod politician who pays has bard-ban whone all the the outer of the Arts. Now, my dear Blut, as I am a great enthusiast in the cause of the Radicals, and as the worthes, one and all, patronize your popular that king Gonora the fourth was a patron of the Arts. Now, my dear Blut, as I am a great enthusiast in the cause of the active is not true, the size trans limited, so was the price; one to the size not true, the size trans limited, so was the other, intended for the the size not true, the size trans limited, so was the other, intended for the thous how true, the size trans limited, so was the price; one to the size not true, the size trans limited, so the size to the size trans limited

• This is not true, the size was limited, so was the price; out • This is not true, the size was limited, so was the price; out 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 shewn in por 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 ex-tent his late Majesty, on the self-same enlightened feeling, manifested his "inclination to benefit his people." The radical writer very becomingly lauds our present SovERETON for bestowing his royal pattonage upon Sir WILLIAM BERGER. His Marsery could not couldr these honours more worthily. Neither did the late King regardlessly overlook the talent of this, nowreme-the asing the same aco, he gave commissions to Sir Witten did the late King regardlessy overlook recatent of time, now vene-able, painter; for, years ago, he gave commissions to Sir WILLIAN 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 His late Majesty, whilst a young man, for he became a patron of the native artists early in life, gave commissions to that rare genus, THOMAS GAINSDOROUGH, R.A. Amongst the portraits by his mas-terly hand was the Prince himself, and another of his Royal Highness early friend and companion, Colonel ST. LEDGER. These formed only part of the commissions given by the Prince to Mr. GAINS-COMPACT UGH.

BOROTOGH. Sir JOSRUA REYNOLDS, honoured and respected by the same en-lightened Prince, painted, by commission, for his Royal Highness, that magnificent portrait composition which represents, leaning on that magningent portrait composition which represents, leaning on bisgrey charger, the Prince, then in the prime and grace of manhood. That Prince, the very "pattern of a gentleman," as all the ancient domestics about the Court were used to designate him, in honest affection for his gracious manners and princely-inindedness even from his howhood.

his boynood. Sir JoshuA also 'painted for his Royal Highness, by commission, that wondrous picture, technically quoted as "the triumph of artover 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

Sin Josury, painted, by commission, for the same Prince, a grand Sur Jossus painted, by commission, for the same Frince, a graun whole-length of himself, in the robes of the Garter; also the portrait of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, and of Lord ERSINE, and was nobly remunerated for these transcendant specimens of his talent,

nobly remunerated for these transcendant specimens of his talent, though numbered amongst the latest productions of his pencil. His late MAJENTY 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 MAJENTY gave a commission to Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, many years since, for that tetring specimen of art, the portrait of Lord Chancellor THULLOW, which was placed in one of the state apartments, together with HOPPNER'S fine portrait of Dr. MARKHAM, and other British worthies. and other British worthies.

In the same apartment were two other grand whole-lengths-the An the same spatial metric were two orders is that whole tensions the diagnals of Granswy, and a Foreign Officer, both by Sir Josnua. His late Marssry also purchased Sir Josnua's magnificent copy of be Archangel MICHAEL. JAMES HOFFNER, R.A. benefitted largely by the patronage of this

JAMES HOFFNER, N.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 sared 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, con-

Bin and MADERY was, for a long succession of years, a kild, con-siderate, and most liberal patron of many distinguished English painters in miniature. Coswar, whose peacil was all elegance, painted and drew, by commission, several portraits of the Prince of Wates, many of which were presentation pictures; and many more, for the same Royal Patron, of his esteemed friends, were painted by dominission, by him, for his Royal cabinet collection. In this cabinet, bo, are the works of JEREMIAH MIERS, R.A. OZIAS HUMPHAYS, R.A. MIRTER GRAVEN B.A. and allow acting astrone understanding areas

too, are the works of JEREMIAN MIERS, R.A. OZIAS HUMPHRYS, R.A. AURRED CHALON, R.A. and other native artists, whose names grace the annals of the British school. The venerable HEMRY BORE, R.A. for many, many years largely participated in the princely patronage which our honoured late SWERERGS divided amongst the painters of our native school. The commission pictures, in channel, 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 Honsend euisene usand guineas.

The ingenious, the lamented late Mr. Birno, a provincial artist, well remembered for his "Chevy Chase," received of his late MAJENTY, for an elaborate commission cabinet picture, one thousand

this catalogue of British artists who benefitted by his late 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.*"

Avarc that errors may be discoverable in the foregoing hasty state-ments. I shall endeavour to correct them in my next, provided you five insection to this, which, already extending to an unreasonable leads that the state the second with our late Sourcements. length, shall terminate for the present with our late Sovereign's consideration for the widow of that highly talented artist, the late Muss.

This eminent painter in enamel, rapidly rising in public estimation, was liberally patronized by the KING. His *chef.d'œuvre* was sub-mitted to His MAJENT, under the hope that it would be purchased for the Royal Collection; but His MAJENTY reluctantly declined the offer, on the plen, that the then state of his finances prohibited him the indukence of adding to his collection. Shortly subsequent to this, the lovers of art had to lament the premature death of the artist. His MAJENTY enquired into the circumstances of his widow, when, a being informed that her only means would result from the sale of the every few works he had lett in her possession, in that spirit of benevolence which ever prompted him to do good, His MAJENTY en-ployed a confidential agent to wait upon the afflicted lady, to offer the andred guinens for the picture; a sum more than twice that for which His MAJENTY might have possessed it, during the life of the winch.

His MAJESTY's beneficence did not terminate here; unfortunately widowed lady, the greater part of this princely gratuity was swallowed in that ruin which involved so many through the failure of

AUNTLEROY'S bank. Months had clapsed ere His MAJESTY accidentally heard of this Months had elapsed ere His MAJESTV accidentally heard of this bew calamity; when, mildly reproving those immediately about his person for withholding the circumstance from his knowledge, he again ent to Mrs. Muss to ascertain the extent of her loss. All who knew the heart of our late Sourceign may anticipate the result; His MAJESTV's gracious bound supplied the full amont. Are not deeds like these recorded at that mercy-seat, where the wice of slander reacheth not? SENEX.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1851. Other Tuileries, that in case the French troops should again enter Would find, on their arrival, a Prussian army ready to repulse them, the Citizen King set should find, on their arrival, a Prussian army ready to repulse them, the Citizen King set should find, on the construction of the construction the Citizen King set about finding out an expedient, in conjunction

with his friend and Minister, M. SEBATIANT, for avoiding the neces-sity for another appeal to the armies of France, and for rendering unnecessary any future entrance of the French troops into Belgium. Prince TALEWTAND had refused his assent to critain 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 instruc-tions 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 TALEWTAND 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 them sent off to Paris a nutification to that effect to Lours 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 Minis-ters 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 Brus-sels 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 Lours PHILIP counselled the Citizen King to make a virtue of necessity, and represent a defeat as a victory, by out only acknowleding that Prince TALEWTAND had simed the prowith his friend and Minister, M. SEBASTIANI, for avoiding the neces disciples, the Minister of LOUIS FRIDE counselled the Childen King to make a virtue of necessity, and represent a defeat as a victory, by not only acknowledging that Prince TALLEYBAND had signed the pro-tocol unfavourable to Belgium ambition and to the Belgian traitors, but by glorying in having so served it. Accordingly, yesterday alternoon the Bourse was thrown into a state of agitation and excite afternion the Bourse was thrown into a state of agitation and excite-ment by the forme lannouncement that the Citizen King had received intelligence from England, informing him that Prince TALEYNAND had, in conjunction with the other ambassadors, signed a protocol establishing the basis of an arrangement between Belgium and Hol-land. The gaping ignorant fools who frequent the Bourse thiought this announcement was full of peace, honour, and accurity for France, and accordingly, without enquiring on what conditions the Citizen King had consented to abandon the cause of the brave Belgium and Hol-funds, the state of the really brave Dutch, raised the price of the funds nearly two per cent. and shouted *Vive le Roi I Vive M. Casi-mer Perier I* Upon enquiry, however, these wiseacres learned that the French Government had literally abandoned the cause of Bel-gium-had given up its famous principle of non-intervention which it had declared it would cause to be respected by all Europe, and had so acted from fear of 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 Buct, let me invite your attention to the following factsillustrative of the character and the results of the July Revolution in France. The facts which I now press upon your notice have occurred or course to our knowledge within the past week, and o possess therefore the recommendation of novelty as well as of im-nortance. Face 1.—The Prefect of Paulice, of Paris, only just annoninted by ment by the formal announcement that the Citizen King had received

portance. FACT 1.—The Prefect of Police, of Paris, only just appointed by M. CASIMIR PERIER, has found it so impossible to maintain peace

FACT 1.— The Pretect of Police, of Paris, only just appointed by M. Casimur PERTER, has found its oimpossible 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 TEXTH. 2.—The Chamber of Deputice last night closed its discussions on the new Article in the Charter, establishing a Peerage for life. Out of 459 Deputies, of which the Chamber is composed, 426 were present, and of these 286 again voted against an hereditary Peerage as well as against the KINS having the right of creating Peers of France, even for life, except from amongst certain descriptions of individu-als 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 journeymen or apprentice of a Parisian taylor. 3.—The failing off in the last three months' Revenue, as compared with the first three months in the reign of CHARLES THE TEXTH, amounts to nearly nine millions of francs, whether we com-pare those nine months with the same periods in the years 1829 or 1830.

or

or 1830. 4.—The Cambray Journal says—" We have seen one of the Pro-clamations of HENNY THE FIFTH. It is surrounded by a border of lilies, and headed, "Vive HENNIV.!—Vive la France!" It promises to France all the liberties which LOUIS PHILIPE 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 (Involves counted to find mean the statement that the Diverselves) the second of Count that is not meanly arrounded by but is 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 5.—A violent disturbance took place a two usys subtra Aurinac, in the department of Auvergne, in opposition to the collection of the direct taxes. All the efforts of the gendarmerie, 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 revo-lutionists maintained their ground. In Auvergne it has long been known that the inhabitants are sincere royalists and cordially detest

known that the inhabitants are sincere royalists and cordially detect the revolution of July. 6.—The *Constitutionnel* states that in the West of France the sup-porters of the ex-dynasty have become uncensingly 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 oppo-site direction with the royalist of the south, backed by a Spanish army, and that several hundred royalist officers are going to organize La Vendee. a. Vendee. 7.—The National Guards at Ville Dieu, as well as in other places

have refused to act in opposition to the infuriated mobs, and thus the 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, CABET, a Deputy of France, and who enjoys th

8.—Mons. CARET, a Deputy of France, and who enjoys the con-fidence of the patriots of July, has just published a pamphlet, in which he distinctly accuses the Government of Louis PHLIPE of treason. This is a serious charge, and must be met boldly. 9.—A Journal called *The Tribone*, which has an extensive sale, and belongs to the ultra-libral 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 HENNY 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.

PRFFRMENTS. The Rev. JORN 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 enauing. The Rev. THOMAS WILLIAN SALMON, M.A., has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Woodbridge. Suifolk, 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 Beding-ham, Norfolk. Patron, John Winn Guoch, Esq., of Woodton, in

of the Bishop of Ito Jack John Winn Gooch, Esq., of recourds, a the same County. The Rev. Geores Gurven, to the Vicarage of Scopwick, Lincoln-shire, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Winship. Patron, Bishop of Lincoln. The Rev. Roment Vernow, Rector of Heythrop, to the Rectory of Graiton Piylord, Worcestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Darke. Patron, Earl of Coventry. The Rev. Archideson HAMILTON has been appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to the First Residentiaryship in Lichfield Cathedral, vacated by the Rev. John Lonsdale. The Reverend Romert Warrenzan has been licensed by the Bishop of Lickster, to the Chapelry of Hensingham. Patron, Earl of Lonsdale.

Bishop of Chester, to the Chapelry of Hensingham. Patron, Earl of Lonsdate. The Rev. Jonn TOMLINSON DAY, to the Vicarage of Risely Beds. Patron, Lord St. John. The Rev. 7. Lows, to the Ministry of the new Church of St. Paul, Warrington, Lancashire. The Rev. John Wicks TOMLINSON, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire. vacant by the resignation of the Dean of Lickheid. Patron, John Tomlin-son, Esq. OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY. The Rev. Josepa WILKNON, Vicar of East and West Wretham, Perpetual Curate of Brencies, Noricik, and Domestic Chaptain to the Dake-f Gordon, Curate of Brencies, Noricik, and Domestic Chaptain to the Dake-f Gordon, Curate of Brencies, Noricik, and Domestic Chaptain to the Dake-f Gordon, Fatton, Rev. R. Hole), no. 6. Oxenden,) and of Doddiscombleigh, Deron, (Patron, Rev. R. Hole), no. 6. Oxenden,) and of Doddiscombleigh, Deron, The Rev. CHARLES CONNER, jun. Vicar of St. Peter, Worcester, (Patron), Dean and Chapter of Worcester,) and Rector of Naunton Beauchamy, same county, (Patron, the King). The Rev. Richard JANSON, Minister of the new Church at Stretton, near Warnington. JOHN MARTIN BUTT, EA. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. Overon. Oct. 21-00. Thurday, the following degrees were conferred :--

The second college.
 The second college.<

Price II. 85. in boards, and II. 105. in slik, illustrated by 56 Vignettes, (26 of which are Landscapes by Turver) T A L Y.—A POEM. By SAMUEL ROGERS. Esq. T. Cadell, Strand; and E. Mozan, 64, New Bond-street, India Proofs of the Prints at Moon. Boys, and Cos 6, Palismail,

Avoining event of Than Policies belog under the Scal of the Gorporation, the assured will possess the most perfect means of claiming loases, the payment of which will be secured not only by the accumulating rund, bas also by the expital of the Corporation. All Policies effected on or before the las of January, 1832, will be ensited to the

All busiese succession of percent and the office, No. 19, birst abatement. Prospectates and every information may be obtained at the office, No. 19, Birchin-laue, Cornhill, where attendance is given daily from 10 fill 4 oclock. JOHN LAURENCE, See,

JOHN BULL

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

CITY.-SATURDAY EVENING. There has not been any material variation in the Consol Market during the week. The Market to day has been rather firm in con-acquence of the French Rentes coming higher. The closing price of Consols for Account are 821 8. The Exchequer Bill Market is flat, and the prenium is 84, to 10. India Bonds are 2 to 1 dis. In our Foreign Market the chief alteration has been in Russian Stock, which has been in considerable request, The quotation has been as high as 97, and left off this afternoon at 96 to 97. Danish Bonds are firm at 621to 631. Portuguese 494 506. Spanish Stock 121 13. Brazilian 444; and Mexican Bonds 31 32 es coupons. Bank Stock....... 191 2 1 4 per Cent. 1826..... 984 8 3 per Cent. Reduced. 814 4 34 per Cent. Reduced. 814 94 7 34 per Cent. 1830 994 7 TATEST NEWS

LATEST NEWS. We are happy to find, from the latest arrivals, that the cholera is abating in many parts of the Continent. Accounts have been received from the Hague, dated Thursday evening. The conditions proposed by the Conlerence had been sub-mitted to the States-General, which did not express any disapproba-tion at the reading of the 24 articles. By advices from La Guayra of the 26 September, and Bogota of the 14th August, both places were quite tranquit. The coffee crop in Venezuela was expected to be very good this year.

By advices from La Guayra of the 2d September, and Bogota of the 14th August, both places were quite tranquil. The coffee crop in Venezuela was expected to be very good this year. Friday being the 26th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the same was commemorated by a number of naval officers who served in the fleet under Nelson, by dining together on board the *Victory*, at Portsmouth. The contest for the Mayoralty terminated on Friday, with Alder-man Thompson at the head of the poll. The decision of the Court of Aldermen will be made known to morrow. Arrestrers Surcices.--Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, Mr. Edward Temple, a gentleman of property, residing at Entor's place, St. John's Wood, attempted to destroy himself by discharging aloaded pistol at his breast; the ball entered on the right side and came out under the let shoulder. The report of the pistol quickly brought some of his family to his assistance, who found him lying on the floor, in his dressing: norm, weltering in his biolod. The pistol he floor, in his dressing: norm, weltering in his biolod. The pistol he floor, in his dressing: norm, weltering in his biolod. The pistol he floor, in his dressing: norm, weltering in his biolod. The pistol he floor, in his dressing: norm, weltering in his biolod. The pistol he floor, in his dressing: norm, weltering in his biolod. The pistol he had discharged was beside him, and he was in the act of oocking another, with the intention of effectually completing his purpose. Surgical assistance was procured as soon as possible, and every at the at lermination might ensue, as he was determined to make away with himself in some way or other. Hopes are entertailed of his recovering, but his wound is of a very dangerous nature. Mr. Temple has a wife and four children, and but a few minutes before this occurrence had returned from taking an airing on horseback in the park, accompanied by his eldest daughter. Extressive Roustary. — At an early hour yesterday information house, opened the iron c

face, and pitted with the small pox, light hair, and generally wore a fustion dress. Barly in January will be published, the First Part of ANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS of LORD BYRON'S LIFE and WORKS, intended to accompany the New Edition announced by Mineray-upon the same Plan at the Landscape flustrations of the Warrier Charles Tit. Freestarter Distance Tit. Barly State Distance Tit. State Tit. The Barly State Tit. S

By Mrs. Jameson. Iu 2 vols. post. Bvo. C A V E N D I S H; or, the Patrician at Sex. In 3 vols. post. Svo. III. A D V E N TURES ON THE Including the Narrative of a Residence of Six Years on the Western Side of the Recoin Mountains, encode of a Marine Source of Six Years on the Western Side of the Recoin Mountains, and the Six Years on the Western Side of the Recoin Memory across the American Confluent. By Ross Cox, Bsq. In Western Side of THE DUCHESS OF ABRANTES, (Madame Junot.) Written by Herself. Comprising her Recoilections of the Live of General Junct, and of other cele-brated persons attached to be Fortunes of Napoleon. In 2 vols. 8vo. Henry Collurn and Richard Bentley, New Multington-arreet. CONTAINING 5000 RECEIPTSI Neally and closely printed in double columns, comprising upwards of 500 pages, price only 58 Gt. bound. The reader is presented on only for the Tatched House Tavern, St. Jamesb-str. "It is worth the attention of all house tops." The reader is ginare a score or two different modes of dressing one joint. Sin I C C O K 'S M D AVY. The following Interesting Narai and Millary Works are just published by Mesrs, Collurn and Miltary Works are just published by Mesrs, Collurn and Miltary Works are just published by Mesrs, Collurn and Miltary Works are just published by Mesrs, Collurn and Miltary Works are just published by Mesrs, Collurn and Miltary Works are just published by Mesrs, Collurn and Miltary Works are just published by Mesrs, Collurn and Miltary Works are just published by Mesrs, Collurn and Miltary Works are just published by Milt Aradde the PERSONAL NARRATIVES of Calt. COOKS, of the 43:1 Regiment, and of Lieut. MOODE, H. P. 21:4 Fusileres. 3. The NAVAL SKETCH BOOK: emclascences of Seventeer Years in the Service, abroad and at home, by an Officer of the LATE WAR. 5. The VAL SKETCH BOOK: or Service Afaat and Ashore. By an Officer, 204 Beltion, emclashed bind with were humourous designs, in 2 volo. pox Bron. 18: boand.

3. The NAV Officer. 2nd E Svo. 168. bound

And Edition, embediabed with viewe humoarcus and Antore. 49 Mi Rev. Ind Edition, embediabed with viewe humoarcus designs, in 2 vols, post Rev. Tank 2000 State of the GREAT LOOP BURGHLEY, by the GREAT LOOP BURGHLEY BURGHLEY, by the GREAT LOOP BURGHLEY, by the

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g that protection is no longer to be lowled for, and that our is we have therefore to request His Most Gracious Majesty is Colonial subjects from their alleglance, and enable them not some other Power, thereby to insure our lives, and gua-nant of property which we have now left us. feel jostified in calling on Parliament and the nation to pay and possessions, thereby to enable us to transport ourselves o cluer country, where the devasiation of our own may be n, and where we may endpayout to reconcile ourselves to of feaching our descendants to thermeelves to the degra-owhich the conduct of the enemies of the West Indies will

That this Meeting feel josified in calibility of provide the size into itelu. The statis Meeting feel josified in calibility on Parilament and the nation to pay us for our properties and possession, thereby to enable us to transport ourselves in dismitsely of but not seen, and where we may endeavour to reconcile ourselves the loss of our bitter properties, and having our liters secured, may have the meelancholy consolation of it caching our descendants to fit themselves to the degrad-have related them. When we may endeavour to reconcile ourselves to the degrad-have rollowed the the conduct of the enemies of the Weal holdes will have related them. More the consolation of the conduct of the enemies of the Weal holdes will have related them. More the endeavour to be treated with kindness, and even affection, that their comforts and happiness are attended to, and that wherever the discussion of sizes i rescue to the intervery, and bears no com-panishment of haves i rescue to the intervery, and bears no com-tentation of haves in rescue to the intervery, and bears no com-tentation of haves in rescue to the intervery, and bears no com-tentation of haves in rescue to the intervery, and bears no com-tentation of haves in rescue to the intervery, and bears no com-tentation of haves in rescue to the intervery and bears no com-tentation for the restar is the intervention the memory and have no whold have now hold have now hold have a server the the other particles in and intervery. That this have in greater jeopardy our lives and fortunes, which we now hold hy a very frait leurer. That the havin's main imposed willing to consent with the other particles in adopting any measure which may tend to the security of the island, and in averting the That the intervery may beat to the security of the island, and in averting the to the other in the intervery in the security of the island, and in averting the to the theoretion.

Ibbratel for justice and humanu; That this Meeting trusts the Honourable House of Assembly will manifest us frames in re-isting all innovation on our just rights, as d that it will not, by further conclination, put in greater jeopardy our live and fortunes, which we now hald by a very frait lenure. The second second second second second second second second second the second second second second second second second second thread second second second second second second second to bins, and to bis first, second second second second second second second to bins, and to bis first, second secon

ALLEY VERE, August 20th, 1831. MEETING of the FREE PERNONS of COLOUR, held here this day, at to a Requisition to His Honor the Custos, they came to the following

At a made in the requisition to His Honor the Custos, they came to the isometry person to a Requisition to His Honor the Custos, they came to the isometry Resolved. That they fully concur in the sentiments contained in the Resolu-tions of their While Brettnern of this day. Resolved, That they have read with surprise and indignation, the statements made by Dr. Lushington, in the House of Commons, relative to emancipating their spirit which a bigotted and interested parts thas ever pursued towards the West India colonists, and which they hereby declars to be totally false, and mischierous the lattice for the state of the s

spirit which a bigotical and interested parts has ever pursued towards the West todia columism, and which they hereby declare to be totally fale, and malchierous to the last degree. Resolved, That they consider themselves and their interests as identified with those of their white brethren; and that they are determined to co-operate with them in defending their property to the last, without tail and angle compensa-tion. (Signed by the Chairman) JAMES ALLAN. The Chairman having quilted the chair, "All Cross took his reat. The chairman having quilted the chair, "All Cross took his reat. The chairman having quilted the chair, and that be the requested to sign the foregoing Resolutions. In the Chair, and that be the requested to sign the foregoing Resolutions. In the Chair, and that he be requested to sign the foregoing Resolutions. The FREEHOLDERS of ST. DAVID/S.-At a MEETING of the FREEHOLDERS of ST. DAVID/S.-At a MEETING of the FREEHOLDERS and other inhabitants of the arrish of ST. DAVID, held on Monday, the 10th of August, at the Vestry Room at Veloghs, to take into consideration the present situation of the island, GEORGE WILLOHT, Seq. in the Chair, The submit histing correstion and security of life and prive are inseparable from the prime infraction and neurity of life and prive are inseparable from the infraction on our rights medinated by this Majasty's Ministers, who have arowed in the lamperial mediated by this Majasty's Ministers, who have arowed in the inseprial mediated by this Majasty's Ministers, who have arowed in the inseprial mediated by this Majasty's Ministers, who have arowed in the inseprial neurischer server and local infor-ration alite leach us must inserials and the undoubled right of every who have arowed in the inserial there into our properties and the dissolution of society. That atthough a distant interlaint life into our properties and the dissolution of society.

mation alike teach us must ineritably lead to the ruin of our properties and the dissolution of society. T. at the system of conciliation hitherto adopted by the House of Assembly has tailed in the effect contemplated. The attempt, on the part of our represen-tatives, to conclinate a faction, whose avowed object is immediate and uncondi-tional emancipation, has proved equally fullic and nogatory while the matural result has been to increase the clamour and hostility of our enemies, it has tended materially to compromise and impair their own rights as an independent Legis-

materially to compromise and impair their own rights as an independent Legis-lature. That however aspersed and calumniated by our enemies, we had ever trusted in receiving from the responsible advisers of the Crown that protection which, as a valuable dependency of Great Britain, we had a right to expect. This expec-tation we can no longer indulge. His Majerty and instead the expected coinsil faction in Parliament, are prepared to ascritce the colonies, and with them other interests of the mailon, at the shrine of political ascendancy. That in the prevent strucgies we rely mittale, who are not lost to every sense of partice, and who, we are astlefad, cannot but condenn the unrelenting enning there which our event as a splated to ascribe and the strike of the solution. That we seek to array against as the parsions of our slaves, and the their minds feelings which mat lead to anarchy and bloodshed. That we call on our representatives to resist to the last the invasion of these only mans of averting the danger which theratens to involve us in utter ruin. GEORGE WRIGHT, Chairman.

only means of averting the danger which threatens to invoive us in ouce, sum, GEOROB WRIGHT, Chairman. The Art a numerous and respectable MEETING of the FREE-HOLDERS and other Inhabitants of the Parish of St. BLIZABETH, HOLDERS and other Inhabitants of the Parish of St. BLIZABETH, the following Resolutions were unsulmously agreed to :-The Hon. DUNCAN ROBELTISON, Custos, in the Chair; the following Resolutions were unsulmously agreed to :-Resolved, That with deep regret and augment distants, an intention on the the following Resolutions were unsulmously agreed to :-That with deep regret and suprime this Materia, an intention on the that of his Majesty's Ministers to depart from the Resolutions of 1823. That as or properties are secured to us under British statutes, and acquired by inheitiance or legal purchase, they ought to be held as sacred as possession in Great Britain, and that we cannot be depixed of them without due compen-sation.

in Great Britain, and that we cannot be deprived of them without due compen-sation. That any attempt to legislate or interfere with our internal regulations, other-wise than hy our representatives, would be unjust, as our Colonial Assembly, from their knowledge of the Island and its population, is fully competent to frame laws for our proper, government and protection. That we seriously apprehend discord and discontent in our slave population so long as the question of emancipation be agliated in the British Scrate, and untue statements circulated without the slightest attempt at relutation by his Majesty's Government. That the conduct of British Government is so fating our produce after for the preserve sy is the treasult of his lahours, is unjust and oppressive. That he nonly epition be forthwith drawn up, to be presented by the Island Agent, is the most respection manner, is or distant on bistitute a full, im-partial, and strict inquiry into the actual state and confliction to fully discussion of this presented in particular, in order that our felow subjects in Britain may be made acquainted with the real situation of the slave population. That the declairman be requested to slituation of the slave population. That the discussion of this Islaw in the real situation of the slave population. That the discussion of this fully and the real situation of the slave population. That the discussion of this related in particular, in order that our felow subjects in Britain may be made acquainted with the real situation of the slave population. DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Chairman,

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LATEST NEWS.

JOHN





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

Vol. XI.—No. 568 SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30 1831.

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Brussels, good quality, useful neat patterns		38.	4d. and 3s.	6d
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THEATRES: COVENT GARDEN, DRURY LANE, MADAME VESTRINS, and the ADELPHI. The best PRIVATE BOXES at all the above Theatres may be secured by the Night, at AN REWS's Circulating Library, 167, New Bond-street.—At this Establishment, Subscribers drive the advantage of an extensive Collection of Standard Works, besides an unlimited supply of all the new Publications. Terms of Scherfplion may be had on application, or forward-d to any part of the Constry.

derive the advantage of an extensive Collection of Standard Works, besides an infimited supply of all the new Publications. Terms of Scheerfylion may be had on application, or forward-d to any part of the Constry. **D** RURY-LANE and COVENT-GARDEN THEATRES.-To be LET every Evening, accreal PRIVATE BOXES for Bight Persons, FIL 118, 6d. to 22 3: each, the most eronomical and desirable in the Theatres, FREE ADMISSIONS for the present Sea-on, admitting to all Benefits, Ora attractions, and moderate Prices. Boxes, Admissions, Tirkets, &c. for all the Theatres, Bought and Sold.-CHARLES WEIGHT. Wine Merchant, Klipf 1630, eds., Charles, Charles, Admissions, Tirkets, &c. for all the Theatres, Bought and Sold.-CHARLES WEIGHT. Wine Merchant, Klipf 1630, eds., Carles, Laure, Sa, Port and Sherry, 24s. Old Wines in Bottle at reasonable Prices. **DIVERENT:** DATE SCHEDERS, DATE ADARDEN, ST., VINCENT, and ST., **AURICANE.-BARHADON**, ST., VINCENT, and ST., **DIVERENT:** Ladbrock and Co., 39, Strand; Herries and Co., 15, St. Janes's street ; Ladbrocks and Co., 39, Strand; Herries and Co., 67 **SUPFERENT:** the Apportioned by the Legislatures of these Colonies, will be received by Messer. Coults and Co., 39, Strand; Herries and Co., 15, St. **Direadverder**, Ladbrocks and Co., 30, St., Juhander, and Co., 67 **SUPFERENT:** the ADARGANET SAVAGE, a Child, aged S, Amerikan Adventue and Sherry Solo, was taken into the SK, **Herrise Version**, St., Weiss and Co., 1, Mansion-Induce **Street** finkney and Co., Ternburcher & and Sherry Solo, was taken into the SK, **Herrise Version**, Internet 1, Solo, St., Solo, was taken into the SK **Herrise Version**, and there it list advectory in Derbyshift; the Parish Offerse have repeatedly refused to hear the expense of restoring the child. A Genilemany who has been and the coord in moder to into the sher having the measu-of supporting her family applied for her child, but was informed et had with her parents, and remained meassion of her child, but was informed et had with her to make

donations, how	ever sma	ull, a	nd wil	ll give	any fu	rther	requis	ite inf	orm	ation.		
Donations already received :												
Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale £0 10 From the Poor Box Office, Marl-												
Colonel Eyre				0 5	i bou	ough	street				£0	- 5
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deserving Po											0	10
From individual Members of the same:												
Mr. Tomkins	£0	211	fr. E	dear		0 1	1 Mr. 1	1098			0	1
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Mr. Brown	0			ongma		ō 1						
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TWO CLERGYMEN Of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH. - Any married Clergyman reiding in a healthy situation in the Country, who is willing to receive into his camity a WIDOW LADY with three Children, and two female Servants, is requested to address (postage paid) to J. B. C. Junior United Service Club, stating all particulars as to family, situation, & C. Iti proposed that the eldest child, a how of 7 years of age, should be educated by the Clergyman - The terms will be liberal, and the most respectable references will he given and required.

will be given and required. **BDUCA** FION.—LAKES of CUMHERLAND.—A. Clergyman. of hich University character, married, and residing in ode of the most braufinity-situated Virgarge Houses in the Kingdom, will TAKE CHARGE or TWO or THREF PUPILS, to be tracted in every respect as members of his own family. References, the most unexceptionable, can be given; among others to the Right Hon. J. Wilson Creker, the Bieloop of Cork, and the Provost of Thinty College, Dublin.—Aldress personally, or byletter (host paid), W. C., 24, Great Russell attreet, Bloomshury.

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N.B. Books in all Languages taken on the same terms, Gentlemen waited upon 10 miles from London,

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Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

Henry Colburn and Richard Benliev, New Burlington-street. LODY HANNAH ELLICE. A BELLE ASSEMBLEE, for November, contains a highly-d fuisher Portrait of the Right Hon. Lady Hannah Ellee, engraved by Thomson, from a Brawing by Holmes; being the 83d of the Series of Portraits of the Female Nobility, in course of publication in this interesting work. Also, two plates of Fashisns, coloured, of the latest Loncon and Parisian Costumes, Price 5s, 6d. The Portraits published this year consist of the following :-Princess Esterhary, Lady Durham, Dowsger Countess of Errol, Lady Cumming Grotion, Lady Elizabeth Jane Leelle, and Countess Gover and Child, Marchianess of Stafford, Lady Kerriton, Countees Grey, and Col, Lady Cumming Whitaker, Transher, and Co. London.

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application.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesy Household has appointed Alerander Donovan, Esq. one of the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordnary. BROWN OFFICE, Get. 35.-Member returned to serve in this present Parlia-ment-Tiwn of Drogmed. Thomas Walkee, Esq., me of His Majesty Counsel in Ireland, in the rouged John run? North Stock Ordersetty J. DAVIS, Lyttkon House, Leigh, Wortesterbire, Jodging-Bouse-keeper-G. NEWMAN, Pancras-lane, Chenynide, agent. BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED. J. CLARK, Jewry-street, Aldgate, wine sertenit, irom Oct. 28 to Nov. 22. BANKRUPTS. G. E. ATKINSON, Leman-tireet, Goddmar-Sields, painter. Att. Kelly, Parrar's-Guildings. Temple-J. LAKE, South Molton-street, Bondstreet, Lalloc. Att. Arnott, Old Jevry-W. Will TEHOUSE, Worcester, Skinner, Att. White, Old-Gury-D. L. K. E. South Molton-street, Bondstreet, Lalloc. Att. Arnott, Old Jevry-W. Will TEHOUSE, Worcester, Skinner, Att. White, Old-Gury-D. L. K. E. South Molton-street, Bondstreet, Lalloc. Att. Arnott, Old Jevry-T. W. Hill TEHOUSE, Worcester, Skinner, Att. White, Old-Gury-D. J. LAKE, South Molton-street, Isologan Bance, Temple, London-T. MORGAN, Jun. LindelGuaw, Caumatiel-J. HARTISON, Liverpoli, merchant. Atta. Brabner, Liverpool, Blacktock and Barner, Fernel, Londor, T. MORGAN, Jun., LindelGuaw, Caumatien-J. HARTISON, Liverpoli, Jacke, Gary's Inn, London Jewr, Caumatien-J. HARTISON, Liverpoli, Stapie Inn, London-R. BOW ER, Liverpool, dealer In Batt. Atta. Wolfenerthant, God Con, Britofford, Worde, Jackaerchantra, Att. Wijkesworth, and Riddale, Gray's Inn, London; Gasat, Leeds-J. STA. Adlington and Con, Britofford, Markerchantra, Gasat, Lawrence-iane, London; Lee, Leeds-F. WRAGOE, Presion, Stalioner, Atts. Adlington and Con, Bedford, Wilker, Presion, Stalioner, Atts. Adlington and Con, Bedford, Wilker, Presion, Stalioner, Atts. Adlington and Con, Bedford Viewrence Mark, Markereland, Guest, Lawrence-iane, London; Lee, Leeds-F. WRAGOE, Presion, Stalioner, Atts.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

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"Brevel, "Col. SI'S, R. Chapman to bave the rank of Major-General at ber-inds only." Hospital Staff — Deputy Purveyor C. Warner, from half-pay, to be Deputy Jurveyor to the Forces, vice Weaver, dec.; Staff Ansiat. Starg, R. M'Nab Nobert-an has been permitted to resign his commission. Caown Orrice, Oct. 23 - Members returned to verve in this present Parlia-ment.- Rowaugi of Liverpool: The Hon. Dadley Ryder, commonly called Via-sunt Sandon, in the row of John Evelyn Desinon, Bay, who was chosen a Bur-rene for the boroagk of Liverpool; and also a Knight of the Shire for the constr 4 Nottingham, and hath made his election to serve for the aid county.-County d Pentbroke: Sir Jahn Owen, Bart.-Boroagh of Tavistock: Lieut.Colonel Inacis Russell, in the row of Wm. Russell, commonly called Lord Russell. S. JOSEPH, GradGougesteret, WondRy France, W. HEMMING, Dainnet, Worcestershire, draper-T: WOODRUFFE, Ramay, Essex, cattle-teller.

S. JOSEPH, Great George-treet, Westminster, sculptor-W. HEMMING, Galmes, Woresternbire, draper-T. WOODRUFFE, Ramsay, Essex, cattle-tealer. BANKRUPTS. J. BURN. Newport-market, Solo, china dealer. Att. Taylor, King-street, Grespide-W. MADDOCK, Fortes, Southampton, coal merchant. Att. Corry, Gray's inn place, Gray's Inn-square-J. A LAMB, Batterses, victualier. Att. Att. Miller, New Inn-B. HOWBILL and W. B. BAKE, Charlesteirt, Caven-dim-square, Ironmogers. Att. Crouch, Southampton, coal, Charlesteirt, Caven-dim-square, Ironmogers. Att. Crouch, Southampton, building, Chautery-lane T. ALLINSON, Manchester-J. GRAHAM, Liverpool, linendraper. Att. Blacktock and Bunes, Tenuje, London; Piukardton, Liverpool.-W. Vick ERV, Bereton, Cheshire, Innkeeper. Atts. Vaudrey, Congleton, Cheshire, Gronthwalte, Deale. Court, Backer, Kundy, Strand, London; Janue, Battnere, Atts. Kand, Back Batheaston, Souton-T. R. BRIGHT, Devon-port, hummung, Jats. Mad. F. BAKEH, Batheaston, Suerret, silk manu-facturer, Atts. Kand Waterman, Basex street, Strand, London; Janue, Bathere, Catt. Kan, and Waterman, Basex street, Strand, London; Janue, Bathere, Atts. Kats, Cole, Furnival's Inn; Griffitha, Monnouth. Mather, Coal merchant, Atts. Cole, Furnival's Inn; Griffitha, Monnouth. Aldermanburg, London; Inik, Devonprint, Interdenter, Atts. Sole, Itale of Sydenham was confidently attributed, we understand has been lately excessively industrious in disclaining the honour. We sup-lately excessively industrious in disclaining the honour. We sup-latel of sydenham was confidently attributed, we understand has been lately excessively industrious in disclaining the honour. We sup-sole this anxiety is in consequence of the singular expectations en-tertained in relevance to the newly announced tale of Alice Pauled, by the same author, which, it is supposed, will unveil certains family scorets connected with proceedings which (howeveer necessary and usudable in intention) might subject him to a few inconvenient quastions.

b) The connected with proceedings which (however necessary and laudable in intention) might subject him to a few inconvenient (lausations, Oct. 23. — Tuesday, a convict named Parker effected his escape by the following bold and daring plan : — Having contrived to secrete himself from the gang of prisoners with whom he was employed in the dock-yard, he exchanged his prison dress for a canvas lacket and trougers and a red night-can, and, thus equipped, placed a ladder against the boundary wall of the yard, and actually seconded it, though within three or four yards of a sentinel, who, supposing from his dress that was a workman belonging to the yard, took no notice of his conduct until he disappeared on the other side of the wall. Although an immediate alarm was given, and particles were sent out mall directions in pursuit of him, he contrived to elude their visitiance, and has no tsince been heard of. *— Kentish Guzette.* The present Lord Chancellor facetiously designated the three great mortee in botentses? We have, introduced these Royal Personages into this new novel, which has equal title to be called a "secret narritive," as regards its account of the motives of their conference at Verona. The great totic hancella ding domestic scenes with those mysterious events, which took place in a nexalted sphere, and which are said to have a projected alliance between two noble families. We have to state a curious fact with regard to the cholera. We are informed on good authority that Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, asserts that, according to the provence of the cholera. This is at Moscow, was aboutley loss than in ordinary times. This is at tributed to the people refraining from drinking and other habits of dissipation.

tributed to the people refraining from drinking and other nabits or dissipation. BERACH or PROMISE.—An action, "Little v. Lynch," was tried in the Irish Court of Exchequer on Tuesday, before the Chief Baron, for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was 19, the gentleman 40, when the courtship commenced. The letters of the latter, some of which were read in Court, invariably terminated with "1 for a thousand sweet kisses." The Jury found a verdict of 1001, damages. Two young men, ramed John Kelly and Patrick Walsh, carpenters, were on Wednesday evening last attacked in Church-street, Dublin, a numerous gang of ruffians, carrying budgeons; Walsh excarpt the most flagth, but Kelly was so freadfully beaten by the wrettens that he survived only a lew minutes. Several of the ruffians are in custody.

them by night, our kenny was so urcannony usate a symmetry that he survived only a few minutes. Several of the ruffians are in custody. Paramini is in Edinburgh, and has completely astonished the "Modern Athenniums!" live assert all previous accounts to have fallen far short of the mark in detailing the exploits of his foldestick. Luncknows MISTARE. — A Gentleman, many years resident at Madrid, witnessed a singular circumstance which took place a few years einee. A Bookseller of that air mere which took place a few years eine. A Bookseller of that air mere which took place a few years eine. The greatest of the function of the singular direction of the single state should be some dozen bottle of The same and an accession of the single single state state and the single state should be done state state. The some dozen bottle of The same and an accession of the single single state state state and the single state should be done state state. The some dozen bottle of The same and an accession of the single single state state state and the single state should be showed as a state present mere board as results tradered of the concession of the single state should be single state should be single state state state. The same dozen bottle of the single single single state should be single state should be showed as results the state should be single state should be single state should be single state should be showed be single state should be showed be single state should be single state should be showed be showed be showed be single state showed be s

CHOLERA MORBUS. Advice to Families for the Prevention and Gure of this dreadful Majudy, as extracted from the London Guzette, 20th October, 1831. "It is important to point out the instant measures which may safely and beneficially be employed where Medicad aid cannot imme-diately be precised. All means tending to restore the circulation and maintain the warmth of the body should be had recourse to without delay. The patientschool al ways immediately be put to bed, wrapped up in hot blankets, and warmth should be sustained by other external applications, such as repeated frictions with flannels and camphorated spirits; poultices of mustard and linseed (equal parts) to the sto-mach, particularly where pain and vomiting exist; similar poultices to the feet and legs, to restore their warmth. The returning hest of the body may be promoted by bags containing hot salt or bran applied to different parts of it. For the same purpose of restoring and sus-taining the circulation, white wine whey with spice, hot brandy and water, or sal volatile in a dose of a tea-spoolful of hot water, frequently repeated, or from five to twenty drops of some of the essential oils, as peppermint, cloves, or cajeput, in a wine-glass of water, may be administered; with the same view, where the stomada will bear it, warm broth with spice may be employed. In very severe cases, or where medical aid is difficult to be obtained, from twenty to forty drops of laudanum may be given, in any of the warm drinks pre-viously recommended." (Signed) HENRY HALFORD, President of the Board. This treatment is within the means of every family; all that is required being, that they should provide themselves with the follow-ing simple medicines: — Pint Spirits of Wine and Camphor. I or 210s. Mustard and Linseed Dender.

This treatment is within use investigation of the should provide themselves with the follow-ing simple medicines: — Pint Spirits of Wine and Camphor. 1 or 2 lbs. Mustard and Linseed Powder. 2 or. Sal Volatile. 1 oz. Essential Oi of Peppermint, Cloves or Cajeput. All of which may be procured for a few shillings. It is seriously recommended that every person should 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 over-whelming.

The third volume of Dr. Narey's *Life of Lord BargAlet*, which is the History of both England and Europe. Among the subjects of greatest interest which is discusses are. Elizabeth "propried marrings with the subjects, — The growing power of the Puritans,— the romantic riddle of Mary Queen of Scots career,—the signific struggles with Spain terms which is discusses are are Elizabeth "propried marrings with the forther transmitter of importance concerning the English Constitution in Church and State. The personal details relative to the great Minister himself, which this concluding volume furnishes, are also different of the the propried marring the English Constitution in Church and State. The personal details relative to the Down and the personal details relative to the Bornes, Talaner, and Wilesey, line-of-battle ships; Galace, Sigg. Curacus, These Amogene, frights: [Bernit CAreyMolds, on Down as to the cause of this subfer of a structure of the Down. Nothing is known as to the cause of this subfer of a structure of the Down. Nothing is known as to the cause of this subfer of a structure of the Down. Nothing is known as to the cause of this subfer of a structure of the Down. Nothing is known as to the subservice. It is prease that the bankers, and received four J. Bank notes and eighteen sovereigns. The Chain of causing the impetions of yout in the subservice. The chain of causing the impetions of yout in the subservice of a production like this with late states and as the private is converted through a service of a converted the relative of a subset of the like of a scale state the like of the transpression. The chain is converted through a service of a domatic the like of the subset of the subset of the subset of the subset of the difference of the subset of the May or the subset of the subset of the subset of the difference of the difference of the Subset of the converted the subset of the subset of the subset of the subset of the subset of

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was instantaneously killed.—Verdict of the Inquest.— "Accidenta Death." PENBROKE ELECTION.—Capt. Greville, the Reform candidate, de-clined the contest on Monday last, and Sir John Oven was declared duly elected. The damage done at Derby by the rioters is variously estimated at from 2,0001, to 4,0001. Great surprise is felt, that in the last Session a Bill was not passed to remedy the error in one of Mr. Peel's Adds, by which persons who have their windows broken are deprived of remedy, unless it can be proved that the mob had commenced de-stroying the premises. At a Reform Meeting at Holywell, the other day, at which one of the churchwardens presided, it was resolved that the expences of the Meeting should be defrayed out of the church rate 1—Worcestor Journal.

the Nieeting should be defrayed out of the church rate 1-Worcester Journal. The six persons in custody for the recent attack on the "black-legs" and gamblers on Lincoln race-course have been tried and ac-quitted, it being proved to the satisfaction of the Jury that the latter worce the first assailants. Two children were burn to death at Leicester last week, the parents of whom had gone from home, and left them locked in the house.

parents of whom had gone from home, and left them lockeu mouse. At length it is said that there is a clue to the discovery of the mur-der of the aged couple at Fetcham, in Surrey, about four of five years ago. A man, named Cobbler Will, and the grand-daughter of the deceased, were then taken up, but, after much investigation, were liberated, and it does not now appear that they were at all im-plicated in the atrocious transaction. To say further on the subject at present might defeat the ends of justice. It is gratifying to find, from the recent trials at the Old Bailey Sessions, that crime, of a serious character, is much on the decrease, and that the vigilance of the New Police produces the most salutary effects.

It is gratinging to find, from the recent trials at the Old David Sessions, that crime, of a serious character, is much on the decrease, and that the vigilance of the New Police produces the most saluary effects. A sailing-boat capsized in a squall on the Mersey last week the forew of which consisted of four persons, two young men and two boys the latter were saved, the former perished. One of these individuals was Mr. Julius Casar, the other was Mr. Holmes, a native of the Manchester. Mr. Holmes had come from Manchester, with his rice and child, on a visit to Mr. Casar, and accompanied him on a pleasure excursion on the river. The of the cappenters, named John Brydges Hilliard, met his deal by a fall from the "files" at Drury-lane Theatter, during a rehearsal on Saturday se innight. The deceased was in the actof lowering some machinery down, consisting of from five to six hundred weight, hand, which went down with such velocity that in the stempt to reasize to the Middlesex Hospital in a dreadfully multiated state, when be died on Sunday last. Verdict of the inquest. "Accidental Death" reads for the reception of inmates next summer. It will be as large as the House of Correction in Coldubth-fields, and will afford auf-cients space to class the prison res. Two boysand a man last week incautiously placed in their sleeping-room, at Mountstewart, in Ireland, a lot of charred coals, on reuring for the night. The next morning the boys were found dead and dan man totally insensible. Four me were proceeding, with nearly a tun of iron work and in which they were proceeding, with nearly a tun of iron work and in which went promy that the boat is supposed by failerent acquainted with the Firth to have foundered in deer dister on a gravined with the Firth to have foundered in deer dister man acquainted with the Firth to have foundered in dower with a pring deep deving a diverse currents.

October 30. The LEGAL EXAMINER.—On Saturday, the 5th of Novemitty of the structure of the LEGAL EXAMINER.—On Saturday, the 5th of Novemitty of the structure of the LEGAL EXAMINER. The second structure of the structure of the LEGAL EXAMINER of the second structure of the LEGAL EXAMINER. The second structure of the second structure of the LEGAL EXAMINER of the second structure of the se

Arodalug fuer respective preductive of Speech ; and Directions to Foreigners for acquiring a Knowledge of this Dictionary. A new Edition, carried by R. A. DAVENPORT, Author of the Biographical Diction of the Diction of the Biographical Dicti

By the Strick Schuppers Ling The Own. By the Translater of Homir's Hymma, Nu. 49, Printer tor Wm. B ackwood, No. 45, George-street, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strad. London.
 Weither Marker, Striker Marker, Marker, Striker Marker,

Meultimit Report-XV. Prices of Grain, Butcher. Mest, &c.-AVI. FURTH IN Marketise Report-XV. Prices of Grain, Butcher. Mest, &c.-AVI. FURTH PRIZE ESSAYS and TRANSACTIONS of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY SCOTLAND.-1. On the Agricultural State of Canada, and part of the Nited States of America. By Adam Ferguon, Sea, of Woodhill-11, Remarks a Article for the Salamon Fishery, in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Henry theory the Diamond Rep. of Blair Dummond-III. Remarks on the theiples, and European Control of the Various Systems, of Life Assurance. By Funed for Wm. Blackwood, Edinburgh; T. Cadell, London; and W. Curry, B. and Co. Dublic.

and Co. Dublin.

Jun, and Co. Dublin. RAGMENTS of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, being an ACCOUNT of Captain HALL'S NAVAL LIPE and EAKLY VOYAGES, "Contain Hall has been for some time past, on the whole, the most powerful writer of Trail has been for some time past, on the whole, the most powerful writer of the source of the source of the source of the source of the work will find the interest more various, and the execution, we think, even the field is wider acceptance than the last and best of its predecessors. more lively. The the interest more various, and the execution, we think, even the field is wider acceptance than be a start there. Fragments, before he opens Lord Colling word's Letters, Source of a cool more — Construct Backey a essential an advantage over this wider of a cool more — Construct Backey Ba owes to the possession of a good map."-Quarterly

89.
 Printed for Robert Cadell, Edinburgh: ard Whittaker and Co., London.
 The WAVERLEY No have also just published, une, cloth hoards. The Thirtieth volume of which is just published, contain-the conclusion of PEVERIL of the PEAK. Illustrated by D. Wilkie and C. Lesile.

JOHN BULL:

A T a numerous and respectable MEETING of the INHABIT. ANTS of the Parish of ST. DOROTHY, held at Old Harbour Market, on Friday, the 12th inst agreeshly to public advertisement; WM. JACESON, Ess, in the Chairs, and the second second

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will beliere no statement in our favour, however attesied by rank or probity, whilst they lend thermselves to the most unbuilsing fabrications against us, how-ever improbable, and from whatever source they may come, and we are counted the refuse of mankind by that very people for possessing property which they fastituted. Resolved, 7. That these aggravations (whilst they diminish the value of our possessions, render us odious in the sight of our fellow men, and, as have been too fatally experienced, excite rebelions and its a will consequences among our peasanty, have alienated our affections from the Mother-Country, and reduced us to the alternative of petitioning to be abouled from our allegiance. But as we rise with deep regret the probability of a separation from the pracent State, we fully trust that the people of Great Brianian may yet be roused to a sense of

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struction. That yielding to no class of His Majesty's subjects in loyalty, or In affection to that land with which we are united by so many endearing ties, yet we must, if driven to the desperate alternative, loak to self pre-ervation. That while it is our fixed and unalterable determination to stand or fall with our rights as British subjects, we deem it due to ourselvest of colarce, in refor-

our rights as British subjects, we deen it due to our two the local of the second sub-transformer to be scandalinear committee determination to stand or fall with our rights as British subjects, we deen it due to our two to icalars, in refer-ence to be scandalinear columnies of the local or the second state of the scandalinear columnation of the second state of the second state of the scandalinear columnation of the second state of the second state of the scandalinear columnation of the second state of the second state of the scandalinear scandalinear state of the second state of the scandalinear scandalinear state of the second state of the scandalinear scandalinear state of the scandalinear state of the scandalinear scandalinear scandalinear scandalinear scandalinear that scandalinear that scandalinear that scandalinear scandalineari scandalinear

octer judges, upon their first paying us that fair compensation to which, in reason and justice, we are entitled, before passing of budget of the second second second second second second second pay the second second second second second second second second in life, and as death is preferable to a miserable lingering the safety of n life, and as death is preferable to a miserable lingering state > It is hetter for the colonies. If downed they are to destruction, at fate, than continue the vicinius of endiese suspense-of such assures and proceedings as have put an end to all confidence in ch, at the present moment, linerate in server existence, by ex-aof the ignorant slaves a delusion of the most dangerous and 5. ingth exister

otting in the minist of the ignorant slaves a delusion of the most dangerous and alarming tendency. That as all the former petitions and memorials of the colonists have passed un-beeded, and unaitendei to, and, as instated of obtaining relief, we are thereatened with new measures of carcicon, it appears to us advisable, as a last effort, that as British subjects, and obtain either as an acknowledgement of delaid to lay our unparalleled grievances and distresses at the foot of the throne, assert our rights as British subjects, and obtain either as acknowledgement of delaid to law. Resolved, That John Cargill, John Ross, John Mackensle, and Alex. Barclay, Eagra, ba a Committee to meet the gratienen who may be appointed by the other parishes to carry into effect the object of the preceding resolutions, and that this parish will cheerfully bars its proporison to lite expence. Resolved, That the above resolutions be inserted in the county papers for one month, and once in the Kingston daily papers; and that the Island Agent be re-calented by the more the fully in the insert is another be considerables that is and that the Island Agent be re-calented by the other provide the insure the sounders bein acticulated to promote their object. Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to sign these resolutions on the parts calculated to promote their object.

quested to give them publicity in Great Britahin in the maner he consider best calculated to promote their object.
 Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to sign these resolutions on the part of the meeting.
 CHOLERA MORHOUS.
 Cholera Mortous, this preparation is earnerstly recommended. No field a third of the meeting.
 CHOLERA MORHOUS.
 CHOLERA MORHOUS.
 CHOLERA MORHOUS.
 Cholera Mortous, this preparation is earnerstly recommended. So no of vital importance to families. It contains the essential ingredients alluded to, and instart a dose of any required strength, without loss of time, which may at long at the molity as progress of the malady. The Essence does not confain directly constanded, constant, the substant, and when that ing John Towers, Chemist. Solid in buttles at 29, 94, 46, 61, and it hubin, and Princes street, Edinburghi Savy, Moore, and Co. 185, 10 ohnd-street, and 200, leces tareet, and and the rest of the odd the Materia PHOR, no elegant to reparation of one of the lest Medicines of the malet Dury Moore, and Co. 185, 10 ohnd-street, and 200, leces tareet, and not Drug Moore, and Co. 185, 10 ohnd-street and 200, leces tareet, and and Dury Moore, and Co. 185, 10 ohnd-street and 200, leces tareet, and and Dury Moore, and Co. 185, 10 ohnd-street and 200, leces tareet, and and Dury Moore, and Co. 185, 10 ohnd-street and the lest Medicines of the whole Materia Medica, by which pure Camphor may be given in the fluid form of a Draught or Julep. In bottles at 29, 94, 48, 64, and 118.

347.
A MEETING of the MAGISTRATES, PREVHULDEUS, and the other INHAHITANTS of the VARISH of ST. ANDIEW, took place of the VARISH of ST. ANDIEW, took place of the VARISH of ST. ANDIEW, took place of the variety of the VARISH of ST. ANDIEW, took place of the variety of the VARISH of ST. ANDIEW, took place of the variety of the VARISH of ST. ANDIEW, took place of the variety of the varie

Internative which must end in the total ruin of master and size, ot propriveror and property.
5. That although by misrepresentation and falsehood we are reduced to the brink of ruin, we have still a hope that our unled voice will be heard; and that his Majesty's Ministers will forbear from further hustility, unlittley insre done us justice by awarding a fair value for our property; and we have still a further hope, that our flow so that we have still be pateral and also knows the value of his Vest India possessions, will exert his pateral constraints, and forward a copy of them to the island Agent for publication.

atio know the value of his Vert India possession, will exet his paternal care, and are us from deturnation. Joint March 1998.
 Tenvived, That the Chairman do sign the Resolutions on behalf of the Meeting, and low and a copy of them to the Island Agent for publication. Joint MARS, Custon. Joint MARS, Custon March 2009.
 A T a very numerous and respectable MEEITING of the INHAGE Custon, this of hay of Agent 2009.
 A T a very numerous and respectable MEEITING of the INHAGE Custon, this of hay of Agent 2009.
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29, HATTON-GARDEN." Sold by them and most Perfomers and Medicine Venders. DEFICIENCIES of TEETIL-Mr. A. JONES, Surg. on Jon tist to their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta, and Duchess of Gou-ester, his Majesty Couls Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and ker Secreter, Highness Princess Reterbary, having in numerous cases been highly uccessful in rectilying DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION by the substitution of his improved TERKO-METALLICTEETH for those which had desayed, or there nuljected to removal, reperfully invites the attention of Ladies and Gen and the substitution of Ladies and Gen millity of the above-named unrivalide remedy. The TERRO-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 massication, are veril as articulation, and cannot in any way be distinguised from the original Carlous and tender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful by Mr. A. Jones' unrivalied ANODYNE CEMENT. Briery operation pertaining to Denial Surgery. References can be given to the most Bondtret. DR. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED DEAD

minest medical men. At home from ten till åva --64, Lover Groavenor-stræet, Bond-street. Pendertreet. Paulty.--It i Incredible the many wonderful care bila invaluable remedy has peedity sefected, after all other means have failed in Canaerrous, Seroliuous, and indo in Tumours, Glandular Affections of the Neck, While Swellings, Con-tracted Joints, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scalled Head, Piles, Sor Leger, Call-blains, Chapped Hands, and all Scorbutic and Cutaneous diseases. In several instance it has miraculously restored to perfect healt those whose lives had previously ben de-paired of-in confirmation of which, the most respectable and previously ben de-paired of-in confirmation of which, the most respectable and previously ben de-paired of-in confirmation of which, the most respectable and previously ben de-paired of-in confirmation of which, the most respectable and previously ben de-paired of-in confirmation of which, the most respectable and previously ben de-paired of confirmation of which, the most respectable and found in the bill of directions around each baz. Italato Saddin Bores at 25, 94 (Window, Biboyagate strete; Jonniton, 68, Cornbilli, Wayleti, 4, Pavrament row, Moorfeldsz Starkie, 4, Strand; Chalk, 47, Minories; and all respectable Medicine Venders in the country. Also by Mr. G. Shepheard, 100, Guildord street, Russell.square, of whom every information may be obtained.-M. B. Upwards of 100 curses of the out inverted; cases have been effected withit his hais for street, Basell-Square, on the Government stamp, and signed with red has on the oills of diger-tions; none obset is genuine.-mant A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLOMBIA has proved

Caution.-The Fropietor's name and address, " A. Hawkes, Dudley," is engraved on the Government stamp, and signed with red ink on the bills of disco-tions; none other is genuine. A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLDMBIA has proved it spin on those who have been haid a number of years, that may who have reprefenced its wonderful virtues (to convince the incredulous, and to do justieg to its merical, have come forward, and voluntarily tendered their signatures, affide-vits, and affirmations, which are shown by the Proprietors, I, Weilingtan-street, Stand, and by all Perfumers and Medicine Vender, who are authorized to gell it.-OLDRIDGE'S BALM causes Whiskers and Eysbrows to grow, prevent the hair form turing grey, and the fart application makes it card beattifully, frees if from sourf, stops its from falling of, and a few bottles removes it agens, price 3.6.6., s., and 11s, per bottle. ONE OLBER MORE! Twelve pairs of new boots were transcendaring greed By Warren's famid Jee, in a room had been do galling, Commenc'd, than the yealling of mays and agent, and interest, the arget agalling, All innates that Greed' from the boure to retreats, Its abade in the Jet every cat deredy figuing; With cheers who proclaim'd it, and One Cheer backing, The Mart, 30, Strand, and Harton, the Alack Nin Ko, prepared by ROBERT WARREN, 30, STRAND, London and sold neverTown in the Klingtion. Liquid, in Bottles, and Faste Blacking, in Poir, at 61--224 and 184: each.-Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 30, Strand. All others are counterfeit,

TO CORRESPONDEN'IS.

The great influx of correspondence during the week renders it necessary for us generally to thank our friends, and apologize for the omission of many of their favours. We must allow our observations on West India affairs to stand over till next week-but we most carnedly entreat the favoarable attention of our friends to the Subscription opened for the unkappy sufferers by the hurricames at BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT'S, and ST. LUCIA.

C A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News,

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

LORD GREY has been graciously pleased to permit their MAJESTIES to go to Brighton. His Lordship had not, on Friday afternoon, quite made up his mind as to the list of Visitors who are to be admitted to the Pavilion. It is strongly rumoured that the Noble Earl intends to publish the KING's graciousletter to Lord HOWE, which has been in his Lordship's possession ten days.—We wish he would, DEAR LAMB!

When We have the melancholy task of announcing that the Ministers have achieved another great object for ENGLAND. WAR HAS ACTUALLY BEGUN. The gallant Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON is ordered to the coast of Holland, and Dut we are not able patiently to comment upon this last coup. Here are the authentic details—they will speak for them-

"BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.

"There is a 521 protocol, dated Monday, Oct. 24, which arrived at Brussels yesterday. The following is a summary of its contents:-Sir Charles Bagot, English Minister to the Hague, having written to his Government that King William seemed disposed to refuse the Ath article, Lord Palmerston had thought it necessary to convoke the Conference, to communicate to it these despatches of Sir Chas. Bagot. The Conference, deliberating on this communication, though it advisable to invite Great Britain to send a squadron to the coast of Holland, to support the resolutions taken by the Five Powers. Lord Plannerston, in the name of Great Britain, promised to execute this **resolution** of the Conference.—The courier who brought the 52d pro-tocol arrived at Brussels at three o'clock yesterday afternoon; he **left** London on Monday evening. General Belliard also received **vdespatches** from London, sent to him by Prince Talleyrand. Imme- **diately** afterwards he had an interview with M. de Mulenaere and **bit PA** doi: the latter despatched a courier to the Haene " Sir R. Adair ; the latter despatched a courier to the Hague.

"Sir R. Adair; the latter despatched a courier to the Hague." *Chamber of Representatives.* **Two of our journals contain some reports of the proceedings of the** Secret Committee, the 24th, 25th, and 26th. They are, of course, given as *on itis.* No decision has yet been made on the sections; the majority had voted for the 24articles, viz.—47 for, and 24against. A d-bate arose whether the discussion in the Chamber should be public or secret. Many Members were against the discussion in a "Secret Committee; which was, however, decided by 56 to 41.— M. H. de Brouckere spoke at great length against the 24articles. M. Bartheleny and M. Nothamb in favour of them. King LEOPOLD. we supnose. under the orders of Lord

earliest indication of that REVOLUTIO N which cost the KING of ENGLAND his head—the same Cry was the earliest indi-cation of that REVOLUTION which produced the murder of the KING of FRANCE and his amir_bile QUEEN, which ravaged his family, and did not even spare his traitor brother, who sought to outbid him in the purchase of vulgar popularity. We need only refer the reder to the History of our own Country to establish the truth of our first assertion; from that of France we call their attention to the second fact, that when LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH, having vielded and vielded.

Country to establish the tru'h of our first assertion; from that of France we call their attention to the second fact, that when LOUIS THE SIXTERENTH, having yielded and yielded, like a weak, yet well-meaning, KING, entered the capital, he was greeted with the cry of—"Down with the Bishops"— "Tous les Eveques a la Lanterne"—and that when two Bishops accompanied him in his earriage. This is the true secret—the present proceedings are or-ganised and regulated upon precedents, and the first step in all the Revolutions which have succeeded to the fullest ex-tent has been to excite the People to a contempt for Religion and a hatred of the Clergy. We are not aware whether the KING is permitted by Lord GREY to read the Newspapers, but if His MAJESTY should still be indulged so much, we should think the initiatory proceedings towards the Bishops, which His MA-JESTY will find described in the columns of some of the most decidedly Ministerial Journals, may tend to awaken a sus-picion in his mind that the thing is not working quite so favourably as might be expected—and when superadded to the assaults which have been made, and the indipities which have been offered, to their Lordships, His MAJESTY proceeds to read the Advertisement for a Public Meeting, to be held to-morrow, at White Conduit House, at which a Resolution is to be proposed, and of course carried, of the expediency of adolishing the Hereditury Perenge of Eng-land, he may feel a little apprehension of the wisdom of His present Cabinet. When, moreover, he finds himself stript of those, whose present Cabinet.

MANG, HE HARY HELE A INTRE Applebrension of the wisdon of this present Cabinet. When, moreover, he finds himself stript of those, whose society he likes, and whose services he approves, because they have conscientiously opposed the measures of that Cabinet— and when he reads the speech made last week by Mr. O'CON-NELL, at a Public Dinner in Dublin, and recollects, that nothing but the firmness of Mr. STANLEY (exhibited for his own sake) prevented that very Mr. O'CONNELL from being II ago—and that, moreover, still, that that very Mr. O'CONNELL has been soothed by a Patent of Precedency, which places him in the situation of one of II's MAJESTY may, at least, begin to suspect that he is one amongst the many who have been deluded by one great man, and cajoled by another, yet greater. greater.

greater. The speech of Mr. O'CONNELL's, delivered at the mo-ment when he had received a mark of special favour from the KING'S Ministers, seems so clear, and so decisive, that we have given it at length :--

nature and nature's God has showered upon this my beautiful and my native land. I have often spent many a phrase-I have often turned many a sentence in depicting all the superior blessings which nature has bestowed upon this—the most fertile soil on the face of the earth. I have often, too, indulged in the melancholy pleasure of recounting the evils and the many woes with which Ireland has been afflicted, and which man, and cruel man alone, has brought upon this country. All her previous listory, it is true, may be contained in one sentence —it is one in which she has bren called "a country for which God bar done are much and mus co listude." I his an anisone of the history The majority had vield or the Starticlex, viz.—47 for, and Stagains, Advised and second whether the discussion in the Second Tomber spectra equation the discussion in the Second Tomber spectra equation. The Browcherer spectra at runs, however, decided by 56 to 41.
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Dr. Kyle took the special trouble of going to London and yoing manifest them, in referr for the black failing yand how the special trouble of going to London and yoing manifest them, in referr, here, here want of and, fooling pole, We are used to be added to the special trouble of the special trou

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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 MAKSTY 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 be 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 PROPLE, and appointing officers to the different energy, do not awaken His MAKET—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 shows, that he can make the tide recede whenever he pleases—either the delusion is complete,

supreme care of which this MJASSTY is entrasted f If after this most investion to the measure because the operating call is care alteristic and because the same because the operating call is care that and appointing purched by degreen-do not poen the K1x3's reyrs, what can I - the perpendition can be a super the K1x3's reyrs, what can I - the perpendition for arming the reore, and appointing officers to the disting on the measure and the super the perpendition. Like some thing more than ordinarily deep in hisshubers, orsues the measure and the S1F FLAXSTE BUTKPETT-HI the perpendition for arming the reore, and appointing officers to the disting of the super state of the super state of the perpendition. The exploration lamentable. As for Lord GREX, his conduct is past all comprehension the super state state the binding of the super state of the super state and the bindness of these whom he contrives to durk to the super state state the binding of the super state and the theory is the super state and the bindness of these whom he contrives to durk to reduce the bindness of these whom he contrives to durk to record clarks, his conduct is past all comprehension the stream and his clarks and the theory is the first durk periode that is the promised for the size stream and the durk of the stream and the durk of the super stream and the super stream and the durk of the su

permit ourselves to be betrayed into so gigantic an enter-prize by trickery and deception.

GOVERNMENT had it seems named the new Volcanic Island

permit ourselves to be betrayed into so gigantic an enter-prize by trickery and deception. GOVERNMENT had it seems named the new Volcanic Island in the Mediterranean "Graham Island," in compliment to the First Lord of the Admiralty! The wisdom of their ap-propriate christening, who shall dare to impugn ?—Graham Island popped into its present place to the survice, 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 can-not pretend to know—another *ittle bit of inadvertency*. A PARAGRAPH has appeared in some of the newspapers, out of which a long clumsy article has been concoted for the *Times*, 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 parish church of St. Anne's, Soho, last Sunday—that a rumour had gotten abroad, that 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 cre-duous 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 pro-mised to perform ?—did he, quaring risult, shew himself the steady champion of the Church of which he is a Prelate and a pillar2—Not he: Taking alarm upon nothing i etter than a vapouring threat, the very realization of which would not have ruffled his *slik or frayed* his lawn—his Lordship writes to Dr. MACLEOD, the venerable lncumbent, to inform him that h

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. BLONTFELD 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 nocket.

ERRATA IN BULL. The names of Lord WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY and Viscount LAKE should be struck out of our list of *sizty* 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 Bedchamber. The following, however, may be ADDED TO THAT LIST: DUKES. ilton Brother-in-Law of Lord Dunmore, a new Pesz. land Brother of the Governor-General of India. Portland

MARQUESSES. Stafford Brother of the Ambassador at Paris. Alisa New Elevation. Breadalbane.... New Elevation.

EARLS.		
Hillsborough	(Dow	nshire)—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.
		Lord of the Bedchamber.
		Lord of the Bedchamber.
Clements (L	eitrim)	New Peer.
Dunmore .	· ·· [′]	New Peer.
Ranfuly .		New Elevation.
Mendip (Clif	iden)	Father of Lord Dover, a New Peer.
Glenlyon .		Lord of the Bedchamber.
Fife .		Lord of the Bedchamber.
Hamilton (B	elhave	n)—New Peer.
Chaworth (M	leath)	New Peer.
Fingall .		New Peer.
T		Now Door

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 !

one hundred and ninety-nine against il! "The ADDIT OFFICE.—This is as snug and delightful a retreat ag any under the borough system. Were a proper system adopted is keeping the public accounts, this office might be dispensed with. If a 1806, the Ministers of that days stabult improving the Audit Depara-ment—and the way they went to work is a very apt specimen of their peculiar mode of reforming Government abuses. They created a Uhairman of the Board, salary 1,5001; four new members, each 1,200; ; a Secretary (a foreigner), 1,0004; is in Inspectors, each 6004.; and eight additional Examiners; with numerous other appointments, which increased the expense from about 14,0004 to 38,0004; and after expensive system." This paragraph, which is extracted from the Marcing

expensiv This

This paragraph, which is extracted from the old and bear expensive system." This paragraph, which is extracted from the Moruing 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;—**L** grosser case of job never was exposed. It may perhaps anuse 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 Herald's.

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 *resolution*, and behold that, instead thereof, there is a re-action!

The a recontrol that benote that, instead thereon, there is a some of U is M_{AJESTY} 's thinking subjects, we find that many of our literary brethren are labouring to keep up the profic-able excitement which they have created. The kings of the press, we can assure the public, are wiser in their generations 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 works, 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, him family, and his trade; and to transfer the powers of governing a politician i 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 onces are so anxioux. 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 GREX has too great a regard for the merchants and tradersy of this fine metropolis to countenance his underlings in faming up the flame of excitement, for no other purpose than that the shopkeepers may be ruined while the nexcs-papers are selling better than ever. papers are selling better than ever.

AN Address has been presented to the Bishop of WORCES-TER on his translation to that See from CHICHESTER, signed

AN Address has been presented to the bishop of WORCES-TER 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 pre-ent, to convey to you in adequate terms, how gratefully, how kindly, I field the strong expressions of friendship and regard addressed is me by the Clergy residing in Chickester 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 oblicrate from my heart those feelings of gratitude for many sets af ways expresioned their friendship and good. "It is as their Dioceann I can truly say, that to them, and to their follow-labourer, I have always expressioned on every good and praiseworthy object. I can alone attribute that kind and cordial feeling which has always sub-sited between us. That the ALNIGARY may seed down His blessing upon them, and upon those committed to their charge, shall, to the latest moment of my cristence, ever be the fervent prayer of their most aflectionate friend and brother, "Chichester, Oct. 19, ISB.", "A. J. WORCESTER." REFORM NEETINGS.

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 hast, (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 addoat! Instead of "The whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," the cry will speedily be, "Anything but the Bill,"

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 sche 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 cried, as usual) were two or three trafficking attornies, who find it their in-terest to fish in troubled waters—a Unitarian Preacher, a second Mawworm in emphasis and gesticulation; and, lastly, a Quack Doctor, fond of vapouring in the News-papers, at Benefi Clubs, and Reform Meetings! The Speeches were stale, paltry, and pithless. Nothing was said but what has been said a thousand times over, and a thou-sand times better ! By way of attracting the populace, advertisements were displayed, intimating that our "Excelent Member"! (*excel-lent with one* 1!) would attend the Meeting. But the Hon. Gentieman did not come. It turned out that the worthy Baronet was too much engrossed with his darling employ-ment of dangling after great people; and that Mr. ROBERT VBRNON SMITH could not be spared from the side of the Chancellor of the Exchenuer, to which he is known to stick

Baronet was too much engrossed with his darling employ-ment of dangling 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! be bankrupt!

On the 14th inst, a Radical Meeting was held at Warwick, which was attended by sundry of the very worthy shopkeep-ers dissenters, and "new lights," members of that illustrious body yclept the Political Union of that borough. We should not have called the attention of our readers to such an unimnot have called the attention of our readers to such an unim-portant 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 wisencres 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 competers in consequence of his Highness not having been duly con-sulted as to the manner of getting up the requisition. It seems that a Quaker-shoemaker, whose talent in the art of seditions speaking is equal to that of the Divine, had pre-sumed 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

"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 glorions 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 ano-ther 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, as-

"untoward event." It consoles us, however, to remember the proverb, that "when rogues fail out honest men get their own ;" and, as-sured as we are that ere 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 vanuted descendant of CROMWELL and leader of the Unitarians in this same town. J. T. "The mennic of Radicelium is fast fading in every quarter ;

The mania of Radicalism in this state town. 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 Lon-don—4^c 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 Ro-man 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.

every possible exercion was made to arrange it. TO JOHN BULL. SIR.—Having promised to add to the catalogue of commissions for pictures given by his late MATERTY 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 KINO, at his MATERTY'S decrease held commissions to execute pictures for his royal gallery to an amount little short of ten thousand guineas. W. COL-LINS, R.A., and W. MULREADY, 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 dustinguished painters, to lament the drath of their most princely-minded patron. Were I to include instances of minor importance, wherein the benevolence of his late MATERTY 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 benefitted by the charitable hand of that illustrious personage, who strictly forbad 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 mermission, a word on the raniford becaution that

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 dandyisms of Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE." This, unhappily for the case, as it affects the writer's sagacity, to say nothing of his faste, is a censure not only upon the taste of his late MARENT, 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 ("me 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 general indifference, the total apathy indeed which our Sovereigns and manifested to the fine arts of the country. Lo ! one appeare, who is heir to the throne—who, whilst yet a subject, fondly and most liberally chrishes 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 ineonsistent spirit of murning, 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.

Note that interest is the actions in the second particular y 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 MECENAS is familiar to school-boys' ears, as that of APOLLO 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 en-couragement of the fine arts ? The princely, the enlightened, feeling which induced GEORGE the FOURTR 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 Krus's Portrait Painter-posterity will do justice to the memory of his generous and enlightened patron, the Krus. That this Prince did manifest his "desire to benefit his people," is, noreover, manifest, by the employment which he provided for

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 Kixe did not proclaim the many deeds which originated in himself, in his patriotic "desire to benefit his people." Soon after the peace of N15, his late MAJESTY, urged by this consideration, observed, "now shall we have a hundred thousand, or more, me-chanics, artisans, and others return to their native country; we must devise means to give them employment." Regent-street ory inated entirely out of this becoming princip feeling. Would that the same spirit universally prevailed, and that it led to the appro-priation of a due share of the almost countless wealth of this mighty empire, to purposes so universally beneficial.

priation of a due share of the almost counters weat do it its 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 are, and Painting particularly, allied in sisterly affection to Literature; for, who is the author whose works are not something indebted to graphic

But, what concerns Literature yet still more—can it be already But, what concerns Literature yet still more—can it be aready 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 Grouge the Fourth.

Presentences—King Groeners 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 cap-tains of the modern host, pushing onward in the great intellectual march, found the literary veterans quietly reposing in their camp ; they had but little, it is true, and that they had held not long—but this the enlightening freebooters took, or despoiled, and the old warriors, who had fought in the field, in adverse times and seasons, which is the enliquence the private section of the private section of the sect warriors, who had fought in the held, in adverse times and scatter, 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?

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Oct. 26, 1831.

MY DEAR BULL,-The Liberals are sick-the revolutions are ex pring—and Count CAro o'Israta is dead! The Liberals are sick, because they lave been beaten; the revolutions are expiring, because they want that principle of life which is essential to their progress; and I hear that Count CAro o'Israta 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 son

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 the constitution, and now of the Hydriots (which, with your permission, we will pronounce "Idiots"); in Spain they are sick of waiting for MIXM and VALDES, and all his gang of travelling political kipsies; in Portugal they are sick of being in the minority, and of the promises of return made by Don PEDRO and Miss GLORIA; in Austria they are sick of the Poles and of the Hungariane, 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 skirnish 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 their September barricades, of their farcical revolution, of their Chambers, their Congress, and Cracowy in Belgium they are sick of they wish that they were now united to Holland under the most perfect and paternal Government on the Continent—I mean that of King WILLAM; 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 Tribure, and the Revolution, and all sensible journals and journalists, though of republican principles, now admit that thermone on avery be aved but by the return of Hexay V. Yu will he of them are to b 1822; and the *Private*, and the *Networks*, and all sensible journals and journalists, though of republican principles, now admit that France can never be saved but by the return of HEXRA 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 thing, their favourite object, since France is decidedly opposed to a repub-lican 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 hesistate to cry " Vive Hawar V." Thus I have shown you that the Liberals in Europe are sick I I have said nothing of poor Lord Possoway at Dorchester, nor of poor Lord JOHN RUSSELL's purge in Bedfordshire, nor of the poor old Times's hysterics in Printing-house-square. These poor " old bodies" must of my being cruel enough to torture them more. I will merely add, for their consolation, that the defeat of the reformers in England has been the signal for the defeat of all the revolutionists in Europe.

To 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 amids the crise of " Down with Castran PERSER," Wive HENRI V." and even " Vive Ia Republique." M. CASTME PERSER, though himself formerly a conspirator and a revolutionist, is now thoroughly convinced of the utter inability of revolutionary prin-ciples, and their weakness and impotence, that he has become the most [determined and zealous anti-reformer in all Europe-and he hates the MANGUERS, LAFAYETTES, LAMARQUES, BAYOUXS, and CORELLES of France, infinitely more than these ever hated the BOURDOSS. M. CASTME PERSER is resolved that the Freach revolution shall not progress; and, as its existence depends on a loco-motive principle, and as it lives on agitation, tumult, and mobs, it sexpiring like a dying lamp for lack of oil to feel it. In *Belgium* the revolution is expiring amidat the curses and groans of ruined merchants, bankrupt traders, distressed agriculturiste, and an impoverished and wretched nation. Even the canaille now demotes, it is expiring like a uping lamp for lack of on loted it. I 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 canaille nor de-plore that they were ever so mad as to join with the Portrass' and VAN ps Werkens, and BROUCERES' of Belgium. Even the canaille of Brussels, low and beastly as they are, have yet sense cough to perceive that the revolution of Belgium was made to gratify the ven-geance of malicious Liberals, bigotted and infatuated priests, and French emissaries and agents. Even this same canaille 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 re-ceive 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, secording to others, that he has ordered his sons and the army to attack Belgium on the 25th (yesterday), unleas by that day the assent of the Belgian Government had been given to the protocol. The King of HOLLAND has, undoub-edly, the right to object to the treaty which has been proposed since, although it is very advantageous to that country, provided Belgium by the other Powers of Europe, that great and important object would soon he accomplished; for, divided as they are among themselves, the Belgians would be unable to oppose the march of the Duth army. Thus, in the event either of pace or of war, the Belgi merely expiring, but expired. The Italian revolution, though not dead, is yet dying. The Duke of MOREMA 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 Blandford the animal has been plunging and kicking in despair and horror; but these dying threes will only be succeeded by prostration and the grave. I perceive that O'CONNELL is lecturing the Irish to loyality ! and exciting them to revolution ! but his words return upon him void—for he has been bought, and his price is known. In Eng-land then, also, the revolution is dying; and although the Whiss 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 ButL, you will perceive that I have made out my proposition, that "the Liberals are sick—the revolutions are ex-pring—and that Count Caro o 'Isrrat is dead."

proposition, that Court Caro D'Isrita is deal." 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 at-tention to the condition of France. That condition is in no respect ameliorated: the same party spirit—the same discontentment— the same refusal to pay taxes and enter the army—the same cries of "Vive HENAI 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 inclus pro-ceedings in the provinces—the same divisions amongst the liberal themselves—the same scizure and prosecution of journals—the same civil war in La Vendée—the same harded of all ranks and classes of the existing Government, and the same determination to involve France in war without, and terror and ruin within, contr nue to exist. Now and then, indeed, a ray of light darts on this be-sure and the same size of the same harder of all ranks and classes of the existing Government, and the same determination to involve France in war without, and terror and ruin within, contr nue to exist. Now and then, indeed, a ray of light darts on this bethe funds give way again, and the capitalists take course and endeavour to support a ruined credit, but night funds to the ingitted and wretched land, and then the capitalists take course 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 concurse their time and wealth 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. Is asy 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

until the cause be removed the effects may be various, but they mas always be injurious. In confirmation of these statements, let me now present you with the following list of facts, and alterwards 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 eeized 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 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 endangers.

ing that of England. You will understand that the effect of these ing that of England. You will understand that the effect of these constant seizures of the journals before they are convicted of any offence, must terminate in the ruin of the proprietors, since their subscribers, who reside in the departments, get weary of not receiv-ing, day after day, the journal for which they pay, and are thus driven against their inclination to subscribe for a journal which they shall regularly receive, although it may not inculcate those opinions which they profess. Thus you perceive that a Minister in France, without having a censorship, may exercise a power infinitely more injurious, and may render it essential that all the journals shall be ministerial be order to escape ruin.

and may render it essential that an the journals shall be infiniterial in order to escape ruin. 2. The working silk weavers at Lyons, being unable to obtain sufficient employment in their native country, have assembled toge-ther to the number of 6000, and have resolved on emigrating with their families, unless the Government or their masters can come to another arrangement. 3. The Peers of France have held several meetings at the resi

3. The Ferrs of France have field several meetings at the residences of their leaders, and have resolved, with the exception of only 39, on refusing their assent to the destruction of the hereditary peerage. This determination is the result of the firmness of the British --inforracy,

4. In the department of Lot serious riots have taken place, and the 4. In the department of Lot serious nots have taken place, and the Procureur du Roi, who proceeded thither with brigades of gens d'armes, was compelled by the agitators to retire, and the military force was defeated.

5. The French Government has interfered, with military force, to

5. The French Government has interfered, with military force, to prevent the performance of a new drama at the Theatre de Nouveautés in Paris, and thus has destroyed the liberty of the theatre.
6. In La Vendee, the gene-d'armes have been attacked by the Chouans, the Royalists have been murdered at noon day by the ultra liberals—the conscripts seized for deserting have been set at liberty by the people; and on the other hand, the partisans of the Royalist party among the lower orders, have gratified their vengeance by the outrage which we must all deplore, but which cannot astonish us.
7. A few days since, the gene-d'armerie of Vitrai arrested two men sensed of Unring the feet of a child only fix wears of ace for have.

7. A few days since, the gens-d'armerie of Vitrai arrested two men accused of burning the feet of a child only five years of age, for having sung the *Parisienne* in the streets of that town. It appears that the poor infant had been seized by a wretch called Charbon, and carried to the furnace of a smith named Barnard, where the former held the feet of the child over the fire, while the latter blew the bellows, I mention this horrible fact to shew you that the lower orders are not all Liberals in France, and that the public political feeling is in a state of grant examption.

all Liberals in France, and that the public political leeling is in a state of great exasperation. 8. The Chamber of Deputies has been voting a large sum of money to the Government, no one knows why or for what, and the Minister required it as a proof of the confidence of the Chamber in him. You cannot but remember that these Ministers and Deputies are the men who refused to vote the payment of the expences of the repairs of a Minister's hotel during the reign of CHARLES X. This is, I suppose, consistency; but now Judas holds the sack, and therefore robbery is to be expected. I could continue my list to a greater length, but I have said enough

Consistency; but now Judas notas the sack, and therefore rougery is to be expected. I could continue my list to a greater length, but J have said enough to prove the correctness of my general statement, and I will now submit to you the following queries, to which I expect replies. QUEAN 1. Is it true that Lord PALMENSTON is the writer of the leading articles in the *Conview*, on the foreign politics of Great Bri-tain and the Continent? 2. Is it true that Lord PALMENSTON owes his appointment as Foreign Secretary to the fact of his personal intimacy with the Citizen Kina? 3. Is it afact that Lord PALMENSTON has been for years the corre-private letters from him every week? 4. Is it true that a proposal has been made by the French Govern-ment to Lord PALMENSTON to conclude a treaty of alliance, olfensive and defensive, between Great Britain and France—and is it true that such proposal has been well received on the part of the Foreign Secretary?

such proposal has been well received on the proposal has been well received on the proposal Secretary? When these queries shall have been answered, I will supply you with another list; but we must insist on categorical replies, which if truly given, will account for many of the recent occurrences in the political circles, and above all, for the retention of office by his Lordship in a Whig Cabinet. Your affectionate correspondent, P. H.

Autoni tering almost ashame of his country for its continue aparay on the occasion.
In old times, had such a melancholy event occurred, the Lord Mayor would have instantly summoned the great and the wealthy of this yast metropolis, and ample relief would have been despatched to the Colonies within a few days after the news arrived; but now, I appose, his Lordship's time is wholly taken up in securing his containance for another twelve months in the Civic Chair; but, perhaps if you were to jog his Lordship a little, he might be induced to come forward and head the list of generous and humane contributors to the relief of the unitate sufferers by the hurricance.
Now, my dear Butt, take up the matter, and you will have the satisfaction of relieving the distresses of thousands who are now in the greatest misrry.
London, 21st October, 1831.

London, 21st October, 1831.

to remain, your constant reader. TO JOHN BULL. Sudbury, Oct. 26, 1831. Buffuk Herald of this morning (a copy of which have forwarded to you, consting an account of a public dinner given to our talented themeters Sir John WALSH and Public dinner given to our talented Heradd, with its accusatomed accuracy, informed its readers that those gendlemen had left town "for the purpose of giving their Con-

stituents a public dinner;" the only difference between that state ment and the truth is, that the dinner was given TO our Members and not by them

Stituents a puone uniter, the finite was given to our Members and not by them. It was intended as a mark of respect to them for their able Parlia-mentary conduct, particularly as it regarded their firm, constitu-tional, unfinching, opposition to the late revolutionary Bill. The Borough of Sudbury was the first to set an example to the true blues; and, it should be remembered, stood almost alone when the Reform mania was at its height. It rejected Admiral WIND-HAN, of immorial memory, in the tecth of Treasury domination, and in spite of the local interest the possessed in the borough, from being the owner of three fine estates in the immediate neighbourhood. The Reformers were beaten at all points; and the shafts of ridicule were aimed at them with such effect, that they are smarting and writhing under their wounds to this hour, but are as harmless as dried snakes.—I am, dear JONN, your's truly. ANANTI-REFORMER.

AN.ANTI-KEFOKMER, TOJOHN BULL: SIR,—Referring to the letter of "A Vicar in Essex," in your paper of yesterday, I beg to transmit a'copy of a question put some years ago to the Bishop of WinNerserster, relative to Psalmody, with his Lord-ship's answer. You inserted them at the time in the BULL, but your correspondent probably was not them on of its readers.—I am. Sir, 24th Oct. 1831. (Corv)

24/A Oct. 1831. One of the needed of the readers. -1 am, Sir, 24/A Oct. 1831. One of your Readers. -1 am, Sir, A curate in the diocese of Winchester submitted the following question to the Bishop, "Whether, in the absence of the Vicar, the Curate should have authority to regulate the singing of the Praims, so as to enable the congregation to join in that part of the worship?" To which his Lordship returned this answer, both to the Vicar and Curate: "That in the absence of the Vicar such Pealms should be sung in the Church as the Curate shall point out;" and moreover adds, "that the whole of this service should be under the direction of the officiating Clergymen; clerks and organists are not to direct what is to be sung, but to follow the orders of the Minister."

add, "that the whole of this service should be under the direction of the officiating Clergymen; clerks and organists are not to direct "TO JOHN BULL" October 25th, 1831. Dear Stra, --In your Paper of Sunday last you state thus :--- "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." "This unqualified declaration from Buc has given much pain. I most ical partizan in hosility to the Government, Whig or Tory, under which the serves. I also admit, that any Nobleman, or Gentleman, brought into place dependant on the existence of the Ministry of which the person so bringing him in is a Member, should become a violent poli-tical partizan in hosility to the Government, Whig or Tory, under whole the person so bringing him in is a Member, should not be allowed to vote against euch Minister. In all this I seen our unfairness. But I do see an overstretch of power-a violation of the rights of conscience,-in forcing any inferior person in office to vary the vote, if he has the mession subcritical situation-a clerkship-from corrupt, local, electioneering influence, at a borough under the beck of the Minister I will not quibble as to triffes. I will go on to allow, that if a person get a subordinate official situation-a clerkship-from corrupt, local, electioneering influence, at a borough under the beck of the Minister I cannot subscribe to the universality of your doctrine. In public offices there are now a-days many men in low, or rising situations, of far better birth, of much higher and more genifemantly feelings, than toose fortuitously placed above them. Many of these have county votes, unconnected in any, the sliphets, manner, with their official situations. Some members of their family, perhaps, represent, or have represented, the county from which they come, (I peak feel-ingly,) and hence they have honest, old English, locally associated, politics. Are these men, whose inclinations are known to all who are acquainted with them, to be ex

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. HENRY JOSETH BOWDEN, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacies of Chilton and Edington. Patron, Vicar of Moorlinch. The Rev. J. A. G. COLFOYS, M.A. Rector of North Waltham, Hants, to the Rectory of Droxford, in the same county, void by the resignation of the Rev. W. GARNIER, M.A. Patron, Bishop of Win-

resignation of the Rev. W. GARNIER, M.A. Patron, Bishop of Win-chester. The Rev. W. G. BRITKNELL, to the Vicarage of Hartley Wintney, Hants. Patroness, Lady St. John Mildmay. The Rev. JAMES JOHN WERT, B.A. of Jesus College, Camb., to the Rectory of Winchileen, Sussex. Patron, Sir Wm. Ashburnham, Bart. The Rev. W. M. DUDERY, M.A. of Catherine hall, Camb., has been licensed by the Bishop of Bristol, to the Perpetual Curacy of the parish church of St. James, Poole. The Rev. SAMUEL T. HARMAN, B.A. to the Curacy of St. Paul's Dublio.

Dublir The Dublir n. Rev. Moses Starratt, B.A. to the Curacy of Kells, near

The Rev. Moses STARRATT, B.A. to the Curacy of Sci Fain's The Rev. Moses STARRATT, B.A. to the Curacy of Kells, near Dublin. The Rev. THOMAS SCARD, M.A. of Mard, Hall, Oxf., and Master of the Graumar School at Bishop's Waltham, succeeds to the Curacy of the Graumar School at Bishop's Waltham, succeeds to the Curacy of the Graumar School at Bishop's Waltham, succeeds to the Curacy of the Graumar School at Bishop's Waltham, succeeds to the Curacy of the Graumar School at Bishop's Waltham, succeeds to the Curacy of the Graumar School at Bishop's Waltham, succeeds to the Curacy of the Graumar School at Bishop's Waltham, succeeds to the Curacy of the Rev. C. S. Srewarr, to the Church and Parish of Aberdolgie. Patron, Earl of Kinnoul. The Rev. HENNY PROWSE JONES, Rector of Edgeworth, Glouces-tershire, the Domestic Chaptain to Lord Scargeve. The Rev. Patroness. Hodd Harbin, widow. OBITUARY. The Rev. Returners Rector of Boxwell cum-Leighterton. Patron, Rev. R. Hunitey. Def Try, Didayed Langan. In St. David's Cathedral. At Tintagel, the Rev JANS MAX. MINERSITY INTELLIGENCE. Oxrosno, Oct. 29.—On Wedneedsy, the Rev Sanned Hinds, M.A., of Queen's College, and late Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity On Thursity, the Stawing degrees were conferred;— Docros IN DIVISTY.-Samuel Hinds, of Queen's College, Chaptain to his Grace the Archibishop of Dublin.- Mastras or Arts.- Thomal Chowning College, has been appointed Yie Principal of St. Alban Hall., Rev. William College, has been appointed Yie Mathen, Jeas Colleger, Rev. John Phelpa, Scholar of Jesus.-BACHELOS or Arts.-Charles William Orde, University, Grand Compouder ; the Rev. Henry A. Woodgale, B.D., Fellow of St. Johns College, has been appointed Vice Plincipal of St. Alban Hall. Camanshow, Orr. 39.- At a Congregation on Wedneedsy, the following de-grees: were conferred t-BACHELOG IN DIVISTY.- Rev. Edmund Day, Sidney Sussex, Charles Com-BACHELOG, Diversity, Rev. The Congregation on Wedneedsy, the following de-grees: were

MISCELLANEOUS.
 Kro's Coucker Scroot, Lorvon. – On Monday the 17th inst. this chool was operating in the location flattering applies. The spanned here public for the future will are of the institution. The head master addressed his puplis in a very affectionate strain, erioriting these to here public for the future will are of the institution. The head master addressed his puplis in a very affectionate strain, erioriting these to even the future will are of the institution. The head master addressed his puplis in a very affectionate strain, erioriting these to even the over ensemption of the effect of the institution of the effect of the effect of the institution of the effect of the effect of the institution of the effect of the institution of the effect of the effect of the institution of the effect of the effect of the institution of the effect of the institution of the effect of the effect of the institution of the

C. C. J., Trinity Fight, CanDridge; H. H. MOSK, B.A., Excler; H. R. Slade, S.C.L., Caius.
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CITY.-SATURDAY EVENING. The Consol Market has been buoyant, and for the Account. Consols closed at 85 to 83 this afternoon. There has been some talk, during the week, of a French Loan for 150,000,000 francs, but nothing positive base been made known. In Foreign Bonda the demand for Russia Sterk has caused an advance, and this Scentry is 984 to 994. Danish Bonds are also firm, and are quoted at 64 to 65; Spanish left off this dependent of the second state of the second state of the second Sterk has caused an advance, and this Scentry is 984 to 994. Danish Bonds are also firm, and are quoted at 64 to 65; Spanish left off this dependent to 11 the second state of the seco CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING

LATEST NEWS.

At a late hour last night, we received, by Special Express. letters md papers from France, which announce the intelligence that the Behrian Congress were expected to agree to the Treaty, roposed by the Five Powers, by a considerable majority, at least three to one. Another account states, that the Treaty was carried by a majority of about 30; but this lacks confirmation. Brussels papers and letters to the 28th inst. also reached us. The propers contain the debate in the Belgian Chambers up to the period of appointing a Committee to consider the Treaty. The most im-portant particulars which it contains are to be found in the speech of Mulanaere, who informed the Chambers that the King of Holland uil not give any decided answer as to what conduct he intended to pursue. In case of an attack from Holland, he said he could officially more them. France would join in repelling the attack. If Belgium prensed, the Five Powers, or, as Lord Palmerston said, Siz, including, we appose, Holland, would blockade the Belgian ports, and occupy their territory. The Minister of War, M. Brouckree, and the Mi-mister for Foreign Affairs, M. Mulanaere, took very different views of the army at their disposal; the former maintaining that it was fully more three from Special; the other mer maintaining that it was fully more to resist the Dutch. As to an offensive war, it was agreed apport by both parties, to be out of the question. We learn from Spain that the health of the King is very precarious, that fears are entertained for his life. Trom the New York Standard, we learn that another nerro insur-mering consequences, which arrived yesterday. state, that a here here the parts, which arrived yesterday. state, that a the fearming consequences.

section had broken out in the southern provinces, which threatened abrain a consequences. The German Papers, which arrived yesterday, state, that a Barge Russian force has marched to re-inforce the army in the Prin-zysalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. It seems that the Russians intend to occupy, with 10,000 men, those districts of Bosnia, which, according to the Trenty of Adrianople, ought to have been incorpo-aded with Servia, but which the Porte has not been able to effect in consequence of the disturbed state of the Provinces. Among the Russians troops is the son of the celebrated Insurgent Chief Czerny Georgi.

Mussians troops is the son of the celebrated insurgent Chief Czerhy Georgi. The Triumphal Arch at Hyde-park, which has been lately com-yleted, has been given up by the Commissioners of Woods and Fo-terits to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, for the pur-pose of being converted into a police barracks or station-house. It erapable of containing, with convenience, 200 men. A serieant's party, consisting of 20 men. has already taken possession of the left try for the late disturbances at Hyde-park Corner have occasioned try arrangement. The City election has lost all interest in consequence of the resig-metrion of Alderman Farebrother. Early on Friday menning, an ill-fated young creature, whose name was Margaret Louisa Lemaire, a nightly frequenter of the saloons of the theatres, rushed from her sister down the steps of Waterloo-bridee, and plunged into the river; the tide running up very strong, montant bard black leg, well known at the police offices, at a Pande-son ard, Mr. Sergeant Pell has been appointed one of the indges under the

The set, and the second provided one of the judges under the Judges under the Judges under the Judges under the Jankrupery Bill. It is reported that Mr. Fane, brother of Mr. buthnot, has also been appointed.

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Barley 37* 6d Rye	351	3d Peas		44• 1	104
AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF THE	SIX WEEKS	WHICH B	BOULAT	RS DUTY.	
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Duty on Foreign C	orn for the	present wee	k.		
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BIRTHS. On the 26th inst. prematurely, Mrs. B. Hopkinson, of Red Lion-square, of a

n. In Tavistock square, on the 29th, the lady of Thomas Phillpotis, Esq. of a

At the Bridge House, Southwark, on the 23d inst. Mrs. John Newman, of doughter still house

daugher, betweiner, bit die Zeinsteiner der Gestellungen von Aussen, einer Versteiner der Statum Stehn von Stehnen von Stehne

On the 27th inst. at Chelesa, G. P. Di ED. On the 27th inst. at Chelesa, G. P. Di ED. Terrar Berg-At Hyle Park Barrack the Mahnat. Crit E T. Dinke of it Terrar Berg-At Hyle Park Barrack the Mahnat. Crit E T. Dinke of it Terrar Berg-At Hyle Park Barrack the Mahnat. Crit E T. Dinke of the Mathematic States and the 24th Disco-On the 25th inst. aged 69, Mar. M. Browell-at Outacamund S20th Day last, Helen the wife of H. Dickinson, Eq. of the Madras On E April at Bombay, F. W. Jones, Eq. of the Crit Service and the Safet on of Li Gen Sir R. Jones, K.C. B. Rayd 22 years - On the Crit Service and the 37th year Gordon, Esn of Abergeldie, N.B. and Dulwich-Mill Sources. , D.

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JOHN



BULL.

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

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1831.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. -- To-morrow Even-Ingwill be acted the Tragedy of NIG HEXRY VIII. King Henry, Brock Canadia Wilsey, Mr. Young; Queen Ratharine, Miss Fanny, Brock Canadia Wilsey, Mr. Young; Queen Ratharine, Miss Fanny, Brock Canadia Wilsey, Mr. Young; Queen Ratharine, Miss Fanny, Brock Canadia Wilsey, Mr. Young; Queen Ratharine, Miss Fanny, Brock Canadia Wilsey, Mr. Young; Caractaria and Andrey Brock Canadia Wilsey, Arac Diavolo, and Katharine and Petrachio. Mr. And M. WESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, ADAME VESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE, Dianchett, Miss Ford; Thereine, Madame Vestria, Alter which, OERVASE SKINNER, Gervars Skinner, Nr. Diand; Doctor Fisarmacondo, Mr. Hon; Banchett, Miss Ford; Thereine, Madame Vestria, Alter which, OERVASE SKINNER, Gervars Skinner, Nr. Diand; Doctor Fisarmacondo, Mr. Hon; Banchett, Miss Ford; Thereine, Madame Vestria, Alter which, OERVASE SKINNER, Gervars Skinner, Nr. Diand; Doctor Fisarmacondo, Mr. Hon; Banchett, Structure, 100, 101 di Octock, Private Bores to be taken of Mr. Andrew, Bankseller, 167, New Bondatreel. GREAT SUCCESS--VICTORINER and THE LIONS Krery Evening.

Vol. XI.—No. 569

sor unce open from 10 till 4 oclock. Private Bores to be taken of Mr. Andrews. Monkeller, 167, New Bondstreet. THEATRE NORMAL, ADELPHI--TD-morrow evening, and prive from the Wey Mondstreet. The State of the State of the State of the State of the State and State of the State of the State of the State of the State Buckstone, Nr. S Vates, and Mr. Fitzwilliam. After which, a new Burletta Quadrapedical Squib, called HYDER ALI, or the LIONS of Mysore. Quadra-dred from State of the State of the State of the State State of the State of the State of the State of the State And State of the State State State of the Sta

Intering DOMESTED by the Letter and the POISONED GOBLET. Published by Subscription 14s, boards, BEAUTIES of SACRED HARMONY: a Series of Vocal and Instrumental Nusic, from Corelli, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, &c. tranger for the vice, with an Accompanionent for the Pirano-forte or Organ feigned for the use of Families and Schools. By J. C. NIGHTINGALE, Organist of the Founding Hospital. Organist of the Granding Hospital. Subscription of the State of Families and Schools. By J. C. NIGHTINGALE, UNIC of FRA-DIAVOLO.-Just published by S. CHAP-PELL, Musicseller to their Majstics, No. So, New Bond street, the following favorite Piece-from Auber's New Opera of FRA-DIAVOLO, as now working favorite Piece-from Auber's New Opera of FRA-DIAVOLO, as now proming and the Theatre Royal, Coren Garten 2 Brainer Tock receining; Song, sung by Miss Romer, and also by Mr. 2 Brainer Tock Trechning Kong, burge All Schools 2 Brainer Tock Trechning Kong, Branch Breham

yonder rock reclining; Song, sung by Miss Romer, and also by Mr. Braiam e Gondoller; Barcarolle, sung by Mr. Braham ung Agnes, beautoous flower; Serenade, aung by Mr. Braham inly, alas 'thou'dst sooth the pangs; Ballad, sung by Mi. Wilson thne, for ever thine; Ballad, sung by Mr. Wilson N.B. All the above Songs may also be h id with Gultar Accompanime e Overture

ts. 36 vourite Airs arranged for the Piano forte, by Burrowes, in 2 books,

4

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 The same, for the Harp and Piano-forte, (with Flute and Violoncello, al.
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 Auter's Fanskia nor the same Air
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 Auter's Fanskia nor the same Air
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Auber's Pantasia on the same Af TO THE CLERGY.—To be SOLD, a FREEHOLD PRO-PULETARY CHAPEL, in a distinguished WATERINO PLACE, Spatished WATERINO PLACE, Spatished WATERINO PLACE, Sout 51.200 A Year. The preclinar circumstances unlet which it in othered or sale are such as to render it a most desirable possession to a Clergyman, or to de desirous darfersent to Morigage at 3 oper cent. Letters from prin-dinals only addressed to M. Hore, Solicita-Street, Lincoln's Ion, post-pid, will meet with attention. THE TIAMPS TINE

ore desirons of entering into Hely Orders. Three Thousand Pounds, about half be parchase money, may be left on Morgange at 4 per cent. Letters from prin-tals, will need to the first on the source of the source of the source of the opposite the end of Old Gavellane, on the Wapping side of the littere-Note is hereby given, that the Public may VIBW the TUNNEL every day (will need the end of Old Gavellane, on the Wapping side of the littere-Note is hereby given, that the Public may VIBW the TUNNEL every day (will need the end of Old Gavellane, on the Wapping side of the littere-Note is hereby given, that the Public may VIBW the TUNNEL every day (will here and array, and the source of the Wapping side of the littere-Note, is dry and array, and the BLBAR OUT (this week and ext) the whole of both an immer patterns in BRUSELS CARLETS, Clerk to the Company. Wabrook. hulldings, Nov 3, 1831. CRUSSELS CARPETS, 254 dt, per Yard.—GRAHAM and Co. Reverse that they will CLEAR OUT (this week and ext) the whole of both an immer patterns in BRUSELS CARLETS, and ext the whole of the source that they will CLEAR OUT (this week and ext) the whole of the source that they will CLEAR OUT (this week and ext) the whole of the source that they will CLEAR OUT (this week and ext) the whole of the source that they will CLEAR OUT (this week and ext) the source of the source that they will CLEAR OUT (this week and ext) the source of the

The Assignment with the angle of the first set of the s

nos. The Assured with this Company participate periodically in the profits. The Bonns declared on the 3d of July, 1931, attaches to all Policies effected or before the 31st of December, 1825.

on or beiore the slat of December, 1931, attaches to all Policies effected DAVID FOGGO. Secretary. DAVID FOGGO. Secretary. TANY, by improved Patent Machinery, acquisint the Public COM-for Such the ingrest and most select Collection of FORIGN MARBLES In but they have the select Collection of FORIGN MARBLES In but they have the collection of FORIGN MARBLES In but they are enabled to supply, not only in Siab from the saw, Builders, Cruster and the Chimney-picces, plain or moulded, for Masons, bails, dc. put and alm fine sanded and cut in various patterns, for parements, bails, dc. put and alm fine sanded and the romanue for any thickness, from a c. ; Linning for Bacupe Counters for Shops of Chemista, Confectioners, centement, Architects, Suriyars, and Upholsterers, will find their orders exe-be obtained elsewhere, combined year work manning and polish which cannet Statury and other Marhies in blocks. If preferred, Monuments and Tablets,

A GED PENSIONERS. - The Committee of the Royal Union Pension Fund, anxious to extend the operations of the Society as which as possible, intend that a FUKTHEK ELECTION of PENSIONEKS thall take place in January; and earnesity solicit the co operation of the wealthy classes. Subscriptions thankfully received at Messrs. Fwining's, Bankers, Strand ; Messrs, Bancom's, Pall-mall East; and at the Office, foot of Waterloo Bridge.-All Petitions from aged Candidates to he in by 21st November.

All Petitions from aged Candidates to be in by 21st November. TOO ARCHITECTS and Others,—The General Constervy Com-pany are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for as CHAPEL for the per-formance of the Funeral Service, and a corresponding Entrance Gate and Lodges, and offer a PREMIUM of 190 (UINEAS for the best Design The Designs to be sent in on or before the 20th of January next, to Nr. Bowman, the Servicery, 13, Mik-street, Cheapside, of whom particularisma be ubtained. By order of the Committee, C. B. BOWMAN, Sec.

By order of the Committee, C. B. BOWMAN, Sec. C. B. BOWMAN, Sec. MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, Leicester-square.-The Galeries having undergone extensive alterations, with the addition of a GRAND NEW PICTURE. THE JUJIGMENT upon CAIN, are now REOPENED to the Public from 3 in the Morning until dusk.-Admittance 2s.; Children 1s.-Catalogues graits.

Children 1s.—Catalogues gratis. MATRIMONY.— Those of either Sex who find difficulty in forming suitable Matrimonial Allinears from the immediate circle of their own acquaintance, can be greatly aided by Mr. WRIGHT, of matrimonial cele-bity, who have published a pamphile explaining the propriety and necessity of his advocacy upon such important occasions as Marriage Contracts, shewing the deteinance of eithes ext availing thermer evolution of the second deteinance of eithes ext availing thermer evolution of the second deteinance of the ext availing thermer evolution of the second deteinance of the second second and therefore desirable. The second deteinance of the second second second and therefore desirable. The same may be had by personal application to himself, or ordered by letter, postage free, containing is fer, and are forwarded (un'er cover) to all parts of the United Kingdom. His Carriage is at command ior all proper defined available. The same may be had by personal application to himself, or defined by the persons in the first instance object to use their own.—St. Edmunds=quare, Birchin-laue. London. THEUROLANE — WARDATOR ST. WINCENT. and ST.

Edmund's-quare, Birchin-laue. London. HURRICANE.—BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT, and ST. ULTCIA.—SUBSCRIPTIONS for the relief of the POORER CLASSES of SUPFERERS, to be apportioned by the Legislatures of these Colonies, with James street J. Mailure Count of Constraints building 'Mandes' and Co., Great George atreet; Sin C. Scott and Co., Carendiin-square; Grotte and Co., Oc. Birradneedle street; Sin W. Kay and Co., I. Mansion-house street; Hankrey and Co., 7, Penchurch-street; and Smith and Co., 1, Lombard-street.

LAST ACCOUNT rendered, by the Agence pour la Défense de la liberté Religieuse, established in Paris, to the French Subscribers for the Relief of the DISTRESSED [RISH] Extract from L'AVENIR, French Newspaper, of 30 Sept. 1831 :

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THE SPLENDID NEW ANNUAL, THE BOUQUET, with 18 Plates, and the first class of Literature, in now ready, and may be had of all respectable Booksellers. Price 10s. 6d. – S. Robinson, St. Paul's. No. XI. of the Royal Lady's Magazine centains five beautiful Engravings, by Cochran, Fry, Cheesman, and Reeve, and an estraordinary article on the dia-missal of Earl Howe irom the Queen's Mousehold. Branches of the Administration ; with an Appendix, containing a similar Such of servery Native State in alliance with a ord period net of it. : of Chef and rate Glowary; The Endenne of the Smith and Appendix, containing a similar and effects in the Society at each of the Presidency in all Branches the Brangludcital System vindicated, with a review of its soon-rate Glowary; The Endenne of the Smithulty the Americanet and an elabo-rate Glowary; The Endenne of the Smithulty the Americanet and an elabo-ring and effects in the Society at each of the Presidencies. A Plan for the BOMAY STABLISHMENT. ON HOL LE R. A. - SIR GILBERTE BLANE'S WAPNING.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMEN'T. THOM AND A CONTRACT AND A C

CHOLERA MORBUS. In a few days will be published, in one vol. 12mo. A UTHENTIC ACCOUNT Of the PLAGUES and PESTI-LENCES which have appeared in various parts of the Wold. John Murray. Albemarke street.

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The Wreath Whittaker, Treacher, an l		e Mar	Vandyke a lane, London :	E. Smith. and G. Smith.
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The Wreath E. Smith. Yandyke E. Smith. Whitaker, Treacher, and C., Are Mar's lake, London; and G. Smith. Liverpool. Just published, in small Swo, 5s. in cloth, with a Portrait of Archbishop Sreker, the Sixth and conclusing Volume of the Surbary LiBRARY; containing Sermons by Archbishop Secker: Bishops Biomield, Heber, Huntingford, Mathy, Mant, Porteus; Smith. With Notes, & D'Olyi, H. H. Wilmon, R. Morekeed, and Sydne Smith. With Notes, & D'Olyi, P. H. Wilmon, R. Morekeed, and Sydne Smith. With Notes, & Dy the Kev, T. F. DIBDIN, D.D. Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, Directly opposite Waterious Bridge, PURIERS to the ROYAL FAMILY, begrespectfully to invite the Nobil-und Gentry to an Isopection of their spinothia and general. FURSTAND and Isopecino of their spinothia and general. FURSTAND and Isopecino of their spinothia and general. STOCK of PURST-Poland and Ca. maket It an invariable rule, on no account to take old Furs in ex-cition. The many removals that have taken place in consequence of the Streed improvement, render it necessary to announce, that they continue in the same remines, occupied by them for our pavards of half a century, and that the shore is their only address, not heing connected with any other House. The ANSOLUTE FACT why the Nobility and Gentry they were submitted to pay the very bigi charges of a few eminent Taliors, who have monopoly can be now bat of short duration, as / LEURISH, of 33, NEW BOND STREET, has produced Coats, &c. &c. which cannot possibly be dis-tinguished by the critical ere even on a Biommenl, either in make or materials, from these of any remover and the in century, set obsting a fair Three and Bort. Here and Genuene who have honourced him with their samport since his com-menement in busines; and assures them that the same assiduity and exertion which has gained his as one way Patrona (willst under an engagement to a very eminent West End House) will be persevered in thereby maintalning his estab-lined reparation as the only if tritrat Talibuli heri

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

cohrs Inn, Lordon; Gregory and Smith. Briefol.
 FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.
 The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Sir Alex. Deff Gordon, Bart., Gerthemas Uder Daily Waiter Attendant to the King. In the room of Rdward Sneyd. Exp. resigned.
 Chowe, Orrico, Nor. & Sharther Terraver Orsenty of Fulbourn, in the control of Cambridge. Eng., In the room of Loral Francis Godolphin Osborne, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundréds.
 H. WATSON, Regents enteret, printschler-L. B. Rd. UCHAMP, Holhorn-bars, Bibfersmith-A. LBS, Regents quadrant, printeeller-J. PATERSON, Ton-birdge, contineertaset, David States, Control Control of Control

Abington, Berkshire-W. VICKRRY, Brerton, Cheshire, lunkeejer. Atta-Cornthwite, Deark-court, Doctors' Commons, London; Vundrey, Cougleton-D. MELDRUM, Bath, halerdasher. Atta. Harvey, Barnard's Inn, London; Hellinge, Bath.
 The story of the new novel termed The Affianced One, by the tailented author of Gerfrude, is illustrative of the female character in its opposite manifestations of good and evil. It exhibits the jealous artifices and plotting subtleties of a modern Cleopatra, against a rival whose generosity and gentlences form a contrasting picture of true feminine excellence. It were ungallant to speak of living im-personations of the former of these two sketcher; but we may call upon our female readers to recognise the fidelity and spirit, as a "study from nature." of the latter portraiture.
 The GEOGARATICAL ANNUAL for IN22. & C.- The following publica-tions, designed to inpart valuable and entertaining instruction, we are requested to state, are now published, and may be had of every bookseller in the kingdon: '-1. The Goographical Annual for IN32, containing one hundred beautiful Eugravings from steel, which im-part all that is important and uselui in geographical Annual for IN32, edition, 2 vols....' To the young, these conversations are invaluable.' Lit. Gaz.-4. England's Romantic Annals, by Hienry Neele, 4th edition, vols....' To the young, these conversations are invaluable.' Lit. Gaz.-4. England's Romantic Annals, by Hienry Neele, 4th edition, with plates, 3 vols. IN3.-5. The Foetial Sketth Book, by T. K. Hervey, heautifully culme.' Lit. Gaz.-6. Spair's Romantic Annals. by Tueba, 2nd estition, in 3 vols.-7. The Romantic Annals of France, by Leitch Richeis, 2nd edition, in 3 vols.-7. The Romantic Annals of France, by Leitch engle presents.' New Mosth. Mug.
 The substrue sque, bold, and dramatic story.' Attus.-' These books are invaluable presents.' New Mosth. Mug.
 The suboks are invaluable presents.' New Mosth. Mug.
 The

realities which their private experience has brought within their knowledge. The first production of the arg is **Row_shop's** MAAAssan Ort, which continues to advance rapidly in public estimation, and extend its surpassing fame sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy viscour, althy softness, and invultant redundancy, to the latest produce of human life. In cases of haldness, from whatoverer cause arising, this regenerative fluid elicits the active pourcession of vitality, and has somerved the ornaments of art, by rein-stating, in full plentides for hearty, the permanent graces and utilities of nature. The hair, by its use, becomes invulnerable to change?, and Will retain, lor original partly, its glossy hue of jet ex autorn, through all stages of existence, and inde-pendent of time, clinate or disease.

REGISTIC AT PARTICL. We regret to state these holds in compace of the visit of Sir Charles Wetherell but nat city, for the purpose of prevailing at the Sessions as Recorder. Violence had been for some that anticipated, and, instead of post-points tabe Sessions.or, providing as ubatitute for the Learned Gen-tleman, many hundred species constables were sworn in, and three troops of hores were brought into the vicinity. Sir Charles ar-rived in the city on Saturday morning, and proceeded to the Guid-hall, upder the protection of the constables, to open the Commission. He then proceeded to the Mansion House, and, on his alighting, the carriage was assailed with a volley of stones. A conflict ensued be-tween the constables and the multitude greatly increased, and several windows in the Mansion House, were broken; a stone was thrown at the Mayor it the Riot Act was read; and immediately after every windows in the Mansion House, were constant. Conflict ensued be-tween the constables and the multitude greatly increased, and several windows in the Mansion House were broken; a stone was thrown at the Mayor it the Riot Act was read; and immediately after every windows and door in the Mansion House was completely demoliabed. The ennued mob then rushed into the bouse, and the Mayor, Sir C. Wetherell, and the Aldermen escaped by the back of the bouse. Carried away. A troop of the 3d Dragoons soon after arrived, and evere charged by a troop of the 14th Dragoone; one man was killed, and several wounded. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the eagain called out, and it is said that is or seven of the people were killed, and twenty wounded. The Bridewell and the New Prison were then hoken one, all the prisoners released, and both the buildings burnt to the ground. Sir C. Wetherell quitted the town in dissuise about midnight on Sturday, and bills were posted every where, annonencing his departure. During the day and the remainder of Sunday evening (the soldiers harked :----I. Drine detar RIGTS AT FRISTOL

Luring the up, and the withdraw), the model of the tacked --1.—The Mansion House. The remaining windows were broken, the furniture destroyed, and the cellars turned inside out. Some got shockingly intoxicated. The house was then burnt. Previously to the soldiers withdrawing or retreating, in the conflict two persons

rot shockingly intoxicated. The house was then burnt. Previously to the soliders withdrawing or retreating, in the conflict two persons were shot. 2.—The Bridewell, where some of the rioters taken on the previous night had been confined, was next attacked, the doors forced, all the prisoners set (rec. and the Prison was then burnt. This is situated in the heart of the city. 3.—The New Gaol, a fine large and recently built Prison, in the New-cut, was next forced and burnt. 4.—Old Newgate was next attacked, forced, and burnt ! Thus all the three Prisons were forced—the prisoners released—and burnt ruins are all that remain of the Prisons. 5.—A halfpenny toll-house and gates, near the Prince's-street Bridge, which had long been an annoyance, next suppeared in flames. 6.—The treadmill and prisoners' caravan were destroyed, and burnt or thrown into the canal. 7.—The Bishop's Palace, on College Green, was alterwards at tacked, and soon appeared in flames. 8. —The Mayor's House, in Queen-square, was also attacked and burnt; and brity of the fine houses in this square fared the like fate. The engines, on going to put out the fire were stopped, so that the fire was obliged to calaust itself. 9.—The Clustom House was gutted, the wine consumed, the goods apread about, and the whole eventually burnt ! The accent throughout Sunday and Monday was truly appalling and disguitant in the extreme. Having got entire possession of the Custom House, the populace drank to excess, and many parts of the uildings which they ful themselves set the to. On Monday night individe an unber there have been completely destroyed forty-two consequently, very consident proval burnt in the houses and uildings which they ful themselves set the to. On Monday inglit individe an inher there have been completely destroyed forty-two consequently, very consident period min y comparative quiet was reatored. It appears that there have been completely destroyed forty-two

billings which they had themselvés set fire to. On Monday night increased numbers of the military arrived, and set to work immediately to clear the streets, having to cut through many mobs, and, consequently, very considerable personal injury was experienced. To wards the morning, with much difficulty, comparative quiet was the once the theorem of the Mansion-house, Excise-office, Custom-house, the four toil-houses, the three prisons, and the Bisob's Palace.
The presens that there have been completely destroyed forty-two forty-two develops to losses and warchouses, the four toil-houses, the three prisons, and the Bisob's Palace.
The transfer to total darkness, by cutting off the gas-piper, and the distoby's Palace.
The transfer to total darkness, by cutting off the gas-piper, and the distoby's Palace.
The Bristol Mercury, after detailing the riotous disturbances in that city, and, the posse confidences of severe busines received in one of the houses where she was engaged in plunder: a little boy also was but through the buvels, and is not expected to recover plus the account of the parties leaping from the huming houses. The Arsistol Mercury gain dark to expect the transfer the several persons who received in plury having been taken to the pulie hospital on the account we enumerate the cases taken to the pulie hospital on earso for equiving the requisite information respecting the respected to respective to earso the mean stance may be mean early required the several persons who received inpury having been taken to their own homes, we have no means of acquiring the requisite information respecting the requisite information respecting the respective of earso the plunder in a simple of comparative molecation. Having been taken to their own homes, we have no means of acquiring the requisite information respecting the respective of the astrost and the several persons of the parties proceeding with their devastation of the plunder in and incending labor and their devastat

Amese. In the cellars of the Custom-house many were destroyed, dames. In the cellars of the Bishop's Palace four of the roisers were found dead. One man was taken out of the roise of the Custom-belle alive. Dut in a horrible condition. He had got drunk in the purpt of the Bishop's Palace four of the roise of the Custom-belle alive. Dut in a horrible condition. He had got drunk in the purpt of the Bishop's Palace four of the roise of the Custom-belle alive. Dut in a horrible condition. He had got drunk in the purpt of the source bodies, or rather the remains which were mere y cinders, were also found in the ruins. Three other bodies, our the source of the features of the face were docener source. The to be regretted that the savages who committed these horris deeds not only destroyed the furniture at the Bishop's Palace, but also a library, containing works that were exceedingly scarce and stands. The Exchange was apointed as a common receptacle for plunders for perty, and the mass of furniture of every description-beds, were for the stands was apointed as a common receptacle for plunders for the stands was apointed as a common receptacle for plunders for the stands was apointed as a common receptacle for plunders and dirtiset parts of the town, were also filed with plunder of various description, though a great deal was promptly destroyed was were found in the greatest state of individuals were found in the greatest state of individuals. On the person of one man, we have here (was donother dirty ragged rased and his pockets filled with sovereigns. Numbers of individuals were found in the greatest state of individuals were deal culculation. The state norm the Custom-house, and another dirty ragged rased and his pockets filled with sovereigns. Sumbered cilculation. The state here have here of the signer to the signer of the dong house and his pockets filled with sovereigns. Sumbered cilculation. The state here have here of the signer to the signer of the have houred into when there have here of the sovere take

restored would undergo further interruption. restored would undergo further interruption. Somerset Yeomanry (which was summoned to Bristol), was beset by a crowd, who endeavoured to extract from him a promise that he would not go to Bristol. Failing in this, they followed him with yells until he got to the White Hart, the windows of which they broke, and after demelishing the lower shutters, some of them effected an entrance into the premises, its owner, soon driven out. In the mean time Capt. W. took the precaution of dis-guising himself and leaving the premises. As soon as the Majsitrates could swear in a few respectable citizens, as special constables, they proceeded to the spot and drove off the rioters, many of the ring-leaders being taken into custody and committed for trial. Some of the Guidhall windows were broken. On Monday the Mayor called a meeting of the inhabitants at the Guidhall. A great number of most respectable tradement and other persons voluntereret to set as a patrol; they commenced their duty at night. The city is now per-tectly tranguil.

the Guidalla window were broken. On Monday the Mayor called most repetitive table tradement and other persons volumerered to act and the set of the meeting of the inhabitants at the Guidhall. A great number of most repetitive table tradement and other persons volumerered to act and the set of the meeting of the inhabitants at the Guidhall. A great number of most repetitive table tradement called the dury at night. The city is now persons volumerered to act and the set of the meeting of the Suth Search S

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURE.

mined, some of whom were not present, the Magistrates remanded the prisoners. The examination was resumed on Thursday, but no further evi-dence of any interest was resumed on Thursday, but no further evi-dence of any interest was resumed on Thursday, but no further evi-dence of any interest was resumed on Thursday, but no further evi-dence of any interest was resumed on Thursday. The two prisoners were committed for trial. The face of the City Election was brought to a conclusion on friday. Aldermen key and Kelly having been returned to the Court of Aldermen, and the latter of the two having declared his intention not to serve if elected, no alternative remained but that of leaving the office of Lord Mayor in the hands of the person now holding it. Ac-ordingly the majority of the Court batstained from voting at all, and only eleven voted for Sr. John Key. Four voted for Alderman Kelly, A few days since Mr. Mullion, a salesman in the Kent-road, de-prived himself of existence by plunging into the Surrey Canal. Ver-dict of the Inquest, "Temporary Insanity." No cause was assigned for the rash act. The unfortunate man has left a widow (in the last taxe of pregnancy) and six children to deplore his untimely end.

The source of th

of "The Ood Valume". Sc. with Contributions from Mrs. Hennaus, Mits Mittord, The Hode, Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Bell, Mr. Mal-colm, and some others. "Two rery pleasant and varied volumes."-Literary Gazette. Willtaker, Treacher, and Co. Ave Maria-lane. TO MEDICAL S. UDENTS.-In a pock to Voltme. TO MEDICAL S. UDENTS.-In a pock to Voltme. The LONDON MANUAL of MEDICAL CHEMISTRY; comprising an interlunear verbal translation of the Pharmacenpeire, with respire Chemical, Botanical, Therapeutical, and Posological Notes, not only in reference to the Medicines enumerated in that Work, but also to those here have recently been Introduction, containing the the Pharmacenpeire, with the London Introduction containing the Theory of Pharmaceu-iest Chemical, Botanical, Therapeutical, and Posological Notes, not only in reference to the Medicines enumerated in that Units. Multicate: Treacher, and Co. Ave Maria-Lane. Multicate: Medicine Have Disc. Donary. Multicate: Medicine Have Disc. Donary. Multicate: Medicine Have Disc. Donary. "Multicate: Medicine Disc.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. The letter of Medame D_{--} , detailing the intentions of Ministers, as imported to here by her Right Homosrable Friend, is a curious proof of the honour and integrity of the party concerned—we have rarely seens os striking a union of public wirtue and private honour. We must see the correspondence between the magistrate and the lady before we undertake to publish it. We do use thow othere the interesting Mrs. D. was born, but we know othere she was bred—and that is the Point. It seems hardly worth white reviewing the "Black List" in detail. We have exposed enough if its falsehood, we should think, to convince every men whore where very order which contained it, of the utter worth-lessness of the statement; but if our correspondents, who write from various puot esgod reason to believe such a course desirable, we shall glowly do it. B. did not reveive the letter, because the delay has rendered his com-waricultion unseasonable—we have to hear from him nead week.

BY A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three O'Clock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONBON, 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 unli-mited has been committed, and outrages of every character have been perpetrated. Under these circumstances, Ministers consider it right to

Under these vircumstances, Ministers consider it right to do socuething; 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 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 Condon, and there was a Council held, and after going

What has been done?—Lord GREV 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. PLICE'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 WIBLIAM GUELPH," in every direction. direction

every direction. And now for the Proclamation :-

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2. BY THE KING.-A PROCLAMATION.

in every direction. Mad now for the Proclamation :— WEDERDAY, Nov. 2. BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION. WILL Whereas in divers parts of Great Britain, and more particularly in the towns of Derby and Nottingham, and in the city of Bristol, tu-ture of the construction law been committed both upon the per-sor and property of divers of our subjects; and whereas all the re-straints of law and order have been committed both upon the per-fort by such lawless multitudes, the mansions of individuals violently entered, pillaged, and set on fire, the ordinary course of justice forcibly interrupted, the gaols for the confinement of criminals broken into and destroyed, and malfactors and persons charged with offences let loose upon the public, to the great disturbance and danger of the common weak, and the subversion of established Go-under Divine Providence, chieff depend upon the observance and enforcement of the law: and whereas it is our firm determination faithfully to disclarge the duy imposed on us, to preserve the public protection of all our subjects, in the entire enjoyment of their rights and flagitions practices aloreaid, have thought fit, by and with the and flagitions practices aloreaid, have thought fit, by and with the and flagitions practices aloreaid, have thought fit, by and with the and flagitions practices aloreaid, have thought fit, by and with the and flagitions practices aloreaid, have thought fit, by and with the and flagitions practices aloreaid, how though fit, by and with the protections practices aloreaid, how though fit, by and with the and flagitions practices aloreaid, how though fit, by and with the and flagitions practices aloreaid, how though a description of the percer, the during trates of cites, broughts, and corporations, and all the majstartaes throughout Great Britain, that they do effectually repressall tunnits, riots, outrages, and braceless of the performants of all sub-set fields and by the oblight of the parce. Minite and by the oblight of the parce. Sitting their feloreandi

Joliows 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 re-markable 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 Magis-terter.

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, BKOOD HAS BEEN SHED—be it on the heads of the Minis-ters—to them—to their rapacity—to their love of place and profit, and to nothing else, is attributable the state of things of which the revolt at Bristol is the first very strong illustra-tion. tion

The burning of Nottingham Castle, the different outrage 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 rob-bery and plunder are the order of the day. These, then, are the order in view—this is the point—

bery 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 fulfiment of what the convicted Irish rebels distinctly de-clared—"that Reform was but the stalking-horse of Revolu-tion," and a complete corroboration of COBBETT'S state-ment—"that Parliamentary Reform was the handle by which the Revolutionists proposed to overthrow the Constitution." REFORM IS THE CRV—REVOLUTION IS THE OBJECT.

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 pro-portion will BRISTOL have if the hateful measure should eventually be carried?-BRISTOL possesses at present one of the largest constituencies in England; why, therefore, 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 ex-cited in its favour? Neither BRISTOL would be thus ex-cited in its favour? Neither BRISTOL would be thus ex-tide representation of England; no-not 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'apprie-the sign-the symbol, and the watchword of Rebellion.

the representation of England; no-not sixpence!-Bui 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 Par-liament 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 an-other, 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 ex-cesses rather than give up that which they have not the ability to conduct, are attributable the anarchy and confusion which have begun to reign in this once happy country. Goon Gon, to think that, twelve months since, ENGLAND was happy, flourishing, contented and at peace-and that, now, she is torn and agilated, convulsed and excited, her trade depressed, her manufacturers converted into politicians, her haboures 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 com-mitted by a civilized government, with her fleet at sea actuar, ally prepared to plung her into an endless war, because.

not the abettor, of one of the most netarious acts ever com-mitted by a civilized government, with her fleet at sea actu-ally prepared to plunge her into an endless war, because, upon the declared principle of *non-interference*, she is to esponse 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.

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 and of conduct could not stand for an hour —the people would cry out for the dismissal of these men ; and Lord GREY and his ninetcen 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 CHANCELOR. For his talents, his weight and inportance, his learning and genius, his eloquence and his virtue, Lord GREY had made Mr. BROUGHAM, what the late Common Sergeant DENMAN is now, Attorney-Gene-ral -" 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 Adminis-tration, gives notice of a motion on REFORM for the following Tuesday. Did BROUGHAM care about Reform ?—as much, perhaps.

"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 re-markable 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 Magis-trates, &c. There is but one authority that we at the moment can re-collect, which justifiest 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 the following popular peem:— "There children sliding on the ice, All on a summer's day." We hope and trust that as His MAJESTY'S Ministers have ever it may be nccessary, according to the paternal advice?

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 ab-solutely necessary to blind the country to their ignorance and inefficiency, Lord GREY conceived the happy expedient of bringing the KING forward as a REFORMER-aud accord-ingly the most indecent and unconstitutional use was made of the KING's name in the Parliament, and the most wantom abuse of the KING's nower in the Palese:

ingly the most indecent and unconstitutional use was mode of the KING's name in the Parliament, and the most wantor abuse of the KING's power in the Palace; and the PEOPLE were taught, and have been taught, till they believe, that the MORARCH 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 dis-position personally in favour of Reform, or the Reform Ministers? The people are told that the KING is a Re-former, and that the last evidence given of the Royal dispo-sition that way, was the removal of Lord HOWE from the Household; but who removed his Lordship? Why Lord GREY. And why? 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; for an hour or two, he did not know that the KING's real for an hour or two, he did not know that the KING's real for an hour or two, he did not know that the KING's real for 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 cyinced a

There was one occasion upon which the KING evined a disposition to condescend to the **PEOPLE** in an unusual way, when, under the auspices of Lord **MELBOURNE**, the "*Trades* of London" went is procession to St. James's, and when Lord ALTHORP unjustly charged them with bearing the tri-coloured flag to the presence of the SovEREIGN. On that occasion the KING came from his Council to exhibit hisself bowing at the windows of his Palace. This is believed—this is quoted in every pot-house, as evidence of the KING's per-sonal feelings. It is therefore high time to tell those who 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 MAJEET never presented himself at the window over the gateway. Sir HENNY BLACE-wood, at the suggestion of the Cabinet Minister least justi-fiable for such an imposition—Sir HENRY BLACKWOOD, is WOOD, at the suggestion of the Cabinet Minister least just-fiable 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 Ilis MAJESTY's Ministers condescend in the

received their homage, while two pages held cândles 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 en-lighten, or the perusal of those Papers which might inform His MAJESTY of the real state of affairs. This system, checquered with Whig ansterity 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 CAARENCE, 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 incongrouss as it is, we believe it—and we will tell our readers why we believe it—and we will go no farther fave 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 thous warned them, in order that they might save the afficient books and papers. By this caution forera-ment was enabled to preserve all the documents, not only of account, but such a

We only ask the reader, Did he ever hear of any pro 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 Odice, 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 $\pounds100,000$, which would have occurred if the official maners had been destroyed, and 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 PEOPLF, 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.

under a republican government not eight-and-forty hours-such, however, is the view these people take of the state of

under a republican government not eight-and-forty hours-such, however, is the view these people take of the state of What then is the course for the country to pursue?--The KING has obligations to fulfil towards his PEOPLE as solem 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 GUEY'S faction is liable to be assaulted and assassi-nated, his house burned, and his valuables destroyed; nor is it possible, while the Government cling to power by means only of terror and excitement, that the Government can or will take decisive measures to hinder or check the work of devastation.-- When Bristol was blazing, her jails untenanted runs, her Bishog's palace destroyed, and forty or fifty houses fied, 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 WELINGTON'S house had been left at the merey of the mob for more than an hour, the Police arrived attack upon it had been long meditated, and the lour even pice due not have store way of these Reformers, in order that by examinations and investigation it might be ascer-tized 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 ascer-tiand who they were, and by whom employed? No;-eren an inivitivala; ince 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 no

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 intelli-genee of England is opposed to the present measure of Re-form; 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 remain silent 1 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 pur-pose or their pleasure to do so. Let the King ask himself who the men were who served his royal father, and his royal brother, so as to raise the nation to the highest pinnacle of glory—to make her at once the dread and envy of Europe, and finally consolidate her honour and her interests in the most honourable peace she ever concluded—let him ask himself under what Govern-ment the victories of the NLSON, HOW E, and DUNCAN, was the gigantic power of France quieted—under what Govern-ment the victories of the NLSON, HOW E, and DUNCAN, was the gigantic power of France quieted—under what Govern-ment the hundred fights of the immortal WELLINGTON were achieved—let him ask himself under what Govern-ment the hundred fights of the immortal WELLINGTON were diver and her the RAMINISTY was the gigantic power of France quieted—under what Govern-ment the hundred fights of t

The infinited inputs of the infinite weights of the infinite weights of the infinite version of the cost of unchecked vietory 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 honour tarnished at the Dardauelles 1-elt 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 unloward (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 me, who, having got possession of the royal person, are determined to retain it, by the most flagrant misrepresent the facilings of the FLO. PLE, while, on the other hand, to retain the favour of the PBOPLE, they misrepresent the facilings of the FLO. Show the 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 replate a 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 galant troops, whose exemplary patience and weil-regulated courage, which they displayed uring the tumult, have given them an analysis of the papers.

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 GRAVBLEY, and a French gentleman of the name of BONHOMME, whose sacri-legious conduct we have once attempted to describe; but which is in its details so filthy and abominable, that we can-not recur to it. The papers one isters it is the second seco

The papers are interesting, and tell remarkably one 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 limself or agents, is actively em-ployed in this country in raising troops to serve in the Pe-droite army, destined to invade Portugal. This is done un-der the pretence of encouraging emigration. Does Lord PALMERSTON know whether the foreign enlistment act is flower 91.

still in force? These Pedroites are not likely to have an agreeable recep-tion 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 off 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 tyraut, who has already repudiated,

JOHN BULL

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 Throne.

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 imput-ation thus cast upon it; but as every body knows that one, only one, Bishop, supported the measure in person—and one, only one, by proxy—and that the former of these was Dr. MALTBY, known for his piety and orthodoxy, and the latter Dr. BATH URST, remembered as the patron of QUEEN CARO-LINE, we thought it not worth while to take any extraordi-nary means of correcting the clerical error, but postpone, till nary 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 tair, The monarchs of the Forest are; But, in the present state of things, It's no such pleasant time for Kings, Since some Sub-Devil, called Reform, Finding his late abode too warm. By kind permission of his lord, With BLLL 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 e following code of "instructions to young rebels," which the following code of "instructions to young rebels," which was published in the *Times* newspaper of the 27th and 30th of June last :---

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 Chunch of England imprudently draw upon them-selves the suspicion that they are allied with the boroughmonger-crew in a league against the public liberties.

server the suspicion that they are allocal with the borolginnonger-crew in a learne against the public liberties. There is no want of Members to sit for Gatton or Old Sarum, but to mount upon popular instings, and to hear their names coupled with curses both load and deep, and perhaps to have their persons as-satisfication of the person of the substantiant of the server of the the substantiant of the server which John Bult is opt to stamp this displasame upon those who have being but is opt to stamp this displasame the present events which John Bult is opt to stamp this displasame the present events which John Bult is opt to stamp this displasame the present events which John Bult is opt to stamp this displasame the present events which John Bult is opt to stamp this displasame the present over any state of the substantiant of the displasame the present over any state over the substantiant of the remains any of the present of the substantiant of the substantiant to much sub-local as physical of a lish-hord non-fortable corporation constitutency, consisting of the substantiant, with the wages of corruption in his pocket, and travelling luxuriously to some com-persons—we can conceive, we say, how grating it must be to such a builday candidate to expect hisms of to the propher-me hear the grams which at first assail him-me see the first discharge of mult, the and order negas, which is almost certain to await him. We see the propher which is a first discharge of mult, dend cats, and trater negas, which is charge the and end thread, and more excited head. Then, as the populace becomes more determined, and more excited bus and order negas, which is and through the back door of the many states. Nor do the cycle, of which he has been the and order of the wide head. and through the back of or of the many states. Nor do the cycle, of which he has been the strend order of the many states, big in this the back and or of the many states. The states haven head, and through the back door of t

Bigger & 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 house and house in the probe, are all united. "These," as thouse 1 house the probe, are all united. "These," as thouse 1 house should be prople, are all united. "These," as thouse 1 house should be prople, are all united. "These," as thouse 1 house should be prople, are all united. "These," as thouse 1 house the bind have and reaches are consequences are equal to their bindery, rush madly on in their career of folly. They 'beard the lion in his den," and yet hope to so unseathed.
 "Once and gain are were them to desist,—not if they value the by such considerations, but if they value their own. In every hor rough town, where there is a population even of a few hundreds, will they meet the receive they value there, it they will earry avay 'undesired samples of the soil' from each county, and will considerations to the round and the receive there, it has you learny avay 'undesired samples of the soil' from each county, and will consider the certains a population even of a first of the receive they exist bindred.
 "They will become acquained will ereceive them; the ywill earry avay 'undesired samples of the soil' from each county, and will consider the meet,".
 "These observations appeared in the Ministerial newspaper the *Times*; and if the reader will take the trouble to read the receive observations appeared in the will so the release that the supposed circumstances of the will early and that the supposed circumstances of the will early and that the supposed circumstances of the will can the read the read occurrences of the case tally minutely, even to the eishop or ceived 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 inhabit-ants of some of the West India Colonies had provided them-selves with sixty rounds of ball cartridges; this announce-ment has produced an effect—for Itis MAJESTY's paternal and effectionate Government has, since the period at which we made it, freighted the ship Ann, Captain SAGER, with seventy tons of guapacder, for the service of the Colonies. Having repeated what we have heard upon the best autho-rity, we proceed to submit extracts from certain loyal and affectionate addresses from the different Colonial Legislatures to the Kivg, who knows the justice of their claims and the

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 enemics—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 Govern-ment. ment.

liarly wounding to the West Indians is, the total difference, it exhibits to that of the KING, who, as we have just suit, has lived amongst them, and borne the most coascina-testimony to their merits and virtues, and to the absending and malice of the stories raised and circulated against theory of cruelty or carelessness in their conduct towards the elsave. They little know how small is the power of the Monarch whom Lord GREV declares he will not abandon, nor com-prehend the difficulty under which that Monarch laboury who expects to be enabled to keep his royal word or full his royal promise, who has a Whig Minister at his side is blind his eyes, stop his ears, and guide his tongue. The Colonial policy of the King's Government is of the fabrique of the Councils of Aldermanbury, rather than effec Councils of Downing-street. MACAULAY and STEPHEN, and those who are in their train, regulate the course of goo-ceeding, and thus aided and abetted, Ministers, in the afairs of the West Indies, act exactly as they have deme about Reform, in the very teeth of the KING's opinions and wishes. We now subicin extracts from Addresses of experiences of the streets of the the streets of the streets of the the streets of the streee

We now subjoin extracts from Addresses of several of the Colonial Legislatures, which mark the prevalence of the fes-ing which we have endeavoured to describe, and we beg Gree

The courage to advocate it. Sr. VINCEXT ASSEMBLY.—SETT. 23, 1830. Your Majesty's laithful Colonists of St. Vincent look back with grateful recollection to that early period of your Majesty's canadi-career in the service of the State, when your Majesty was accieving engaged in affording protection to the British West Indies; and when repeated declarations which your Majesty was seen pleased to make of your regard for the welfare and prosperity of these important and valuable appendages of the empire are gratefully recollected, as the cncourage us to hope that your Majesty's subjects in the Colonies than no less experienced by your Majesty's subjects in the Colonies than by the more fortunate inhabitants of the British islands.

by the more fortunate inhortants of the Drush islands. Downtoc. Conjection – Sprr. 29, 1880. We assure your Majesty that these Colonies, among which occursed many of those errors which will shine most gracefully in your Majes-ty's provide the second of the second second second second which they are afflicted, are assisted how much mason they have to be thankful in being placed under your Majesty's briggingt rela-tion back with pride to the days when your Majesty was a wjourner among them, and an eye-witness of their value to the parent state, and of their devotion to your Majesty's gracious favour with humble but confident assurance to your Majesty's gracious favour

with humble but confident assurance to your Majesty's gracious favour and protection. Your Majesty's faithfulfand affectionate people of Dominica recon-lect with sentiments of sincere gratitude your Majesty's early benefit avail career, they received that protection of their lives and proper-ties, to which your Majesty has since, as a Peer of the realm, addeed the defence of their character and reputation, and they half article the defence of their character and reputation, and they half article the defence of their character and reputation, and they half article the defence of their character and reputation, and cloniets, as an assu-ance that your Majesty's paternal care will be equally extended so your Majesty's subjects in this part of your empire as to those more happily placed nearer your Majesty's throne.

Nerse Course, Serr. 4, 1830. We look back with honest pride, and grateful recollection, to that arry period of your Mujesty's life, when this little Island was honoured and rendered happy by your Majesty's presence, and be which your Majesty was pleased to extend repeated proofs of your condescension and regard. This cheering remembrance still animates is loyal inhabitants, as, from experience, the inestimable value of such a Sovereign is duly appreciated.

such a Sovereign is duly appreciated. NEVIS ASSTMEX.-Nov. 4, IS3. 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 opp-sent state of distress to that state of prosperity in which your Majesty formerly beheld them. We look back, with grateful recollection, to that early period af your Majesty's devotion to the public service, during which your Majesty's active protection was siven to the British West India Colonies, those important appendages of the empire, to the welface and prosperity of which your Majesty has been graciously pleased the extend repeated proofs of your personal regard. We pools only the Market of the Market of the endired of the colonies of the set of the colonies, those important appendages of the empire, to the welface and prosperity of which your Majesty has been graciously pleased the extend repeated proofs of your personal regard.

WE are obliged to the Morning Chronicle for calling ener attention to an Article which appears in the present num-ber of the Quarterly Review—nothing could be more oppor-tune than the remarks which led us to refer to the Article itself. We think a few extracts may not be disagreeable to

The writer having most ably "minced" Lord GREY and is condescending conduct to Mr. PLACE, the taylor, and his colleague, Mr. CARPUE, proceeds to take the same view with ourselves of the difficulties and dangers into which kis 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 will giving its con-clusion, 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 extend

A week or two since we mentioned that the white inhabit-ints of some of the West India Colonies had provided them-letes with sixty rounds of ball cartridges; this announce-nent has produced an effect—for II is MAJESTY's paternal und affectionate Government has, since the period at which we made it, freighted the ship Am, Captalin SAGER, with the difficulties into which it has blindly and obsin ately itself from the difficulties into which it has blindly and obsin ately the fore our parts, we despair of the Ministry heing able to extricate been the difficulties into which it has blindly and obsin ately itself from the difficulties into which it has blindly and obsin ately the fore our parts, we despair of the Ministry heing able to extricate the one of guapoucler, for the service of the Colonies. Having repeated what we have heard upon the best autho-iffectionate addresses from the different Colonial Legislatures o the KING, who knows the justice of their claims and the guale the popular storm which they have created. By the first course we might be saved : of the success of any other, in his place in Parliament, the suffering, libelled race of lolonists, from the gross and flagrant calumnies of their typocritical enemies—To such appeared in the columns of his paper, it is painful in the highest degree to us to fue liment? The freit and chard demands of the offer and chard in the outside of the success of the sould and should persist in passing any Bill opaid performance in the and should persist in passing any Bill opaid the other ownices of the sould and should persist in passing any Bill opaid the propies, and equally outragrous to the informate down and so the other ownices of the sources of the sources of his paper, it is painful in the highest degree to us to fue liment? The Ministers appeared, and their security invaded by their oroperty endangered, and their security invaded by arruel and mischievous colonial policy on the part of Govern-gent. What of course renders the conduct of Ministers so pecu-

Ifah Arms' Bill ?-where is the English Spring, gun Bill ?-where is the arrangement of the Civil List ? Where, in short, is any Parlia-mentary measure of any kind to which any popular meeting of any sind has thought proper to volyet? Lord Bnoous we's bankrupt job was, indeed, passed i but.relutiantly even by his brother Ministers, and rather through haspitude than love; but as his Lordship had de-clared that Parliament should not be dissolved till it had passed, and as Mr. PLACE and Mr. Structure and on objection to the continuance of the sittings of Parliament, there was no help for it-the Bill must be passed ; emergis, however, the royal assent given to this Bill, can there be elsern any other exercise of the royal autionits, for the last as Brank ass.

of the sittings of Parhament, there was no help for it--the Bill must be passed; saceps, however, the 'royal' asseed syon to this Bill, can there be shown any other exercise of the royal astionity, for the last six months, but the creating Peers and dubbing knights?' The King,' as Buars asys--'The King can make a belted Knight, A Marquia, Duke, and a'that'-it is would be equally unconstitutional, insuling, and felse, to con-sider His MAZETY as having had the least personal concern in any of the pitiable measures, which, for the last year, his Ministers have called the equality unconstitutional, insuling, and felse, to con-sider His MAZETY as having had the least personal concern in any of the pitiable measures, which, for the last year, his Ministers have called the Government of his empire. The plain truth is, that, ex-cospt on the single question of Reform, the Ministers are wholly powerless. On any other subject, they have no command of either House of Parliament, nor any support in any part of the country. How did they survive the Budget?-By Reform. What as enabled them to go on after the failure of the Scotch Exchequer Bill ? Reform As long as they can keep that top spinning they may stand-when that whirlishall be exhausted, down they go! They are not Ministers, but the effigies of Ministers-the puppets of a show, moved by dirty leads behind the curvin-assage Senate, whose pompoon insignif-cance and decorated nothingness serve only to set off the vigour and spirit of the complators on whom the real interest turns. The spec-tators are much more curious about Mr. PLACE as Pierre, and Mr. Stræwas addiffer, than they are how Lord Gare looks the Boeg, and how Sir Jaass Guamas and the Duke of RICHANDAND robe the Se-santors ! Buteren a tragedy has talks at neft-the audience begin to yaw-the curtain must drop-wed the Doge and the senators must stillak out of their robes and chairs of state to their common garb and the inordinary avocations: the spectro, who meets the mnext day in the street, audget his nei

but so amusing i' On the bench is he awful? 'Blees your heart, he's droller than Lisrox'. Declaming-jesting-judging against time-an Encyclopedia interleaved with Joe Miller-the object of abundant wonder, but of scanty respect; with great talents, little daracter-and a combination of qualities, high and low, which leave me in doubt whether their possessor is really a minister or only a method whether their possessor is really a minister or only a method whether their possessor is really a minister or only a method whether their possessor is really a minister or only a method whether their possessor is really a minister or only a method whether their possessor is possible on a Chancer Of the faults and the meries of that Judge he has a large share-and Daract did h is predecessor-To these the faults and the meries of that Judge he has a large share-and of bim we are content to say, (with nome reservation, however), as Daract did h is predecessor-To the set on and a cooked connels fit, Sagacious, bold, and tarbulent of wit; Restless, unfixed in principles and place, The Stateman we shlor, but not the Judge. In Israel's courts ne'er ast an Abethdin With more discerring eyes or hands more clean-Unbribed, unbought, the wretched to redress, Swith of dispatch, and easy dacess; O had he been content to serve the crown With virtues only proper to the goon, Or had the rankness of the soil been freed From cockle that oppressed the noble serd. The dh eaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal song ! Mut end heaven had wanted one inmortal

shall do his strange work. The wicked shall not always prosper. Rejoice ! rejoice ! for he council, your King cometh. Fear ye that cannot bear the eye of your God,—be not deceived, be not deceived. It is the Holy One that is coming, he cannot abide iniquity, he stretches out his hand." Wow, Mr. Bditor, the conciseness of this unknown tongue is so apparent, from the above quotation, that I am induced to hope Mr. Ikvino may still persevere in these his good works, and after a little more application, he may probably arrive at the happy climax ak-tained, I believe, only by my Lord Buatzon, when he gives the celebrated bakke of his head. If this reverend divine will follow the steps of that great and pa-triotic statesman, and instruct the Misses CARSWL and HALL in the art of scientifically shaking their respective sconces, all the abaurdi-ligible jargon might be avoided, and the reverend gentleman himself can (after the proper quantity of powder has been thrown in the eyees of his congregation) explain the meaning of his pupils: and should any unbeliever doubt the have recoure again to my Lord Buatzner, and to assure his congregation, that i unto only means all that, but a great deal more, jif they would only busket heir heads as head to due to more, jif they would only busket heir heads as head to a *Cotober* 26, 1831. TO EARL GREY.

TO EARL GREY.

TO EARL GREY. Dumfres, Oct. 24, 1831. MY LORD-I believe that when you took office you de-clared to the nation at large, that you would carry on the Government without the aid of patronage or corruption. Allow me to call your attention to the fact, that, at the late election for the Dumfries boroughs, Lord QUEENSBERRY declared your Reform Bill to be a measure injurious to the best interests of his Country; and that when that Bill came before the House of Lords, Lord QUEENSBERRY you a plain question-Was any patronage made use of in the meantime to induce Lord QUEENSBERRY to change his opinion ? opinion 7

opinion ? AN ENEMY TO HUMBUG, *Whether employed by a Whig or a Tory*. N.B.—If your Lordship should doubt the fact I have mentioned, I beg to refer you to General SHARPE, of Hoddam Castle, a supporter of your Bill.

mentioned, i peg to reter you to General SHARPE, of Hoddam Castle, a supporter of your Bill. To JOHN BULL. Srm-The present alarming crisis of public affirs as exhibited in the Riots at Notingham, Derby, and Bristol, and when every man, who thinks he can suggest a remedy, to take up his pen. But before any remedy can be suggested, it is necessary to understand the cause of the evil. Now, the cause is clearly this. The Executive Government is, if not in league, at least in unison, with the rioters. How then can the Executive emoloy the Krue's troops against them, they being their own friends, who insult, and roh, and murder their supposed enemies, the Tories, shouting all the while, "God save the Krue's Ministers?" Such was the case at Bristol, where the local authorities would not order the troops to act against the mo, until half the town was burnt-whiles the toroge themselves, especially their Officers, were afraid to act without notive orders from the Magistrates, least their offevour and protection. Every Officer knows that he, like every elory such as the burning, or plundering, of a house, without any other individual, is authorised, by the Law of the Land, to stop a elory such as the burning, or plundering, of a house, without any direction from the civil power; and no Officer, under any other foverment han the present, would heinter in doing so. Now, they dare mt. It would be at the risk of their formissions, per-haps of their lives. They might be victims, but they could hope for the rest.

they dare not. It would be at the risk of their commission, per-haps of their lives. They might be victims, but they could hope for no revard. The Ministers thermselves seem perfectly aware of the situation of the soldiery in this respect—that they are, in fact, almost useless in their hands. Therefore, through their organ, the Times, they call for an analysis of the solution of the rown in the solution of the soldiery in this respect—that they are, in fact, almost useless in their hands. Therefore, through their organ, the Times, they call for autious endeavour to forms these Unions of their own friends and fol-lowers only, by confining their levies to the middle classes, of whom they know none but Whiles and Reformers will enrol their names, whilst the working classes, who are as ten to one of the iniddle classes, were to have been carciulty excluded; but this mancouvre was seen through, and discomfited by Mr. WAELEY and his fol-lowers in Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Monday last, where poor Sir Faaxers Busnerr was defeated on his own dunghill, and the evorking classes admitted, in spite of his opposition, to the equal honour of sitting in the English Jacobin Club. Sir Faaxers, I sup-onitient blindness, intended to be an aid to his friends the present Ministers. Having thus shewn the cause of the present lamentable condition of this great Empire, which is tottering in every part of its extensive territories, in Ireland, in Canada, in the East and West Indies, in Australia and even at the Cape, the remedy stands confessed. Let the Kirss, without a monent's delay, for there is not a moment to be lost, expel his present ndvisers from his Counsels, who, in less than is in ot of destruction, and put the helm into the hands of those country, since the time of Withiak at the Thins, in whom not only has father and his brother, but every other Monarch of this country, since the time of Withiak at the Thins, Moreublican-ing if not of destruction, and put the helm into the hands of those country, since the time of Withi

Manual production of the populacy of the populacy

these are not the result of a want of Reform, but thema the violent agitation of the Reform Question, and the curity of property which the late mad schemetred the g of the considerate part of the community with so much natural fruits of

of the considerate part of the community while a mathematical sequences of the preshead. I shall not occupy the valuable space of your journal further them to say, that most of the shop-boys and writers' apprentices of the place were personally solicited to sign the inflammatory address, and had birth solely in the fertile brain of the Zealous Reformer. The only symptoms of distress exhibited here on the news of the trimphang decision of the House of Lords, were in the blank and elongated visages of some half dozen democrats.—I am, Sir, your most obedients VIDEX.

decision of the House of Lords, were in the blank and clongated visages of some hall dozen democrats.—I am, Sir, your most obedient VINDEX. TO JOHN BULL. Srn—Everywhere we are told by the Reformers that they man, when they talk of the majority of the "People," that that majority includes the greater part, if not the solado, of the intelligent and re-section of the devoter bigored individuals; that satertion, section as it is made by them, is as often denied by events dissect that heterogeneous mass of every thing bad, viz. Reformers the newspectration of intellect. Now though intunately, the perfectly impossible, and equally unnecessary (if it were possible by perfectly impossible, and equally unnecessary (if it were possible by matical proof, and consequently put heyond the power of contrain-matical proof, and consequently put heyond the power of contrain-tion. For instance, might not a society be formed for same the Erglish gentlemen, as to prevent them honesly declaring there with a situations, such a bays of days the some that the Reform matical proof, and consequently put heyond the power of contrain-the principality of the other so days of days of the some the matical proof, and consequently put heyond the power of contrain-matical proof, and consequently put heyond the power of contrain-matical proof, and consequently put heyond the power of contrain-matical proof, and consequently put heyond the power of contrain-matical proof, and consequently put heyond the power of contrain-matical proof, and push or covardice sames the Erglish gentlemen, as to prevent them honesly declaring there on where there for or against. Reform allogether, cas well as those who decline giving an opision, which hundreds, from holding official stuations, would of course do. Might not the Bay the day and stuation a list do more than any thing which has yet been effected, to prove, beyond the power of contradiction, the respectability to diverse the diverse of upose opposed to the Bill, and, at the same time, the characte

scribe towards its promotion.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant. 28th Oct., 1831. TO JOHN BULL. Srg.—What will be thought of the impudence of the Reformers (nick-named) of Devizes, lor having invited Earl Gray, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Lord JOHN RUSSEL, and others of His MARESTY Ministers, to a diamer on the 16th instant!!! If these Noblemen have any regard for their own dignity, or common decency, they cannot but consider the invitation as an insult rather than a compli-ment. Only fancy Noblemen. entitled to every respect (except for their conduct on the question of Reform,) accepting an invitation from, and dining with, a set of men, who are catigated of their annihilation! But such is the state of feeling and conduct of bill, the whole Bill, &c.) and not only do they express their feelings on this subject, but they beieve that a short time only will clapse, before the consummation of their wishes will be realized. Pray shew them up a little, by sing a few words in your truly valuable paper, and oblige, amongst many of its contributors and supporters. NEAR DEVIZES. amongst many of its contributors and supporters. A CONSTANT READER, NEAR DEVIZES, Nov. 2, 1831.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, Nov. 2, 1831. DEAR BULL—Where shall I begin ? Shall I begin with riots or with revolutions—with CRATEAUBRIAND or with CASIMIR PERIER—with the stupid Belgians or with the firm and patriotic King of HOLLAND— with the cholera morbus at Hamburgh or with civil war in Greece-with the Polish General sent to Moscow or with the Polish refugees arrived at Paris—with the rise in the Funds or with the zun of com-merce—with the robels at Neufchatel or with the commotions at Basle—with the fortifications at the Tuileries or with those round our good city of Paris—with the English fleet in the Scheldt or with the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean—with the illness of the KING of Spark or the murder of the President of GREECE—with the appase our good city of Paris—with the English field in the Scheidt of with the Russian flect in the Mediterranaen—with the illness of the KING of SPAIN or the murder of the President of GRECE—with the appa-rent disarming of Austrian troops in Venetian Lombardy or with the continued and increasing military preparations in the Empire of Russia—with the fishing-smacks and cock-boats of Don PERRO, which are arming for an expedition against Portugal, or with the corganiza-tion of a Spanish army to assist Don Micuer—with the civil war in La Vendee or with the troubles in the South of France—with the KiNs of SARDINIA making unlimited concessions or with the Pors of Rome making no concessions at all—with an insurrection at Frank-fort, because the gates of the city were closed at an earlier hour than usual during the vintage, or with the organised clubs of Lyonese silk weavers, who have demanded by thousands a higher rate of wages than the masters can possibly support—or, in fine, with M. CASIMB PERRE in a passion, shaking old Marshal Sourr by the collar, or our confess I am somewhat embarrassed, and should have compared my-self to a bee in a parterre, but that un RosABELLA reminds mo of the

the pestilence of the desert! It is felt to be all this by the enemies the pesilience of the desert 1 is is feit to be all this by the chemies of the Bourbons, who admit its importance, and who attempt not to deny its influence; but by their friends and partizans—who are the friends of order and of peace throughout the world—it is as the cor-dial 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 a thirsty land ! a thirsty land: The objects of this invaluable publication are, to abe wto France that there is no rest for her Church, for her litera-ture, for her commerce, for her credit, or for her honour and happi-ness, 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 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 1 it is to counsel the Duchess de BERRI 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 Ducke of BORREAUX, which will prepare him to vield the sceptre with honour to himself and advantage to his subjects.

ects. I arow that no portion of this most touching and delicious work has a deeply fixed my attention and rivetted my sympathies as that to 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 CHATEAURATAND may be heard at the Palace of Holy-rood, and may produce their suitable effect on the future education of HENRAV. 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 ele-gant, the present condition and the future prospects of "La Belle Phanee."

From the Viscount de CHATEAUBRIAND and his manly and eloquent sppeal in behalf of the unfortunate, let us turn to the situation of Lours PHILIPPE, and of his amiable but unhappy family. The Citizen Lorge Futures, and of his amiable but unhappy family. The Citizen King, unable to maintain his popularity with the mob, except by the secrifice of his dignity, fortune, and ease, has been 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 casily cre-abed. The Governments of old Europe cannot admit of such en-croachments 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 eix months of 1830 and the first ix months of 1831. it is out exert and that in the spring of next year,

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 got before, it will also have to sustain attack and defeat. I know there are many persons, and some too, whom J respect and hove, who, substituting their hopes and their interests for their judg-ment and their reason, predict the speedy arrival of a permanent peace and the sincere recognition by European powers of the Throne of Lows Patturre. I need not tell you, my dear BULL, how happy J should be if I could hold out to your readers the probability of sogreat ablessing as a permanent and well grounded peace. But how can I do this, when I know that France and her new Government are hated V Vienno, duringed the Burlin and houthed at St. Petersburgh? How at Vienna, despised at Berlin, and lathed at St. Petersburgh? How can I talk of peace, when Russia is enforcing her conscription with more rigour than has ever hitherto been manifested, and when Prussia more rigour than has ever hither to 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 Govern-ments of Europe to the French revolution, by a moderate system of foreign and domestic policy pursued since March last by M. CASIMIN FRMERS; 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 be permitted to remain un-distarbed, the mere fact of that non-disturbance will serve as a pre-text for other revolutions in Europe. I know not at this moment disturbed, the mere fact of that non-disturbance will serve as a pre-text for other revolutions in Europe. I know not at this moment whether the attack which is meditated by nearly all the great powers of Europe will commence with the refusal of the King of HoLLANN to enter into a treaty with the pro lempore Prince of Brachrun, 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 mank une words for the avoned ouropes of facing on the throng 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 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 ano-ther, the revolution of July will be overthrown. It is then not to be wondered at that the Citizen KINS should decidedly object to any Portion of his private estates, and which belonged to him as the Duke of Oatzass, 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 dis-posed of the fitters. enjoy the same amount of civil list as it the Monarch nau no private Property whatever. Thus a large annual fortune is to be at the dis-posal of the Citizen Kixo, without even being subject to the responsi-bility or the Ministers of the Crown, and which may therefore be ap-plied to any purposes, however hostile they may be to the interests or honour of France. But this is not the only reason why I mention the subject. I do so principally to shew you that so little is the con-fidence of Lours Parturers 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 nalace of the Tuileries is to be surrounded by a forse, to that the palace of the Tuileries is to be surrounded by a fosse, to defend it from attack and protect it from the *canuille*; and one thing is certain, that when the Citizen King (who a few months since drank Wine with the coublers and shook hands with the tailors) now rides out out in Paris, he is attended by guards and protectors, enough to de-fend 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 D.

of the Day. Fact 1.-At Perpignan the National Guards have been dissolved.

Fact 1.—At Perpignan the National Guards have been dissolved, because they have been opposed to the present order of things esta-bliabed in France. 2.—At Bayonne letters and placards have been distributed, con-taining the following sentences.—" Long live CHARLES X., and his grandson the Duke of Bordeaux ! Friends of legitimacy, let us unite in restoring the bis throne." 3.—Two hundred and twenty-eight prosecutions have been com-menced 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

Gazetle de France has been seized four times. 4.—The police has seized a caricature, representing the Pavilion of Plora, at the Tuileries, with a certain illustrious person coming out of one of the chimnies, covered with soot, and crying "Comme je me suis sail pour monter jusqu'ici." 5.—The Minister has length decided on the persage question. A hist of 30 new Peers will shortly appear in the Moniteur. You will remember that the Liberals made the creation of Peers in 1837 one of the reason the Revolution in 1830; and yet now, the Revo-lution is itself encouraging the making of Peers to pass an Anti-dereditary Peerace 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

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 33,0001. sterling are demanded per annum, being 1201. sterling for the support of each horse ! remember this sum is exclusive ling 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, 12,000l. sterling—th, For liveries for the men-servanta, 8,000l. sterling—5th, For fire-wood, although Loure PartLIPTE has forests of his own, 10,000l. sterling—and 6th, For I cannot mention any more, for butter and confectionary, 30,000l. sterling, or nearly 100l. a day. This is the cheap Govern-ment promised to France by the Liberals !!! 8.—The Editor of *The Tribune* has been condemned to fine and imprisonment (on biting that eachers M. Hausen and Mambal

imprisonment, for hinting that perhaps M. PERIER and Marshal Sourr were rogues, and had participated in the enormous profits made by a former clerk of M. PERIER's in the purchase of muskets for the French army.

9.—The France Meridionale gives an account of a sudden irruption of the populace from Labarre, Badernes, and the Faubourg of St. George, at Cahors, and the total destruction, by fire, of the house and office of the director of the indirect taxes, with all the books and 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 connenced 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 to the notice of our due since but correct the arraying to the

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 pur-

chase them ! 11.—The fartifications round Parisare proceeding with great 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 Lond and has consented to the dismemberment of his own dominions.

and has consented to the diamemberment of his own dominions. 2.—The Emperor of Russia entertains a sincere regard for the revolution of July, and professes great friendship for Louis PRILIPPE. 3.—The Five Powers are unanimously resolved on diagraming; and, according to the favourite toast of Sir WILLIAM CUARTS, 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 Prepso will sail from England, with an expedition against Portunal in the month of Lanuary next.

3.-Don FEDRO WIII SAI IFOM 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 desira-ble that it should reach the ears or eyes of Poor Lord PALMERSTON. And now adieu. Assure yourself of the unabated regard of yours, were uffectionately. very affectionately, PH

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFERMENTS. The Ray, J. W. HATHERELL, M.A., of Brasenose Coll. Oxford, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Guoucestres, to the Rectory of Easington, Gloucestershire, on the presentation of his father, AmanAM Bisterschaft, Barbourdenham. Thusard Bistop of Charlenham. Thusard Bistop of Starbourdenham. Thusard Bistop of Starbourdenham. Thusard Bistop of Starbourdenham. Thusard Bistop of Starbourdenham. This Royal Highness the Duke of Sueszx has appointed the Rev. Those Moonte, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains. The Row Mr. Therwath, to the Viscarge of Ovey, Bucks. Patron, Lord Chancellor. The Row I Essex. ONITUARY. The Rev. Thusar Bessey. ONITUARY.

of the late new joint Dissolv, of St. Intellet, Courtinguilt, of a valuable living in Essex. ORITUARY. The Rev. THOMAS FALLOWFIELD, M.A., Curate of Hebron, near Morpeth. Patron, Review of Bolhall. The Rev. Joans Withiam Busyroan, D.D., formerly Pellow of Wadham College, View of Pehlam, Rever on Laver Magdalen (Patron, Dr. Bucford), and View of Pehlam, Review of Magdalen (Patron, Dr. Bucford), UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. Oxyorn, Nov. 5.—On Thursday the following degrees were con-ferred :--

Church. On the same day the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of All Souls' College: —Thomas Dyke Acland, Gent, Com, of Ch. Ch.; Ion. Robert Liddell, B.A. of Ch. Ch.; Henry Denison, Student of Ch. Ch.; Henry Seymer, B.A. of Ch. Ch.; Fitzharding Berkely Portman, Commoner of Ch. Ch.; Walter Wroteeley, Commoner of Ch. Ch., and Francis Leyborne Fopham, Commoner of University Ch. Ch.

Chi, Henry Synther, D.A. of Uh. Chi, P. Halardow, Borker, S. Martin, C. Mannoner of University of the second second

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The Modern Taveller, "Distribution of the State and Stat

CITY .-- SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market was rather buoyant during the week, but the metroper respecting the cholera has caused them to become heavy, metroper they fell to 824 for the Account. The day has been a close holiday at the Stock Exchange, and few Pater speculators ansembled on the Royal Exchange. The price re-mains mominally, as before stated. Mosthing of the slightest importance has been done in the Foreign Books. Russian Bonds are 981 to 99. . الأركام

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST NEWS. The CROLERA.—Considerable anxiety has existed in the metropo-fie dering the last two days, arising from the circulation of a state-ment that the cholera had appeared at Sunderland. The following important communications, which we extract from the Sundard of Buc might, will, we doubt not, in a great measure relieve the public arised of any very serious sporthensions, and abnew that far less fear provide of the subject in the neighbourhood of Sunderland than in Lundon. The following is the official Report of the Board of Health starting in the town, and which was received in London yesterday. "Sim-I am directed by a general meeting of the Board of Health starting in this town, to report to you, for the information of the Board in London, that no case of cholera has occurred since the re-some which was last transmitted to you, and that the town remains semerably healthy. I have much satisfaction in making the present communication.—I have, &c. ChoBINSON. Chairman of the General Board. "Simderland, Nov. 3, 1831.

The oblemation of the constraint of the constraints of the co

Promerous meeting was held at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol Thursday, for the purpose of memorializing the Government to four an enquiry into the causes of the unprotected state of the glusing the late riots, when a Resolution to that effect was care minously, and a Committee of twelve appointed to carry it into the state of the

warmoously, and a Committee of twelve appointed to carry it into **Bret**. **The** eiligens were sworn in yesterday in great numbers at Guildhall, we apscial constables, to preserve the peace of the City on Monday. **Generics and Second Seco**

a jees than 501. rentry the proceive, by the Provincial Papers, that several fires, rentry the proceive of incendiaries, have taken place in Kent. Lin-bire, and Norfolk. In the last county not less than five in-re have occurred at Great Michingham. The property destroyed was aively corn and other farm produce.

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Consults or Account. 823 822 822 823 823 733 BHC 1985 At Connaught-square, on the lat inst, the Hon, Mrs. Stopford, of a son-On the 2d inst, the lady of S. Girdletono, Jun. Eqs. of a daughter-On the 31s ult, at Notington, near Waymouth, the lady of Lient. Col. Streward, of a son-On the 30th ult, in Charlotte-street, Hefford'square, the lady of II. Mozon, Seq. of Aquaghter-On the 30th ult, in Dryanston-square, at the house of the Bishop of Norwich, the lady of Major Makon, of a son and helr-On Sunday, in Portman-square, at the residence of her father, the lady of Capt. C. Buikeler, 2d Life Guards, of a daughter-On the 1st inst. in Baier-street, he lady of V. Mardia, of a son-On the 2d last, at Earls-court, Old Bromptoff, the wife of R. Gunter,

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 On the 2d lint, at St. Gorge's, Hanover-square, Charles Henry, yongets son of the late Mr. Shotse, J. Bath - Onthe 2911 hit, at Nocland, Peensik, C. P. Lang, of Sand Rock, Surrer, Bert, De Bliza, Ibray, and Rock, Surrer, Bert, D. Hurt, W. Wills, Esq, late of Gunhard, Surrers, Ghannes Aller, Aller Will, War, Reso, O Portsmall, Anne St. Panetra, Minersheite, J. J. Alkin Blake, gun maker, Wayson, D. St. Masser, J. J. Alkin Blake, Surrer, Bert, De 2d lint, at Camberwell, deeply regreted, Ro-anna Margart, base of the 2d lint, at Camberwell, deeply regreted, Ro-anna Margart, base of the 2d link, at Camberwell, deeply regreted, Ro-anna Margart, base of the 2d link, at Charberwell, deeply regreted, Ro-anna Margart, base of the 2d link, at Charberwell, Marghaen of the 1st int, at letter don Indonard and the 2d link at Charberwell, Sensor Aller of Uhur, Survey Key, Beet of the 2d link at ther house, Dorte Jake, C. Bandard, A. Perret, Beet, Standard, Jake Margart, base of the Standard and the 2d link at there house, No. 8. Bedford magnet of the start, hout the 2d link at ther house, No. 8. Bedford magnet of the s

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November 6.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XI.—No. 570 SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1831.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. — To. morrow Even-ing will be acted the Tracedy of KING HENRY VIII. King Henry, Ar. C. Krable; Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Young; Queen Katharine, Miss Fanny, Kr. C. Krable; Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Young; Queen Katharine, Miss Fanny, Kr. C. Krable; Cardinal Wolsey, Mr. Young; Queen Katharine, Miss Fanny, Dueday, the mew Opera of Fra-Diavolo, or the Inn of Terracina; and Married Lorent-Wednesday, the Tracedy of King John, with Brother and Sister-Turnday, the new Opera of Fra-Diavolo, atter which will be produced a new Fare, called The Irish Ambassador. MADANE VESTINS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.— LOVE SPELL. Francois, Mr. Biand; Doctor Pharmacopolo, Mr. Horn; Thereine, Madame Vestris. After which, GERVASE SKINNER, Gersase Skinner, Mr. Liston: Claarie Mesanwell, Mr., Jas. Yoling; The whole conclude with The OLYMPIC REVELS. Jupiter, Mr. Biand; Fandors, Medame Vartra.

Theresine, Madame Vestris. After which, GERVANE DININGER, Madame Vestris. After which, GERVANE DININGER, The whole to conclude with the OLYMPIC REVELS. Jupiter, Mr. Bland; Pandora, Madame Vestris. Boto Office open from 10 till 4 o'clock. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrews, Boxkeller, 167, New Mondstreet, Depresented Attraction and Laughter.-VICTORINE and THE LIONS Ever Deering. MEATREE ROYAL, ADELPHI.- To-morrow evening, and drift from the French, chiefy original, called VICTORINE and THE LIONS Underweited Attraction and Laughter.-VICTORINE and THE LIONS Rever Deering. MEATREE ROYAL, ADELPHI.- To-morrow evening, and drift from the French, chiefy original, called VICTORINE or , "111 Sleep on the Principal Character by Mesers, Vates, J. Reeve, G. Smith, Hummings, Bucktone, Mrs. Vates, and Mrs. Flawilliam. Alter which, a new Burlett and the Strein, Smith, To conclude with THE RED ROVER, Private Boxes may be had Nighty, of Mr. Sams, Roval Labrary, Lis, L. Janeet-st. APLEU'S WELLS.- To morrow Evening, and during the Chief THE ENCHANTED STATUE. The Steine, J. Meney, Mikingon, and Hisperic (for the first, thm) an original and interesting private Boxes may be had Nighty, of Mr. Sams, Roval Labrary, Lis, Lameet-st. After which, will be produced (for the first, thm), and during the event of the ENCHANTED STATUE. The Steine, by Monleur Eder-ated THE ENCHANTED STATUE. The Steine, Science, Science, Mikingon, and Miss Pitt. The secondered (for the first, thm) an original and interesting PMess, called LAURETTE, or the Lift of St. Clarene, Pincipal Characters of Miss Pitt. The secondered (for the first, thm) an original and interesting PMess (chied MIDERTE, or the Lift of St. Clarene, Pincipal Characters PMess, Campbell, W. H. Williams, Fourd, Burletta, called "OVER HE BOUNARY," or the Livia Cantainer, T. Mathews, Misson, and Miss Pitt. The secondered of the meeting. The Boundary with be produce the dist the Deventer.

Capt. Thalwick, Mr. Jehner, Trap, Mr. W. H. Williams, Charlotte, Miss Boden, Sconolde with DOMINQUE, or the Devel and the Develter. Williams and the State of the State of the Royal Williams and State of the State of the Royal Williams and State of the State of the Royal Williams and State of the State of the Royal State State of the State of the State of the Royal Mission of Mr. and Mrs Wood's Songs in Love in a Village, Is, Sd. each ; and the telebrated PAGANIN (UADRILLESS, enablished with the only genuine. Likeness of that extraordinary Violatist. Price 3s. CENERAL STEAM PACKET SRASON from ST. KATHARINES WHARPS MANGATON COMPANY. The State of the S

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Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, London, LANDSCAPE ANNUAL FOR 1832. Just published, price One Guinea, elecantly bound in green morocto, large paper, royal 8xo. Inida Proofs. 21.25. 64. THE LANDSCAPE ANNUAL; or Tourist in Italy, for 1832.⁴ HIL started with Yweiny-six highly inshled Engravings, from Brawings by Mr. J. D. HARDING. The Literary Department by THOS. ROSCOE, Esg. We select the following commendation of the Literary portion of the Work, from rulnable Review:-"These Boliconia illustrations of the Engravings are for the most part written. "There Boliconia links and attach a value for the work, which, in our estimation, the form style, and attach a value for the work, which, in our estimation, backed al, but to be read; and no this account we gravely prefer it to those of its competitors for admiration which consist of tales, somets, and dictions, and wiry nothings." Where may be bad.

wickedness, than in a recent article in the Quarterly Reriew"-Times, Nor. 7. Albenarie-street, Nor. 8. TO THE REPORATERS OF ENCLAND. TO A few days will be nublished, by W. MARSHALL, 1. Holborn, Bars, Middle Row, THE REFORMER'S POCKET BOOK, or 1832, with spin-like Portrats of William the Pourch, Earl Grey, Lond Brughann, Lord J. Russell, and Viscount Althorp. It will contain a retrospective History of the Rise and Porgress of Reform-of the introduction of the measure into Parlia-ment-of the causes of its not being carried into effect--and of the means adopted to disseminate its principles, and enforce its necessity.-the pielege of His-Majers's present Ministers to support Reform in Parliament-the principal features of their Bill-and correct Lists of the chief divisions in the data in the House of Lords and Commons : also, an extended number of Ruled Pages for Creations and of the House of Common, and a very ritcle of user of his Norks (Stream) Price 25, 6d. and may be had with an Almauack. W. MASHALL has also published the whole of his POCKET BOOKs for 1832, and his two Splendid Annuala, "THB GEM," and "THE CHRISTIMAS BOX.--N. B. MARSHALL's New FOCKET BOOK for 1832, is also pub-lished, price only is .6d, the gilt edged 2s. the cheapset in the Kingdom. Books ellers should send the' Orders inomediately, to search the date Billion of THB REFORMER'S POCKET BOOK : also Marshall's ALMANACKS.

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 BERIGHTON.

Henry Colburn and	Richard	Bentley, New	Burlington-street.
	DD	CHTON	

H E C O U R T J O U R N A L, And GAZETTE of the FASHIONABLE WORLD. In the No. for Shutrday, November 12, was commenced a series of papers on Brighton, its Residents and Visitors. The Publisher begis to remind those who wish to commence taking this publication, that orders should be given to the Booksellers or Newsmon In their own immediate neighbourhood to insure its

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 com-panion not merely of the drawing-room and the bondiny, 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 valu-able nature.

able nature. The Court JOURNAL, containing 48 columns, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, on a handsome 4to, stamped sheet, so that subscribers may receive and trawnit is to heir friends, postage free, throughout all parts of the **disgdom**. Published for Henry Colburn, by W. Thomas, at the Office, 19, Catherine-teret, Strand, and supplied by all Booksellers and Newsrender throughout the

kingdom. OHOLERA.-In the LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE, of OHOLERA.-In the LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE, of all to rearry which have been presented to the polic. A MAP of the PROGRESS, from its, and Dates, accompanies the Disease through all its Routes, Climates and Dates, accompanies the Simoler of Nov. 12. W. Scripps, Wellington street, Strand.

W. Scripps, Wellington street, Strand. W. Scripps, Wellington street, Strand. OHOLERA.-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 conse-gentity how it us best be avoided - in relation of extrain dangerous doctrines recently promulcated; also Critical Notices of several New Works on the sub-cit; Rules the Parisan Inorad, & C. A. Letture of Inverse in Medidine Stricture, by Mr. Coulous by Professor Thomson, on Hydrocephishum-and on turioure, by Mr. Coulons by Professor Thomson, on Hydrocephishum-and on and sold by all Booksellers, &o.

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. WRIGHT, Rio de la Weiche, merchan-R. J. FAYRER, London, marine , and F. G. BANNER, Cripplegate bulldings, planbers. BANKRUPTS.

-H. and F. G. BANN BZ, Cripplerate buildings, plausers. G. B. BILLOWS, Peole, inome gers. A damaon, Er place-T. AN. DREW, Margongo STON and C. P. Ba ANRRUPTS. G. B. BILLOWS, Peole, inome gers. A damaon, Er place-T. AN. DREW, Margongo STON and C. P. Ba Adamaon, Er place-T. An. DREW, Margongo STON and C. P. Ba Adamaon, Er place-T. An. ART STORMARK, Standard M. A. A. Baul's what', Thames street, Barder, G. RICE, Hollowar, builders. Att. Smith. Great Eastcheap, -J. JON ES, Burhey, Hertforshite, alk throwster. Atts. Sutcliffs and Birch, New Bridge-street-W. EASTWOOD, Waterloo-road, lineadraper, Att. Jones, Princes str., Bank-C. (IKEEN, Cheltenham, cooper and coal merchant. Atts. King and Son, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet attreet ; Croad, Cheltenham and Gioucester -S. HUXSTEEP, Purnval's Inn and Cauterbury-G. WEIGHT, Woolhouse, Leeds, stonemason, Atts. Battysen d. Co. Chancery-lane: Higgreares, Leeds, -T. B. HAWKINS, Stafford, number. Atts. Dure, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn ; Smith, Rugeley-J. GOLDING, Manchester, Jackington and Fiddey, Ser-Hanohester-J. HINST, Leeds, com factor. Atts. Blakelook and Fiddey, Ser-Hanohester, J. HINST, Leeds, com factor. Atts. Blakelook and Fiddey, Ser-Hanohester, J. Bath, Bath, gooer. Atts. Jatres, Barnand's Inn; fiellings, Old Bond-street, Jath. FRIDAV'S GAZETTE

Id Bond-street, Bath. FRIDAY'S GAZETTE. WAR OFFICE, Nov. 11.-Zith Regt. F.ou: Capt. W. Maclean to be Major, hy urch. vice Geddes, prom.; Lieut. W. Slestar to be Capt. vice Maclean; Ems V. Will'Mamon De Lieut. by parch, vice Sleator; W. G. Hessing, Gent. to B.ns. by purch, vice Williamson. UMATTACRED.-Major J. Geddes, from the 27th Poot, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.

UNATACHED.—Major J. Genues, nom ner 2 ner vor, or 5 MEMOANDUM.—Gen. B. Dunne has been allowed to retire from the service the sale of unatached commission. DECLARATIONS OP INSOLVENCY. C. B. COURTENAY, Robert street, Adelphi, booksteller—R. WIGHT, Pains-rick, Gloucestershire, clothier—D. N. SMITH, Friday street, Cheapside, ware-

C. B. CUUVE DE AL. wick, Glouestershire, dollier-D. N. SMITH, Friday street, Cheapside, ware-houseman. BANKRUPTS. H. HICKMAN, Deronshire phace. Edgware.road, brickmaker. Att. Pocock, Bartholomew-close-A. ARUHB ALD, Thayer-street, Manchester-quare, coun-merchant, Att. Hartley, New Bridge-street-T. BOT, Hart-atreet, Corent-garden, iarrier. Att. Shuier, Mibank-street. Westminster-J. CARELESS Sweeting-Asiley, Corchily, itclusiler. Att. Whiting, London-bridge Porl-W. CROSS, Old Swan Whari, London-bridge, own merchant, Att. Hindmarni Atts, Tileard and Co., Old Jevry-J. (UVER, Ended Hichway, stage-mater. Att. Young, Mark lane-C. LAWRENCE and A. HOGGINS, Phil-pot-lane, merchanita. Atts. Brooking and Surt, Lombard-street-W. J. BROWN, Great Winebster street, silkman. Att. Jennes, Bucklersbury-guare, and Mine, Forey. Atts. Brooking and Surt, Lombard-street-W. J. BROWN, Great Winebster street, silkman. Att. Jennes, Bucklersbury-guare, and Miller, Frome, Southwark Bridge-road, carpenter, U. H. BAILY, Prey-Arter Tottesham count rad, aculptor, Att. Fiber, Wal-brook-W, HAWKINS, Darlington-phace, Southwark Bridge-road, carpenter, Garder, J. Marking, Souterstehline-J. WILTSHIRE, From-Selwood, Somerstehler, innbider. Atts. Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn-square; and Miller, Frome, Souterstehline-J. WILTSHIRE, From-Selwood, Somerstehler, innbider. Atts. Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn-square; and Miller, From, Somerstehline-J. Swith Balts, Mason, New Millionan, Atts, Obiorne and Ward, Bistol, Nerreith and Rever, New-quare, Linoohn Ga, ALSOP, Ulucaeier, Statorshire, J. Swith, Gray Shillon, Leievier, Single Jung, Atts, Obiorne and Ward, Bistol, Nerreith and Rever, New-square, Linoohn Gray, And Faukker, Bediord-how, London; and Mr. Wilk, Birmingham-Atts, Obiorne and Ward, Bistol, Nerreith and Rever, New Schlington, Gray Songery, and Faukker, Bediord-how, London; and Mr. Wilk, Birmingham, Atts, Obiorne and Ward, Bistol, Merchihaman, druggid. Uncereter, Strey, Atts, Obiorne and Fauker, Bediord-h BANKRUPTS.

Inc. Smith, Eugley-J. MAYMARD, Brighthelmstone, drafer. Alis, Brook-bank, Brighton ; Clift and Frher, Red Lion square, Lordan-G. NEWMAN, Pancras lane, Cheapside, sgent. Atts. Harrisent, Ring's Aruns-yard, Coleman at. BOULOGNE. SUR-MER. DEPARTMENT OF THE FAS DE CALAIS. Mayor's Office, Buildogne-sur-Mer. M. CONSUL-The news of the appearance of the cholera morbus at Newcastle has just induced the Board of Health. to order a measure with which I hasten to acquain tyou. In its sittings of this day it has resolved that till further orders the ships and packet-boats coming from England shall not be received in the port of Boulonne unless they are furnished with a bill of health, signed at every voyage, and shewing the sanitary state of the place from which they take their departure, as well as that of the choler is still time, to an-mounce this measure to your Government, and to the authorise of the ports which have frequent communications with France. D'ANG, Sir, as to write by the mail of to-day, if there is still time, to an-mounce this measure is applicable to all arrivals from England, the ports which have frequent communications with France. D'ANG, Sir, to as which by the sanitor of the Board of Health. P.S.-Thy measure is applicable to all arrivals from England, to flendh, but vessels enoning from the left bank of the Thomes ex-clasively, to Edinburch and all Scotland, will not be admitted, and will be sent to a lazerroto. To Mr. Hamilton, Consul of His Britannic Majesty at Builton at Boulone. British Consultate Office, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Nor. 6. Srm-I have the honeur to transmit to your copy of a letter from the Mayor and President of the Board or gond a letter from the framic Majesty's Consult at Boulonge-sur-Mer. To John Ward, Esq. Collector of Customs, Dover. Quartenzy Review. "We must take the liberty of asserting, that amere malignant attack upon the character of any Administration is not to be lound in the history of human wickdeness, that in a recent arectle in the Quarterly Review. "Thous, Nor. 7. A

gary 1 bitwo nad oven the dotter. Notice into drive our barrent entropy 1 bitwo nad oven the dotter. A coording to the same reports the contagion had ceased in 1,001 places; and had broken out in 125 others.
The popular career of the two new novels called The Affianced One, and The False New, it is said is likely to be the course followed by two others on the eve of publication, entitled Cameron, and The Jease New, it is said is likely to be the course followed by two others on the eve of publication, entitled Cameron, and The Jease New, it is said is likely to be the course followed by two others on the eve of publication, entitled Cameron, and The Jease New, it is said is likely to be the course followed by two others on the eve of publication, entitled Cameron, and The Jease New, it is said is likely to be the course followed by two others on the eve of publication, entitled Cameron, and The Jease New, it is said to work the public of Northwarn Bernard, in addition to the inner shutters. Whillin these last few days his Grace the Duke of Northwarn attack by the same on the standard, in addition to the inner shutters. Work and the standard the standard to be serve the appearance of this new and highly attractive series of the Romanos of History. It is written by Charles Maccharlane, Eeq., the well-known author of Canstantinghe in 1829, who has stamped a vivid reality upon the descriptive portion of this series, for it appears the bax woren into his historical romances, delineations of the country and its antiquities, taken from notes made during his travels, and long residences in the Italian states.
The Commissioner appointed to superintend the division of country are othered in the country. Earl Grey and Lord John Russell attended the Board on Friday.
According to advice from St. Thomas's to the end of September, a very serious revolt had broken out among the neyroes at Tortola, who had demanded their likerty, and refused to work on the estates. Had their plans not be prov

Sent. It was understood a bices many of the negroes had been made prisoners. The following circumstance recently occurred, not a hundred miles from the metropolis ~~ A lady who was the very file and soul of balls and assem-blies, one of the langher loving rotaries of Terpsthore, having, through bick, nees, lost her bair, had recourse to a false semblance of nearby of gables and defect, while dancing in a crowded assembly of fablosables, he had the mis-fortune to have the mass of rificial hair (all from her head i her confision may justly be imagined. Not many months after, at the same assembly, she danced with her usal virativ, and was rather rudely railled on ber goondam disaster. She whispered to her partner, that she had now no occasion for art, as nature had suppled her with a dine erop; and this, sold she emphaleally, was entirely owing to using Bowland's Macasasr Oil.

Spering BULLS.
THE ENGLISH FACTORY AT CANTON AND THE CHINESE.
The Canton Register of the 26th of May communicates the particulation of the Canton Register of the 26th of May communicates the particulation of the Canton Register of the 26th of May communicates the particulation of the Canton Government had been such as to convince the Committee that a rupture was inevitable. A Hong mercinant, whose only crime was a "trailcones connected with our trade in that guarter. It speers that for some time the conduct of the Canton Government had been such as to convince the Committee that a rupture was inevitable. A Hong mercinant, whose only crime was a "trailcones connected with our trade in that guarter. It speers that for some trade in the 12th of May things proceeded to extremities. Their excellencies the Foo Youen and the Hoppo, with a large body of armed attendants, forcibly entered the British factory, broke open to ther on the 21st of May the Secretary to the Select Onter The Section of the Section S

The binden by the function of the decay, lower presentation of the bit is an informers. The decay is the function of the decay is the formers, response of the senter of the senter of the decay is the formers, response of the decay is the first of conciliation, while the mesubmission has only had the effect of inducing still further oppression."
 Tongar Monzus — *We are interpreted of chilling the symp Noblemen and Gentemen provided the sentered in marked provided them releves as an antiduct to the shove decay decay inducing the symp Noblemen and Gentemen provided the decay is the symp Noblemen and Gentemen provided the decay is the symp Noblemen and Gentemen provided the decay is the symp Noblemen and Gentemen provided the decay of the symp Noblemen and Gentemen provided the decay of the symp Noblemen and Gentemen provided the marked the decay of the symp Noblemen and Gentemen and the properties of chilling the symm is and the the symp Noblemen and Gentemen and the provided the symp Noblemen and Gentemen and the provided the symp Noblemen and Gentemp Noblemen and Symp Noblemen and Gentemp Noblemen and Gentemp Noblemen and Gentemp Noblemen and Gentemp Noblemen and Symp Noblemen and Gentemp Noblemen and Symp Nob*

PRESENT STATE OF BRISTOL. PRESENT STATE OF BRISTOL. 5. The City, we rejoice to say, remains quiet, and business, which for some days was wholly suspended, is gradually being resumed. The energetic and systematic measures adopted by all the respectable inhabitants, and their determination to oppose, with their bload inhabitants, and their determination to oppose, with their bload gether with the fact of troops and artillery being near at hand, will gether with the fact of troops and artillery being near at hand, will do much to restore confidence. The following are the verdicts on inquests already held :-Mary Canning, "Burnt to death." -Five men, unknown, "Excessive drinking." -Stephen Bush and John Haseman, "Killed during the rots." -George Lee, "Killed by a coach-wheel." -Richard Fitz-herbert, "Sucide-Lunacy." -Daniel James, "Killed by a sabre wound." In all, 11 verdicts. The bodies found dead could not be identified.

Casning, "Burnt to death."—Five men, unknown, "Excessive drinking,"—Stephen Bush and John Haseman, "Killed during the riots."—George Lee, "Killed by a coach-wheel."—Richard Fitz-herbert, "Suicide-Lunacy."—Daniel James, "Killed by a sabre wound." In all, 11 verdicts. The bodies found dead could not be identified. Burnt, 6; shot. 2; excessive drinking, 2; sword-cuts, 2; toki, 12.— Wounded and injured from shots, 10; sword-cuts, 2; toki, 12.— Wounded and injured from shots, 10; sword-cuts, 43; excessive drinking, 2; other causes, 34; total 94.—The wounded are in general. doing well. No female was wounded by the military, nor child under 11 years of age. The report of horpors committed on females by the mob who broke into houses are happily, wholly unfounded, at an expence of near 50,000. The rate levied to defray the costo building this gaol was considered a great grievance by the cilizens, and has only recently ceased. They will now have to meet the expence, not only of rebuilding this gaol, but that of Bridewell also, as well as of the dreadful devastation committed on private property. BRISTOL, Nov. 10.—A considerable sensation was excited this morning among all orders and degrees of our mechants and trades-men by the reply of Lord Althorp to our Memorial praying for inves-ingham, Eq., the Chairman of the Meeting, dated Gaddesden, Nov. 9:— "Dear Sir—I have the honour to enclose a note from dather.

of which the lowing is a constrained of the Meeting, dated Gaddesden, Nov. 9 :--"Dear Sir-I have the honour to enclose a note from Lord Althorp, which has just reached me by express from London. I regret that it should contain nothing of the satisfactory intelligence I had given you reason to anticipate, and which his Lordship did not give me reason to expect would be so dependent on Lord Melbourne's pre-sence.-I am. &c. The following is a copy of the note enclosed, dated Downing-street, Nov. 8:

The following is a copy of the note choice of the set of the following is a copy of the note choice of the subject of a Commission of Inquiry being sent to Bristol, but Lord Melbourne being absent from indisposition, we did not think we could come to any decision upon it. -Your's most traily, "To E. Protherce, Eq."

To E. Protheroe, Eq.²
 To E. Protheroe, Eq.²
 To E. Protheroe, Eq.²
 To Y. A.LTHORP, A.
 In Mr. Burke's new Dictionery of the Extinct, Dormant, and Sixpended Dergages, just published, are embodied some of the most burk that are to be bund in the annals of the country; as will be seen aparticularly by reference to the account recorded of the Sydney, the flower of knighthood and poetry, and Algernon, the Sydney, the Horberts, Barons of Cherbury, including especially of the Mowbray, Dulec of Norofok, "Illumity as instal-dialety the descent of the present Duke—of the Earldom of Godolphin, originating in one of the most seminert satasseme whom England has produced—of the enterprising Barons Seagrave, with the continuance of their line down to Earl Berkeley—of Koollys, Earl of Bahurry, fourier of Koollys, Earl of Bahurry, fourier of Koolly, Eddon, and Exsine—of the enterprising Barons Seagrave, with the continuance of the indiverse of Koomily, Eddon, and Exsine—of the stime employed the power of Komily, Eddon, and Exsine—of the enterprising the main details of the criebrated Bahury, herrage Casa, time employed the power of Komily, Eddon, and Exsine—of the other sease and singut of ilingation was the consequence. The training the main details of the criebrate distingtion and the online of Mayor for three years for the borsener, buy which linems, again excepted and the oline of Mayor for three years for the borsener, buy might line along in opported to the Sect of Onslow, was threw ny oleng in 100 and point approximation of the state of the state of the consequence. The loss is estimated af the Mayor for Mayor for the state, wore the borsener, buy incine line line along in the most state of the consequence. The loss is estimated af the Mayor for the state state of the state state of the state state. The state state of the main state state of the state state of

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT. End Digby v. Honard.—Thiabill was filed by Earl Digby as the per-pond representative of Frances, the late Duckers of Norolik, segainst the disk to compel him to pay up certain arrars of considerable mount (about 40,000L) which were due to her from the late Duke of Norolik, her husband, on account of the resparse estate of 1,000L a Varolik, her husband, on account of her separste estate of 1,000L, a the late Duckes, whose maiden names were Frances. Fitzory Son-damore, was, previous to her marriage with the late Duke, in 1771, possessed of considerable estates, chieffy situate in the county of Hereford, the annual income of which, (amounting to 16,000L), shi to form a separate estate for her sole use and benefit, as her private pocket monry. A few years after their marriage the Duch as became a lunatic wind remained up to the time of the death of the late Duke, and down to the period of her own demise, in that lamentable state of mind. After the death of the Duke a Commission of Lunacy was sued out against the Duckess, and the Jury found that she had been a lunatic without lucid in tervals from the year 1782 down to ber death in 1817. Her separate estate had been withheld from her, and it was reported this bill to recover those acrears from the personal re-presentatives of the late Duckes, were entitled to all the arrears of withoid from her. The Vice-Chancellor decreed that the per-sonal representatives of the Duchess were entitled to all the arrears of prin. Mercentary as the Duckes were entitled to all the arrears of prin. Mercentary as the Duckes as were entitled to all the arrears of prin. Mercentary as a setting and the personal re-presentatives of the Duckes were entitled to all the arrears of prin.money.

RIOTOUS ASSEMBLAGES.

A radical meeting of what is termed the "working classes" was to have been held at White Conduit house on Monday last. Happily the lesson which has recently been taught at Bristol by melancholy

the lesson which has recently been taught at Bristol by mclancholy experience was not thrown away; and so imposing a force was col-lected in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolis, and on all points liable to be attacked, that there was no riotous assemblage, nor any weapon used more formidable than a little mud directed egainst any person guilty of wearing a decent cost. There was a riot at Worcester yesterday week. A Reform meeting had been beld, and the mob direrwards shewed a disposition to imi-te authorities, two men were taken into custody and sent to prison. This made the mob more chamorous; they demanded the liberation of their fellows, and the Mayor was oweak as to comply. As asoon as the men joined their companions the whole became more annoying and threaturing; they at last proceeded to over tacks, and were dis-persed by the military, who charged and used the flat of their swords. The mob seampered off to the alleys and passages, from whence they aboverd stones on the troops, but no great harm was done. Fifteen of the offenders was explait commotion at Preston on Monday last. A

showered stones on the troops, but no great harm was done. Filteen of the offenders were captured. There was also a slight commotion at Preston on Monday last. A few hundred men assembled, and marched about with a drum and fife, and a banner inscribed "He that hath not a sword, let him sell-his garment and buy one; for taxes without representation is fyranny." They proceeded to the different factories and turned out the bands, calling in their way at the Police office or lock. up), where they released two prisoners, burnt the papers and books they found in the place, and destroyed the furniture. They then proceeded to a large factory near the House of Correction, where they broke open the Watch house, tore the books, and broke the windows. They next prunned to the prison, opposite which the whole mobassembled, but did not venture any further attack. Their fast exploit was to a certain hill near the town, where they passed resolutions similar to those intended to have been adopted in London. A disturbance took place in Coventry on Monday afternoon, which factory belonging to Mr. Woodhouse. A reduction of wages was the exciting cause.

An Address from a number of Bankers, Merchants, and Manufac-turers of Glasgow, has been transmitted for presentation to his Majesty, "strongly deprecating any attempt to revive the Reform Bill rejected by the House of Lords." Sir Charles Wetherell did not proceed to Bristol without first con-sulting the Home Secretary upon the subject, and whose sanction he obtained.

suiting the Hoine Secretary upon the subject, and whose sanction he obtained. By an Act of Parliament which received the Royal Assent on the 15th ult, it is provided, that upon any credible person making oath that tumult is apprehended, two or more Justices may appoint, by precept, so many householders, or other persons, as they shall think proper for the preservation of the peace, to whom an oath, (recited in the act) shall be administered. Persons, as they shall think proper for the preservation of the peace, to whom an oath, (recited in the act) shall be administered. Persons relusing to take the oath, or neglecting to appear when summoned, are liable to a penalty of 51. And any proson sworn relusing to serve, or disolveying the orders given him, (unless prevented by sickness,) is liable to a like penalty. Persons resisting constables appointed under the act, or encouraging others to do so, are liable to 201, penalty or imprisonment. Consta-bles under this Act may act in an adjoining county. Justices may order the constables a reasonable allowance for their trouble and loss of time.

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and against individuals. The majority of the parties are now in cus-tody.-Salop. Jour. POLICE. MARVLENONE.-SPECTAL CONSTANCES.-Some of the inhabitant housekcepre, who had recently been sworn into the office of consta-bles for Marylebone, applied to know what remuneration they were to receive in nonsequence of being taken from their occupations, to serve in his Majesty's name.-Mr. Rawlinson expressed his surprise at such an application, and thought it cause rather to co early. There was a provision for some compensation, by applying to the Magin-trates in Sessions. Here another of the party stepped up to Mr. Rawlinson. and offered to resign his official staff into his hands,-Mr. Rawlinson: I can't take it, Sir; you are duly sworn under the Act, and you must serve according to it.-Special Constable : I thought I was only sworn for the time we were called out.-Mr. Raw-linson: What I for a day or two? Look at the Act, and you will find that you are not at liberty to resign your staff whenever you please. At Marlhorough-street Police-office, on Monday last, Lewis Flana-ma, barrister-tatlaw, was charged with inciting the mot to break the windows of the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, on the 12th of October last. The principal witnesses were the Marquis of Worcester and the Marquis Douro, who deposed to having seen the 12th Oct. riding on a cleasent horse near where the rabble were on the 12th Oct. riding on a cleasent horse near where the rabble worden on standing who pelted is espoke the several of those who repeatedly threw, and shortly alter roule to a spot where some loose stones had been deposited, and then pointed with his unhered later defend a noble-mar's house than injure it. The Learned Gentleman was bound over to appear at the Sessions. The equestrian statue of King George the Fourth, by Chantrey, or which a nedestail is now being received in geores.

defendant said he was not guilty, he would rather defend a noble-man's house than njure it. The Learned Gentleman was bound over to appear at the Sessions. The equestrian statue of King George the Fourth, by Chantrey, for which a pedestal is now being creted in George-street, was landed at Leith on Friday from on board a London smack. The eminent sculptor was himself in Edinburgh, to superintend the cretedion of the statue.—*Edinburgh Paper*. Isrontart To TRAVELLERS AND INN KEEPERS.—A question of equal importance to the above description of persons has just been decided in the Court of King's Bench. In December last, a lady, named Shuckard, and a reticule, containing bank-notes to the amount of 60., having been stolen from her bed-room, an action was brought ragainst the landlord of the house, which cance on for trial at the fast Sussex Assizes, when the Jury, under the direction of Mr. Justice Gazelec, Jound a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant applied to the Court to set aside the verdict, on the ground that the property stolen was in the exclusive care of the plaintiff herseli, and that, consequently, he was not responsible for it. Lord Tenterden (with whom the other Judges concurred) decided that the verdict could not be disturbed, for the law held the keeper of an Inn responsible for the satety of all property belonging to his guesta. On Tuesday moning, about ten O'clock, the house of an eating-house-keeper in Cow-cress-street. West Smithfield, was discovered by the Police Constables on duty to be on fire. The flames, in a short time, communicated to the next house, occupied by a baker, which, in a few minutes, was also in one blaze off fire. The constentation of the morning. We reget to state that several persons perished in the flames. Six bodies were dug out of the ruins on Friday. At the late fire at Mr. Roberts's children had perished in the fames; but we are happy to say they were carried out of the kouse an safety. One person, however, unortunately perished, and the free on which no safiscto

The Premiums received annually, are to be accoundiated by the Directors of the Corporation to mee losses, &c. At the expiration of the year 1533, and of every subsequent year, a valuation of all Policies is to be made, according to certain defined pinciples. One fitth of the surplus of the accoundiated fund is to be then appropriated and follows, viz.-Two thirds to the Assumed who shak have paid fulf dive years Premiums, to be allowed in non-term of their Premiums for the uext year, and the remaining third to the corporation. No charge to be made for Kent, Salaries to Directors, or other meth.

No enarge to be made to rest, Samares to Surveys, a served will possess of management eing ander the Seal of the Corporation, the assured will possess the most perfect means of claiming loases, the parament of which will be sourced us only by the necessarily fund, but also by the capital of the Corporation. All Policies effected on or before the 1st of Jaruary, 1s32, will be entitled to the

the most perfect means of claiming losses, the jayment of which will be secured, and only of the accountained fund, but also by the capital of the Corporation. All folicies effected on or before the 1st of January, 1332, will be entitled to the first obstanded. Second Sec

CAUTER London, T. F. Prince, S. Poland-street, Oxford street, London, T. Andron, T. Winner, S. C. Marker, S. P. Prince, S. Poland-street, London, " without which it is not genuine, and earando the varsper street, Oxford-street, London," without which it is not genuine, and earando the varsper street, Oxford-street, London," without which it is not genuine, and earando the varsper street, S. Poland-street, London, " without the Royal Family of France, and her for their Royal Highnesses the Frincess August, and Duchess of Giogenetic Highness Princers Eschlasz, having in numerous cases been highly of the above provide TERRO. METALLIC TEETH for those which had decaved, or other more the provide the Royal Family of France, and her the superstant of the street the strength of the street the street the strength of the street the street all the advantages of the genuine ones in maxitestion, as well as articulation, and example the street the street the street all the advantages of the genuine ones in maxitestion, as well as articulation, and text and from one to all street the street to the maximum of the street the

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influence, money, and political falsehood, have combined

has nuve "sneven ham up"—we certainly shall not. All the details of the difference and the alleged insanity. &c., had better be left alone—the Revolutionist leaders are more than ever active in denoming the Tories—they know why this violence is neces-sary—so does Lord Guery; but mark the words—FRANKENSTEIN well beat him yet. Some Hoursenance does the second the second secon

sary-so does Lord GREY; but mark the words-FRANKESTEIN well beat him yet. Some Herrovians complain to us that we seemed to imply a disrespect to the School by noticing to a correspondent something about the "clods of HARROW"-CLOD is a Harrow rowd applicable to West-minster RAFFS and London radicals. When we mentioned it, we mentioned it merely as being used by the Gentlemen of Harrow School to designate the SNOBS of Harrow town-or village, as the case may be. The Letter about — is cruel. Poor man !- it is less his fund that his misfortune, but there is a man who is likely to open his eyes 'or kim-and that very soon. A Lady, styling herself a German Baronees, begs as to insert an impocal to a generous public in her behelf, and plands, as an aggruon-tion of her distress, a family of jonreen children-This, for a Karoness, is a large jumily-but we will enquire into the case. T. D. is wholly mistaken-but we will enquire into the case.

C 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 13.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13. How soon, how truly are our anticipations realized, and how justly did COBBETT write when he described the heart-less cowardice of the modern JACK STRAWS-how well we knew that six weeks would not elapse, after Lord GREY and his myrnidons had thrown themselves into the arms of the revolutionists, before his prond Lordship would he either ashamed of, or alarmed at, the degrading coalition. The moment is come which we so confidently expected; and after debasing himself by entering into treaties with them, which we have elsewhere described—after the humiliation of Lord MELBOURNE—all caused and brought about by the idiotic letter of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in reply to the Birmingham Union—after all this, and after coaxing and cajoling these fellows, and having paraded artillery, and cavalry, and infantry, and police, to try the present courtly game of alternately frightening and flattering—we find the *Times* mewspaper—the organ of Ministers—whose directions for rioting we last week published—whose efforts to excite the people to mischief have been incessant, and whose earnest endeaxours to organize a popular rising, have been unremit-ting ;—we find, we say, this very *Times* newspaper—having, by the aid of the Rotunda and the CALLEN press, and the temporizing softness of Ministers, produced exactly what it proposed to produce—now turning round upon its unfortu-nate dupes, and denouncing, in terms of sanguinary ven-geance, the dehuled Radicals, whose spirit of mischief it has roused into action. Would anybody who did not know the faction and its

nate dupes, and denouncing, in terms of sanguinary vengeance, the dehuded Radicals, whose spirit of mischief it has roused into action.
 Would anybody who did not know the faction and its tricks and shifts, and who has been in the habit of reading the inflammatory articles of the *Times* for the last two or three months, believe that the following *tirada* against the **FEOPLE** actually appears in that honourable, upright joural of last Monday—If we had it not here before us, we could not give credit to it. The *Times* says, speaking of the **TRADES**—
 "For one hody of men, marking themselves out from the whole

not give credit to it. The Times says, speaking of the TRANES— "For one body of men, marking themselves out from the whole people by a badge or name, and that determined by a particular employment, which they may be engaged in to day and ahandon the day alter-for such men to assume to themselves the attributes and claims of a definitive and permanent order in the State, is the sure way to draw upon themselves the jeniousy of all the rest, and to sow the seeds of a most dangerous conlusion. We do trust, therefore, that once relinquished, the political meetings of the "working" classes' may not be resumed. It is a new variety of political mon-ster. The resolutions proposed for the acceptance of that at White Conduit House, shears clear enough thefat sort of motires animate, and what sort of intelligence guides, the folders of the creet. Universal Suffrage, Annual Parthaments, the folders of the creet. Universal suffrage, Annual Parthaments, the folders of the creet. Universal fitness of every man in society? If My, the "working classes" would tolerate. Then who was to judge of the moral and intellectual titness of every man in society? If My, the "working classes" would tolerate. Then who was to judge of the moral and intellectual titness of every man in society? If My, the "working classes" is being the only one which the working demacyace of a Syna fields mode too-and yet to conceal their arms; and it was all for the sake of too-and yet to conceal their arms; and it was all for the sake of too-and yet to conceal their arms; and it was all for the sake of too-and yet to conceal their arms; and it was all for the sake of too-and yet to conceal their arms; and it was all for the sake of too-and yet to conceal their arms; and it was all for the sake of too-and yet to conceal their arms; and it was all for the sake of too-and yet to conceal their arms; and the wave to be "" working classes" would therefore thy scheme i"." who might furtively join them at the meeting. O, the sweet innoc

What a prevery solume?" Very pretty, we admit—but the scheme is neither more nor less than one actually recommended, day after day, by the *Times* itself, even to the very description of bludgeon to be adopted; and as to calling the resolutions of the Trades which recommend the abolition of all hered reditary honours and distinctions a precious catalogue, the *Times* has, over and over again, told us that the Peerage was useless—that it would be abolished; and as for all the *et cetera* of vote by ballot and universal suffrage, so far from attacking them as it does at present, the *Times* has continually advocated the Reform measure, not only as admirable in itself, but as lead-ing to the very results which it now ridicules the working classes for expecting it to produce.

ing to the very results which it now ridicules the working classes for expecting it to produce. The truth is, the infantated Lord GREY is now trying to "shut the door"—but he will try in vain—the people are excited; they have been cheated and tricked by promises made by the Whigs when out of power, and when they never expected to be in power, and liable to be called upon to full those promises: the second stage of Lord GREY's career has arrived—he is terrified and ashamed, and he hopes to keep the country quiet by setting his emissaries to work to ery duced—but he will try in vain—not even the debasement and degradation to which he has brought the Government when he permitted the Secretary of State for the Home De-partment to negociate and treat with the ringleaders of a bourners, whom he has emisted into the great cause of keep-ing him in office, the mass of the great cause of keep-ing him in office, the mass

influence, money, and political falsehood, have combined to excite. Lord GREY and his Ministry must go—the country has a right to be heard, and will be heard. Lord GREY has con-trived to mystify the KINS, pack the Parliament, and excite the People—the KINS is Lordship still has in the bag, but the Parliament he does not want to meet, and the PEOPLE he wants to throw over. The Reform Bill, as Mr. HUNT says, never could do good to the PEOPLE, and never was meant to do them any good—the REFORM BILL was at first meant to do them any good—the REFORM BILL was at first meant to do them any good—the REFORM BILL was at first meant to be lost, and, as Lord ALTHORP stated in the House of Commons, if there had been a division on the first reading. would have been lost; but when it was discovered that the Bill would be received and get into committee, what hap-pened?—why every effort was made, in the teeth of common sense and consistency, to make it a Bill for transferring power and influence from the Tories to the Whigs, for the purpose of raising one party at the expense of the other; but as for the PEOPLE—What earthly advantage could the PEOPLE derive from this Bill of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S? The answer is, NONE—And now that the Reformers have broken ont into rebellion at BRISTOL, at COVENTRY, at NOTTINGHAM, and various other places, because the con-summation of this useless measure has been avoided, Lord GREY finds it necessary to let them to a great degree into the secret, and tell them, through the *Times* newspaper. what a set of ignorant presuming fools and beasts they are, and that he has taken care to have plenty of soldiers to ride over them if they presume to say a word about the only sort of REFORM they ever wanted or cared for—namely, the Reform which is synonymous with REVOLUTION. Never was Country so governal, nerve was Government so debased.—The W HiGs, the natural cnemies of the PEOPLE, have pretended to be their friends; they have fawned, and courted, and truckled, and bribed ; and now, because the

debased.—The WHIGS, the natural enemies of the PEOPLE, have pretended to be their friends; they have fawned, and courted, and truckled, and bribed; and now, because the unhappy PEOPLE are fools enough to believe them sincere, they turn round upon them, and laugh at them, and threaten them.—All this we have foretold; and in a few days more we should think the eyes of the KING will be opened, as those of the COUNTRY already are. If His MAJESTY would take the trouble to compare his own state and the state of his subjects when he came to the Throne with the position of affairs at this moment, we think it would prove a very serviceable investigation.—Of one fact we venture to assure His MAJESTY, and that not an unimportant fact either.—THINGS CANNOT GO ON AS THEY ARE. Ly the Court Grandrey was subject Sing Court

IN the Court Circular we see that a General Sir G. COCK-BURN and Lieut.-Colonel GREY (Scots Greys) have had andiences of the KING. As for the GREYS, Scottish or Northumbrian, we have made up our minds to be inundated with them ; but the reception of General Sir G. COCKBURN in the KING's closet we were not prepared for. We should be glad to know whether this gentleman is the Captain or Major COCKBURN who was rather well known during the proceedings of 1795. If it should be the same person, we must say we think that

the visitors whom the KING is permitted by Lord GREY to see, might be better selected just at this crisis.

WE have been questioned by several correspondents as to the cause of our silence on the subject of Cholera—to those persons we reply, that official directions for the conduct of persons infected having been published, and the drugs and medicines named which it is right and proper to have in readiness in every house, it seemed quite superfluous to dis-cuss the probabilities of its arrival here, and extremely inju-dicions to excite any chemistry and create elarm at the posdicions to excite apprehension, and create alarm, at the pos-sible approach of a disease, the activity of whose influence is likely to be considerably increased by a predisposition to

sible approach of a disease, the activity of whose influence is likely to be considerably increased by a predisposition to terror and anxiety. The case is now in a certain degree different—the Cholera is in England—and why is it in England?—because the most culpable negligence has been manifested by the Government and its subordinates—the ships which brought the Cholera to Sunderland were permitted to sail up the river on both sides of which the town is built; and even now, when the plague is raging there, and rescels are warned off, and all communication is cut off between the ships and the shore, any man who pleases can put himself into a post-chaise or a mail coach, and transport himself from the seat of the dis-order to London, without "let or hindrance." But the evil may be traced farther—Why was not all intercourse with the Baltic stopped long since? To this question we reply, by asking another—Who is the Vice-Pre-sident of the Board of Trade? The Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON—and the Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON were the Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON were also for the Council two days before he arrived at his present dignity; and moreover, the Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON left his brother in the said counting-house, both brothers having been, until that period, as one brother is actually at this moment, Russia merchants. Human nature is human nature even in THOMSON—and the aviting to the taking and the galt the one in the disconse-market.

Human nature is human nature even in THOMSONS--and

as one brother is actually at this moment, Russia merchants. Iluman nature is human nature even in THOMSONS—and the taking off the duty on BARLLA, and the omitting to prohibit Baltic produce, may be only two proofs of fallibility to which all mortals are liable—be that as it may, here we are, with the dreadful plague anongst us, and it has become most important that every possible precaution should be taken to check its progress. Personal cleauliness is of the first importance—frequent warm bathing is most advantageous—fruits and vegetables should be avoided—let all the windows of all the rooms in houses be opened at different periods of the day, so that a current of air may pass through. Vinegar and chloride of lime should be freely sprinkted over the floors—cajeput oil, camphorated spirits of wine, opium and calomel, should be preferred to any other diluted spirit.—Port wine drank in preference to any other diluted spirit.—Port wine drank in preference to any other diluted spirit vinegar, after washing. To these precautionary measures add, the observance of the regimen which has been found best to agree with the sto-mach—using Port wine moderately. These appear to be the generally received directions, and we should hope where the safety of the community so much depends upon the prudence of individuals, that carelessness, or dislike of restraint, will not be permitted to interfere with their observance.

and daughters attend. Her Ladyship has, however, made two or three noble friends, who are likely to stick by her and

two or three noble friends, who are likely to stick by her and keep all the rest away. One joke only—and that, not meant for one—cast a ray of gaiety over the scene: A smartish-looking person at one of the tables was descanting on the determination of Ministers to keep office at all hazards—"Depend upon it," said the expounder, "that they are safe in their seats, and that they "mean to keep them *loon gré*, *mal gré*."—"What does *hae* "mean?" said a Common Councilman to his neighbour, who like himself had overheard it—" Why, Sir," replied the other, "I believe mal gré means Lord GREY, and *lon gré*, "his amiable Countess." The violet gown was satisfied, and the compliment admitted to be perfectly just.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR has given a living to a son of Mr. THELWALL-Just at this period, little marks of favour to persons who have been distinguished in various ways as Reformers? are very gratifying.

to persons who have been distinguished in various ways as Reformers? are very gratifying. OUR West Indian possessions have long heen gradually sinking under the influence of avarice, cant, ignorance and wickedness—avarice on the part of East Indian proprietors, who have enlisted cast into their service, ignorance on the part of the Government at home, and wickedness—sheer wickedness—on the part of those by whom the Government are led; for let it be understood, that upon this particular question the Tory Ministers were just as bad as the Whig Ministers ; nor can it be otherwise, when the Colonial Secre-tary submits to the dictation of subordinates not only preju-diced in consequence of their ignorance, but interested in embarrassing the Occidental Colonies, by a mercenary anxiety for the welfare of certain others of our possessions. Upon the kind heart and amiable feelings of Lord Gone-RICH, there can be no doubt that the exaggerated tales of the Anti-slavery people have a great and powerful effect; and, by degrees, each succeeding Secretary becomes har-dened, *cz-officio*, against the claims and sufferings of the Colonists. The KING, too, their old staunch advocate in Parliament, the warm, uncompromising supporter of the Slave Trade, itself, in all its vigour, the KING sends for the agents of the different islands recently afflicted by hurricanes, and even weeps at the plain recital of the effects of the visi-tation, and PROMISES THEM RELIEF. We trust they may obtain it—but as we know how the written, as well as verbal, promises of the poor KING are treated, we do not reckon much on the benefits to be derived from the mother country by the West India Colonies.

promises of the poor KING are treated, we do not reckon much on the benefits to be derived from the mother country by the West India Colonies. However, let that pass, for the moment—What we are now about to mention makes it appear that the triumph of the Honourable East India Company and its double-faced friends will not be so complete as they had hoped and anticipated. It will be seen by an official letter from Mr. LINDSEY, the Chairman of the Supercargos at Macao, that the Clinices, in reverge for some barbarity or mismanagement, have broken into the East India Company's factory, insulted the KING's picture, and set fire to the buildings—In short, all commer-cial intercourse between China and England is at an end. Charming Government in all its departments1—The Tea-drinkers now will have to buy their Tea of America at any price; and the Port-wine drinkers, another considerable class of the population, will have to buy their Port-wine of France. These are all pleasing prospects abroad,—would we could say that our domestic affairs offered anything in the shape of a set-off on the other side. THE Ministerial agents are indefatigable in circulating

THE Ministerial agents are indefatigable in circulating that lying paper, the "BLACK LIST," and we are again called upon to print and refute it in detail. We shall per-haps do so; but if we do not, since the Reformers seem fond of distinctive colours, we may, in lieu of it, favour our readers with a GREY List, which will be found to contain all the offices and all the emoluments which are charged in the Black List to the account of the Opposition.

Black List to the account of the Opposition. THE Lisbon Gazette of the 25th contains an account of the procession to the Palace of the Archbishop of PETRA, to present his credentials, as Ambassador from his Holiness the POPE, to his Majesty the King of PORTCAL. This solenn acknowledgement of Don MIGUEL by his Holiness will, we suspect, very much change the aspect of his MAJES-TY's enemics. The charge made against Don MIGUEL is, that he violated an oath, which he had taken to the Charter, the moment he assumed the Crown; but when the Roman Catholics of Portugal perceive that the infaltible Head of their Church, GON's vicegerent upon earth, acknowledges Don MIGUEL as the rightful King of PORTUGAL—as he is-selves, that if the POPE considered his MAJESTV to have acted guiltly, he would not have sent him an Ambassador; and that, as all their political scruples hinge upon the same point, they can do no better than submit themselves to the rule of their legitimate Monarch, and abandon a wild scheme of revolution under his unnatural brother, for the sake of rule of their legitimate Monarch, and abandon a wild scheme of revolution under his unnatural brother, for the sake of establishing a form of government which has entirely failed in the case of that brother, and toppled him down from his imperial Throne to be the toad-eater of Lord Viscount PAL-MERSTON. RSTON

The anniversary of the birth of the King of PORTUGAL was celebrated, with every mark of rejoicing, in Lisbon, on the 26th of October. There is no truth in the report that the Viscount d'ASSECCA

was ill-received by his Majesty on his return to Lisbon.

MARQUESS OF QUEENSBERRY.

MARQUESS OF QUEENSBERRY. WE have received the following letter from the Marquess of QUEENSBERRY, which we readily insert:- *Arthor's Club, St. Jances's street, Nov. 6, 1831.* SIR,-A letter having been published in your paper of to-day, stating, "that at the late election for the Dumfries boroughs I declared the Reform Bill to be a measure inju-rious to the best interests of the country." I beg you may, on my authority, contradict this statement in the most direct manner, as being entirely false.-I remain, Sir, your most obedient, QUEENSBERRY. obedient, To the Editor of the John Bull.

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 CHT-CHESTER, for the Reform division in the House of Lords. The answer to this absurd interrogatory is this—the Arch bishop 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 pre-vented his expressing his opinion upon the Bill, and, as the

November 13

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 *lhatalone*, 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. MALTEN did bid that of the Bishop of NORWICH, he could not have held that of the Bishop of LONDON; and that, except the orthodox MALTEN, there could not have been found a Bishopso aniable sond obliging as to crime to the Minister upon such an occaand obliging as to cringe to the Minister upon such an occa sion.

IT will present a curious anomaly, should Sir THOMAS DENMAN be sent down to prosecute the Nottingham rioters, most of whom are his own constituents—recollecting, too, as most of us do, how rehemently the Learned Gentleman himself attacked the Duke of NEWCASTLE in his election speech in 1830. We forget the details of this curious hahimself attacked the Duke of NEWCASTLE in his election speech in 1830. We forget the details of this curious ha-rangue, 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 re-presented the clergyman of this remote and retired parish as having used threats and intimidation, &c., to induce persons to vote for Lord Asnurs, at the late lection for Dorset, contains not, we are autho-rized to state, a particle of truth. No threats or intimidation what-ever were necessary, or used; for every land-owner in the parish cheerfully gave his vote in favour of Lord Asnurs; and as to any subscription in the place in aid of the fund to "unseat" his Lordship, a conserving hended a property have upon as whiling and there is no one possessing landed property has given a shilling, and there is scarcely an inhabitant, besides, who could aflord 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 ent, to lower the character, and asperse the conduct, of the parochial clergy.

WHIG JUSTICE, OR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR.

RICH AND THE POOR. TO JOHN BULL. STB.-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 deduc-tion is made of 20 per cent., and the poor devil is sent adrift with a pension of forty pounds. Now, mark the difference. Site Bxax Marrix, 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 contage 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 forlow and were thed when they see themselves thus singled out for every snecies of deprivation? Z. wil Bya. sides, is

WE suppose that, never, in the annals of British history did there occur three such events connected with the con-duct of Ministers, as we have witnessed during the last few weeks.

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

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 nearer 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 Boreham. 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 falschoods and misre-

Presentations have appeared before the public. Lord MELBOURNE-Are the persons here whose names are attached to the printed declaration? We consider that declaration *highly seditions*, and perhaps treasonable. Mr. WATSON-Yes, my Lord, we are the parties who signed the

Mr. WARSON-Yes, my Lord; we are the parties who signed the document to which your Lordship alludes. Lord MELBOURKE-YOUR names being to the bill is no proof that you are the authors. Mr. WARSON-Yes, we are aware of that, my Lord.

Mr. Warson-Yes, we are aware of that, my Lord. Lord MELBOURSE-Could you attend again at three o'clock? Mr. Warson-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 infor-mation 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 MELBOURSE-I have no intention of the kind. [Mr. Cleave certainly ought to have been informed of the determi-nation of the Cabinet, after his openness j but the crafty Secretary of

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 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 com-menced or were thought of. We offer to be sworn in as special con-stables, should our aid be deemed necessary. With rogard 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 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 wesaw no impropriety in endeavouring to ascertain how far our fellow-workmen agreed

[No impropriety in abolishing the hereditary rights, &c. &c. !] Loss Metsbourks — 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. Loverr-We think it a great hardship to the working classes my Lord, that the middle classes are allowed to form Political Unions,

iny boys, that the induce classes are allowed to both rollical Onions, to put forth documents expressive of their feelings, and to arm them-selves to procure their rights, while the working classes, who are lite-rally 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.)

a moment longer:) [We suppose his Lordship's conscience smote him at having sanc-tioned the arming of the middling classes for the purpose of enforcing reform, and at Mr. Lovett's wneer his Lordship wished to bolt. The committee were not to be done so easily, and the gentle Lamb was detained.]

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 as ide and the production of the originary and the 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.]

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 fa-your of reform; so that the natural sentiments of these gentlemen to a be believe to act the sentiment of these gentlements.

are the abolition of hereditary rights, and their acquired ones those reform.]

Mr. OSDORNE-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. Long MELDOURSE, however, pointed out again that it was the pro-

posal 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 Chair-man (Mr. Lovett) said, it was for the meeting to express their opi-nions 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 Go-vernment. Mr. CLEAVE seconded the proposition. Whatever the working

MR. CLEAVE seconded 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 Govern-ment circulars were posted against the meeting, that the magistrates had been called on to act, that thousands of special constables had has been work in and that troops were at that moment marching to sur-round 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 workmen were starving. They had been grossly, crueity, inflamously 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 re-ceiving provocation, to give the police a good licking, and be re-venged for the inhuman conduct of which great numbers of the potice 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 meet-In this speech of hit. Otave swe real that the licking of the new ing 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.

IMr. Cleave certainly ought to have been informed of the determi-nation of the Cabinet, after *his operances*; but the crafty Secretary of State only says, "I have no intention of the kind."] Mr. Boarstam-I am from Spitalfields, and shall give your Lordship to ship all the information in my power. Mr. Boarstam-I am from Spitalfields, and an address to the their improvement. Joan MeLaounz-I have seen this before. The deputation them that cord Melbourne attended a Cabinet Council, which was then the following conversation took place:-Mr. Watson-My Lord, we wish to undeceive you with regard to

or Tories, disturbance should take place. He thought it a most se-vere reflection on the press, that the first meeting so called should vere reflection on the press, that the first meeting so called should be instantly cried down by it. He feared, indeed, if the meeting was held in the teeth of the 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. Ms. Sawsers could not consider that anything more than pre-cautionary measures had been taken by the Government, and that they had not been forbidden to meet. The Government did not dare to insult then first.

nsult them first. What will Lord GREY and his order say to that?]

A Member, who had travelled all over London that day, declared,

[What will Lord Gravy 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. Wakter, 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 manby 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 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 LawOfficers 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 appre-hended from the members of the Union, who had all of them belaved with the greatest propriety. There was no to be found a more vir-uous and intelligent set of men in the kingdom than the working with the greatest propriety. There was not to be found a more vir-tuous and intelligent set of men in the kingdom than the working classes; but who could prevent the attendance of spice.—of vagabonda whose only object would be to break the peace, and plunder the proper-ty of the quiet and unoffending inhabitants? If he had been correctly informed, one of their chief objects in holding the great public meet-ing, 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 acknowledgement of the govern-ment. 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 triffed with, was to shew that they possessed at once immense power, and judgment to use it discretly. informed, one of their chief objects in holding the great public meetto use it discreetly.

to use it discreetly. [From Mr. Wakley's wind-up of the affair we learn three things :— Ist. That the Government have acknowledged that the National Union was sufficiently large to endanger the peace of the whole me-tropolis. 2dly. That any one attending the meeting would be guilty of high treason. 3dly. That Mr. Wakley was prepared to face the military as a traitor, although the guardian of the legal rights of the vector 1. people

After a farther discussion, which we are unable to report, the m tion 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 computer 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." interest.

The subjoined placard was subsequently drawn up by the commit-tee, 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 Mel-ourne'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.

Lientenant Colonel Creagh, in his despatch from Sunderland, he luth of November, states that he has pleasure in reporting for it information of the Lords of the Privy Council, that only one slig case of cholera has occurred in that town since his communicatio of the 9th.

The following is a letter received from Sunderland this morning dated November 10:---

The induced 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!— "Newcarte, Nov. 11.—The report of the parties sent to Sunder-land was, that the district they visited was seldon or never in a more healthy state. The reports and also the opinions of the medi-cal men on the subject of the cholera are various and conflicting. I think the Sunderland cholera makes a great deal more noise as New-castle than it does there, and perhaps more at London than at New-castle than it does there, and perhaps more at London than at New-castle servel cases of cholera appear to have occurred, but the opinions are different as to whether they are naive or foreign. It declining state, or of irregular habits; and but for the prevalence of that disease on the continent, they would, in alprobability, have been in anoticed; 2 or 3 more cases are reported to day. The fever has done as much harm (perhaps much more) here as the cholera at Sunder-land. Mr. Homas dide doit about a forhight age; subon of Mr. Han-dyside, the bookhinder, was buried on Tuesday week; Mr. Haynes, a buried on Monday; Mr. Peters, the attorney, indead thereof; Mr. Bambridge, aged 32, a torney, ide yesterdy luereol, suit to have been very intemperate; and Mr. Atkinson, s foreign hoker. Is re-ported dead this morning, but it is ald there fave begin no deaths in the Fever Hospital, though it has been full."

CHOLERA-PHOBIA. TO THE EDITOR OF THE DURHAN ADVENTISEN. SIM-Unwilling, in the present excited state of public feeling, that contradiction should rest upon rumour merely, I made it my busi-ness, 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 offporing, mainly, of disordered passions, in other words-fear and apprehension. It is most deeply to be deplored that a Government measure should have bren made of this silly affair; and, above all, that the "Board" in London should lave 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 ex-pectation.

setation. I write from hence to save post, and hope you may be able to find mace for insertion. Swinderland, Nov. 9. WM. HORSLEY, M.D.

relation.
I with from hence to eave post, and hope you may be able to find
space for insertion.
Most truly yours.
Waw. Hossary, M.D.
We seldom devole 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. Osladdrston of 1,000 guinesa aside, the latter undettaking to ride 200 miles in ten hours on the onsuing Houghton
Meeting, the number of horese 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 ware numerous, the contingencies being all in their favour; in
the first place, Mr. Osbaldeston's age (lorty-seven) was considered
imimical to his doing 200 miles at racing pace, while the mere fatiggie of mounting and dismounting it was thought would be sufficient
to give him what is quantly termed a *tic-usy*. 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 scencely be expected from a knowledge of his almost iron constitrution, viscous habits, and general capability for a hard day's work;
and it must be admitted that rowing in the summer, and hunting
throughout the winter in all wathers, consitiut erecommendations
of no ordinary nature; in addition to this, the ''Squire'' has taken
no ordinary pains to quality timed for his here. Consiting and ending at
the hast week or the days, frequently riding forty, fifty, or eity
miles avay entire texted of a wind Cat. coul like a razio...
The mat week or the days, frequently riding forty, on constend, the
hardweek o

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	Liberty			9	25	28	Skirmish	er			9 25
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	Clasher			9	25	35	Ringlead	er			8 4 2
11	Ultima				10	36	Tranby (3	d time)			8 15
	Fairy			9	5	37	Ipsala				8 2
	Coroner (2d ti	me)		8	40	38	Skirmish	er (2d ti	me)		815
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	Don Juan (dit			9	8	41	Donegan				9 1
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20	Tranby			8	10	45	Tranby (th time)) '	••	8 50
	Fairy			8	8	46	Coventry	(2d time)	••	9 30
	Morgan Rattl	er (2d time))	9	28	47	Ipsala (20	l`time) -		••	9 (
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24 Dolly ... 8 58 (48 Streamlet (ditto) ... 9 o 24 Dolly ... 8 58 (48 Streamlet (ditto) ... 9 40 Making 7 hours 12 minutes and 4 seconds; to which must be added 1 hour 22 minutes and 58 seconds occupied in mounting, dismount-ing, and refreshing. Total S hours and 42 minutes; or 1 hour and 18 minutes (ast 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 re-tained his hold of the reins and escaped unlurt, but was slightly flurried. The first 24 miles were done in 58 minutes; if the 43 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 20 minutes and 30 seconds; the 60 miles in 2 hours. At this stage of the match Mr. Obaldeston proceeded to the Stand and 40 seconds; and 120 miles in 6 hours and 77 minutes. All the stopping 6 minutes and 20 seconds. 136 miles were per-formed in 6 hours; and 160 in 6 hours and 77 minutes. All the at the rate of adout 28 miles per hour. Tranby did his 16 miles in 33 minutes and 16 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 com-winch did not cease till about ten o'clock. Just previous to four of the face, and Streamlet, frightened, atoally turned round; in spite of this, however, the hardy son of Ninrol left of ful of spirits, and with scarcely preceptible symptom of distres. Mr. O. one from the race promotion into the won on one of his fac-vourie hacks, and was loudly cheered on quitting the scene of his vurite hacks, and was loudly cheered on quitting the scene of his triumph.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Nov. 9, 1831. My DrAs 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 be necessary to wait till the end to know its demerits, for these have become encreasingly 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 ter-minated 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 a sured me that the effect of the revolution has been to demoralize the troops-to give them a great desire for conquest and propagandism—a great hatred to those citizen

forces called National Guards—to render them less obedient and re-spectful 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 rendering the Marines less contented and submissive, for they were taught to believe that from thenceforth the French navy was destined to undertake expeditions of war and conquest, which the men now find out was mere deception, and which induces them to ask why a revolution should have been made which has been in no respect be-neficial to the navy, or to the army, or to any one in France, but Louis PHILIPE and a score of Minister bankers.

Louis FRILIPPE and a score of Minister bankers. A stockbroker of great enimence remarked to me, only yesterday, that if we are to judge of the character of a tree by its fruits, the re-volution tree must be of a bad stock, for public credit has materially suffered—Government Securities have greatly fallen in value and character, and those who buy Rentes do so as a matter of speculation. that if we are to judge of the character of a tree by its fuils, the re-volution tree must be of a bad stock, for public credit has materially sufferd—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 bave so little real business that they scarcely give any paper at all—that so little busi-ness 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 com-merce 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 de-gree 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 sous of expence in instituting law proceedings, which he would find himself compelled to sustain. An avoid, who has one of the best practices in Paris, and who is, in France, the same as a 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 settimg by abitration 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 monume out of any those expenses have been taken from his Capital 1 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 "work," 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 popu-lous distritis of this capital. In the street 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 a Louer." In the Rue Vivienne, and the Rue de la Paix, shnilar facts arevisible 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

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, princi-pally because M. Pearten having succeeded in preventing mobs during the last two months. I had hoped to have recorded something better

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 satis-factory nature than in the capital. I do not think weshall have togo 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 sally 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 Chemilf that the Chouans on the 4th escape. It has been said lately that the Chouans on the dyn, and that order was restored, but this is a sad proof of the contrary. FACT 2.—They write from Chomes that a woman who had evinced bonxious to those of an opposite opinion, had just been massaered, and all her property destroyed. FACT 3.—They write from Chollet that some Chousns 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.

tain 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 est 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,

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 revo-lutionists having cut down one of those bloody emblems of the worsg of times, I mean a tree of liberty which had been planted in the 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.

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, ceptral Commissary of Police, has been murdered by the Chouans, of whom no traceshave been discovered.

-They write from the same place, that in that department, and 7. ... I hey write from the same place, toat 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 ju the taxes are enforced, beds of hundreds of families must be sold from beneath them.

8. They write from Charente-inferieure that an individual in good B. They write from Charente inferieure that an individual in good circumstances has been arrested for having endeavoured to ealist troops for La Vendée, for the purpose of raising the standard of the Duke of Bonzeaux. It also appears that many conscripts have been induced to desert, and that they have ran away to the departments where the Cheuans most abound.

9. They write from Rodez that serious troubles have taken place in that town in consequence of the translation of the Hotel Dice to a locale not approved of by the mob. All the furniture of the end Hotel Dice was destroyed; the Mayor and Commissary of Po-lice were ill used; the tax office was assailed: and troops were

hee were ill used; the tax office was assailed: and troops were obliged to be sent to Rodez to restore order. Io. 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 mean thread. more taxes!

11. In Bourbon Vendée a celebrated writer, named GABORIAN, has It is bourbon venues a centrate writer, name Gasonia, use lately been tried for various acts committed by him against the pre-sent order of things in France—but the jury have pronounced him not guilty! This decision has produced a great effect on the Go-vernment, which perceives that, it hat part of France at least, it is

vernment, 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 cheld of persons unfavourable to the present Government—soldiers were enlisted in the service of the Duke of HOBDRALX, and others were induced to desert the standard of Lous PHILIPE. The letters add, that 50 gendarmes made a precipitate descent upon the house, and arrested 21 persons, amongst whom were five soldiers. were five soldiers.

would be easy for me to extend this list even to a greater length

Printers. The letters add, that 50 gendarmes made a precipitate descent upon the house, and arrested 21 persons, amongst whom were five solders. The vould 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 objet when we have before us such facts as we have just narrated; and what the target is the routing to the construction, for the departments themselves state. that they daily receive, from the departments themselves state. that they down mether and the Chamber, the sad and ruined state of their manufactures and commerce. They dwelt at some length on this subject, because the late riot as the state of the other and there are many persons who are look in a hool rout on so stupid and senseless as to be voluton, and on the "Finis" which has " crowned it?" in France, if they bo not the exist clifference which there is between France as it was in June, IK30, and France as it is in the month of Normber, IK31. And it they do not desire to see in their om fountry the care laws and parties of fortune, and humanity—the same state of the Royal Family—the same contempt for the Kinso and for the Royal Family—the same eosymeth of the subschore. The King of Hubber conditions, and destruction of macheris, has been officing on a "Wormber, IK31. And it they do not desire to see in their om founter stan destruction of machine-rigue the same opposition to the laws—the same contempt for the Kinso and for the Royal Family—the same opposition to the laws and the same opportion to the laws contines, has b

sincere desire of, my dear BULL, your very successing product, spondent, TO JOHN BULL. Dumfries, 10th Nov. 1831. The "ENEMY TO HUMBUC" who addresses Earl Gazy in your last journal, is well aware that the Noble Lord he mentions must have been shewn good and sufficient reasons for voting in favou the defunct humbug Reform Bill General SHARF, to whom reference is made, gave such clear and dispassionate evidence in favour of Mr. Sr. Jonn Lowe, and anused the public so much by his quarrel with Sir Arrnowy Cakater, authent evidence in favour of Must and anused for a source of the statuster, defence of that quack, that he is no doubt a qualified authority in any runbug case; more especially, as in opposing the present farm and ronsistent member for this district of boroughs, he strenuously in sisted upon the perfectibility of the original genuine House Bill: I am, dear JOHN, your constant reader. NO HUMBUG.

Paris, Nov. 9, 1831. says the Latin proverb

November 13. TO JOHN BULL. To JOHN BULL To JOHN BULL

TO JOHN BULL.

To JOHN BULL TO JOHN BULL TO JOHN BULL To JOHN BULL Ma. Eprron.—The characters of the Duke of NEWCASTLE and the Marquis of Exersa having been held up by the ministerial press to public odium. on account of cjecting certain of their tenants in the boroughe of Newark and Stamford, for voting again the interest of these Noble Lords, it may not be amiss to enquire how other. Noble Lords, in the interest of Government, have acteu with *Cher* ford, in the county of Corenary i, and as a report of a very structure of the received so many marks of sposed to be the Marnis and Lorenary i, and as a report of a very structure is objective of the received so many marks of spoted to state the report to you, and through you to ask the Lords to state the report to you, and through you to ask the habe be direculated for many years, and it is now considered as a nother borough of contradicting it, because the report habe benefician and who are voters for that Borough, receive. EVERY YEAR, from the Noble Marquis or his sagent, a notice to quit; so that if any of these tenants should vote contrary to the Noble Lord's wishes, a sword of vengeance would speedily fall on their heads. If who this derived us the set as subjecious of the shore to report to the Noble Lord's wishes, a sword of vengeance would specify fall on their heads. If this be true, what value can be put on the iberality of the mobile Lord's wishes, a sword of vengeance would specify fall on their heads. If this be true, what value can be put on the iberality of the mobile Lord's wishes, a sword of vengeance would specify fall on their heads. If this be true, what value can be put on the iberality of the mobile Lord's wishes, a sword of vengeance would specify fall on their heads. If this be true, what value can be put on the iberality of the mobile owner of Raby, and may we not be as suspicious of its he is of the onesty of his dependents in the independent borough of Camel-ford.— I am, Sir, your obdedient, &c. Nowniber 7t4, 1831.

INCENDIARISM.

The only persons who will be spared even for a time, will be there are the intervaled period will be spared view of the spare time and the indicated period be also be

TO JOHN BULL.

MR. EDITOR-Pray, through the medium of your paper, let me inquire of his Majesty's Government, why ships from Sunderland are placed under quarantine, while free intercourse is allowed with that town by means of stage coaches and mails?

Your's, Nov. 11th, 1831. AN ANXIOUS OBSERVER.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. REGINALD RABETT, of Queen's College, Cambridge, the Vicarage of Thornton and Bagworth, Leicestershire. Patron. The Rev. Association and Bagworth, Lorenze iscount Maynard. The Rev. Daviet Geonge Stater, B.C.L. Fellow of New College, the Vicarage of Hornchurch, Essex. Patrons, New College, word

to the Oxford

to the Vicarage of Hornclurch, Essex. Patrons, New College, Oxford. The Hon. and Rev. ROBERT EDEN to be Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, in the room of Lord Walsingham, resigned. The Lord Bishop of Winchester has presented the Rev. MARMA-Durs Thorwis to the Rectory of Brightwell, Berks. The Lord Bishop of St. David's has instituted the Rev. WM. Horefore Pretual Curate of Emasharold, and Curate of Kentchurch, Herefore Repetual Curate of Emasharold, and Curate of Kentchurch, Herefore Bishop of Vicarage of Hay, Breconshire. Patroness, The Rev. Carates MAYBERY to the Rectory of Penderin, Brecon-shire, on the presentation of William Wynter, Esq. The Rev. Joan Morasa Downse has been licensed to the chapelry of Lanuild, Breconshire. Patron, Archdeacon Payne. The Rev. W. J. PHILL-POTH to the Vicarage of St. Ewnie Lelant, Cornwall, vacant by the geath of the Bey, C. Carden.

OBITUARY. The Rev. J. P. HOCKIN, Rector of Coddington, near Ledbury, Herefordshire. Patron, Bishop of Heroford. The Rev. J. C. CLARKE, Rectorof Colwall, (patron, Bishop of Here-ford,) and Principal Registrar of the diocese of Hereford. At TOttenham, Middlesex, the Rev. PETER BEAN. The Rev. JAMES BORDMAN, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

Oxford

At Tottenham, Mitdlesex, the Rev. PETR BEAM. The Rev. JANES BORDAM, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. Oxsond, Nov. 12.—On Thursday the following degrees were con-ferred:—Masters of Arts: Rev. J. H. L. Gabell, Christ Church; J. W. Wall, Fellow of New College; Rev. J. T. Bennett, and John Pearson, Bailol College.—Bachelors of Arts: Walter Sneyd, grand compounder; Hon. G. C. Talbot, C. H. Bariam, and Hon. E. H. Grinnstov, Christ Church; Hon. S. Herbert, grand compounder, Oriel; H. Hoyarth, G. Murray, T. C. Yaughan, Magdalen Hall; T. W. S. Grazebrook, E. H. Dymocke, J. F. Lees, E. James, Brasenose College; J. Muckatt and H. Wells, Queen's: U. Hock, W. Hocker, J. W. Scott, Exter College; C. G. Prideau, W. Mallock, and J. E. Wilmot, Bailol College; G. Cox, Fellow; W. Portescue, Fellow, New College; J. C. Powell, Trinity College; E. Holcombe and J. Jones, Josmis; H. Aldham and H. S. Dyer, Worcester College; E. Rolles, J. Kingdon, and F. Thomas, Pembroke College; A. Buller, Oriel; F. J. Ellis, Merton College. CANBRIDE, Nov. 12.— The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the enauing yearis " The Intent and Use of the Gift of Tongues in the Christian Dispensation." The Rev. John GnaHAM, D.D., Master of Christ's College, has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the year ensuing. The Lord Bishop of PETERBORDOUGH will hold an Ordination on Sunday after Christinas Day. MISCELLANEOUS. Socrery Fon PRONOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—By the last Report of the Batt and Well District Committee of this venerable Institution, it is manifest that the operations of the Association lave been advancing upon an enlarged scale. From the several District Returns of the children educated in Schools connected with the Established Church, it appears that the number amounts 24,237; in itself exceeding the number reported last year by uncer thin 3,000; but taking into account the probable number of one large divict from which no Return was made, the excees may be

towards the completion of the church now crecting in the tithings of Longfleet and Parkstone. CONTRUSTION.—The Lord Bishop of EXETER intends holding a Confirmation in the month of December, in St. Andrew's church, Plymouth. CHURCH CONSECRATED.—The coremony of consecrating Christ Church. Sallord, was performed on Friday seinnight by the Lord Bishop of the Diocess. This elegant structure is situated in Acton-square, and has been erected from private subscriptions by a number of pious and wealthy individuals, who justly appreciate the pastoral usefulness of the Rev. Hour StowerLi, under whose ministry the congregation is to be placed. A large body of clergymen from the town and neighbourhood attended the consecration, most of them in full cannot class. The church was crowded in every part by a highly respectable anditory. The liturey was impressively rend by the subtoreant town and neighbourhood attended the consecration, most of them in full cannot by the control of the rest attention. Ononstructure - a Wordination beld at the Cathedral Church of Elphin, by the Lord Bi-Hoof that diocese, on Sunday last, the fol-lowing genelmenn were admitted into holy orders:— *Priests*—Rev. Robert Cadye, B.A., Kev. Thomas Hacket, Rev. Edmund Allen Lucas, Rev. Ljoyd Elwood, and Rev. Joseph Haugh-ton Thomas; Rev. Joseph Gabett and Rev. Anthony Denny, by let. dim. from Bishop of Disner(st. Deacons—Andrew Hoge, B.A.; William M'Clelland, B.A. and Joseph Knox, by let. dim. from Bishop of Derry; Sinnon C. Foot, by let. dim. from Bishop of Cosory; John Vere Benson, by let. dim. from Bishop of Killalos ; George Henry Evans. Rencorrios or Rexr Axp TrHE.—Very liberal abatements have already been made in the county of Essey, and in the Hundred of Decise in particular, as respects rent and tithe. Witchersten axp New ColLExes, Oxfon,—An important ap-peal was heard in the Ecclesiatical Court on Tuesday. The appeal was acanit the election of two boys into each of the above colleges, who rested their claim on being kinsmen to the founder, Wi

LITERATURE.

The following important New Works will be published in the course of this Month :---

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quites, which eaable the addres to throw light good ancient instory, and also upon the inspired writings."-Globe. VIII. TRAVELS in the KAST. By John Carse, Esg. Printed uniformly with, and forming a continuation of, his Letter from the East. Post 8vo. 10 s. 6d. LETTERS from the RG EAN, or of SICIAN 19LANDS. By James Haser-son, Eq. containing, among other interesting Narratives, the singular History of Craveller, the Pirate, the original of Lood Byren's "Corsair." In 2 role. post 8vo. with Map and Engravings. 164. "The present is a mine of Oriental Information; it contains abundance of va-luable notes on the manners, drass, language, character, and polities of the people of the Levant. It is seldom that we have enjoyed to delicious a preveix as that afforded us by the Letters from the Ægean."-London Review.

CITY .- SATURDAY EVENING.

The Consol Market has been very heavy during the week. The disturbed state of the country, the account from Sunderland, and the general depression under which trade is labouring, all conspiring to alarm the monied interest. Consols for Account closed this after-moon at 23.

LATEST NEWS. The Paris Journals of Friday reached us at a late hour last night. The only interesting matter they contain is the conclusion of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the Pension List Bill, which was carried by a majority of 250 against 30. LICEREPOOL, NOV. 10. —A mill was burnt last night at Batley, a few miles from Leeds. It was the work of incendiaries, and was directed against the machinery. On Friday evening an inquest was held at the sign of the Britannia, in Belvedere- piace, Southwark, an the body of Thomas Heath, sen. an old man 30 years of age, whose death, it was rumoured, had been caused by violence committed upon him by Thomas Heath, jun. his son, who is now in custody on the charge. After a patient investiga-tion the Jury returned a verdiet of Manslaukher against the de-ceased's son, who it was stated in evidence is subject to fits of insanity.

reased's son, who it was stated in evidence is a single song where the small-pox and Vaccination I is proposed by the Governors of the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, at Battle-bridge, near Gray's Inn-lane, to make it a depot for the sick should the cholera morbus, unfortunately, break out in

Hospital, at Battle-Dridge, Inra Gray's inni-lane, to make it a depot for the sick should the cholera morbus, unfortunately, break cout in London. Within the last few days letters, couched in terms of a malicious nature, have been thrown in the way of the miners working at the extensive mine Wheal Vor, near Helston. Fearing what influence it may have, it has been deemed prudent by the authorities to arm the yeomanry cavairy of that borough, so as for them to be fully prepared to suppress any attempts at acts of insubordination. Friday morning, between four and five o'clock, as Wm. Walker, policemaa, was on duty in Wellington-road, St. John's-wood, ho observed an unusual glare of light at the back part of Box Villa, the residence of Mr. Cowie, who keeps a large boarding school for young rentlemen, and on climbing up the garden wall, to see from whence it proceeded, he discovered a large body of smoke and fame issuing from one of the lower spartments; he immediately alarmed the in-mates, and having called three other policemen to his assistance, they promptly set about extinguishing the fire, and such was their activity, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained from two metrit to was, the most lamentable and fatal consequences would orbaby ver sourd. Mr. Cowie expressed lineself ruly sensible of the praiseworthy exertions of the policemen, and ordered a sub-stantial hereks has to be prepared for theme, Micha farer they had par-taken of, he presented them with five sovereigns, and letter to the formarisoners, highly commendatory of their conduct.

Commissioners, induity commentativy of nuer conduct. Alternate street, October, 1831. Alternate street, October, 1831. I Speciations of the Life and WORKS of DRD BYRON. - The Speciation RDITION of the Life and WORKS of LORD BYRON. to be pub-lished in Mounth y Volumes, corresponding with the NSW EDITION of THE WAVERLEY NOVELS, may be had of Ar. MURRAY, and of every Book. Seller and Newman. The Publication will commence on the lat of Janaary next, and the price of each Volume will be only five shifting. A provide the Publication will be only five shifting. A provide the State of the LAW of HUSBAND FAMILIAR COMPENDIUM of the LAW of HUSBAND FAMILIAR COMPENDIUM of the LAW of HUSBAND and WER. Containing the whole of the Lecivalitie Provisions for the Solution, by Divorce, on the ground of Crim Con., Cruely, Ac. The impacti-tation of Marriage-Separation by Mutual Agreement-Bigany. The Powers of a Husband over the Property and Present of Marriage. Seduction and Adduc-tion to Marriage-Separation by Mutual Agreement-Bigany. The Powers of a Husband over the Property and Present of Marriage. Seduction and Adduc-tion of Marriage-Separation by Mutual Agreement of Marriage. Seduction and Adduc-tion the tright of the most prominent moviem Cases, and brought down to the present time. By a Solicitor, Withiaker. Trencher, and to, a Are Maria, lane. In 2 wols, post Sen 2 By.

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BIRTHS. n the 9th inst. at Southgate, the lady of J. R. Soden. Esq. of a daughter born-Nov. 11, the lady of W. H. Hooper, Esquire, of Devonshire-place, of a

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Hanta, Beq. to Charlotte Augusta, widow of T. Orm, Eq. of Hertford street, May fair-At Aberdeen, on the 3d inst. Lietut-GJ. Skene, to Jane, second Auguster of Mer. Campbell, of the Mount-Harrow, Middlesex-On the 9th inst. at Marytchine Church, John Yue, Bay Harrow, Middlesex-On the 9th inst. at Marytchine Church, John Yue, Bay Harrow, Middlesex-On the 9th inst. at Marytchine Church, John Yue, Bay Harrow, Middlesex-On the 9th inst. at Marytchine Church, John Yue, Bay Harrow, Middlesex-On the 9th inst. at St. James'. Clerkenseth, Harrow, Middlesex-On the 9th inst. at St. James'. Clerkenseth, Bar, Bay, Worman, of Sheefield, solicitor, to Mias E. W. Smith-On the 8th inst. D. Halket, Esq. of London, to Mary, second daughter of R. Webb, Esq. of Jeet-park, Wils-On the 10th inst. at Bissi, Langham place, Hert Pere-tieworth, Esg. of Upper York-street, to Jane, youngest daughter of the 1at Pere-Johna, you fills-On the 10th inst. at Bissi, Langhter of the 1at Pere-Austin, R. N. to Ann Biza, widow of the late New, J. Rawilisoon - Ahe late John Spord, Esq. of Claphom-common, Surrey-O, the Still Inst. at Birteon, John Spord, Esq. of Claphom-common, Surrey-Joe, to Anat, Langhter Jones, John Spord, Esq. of Claphom-common, Surrey-Joe, to Anat, Langhter Jones, John Spord, Sal, of Claphom-common, Surrey-Joe, John Shi, Stewart, Sot, Stewart, Stewart, Sal, Stewart, Stewart, Sal, Stewart, Stewart, Stewart, Sal, Stewart, Stewart,

Consequences and the constraint reaction, esc, of Baibados, to Emina, daugentie late John Thomas, Esq. of St. Asaph.
At Dover, on his way to Naples, after a Engering illness of eight months, Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, Batt, in the Sit year of his age-At Caule Townsend, Townsend Strehens, Viscari, in the Sit year of his age-At Caule Townsend, Townsend Stephens, Viscari of Thomnury, Gloncesterbartet, Golden Rev. M.F. Townsend Stephens, Viscari O'Thomnury, Gloncesterbartet, Golden escariation and the sit instant and the sit instant of t furd, R.N.

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

Vol. XI.-No. 571. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1831.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Even-ing, the Tracely of HAMLEY. Hamlet, Mr. Young : Opletin, Miss Tay-lor, After which, the Austeal Romance of RO BERT the Dealled Cather of Concest: the principal Characteristy Mr. J. Mason, Mr. Warde, Mr. C. Kenble, Mr. Athott, Mr. G. Bennett, Miss Taylor, and Miss Famy Kenble. With the mew Farce of The Irish Ambasador-Om Wedneday and Friday, the new Opera of Fra-Diavolo, or the Inn of Terrachus; after which, The Irish Ambasador.

Mr. Albolt, Mr. G. Bennett, Miss Taylor, and Miss Fanny Kemile. Who there Fare of The Irish Ambassador-On Wednesday and Friday, the new Opera of Tra-Diavolo, or the Inn of Terrachan; after which, The Irish Ambassador. Mr. And Star Miss Fanny Kemile. The Art RE. - Mr. ADA ME. VESTRIS' ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.- Derrike Mr. Isiston: the Widow Dashington, Madame Vestris. A Brew Wich, TLL By YOLK SKOND, Mr. Plaid, Mr. Liston. The whole to conclude with the OLYMPIC REVELS. Jupiter, Mr. Biand; Pandora, Madame Vestris. By YOLK SKOND, Mr. Plaid, Mr. Liston. The whole to conclude with the OLYMPIC REVELS. Jupiter, Mr. Biand; Pandora, Madame Vestris. Box Office open from 10 till a violack. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrew, Bookseller, 167, New Bondstreet. New American Burletta, and Widow Mathimake Petris. Breing. THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.--TO-morrow evening, and during the week, will be presented a new and peculiar Domestic Burletta, Sucktone, Mr. Yates, and Mr. Fitzwilliam. With knew American Burletta, Bring, Sanghang A. Listen, The WORA, Listen Darketta, and Durker, Toncharders by Mears, Yates, J. Heere, O. Smith, Henninge, Sucktone, Mr. Yates, and Mr. Fitzwilliam. With here American Burletta, Bucktone, Mr. Star, and Mr. Fitzwilliam. With here American Burletta Galdet The WEP1 of the WHS-TON WISH. Principal Characters by Mears. Principal Characters by Mears, Yates, J. Heere, Wilkinson, Bucktune, and Hr. Fitzwilliam-Blyeck, Mr. Galdwald Mr. S. Smith. Principal Characters by Mears, J. Rever, Wilkinson, Bucktune, Bucktune, Bucktune, Mr. Galdwald Mr. S. Smith. Principal Characters by Mears, Sans, Roval Library, 1, St. James's at Mr. Fitzwilliam-Blyeck, Mr. Galdwald Mr. S. Smith. Principal Characters by Mears, Sans, Roval Library, 1, St. James's at EMERS (Mr. S. K. Frincipal Characters by Mears, Camphell, J. R. Wilkinson, Padmer, Wilkins, Galdwald Mr. S. Smith. Principal Characters by Mears, Sans, Roval Library, 1, St. James's at EMERS (MR. S. Smith, Mr. Shar, Mr. Sans, R

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to Mr. Lane, 17, Aldermanbury. London, of whom particulars may be obtained. Goldsmiths' Hall, 15th November, 1831.
 Goldsmiths' Hall, 15th November, 1831.
 JOHN LANE, Clerk.
 Cl AUTION. — The COMMISSIONERS of SEW ERS for the City and Liberty of Westminster, and Part of the County of Middleers, having under their Jurislelion the District drained by Water Courses failing into the River Thames, hetween Temple-bar and The parish of Falham, in the County of Middleers, 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 Disease, called CHOLERA MORBUS." most earnestly recommend to the Inhabitants of all parts within the stall District to ascertain that the Private Drains, Cespools, and Privies, within the therpeticus Premiers, he well channed and kept in good order; and in gene-tic of persons exposed to them, rendering them more liable to take infection, and less able to survive its effects.
 The Commissioners are advised that their engloyment, that, upon receiving inti-mation of any obstructions in the seven and public water-courses, they do pro-ceed to remore such obstructions whole the Instence survive firse moders to the officers and other persons in their employment, that, upon receiving inti-mation of any obstructions in the seven and public water-courses, they do pro-ceed to remore such obstructions whites the Instence on the Court.
 Severso One, for westminater, & N. N. JOHN HOUSEMAN, Clerk. Greek street. Schoson Nor. 9.1531.
 THE ComfLISH BROCADE DAMASKS for WALLS and CURTAIXS, manufactured by MiLES and EDWARDS, No. 134, Oxford-street, can only be equalied, as a work of art, by the Golelin Tapestry.
 ATANS MERS, NO. 23, 253.
 TORTAINSE HOUT-AIRT and VAPOUR BATHS.— The Baths now offered to the Public are as simple in contrivance, so case of applica-tion t

ate administration.—Warm flath, 28.64.; 12 ditto, £1 1s. WURS.——POLAND and Co. 351, STRAND, Directly opposite Waterian Bridge, to invite the Nobility and Gentry to an Inspection of their plendist and general STOCK of FURS.— Ponga, Loilemany and of their plendist and general STOCK of FURS.— To and starty to an Inspection of their plendist and general STOCK of FURS.— Ponga, Loilemany and their plendist plant in consequence of the Strand improvements, reuder it necessary to announce, that they continue in the same their only address, not heir generated with any ather House. Continuum Construction of the strand their of the Strand

CUP	ERIOR Port, from	GENUI	NE W	INES	at	Prices	Unp	recedent	ed
3	Port, from	the wood			••	23	Bs 6d	per dozen.	
	Ditto, ver			••	••			ditto.	
	Sherry, ve Amontilla			••	••			ditto. ditto.	
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снам	PAUNE, 6								. 484.

Ditto any other colour 3 6 0	
Frock ditto, Blue or Black, Skirts lined with Silk 4 18 0	
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VERY BEST LIVERIES.	
A Footman's Suit complete, with sleeves to waistcoat, and	
velveteen breeches	
A Suit, with kerseymere Breeches 4 10 0	
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A Footman's extra double milled drab Great Coat with	
large Cape	
Gold or Silver Lace, and Crested Buttons, charged the wholesale price	
Deputy Lord Lieutenant's Uniform, complete, 30 Guineas.	

Officers' Coatees, &c. &c. lower than any other House in London H. FLETCHER, Army Clothier, &c. 33, New Bond-street.

H PLETCHER, Army Clathier, Sc. 33, New Bond-street. THOLERA.—FINCHAM'S CHLORIDE of LIME and SODA. His Majest's Prive Council having recommended the use of the Chloride of Lime in the event of the Choirs and originating the theory of the Children Heilast Procession and the Public are respectively informed, that these original English Preparations, manufactured by F. FINCHAM, and the only ones of ani-form strength and perfect combination are sold by all the respectable Chemiats and Druggists, with the fullest instructions for their use is used from a finance thous discasses, and for the most other useful purposes within the instruc-covery has here applied.—Sold wholesale by Frederick Fincham, Manchester, and No. 20, Miles Lanet, London.

uvery mas neen appued.—Sold wholeale by Frederick Fincham, Manchester, and No. 20. Miles lane, London. MINERAL SUCCEDARFUM FOR FILLING DECAYED Statistics and the second statistics of the second statistics of the TEETH with with the the Prevence and incomistic Artifician TEETH with with the second statistics of the second statistics of the Surgical Dentits, No. 32 (SREAT LUSS ELL.STREET, Biomohury, grate-ful for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the British Metropolity, grate-fully announce to their Friends and the Public in general, that they still con-time to restore Decayed Teeth with their MINERAL SUCCEPANERM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of London and Paris. The operation of preprint window resultal Sets of Treth of the above incordable Mineral, or Putural substances, without wire or other lighterse moin to answer revery purpose of articulating and mastication. The Pacelly are respectfully with the successful result of the Mineral Succedaneum.—Charges as in Paris.

Invited to witness the successful result of the Mineral Sneedsneum. Charges as in Paris. **Deficiency of the State Sta**

Bond-street. TURKEY CARPETS for peremptory SALE, on account of the Importers. TURKEY CARPETS for peremptory SALE, on account of the Importers. TURKEY CARPETS for peremptory SALE, on account of the Importers. The set will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY, November 30, at Twelve for One precisely, a Parcel of shout ONE HUNDRED TURKEY CARPETS, of rery unperior quality, just arrived from Smyrna, being the Property of the Im-porters, they will be Sold at exceeding moderate prices, and will be waranted sources and by will be Sold at exceeding moderate prices, and will be waranted sources, they will be Sold at exceeding moderate prices, and will be waranted sources, they account on the INFORMATION of the Importance of the Importance

RUGS. For the convenience of Families they will be Sold singly, and will be on shew from Monday, the 28th inst. to the time of Sale, at Mr. OROROE BROOKS'S TURKEY CARPET WAREHOUSS, No. 28, OREAT EASTCHEAP, op-posite the New London Bridge, where Catalogues, with dimensions, may be had,

Just published. price 4s, India provise;s., Part XIX. of **L** AND SCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS to the WAVERLEY from Bienheim, W. Westall, R.A.; Dundries, Chisholm; Old St. Cuthberys Church, B. Roberts.

Price 7d.

from Blenheim, W. Westahl, R.A.; Dunfries, Chishoim; Old St. Cuthbey's Church, B. Roberts. The middle of December the Last Part will be ready, and also a Supplement, containing Descriptions of the Eighty Plates. Joss published, THE GALLERY of the Software From, and Green. On the 15th of December will be published, the First Part of On the 15th of December will be published, the First Part of On the 15th of December will be published, the First Part of ColoURS. Containing REMBRANDY IN HIS STUDY; pointed by J. Stephanoff, Engraved by C. Lewis, from the collection of W. H. Harriott, Esg. VENICE ; painted by S. Prout, engraved by E. Smith, from the collection of Mr. Prior. THE GARKERPER, painted by W. Hunt, engraved by E. Smith, from the collection of Mr. Prior. With illustrative letter-press.

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Charles Tilt, Fleet-street, and Colnag	hi and	Co., Pail-i	Mall	East,		

THE BOUQUET AND THE LITERARY GAZETTEThe 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 assertions 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 Engravers to
announce, that the statement in the Literary Gazette is a wilful and deliberate
falsehood. Independent of some splendid Specimens of Engraving from the
Royal Lady's Magazine, 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 10+ 6d.

S. Robinson, Chapter House-passage; W. Kidd, Regent-street; and all bo ksellers.

S. Robinson, Chapter House-passage; W. Kidd, Regent-street; and all' bokellers.
 Allermarie street, Ociober, 1831.
 JFE and WORKS of BYRON. — The PROSPECTUS, with S. Robinson, Chapter House-passage; W. Kidd, Regent-street; and all' bokellers.
 JFE and WORKS of BYRON. — The PROSPECTUS, with Special content of the LIFE and WORKS of LORD BYRON. to be pub-liking in Monthy Volumes, corresponding with the NW EDITION of THE WAY and BY NOVELS, methods and SMr. MURRAY, and of every Book-next, and the price of each Volume will be only fire shellings.
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 FEPLY to a Paunpilet entitled The LORD CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH on the REFORM BILL.
 Mata a strange remedy to make the Legislature more democratic."
 Mublished Nov. 1, A YOL. MY SON, BANG, 10 on Government, Price 5b. Adv. 1, no. 4, POEM. BY SAMUEL ROGERS, Eeg-India Proofs of the Prints at Moon, Boys, and Co.'s. 6, Pall-mail. SELECTIONS for CHOLERA. With Observations as to the Nature of the Price Sb. 10 and 11. 10c. in silk, linkatisetory is 50 Yagnettes (26 of which. SELECTIONS for CHOLERA. With Observations as to the Nature of the Price Sb. 10 and 11. No. 2007. Co., on the TSYDENCY of the proopsed. REVULATIONS for CHOLERA. With Observations as to the Nature of the Printe to SUR HENRY HALFORD, Bart., M.D., President of the Doard of Health. Sc. Sc. Co., on the TSYDENCY of the

London, EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN INDIA. Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 11.6s. In boards, with a Portrait by Dean and a Map. THE LIFE of the Right Rev. T. FANSHAW MIDDLETON. D.D. late Lord Bishop of Calcuita. By the Rev. CHARLES WEBB E BAS, M.A. Professor in the East India College, Hertfordshire; and late Pellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Piloted for C.J. G. and F. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pall-mail.

Printed for C.J. G. and P. Rivingion, 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 II. Justification by Pathi 2. Original Sins 3. Predestination; with Notes. To the whole is prefixed, a Synopsi of the Argument of St. Paul's Byistle to the Romans. By the law. HIGMAS YOUNG, A.M. Rector of Gilling: late Pel-lo and Tutor of Think C. Michael Schmbridge. Vaterloo-place, Pathiet C. Brains, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pathiet C. Breington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place, Pathiet C. Michael Schmbridge. Just published, under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, price 1s. sewed, or 1s. 3d. in cloth. Addressed to the Working. Men of the United Klugdom, by the Author of "The Reville of Machinery." London: Charles Kuight, Pall-Mall East, and sold by all Booksellers; of Whom may he had the two previous Vulames of the Society for the Distribution. COTTACE EVENNOS. Critation Buch the Nore Nations being taken for Distribution. Linkar Y OF ENTER Fairn being taken for Distribution. Linkar Y OF ENTER Fairn being taken for Distribution.

COTTACE EVENNOS. BY An Allowance is made unon 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. 64. cloth, or in two Parts, 2s. each, D M P E I I, Volume I. This Volume, which contains a complete Description of the Remains of the Public Buildings of the City of Pompeli, Includes two Plans pravings on Steel, with a profusion of Wood cutt. The remaining Volume, describing the Private Buildings, will be shortly published. THIRTEEN VOLUMES of the LIBRARY of ENTERTAINING KNOW-LEDGE are now complete, some of which are new and corrected Editions. Landon : Charles Knight, Pail-Mail East. ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS FOR 1832. Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. On Tureday, November 22 and, will be published. THE B R I T I S H A L M A N A C C. The Built and the order of the Isolation of Useful Knowledge. On Tureday, November 22 and, will be published. The B R I T I S H A L M A N A C C. The Built All and sendent was originally published in 1929, and the accessity for socia a publication has been confirmed by its very extensive sule, by the par-tial improvement that it has produced in the Isol All annases, and by the establish-ment of others apon a plan similar to its own. The peculiar character by which this Almanal which is constantly consulted, is stratistical will be the administerion of the exclusion of rever thing thas can be lupticinous, and by the resolution of information, adapted for all parts of the United Eingdom-Price 2s. 6d. in a wrapper. 2. THE COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

ot information, adapted for all parts of the United Kingdom.—Frie 28. 6d. in a wrapper. 2. THE COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC. The Comparison to the Almanac is not only a Supplement to the British Alma-nac, but a work of universal reference upon all subjects arising out of the course of the exactions, or the events of the year. In 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 wholly different from those of previous years.—Price 28. 6d. sewed. 3. THE BRITISH ALMANC AND COMPANION, neatly bound together, 6a. (27 The Companions to the Almanac, for 1829, 1829, and 1830, with a copious Index, may be had neatly, hound together, price 8s. London: Published by Charles Knight, 13, Pall-Mall East, and sold by al Booksellers.



JOHN

TUESDAY'S GXZETTE.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 1st Regt. Royal Tower Ham-lets Milita being styled. The King's OwnCight Intantry Regiment of Militia. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. J. FARRAH. Hatteld Hide, Hertfertshire, merchant-O, J. SHOTTER Sunbury, shokeeper. DANMEDPTS.

Jets Militia being styled* The King's OwnGight Intentry" Regiment of Militia. DECLARATIONS OF UNSOLVENCY.
J. PARRAH, Hatdell Ride, Hertlerdshire, merchant-G. J. SHOTTER, Wartsonkeeper.
BANSAUDPTS.
H. WATSON, Regent-street, orinteeller. Altorners, Springall and Thompson.
Veralam-Doildings, (Hrgs Han - B., DBW ARG), INUEYE, Ranners, Energy, Leavis, Derma Alta, Oriffih and Son, Oren-street, Grouvenns, and Wartson, Dr. Status, J. S

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETYE. FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 1. --Witeress on the 19th July, 1830, a Convention, between his Britannie Majesty and the Government of the Usited Provinces of Rio de la Pitta, was concluded and signed at Usenos Ayres, for the purpose of establishing a Commission to consider and decide upon all esses that shall be brought before it, properly suthenticated, of the capture or seizure of British vessels, or detection of property belonging to the subjects of his Britannie Ma-jest, during the continuance of the was between that Republic and the Emperor of Brazil; the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the said Convention breby give notice that, under the power vested in them, they are ready to receive, baser, and determine, at their Office, in the Foreign Office, Downing street, all delime of the nature aforeaski; and all persons whom it may concert are hereby delime to be acture and it and its prosens whom it may concert are hereby delime to be acture along it is the admitted which is not submitted to the Commission which is affect the present notice. MICHAEL BRUCE. MANUEL MORENO, Was Oraving. Nov. 18 - 400 Rest. 140 Gurada L. Rowen, Gont, to he as the

beter provide the spontaneous event of a literation they are ready turreeiver, all and construction of the stability of the spontaneous event o

THE JEW.—We are requested to state that the new novel of The Jew will be published on the 25th inst by Mr. Bull. Holles-street, Cavendish-square, who has also just published—1. Mull's Romanic Annals by Charles Machinane, Bea, author of Constantisople in 1823. 2. The Affunced One, by the author of Gertrude; "One of the best of novels."—Mclorphildum Mag. 3. The Geographical An-nual for 1832, containing 100 heautiful emparings, finely coloured, of all the states, kingdoms and empires throughout the world. 4. Ba con's Life of Francis the First, new edition, a most full and animated account of Francis; and 5. A third edition of Comoreations on Intel-lectual Philosophy; or, A Familiar Explanation of the Nature and Operations of the Human Mind; "To the young these Conversa-tions are invaluable."—Literary Gazetic.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP IN LORD LONSDALE'S COLLIERIES. EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP IN LORD LONSDALE'S COLLIGRIES. About half-past two on Saturday morning an explosion of inflam-mable air took place in Croft-pit, about a mile to the south-west of Whitchaven. About 1 in the afternoon the raising of the bodies took place, and a number of carts were ready to carry them away as fast as raised. The depth of the shaft was 160 fathoms (one-third of the height of Skiddaw) and the working, where the explosion took place, was more than a mile from the bottom of the shaft. At three o'clock in the afternoon the coroner arrived, and empanelled a jury, who then proceeded to view the bodies. On their return the in-vestigation commenced. James Floody called.—Neither threats nor reasoning could induce this man to take the oath. He protested that he was sober; had not been an hour out of the pit; he would tell the truth, but he would not swear. The coroner ordered him into custody. Two witnesses now appeared, Thomas Drymen and another, both intoxicated. The former was sworn. All that could be extracted from the witness was, that he believed there had been a "strong blast," and that deceased had died from its effects. The bodies, twenty-two in all, having been all, on resum-ing the inquiry, to have in attendance every one who could throw any light on the subject by a proper account of the preventive mea-reures usually adopted, of the state of pits, and especially of their ventilation. The widows of the sufferers have each a house and coals morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Public-office, Lowther-street. The Coroner then suggested that they should assemble on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Public-office, Lowther-street. The toroner and Jury accordingly re-assembled on Monday at the Police-office, and a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death." The Toroner and a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death."

morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Fublic-oince, Lowiner-suret. The Jury were then bound over in their own recognizances of 101. to appear at the same place and hour. The Coroner and Jury accordingly re-assembled on Monday at the Police-office, and a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death." THE FALSE STEP.—" This tale developes, in full, what Mrs. Brunton left unfinished in her fragment of *Exanctione*, the miseries that a *divercee* may feel, and must inflict, even should she swerve no more from the straight gate and narrow way of virtue. The idea is a good one for the purpose of fiction; affording scope for striking exhibitions of character, painfully interesting situations, and highly wrought displays of emotion. *The False Step* is an interesting well-told story, not overfaven—we have ourselves known two of the cases exempli-fied in real life."—*Atheneum*. The inhabitants of Bath have presented an address to the Mayor, thanking him and his brother magistrates for their prompt and efficient exertions during the late disturbance in that city. The price of coals has risen every where in England. At Lewes it is 10s. a chalfron higher than the customary price before the duty of the Arsi sedition, and containing two portaits, one of the Empe-ror, and the other of Junot, not to be found in the original, has just made its appearance. Between the family of the Authoress of this work and Buonaparte the closest friendship long subsisted. He who afterwards became the master of the world, sudd the scancely a young man. It might indeed be said that sike withenessed every scene of Napoleon's life; for being married to one who was devatedly attached to, and constantly with him, what did not core under her own observation was related to her by her husband, and other fistinguished indivi-duals abute the court of the emperor. The leigent and gracelul style in which the volumes are prened, impart a peculiar charm to the Friench edition. This, however, might and rothe fear of man. It shall n

Octan happy can data structure with the Thoresby Correspondence, in two volumes Nu., comprising numerous letters of the celebrated John Evelyn, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Golfrey Copley, Archishiop Sharp, Bishop Burnet, Rev. Matthew Henry, &c., will be published in a day or two.
 So areat is the opposition of cosch-running between Lincoln and Nottingham, that the Filot coach charges no more than its. from one place to the other, a distance of 36 miles.
 A few days since, as a poacher, named Newlove, was out on his notturnal depredations, whilst passing through a hedge on the road leading from Holme to Lund, the trigger of his guin was caught by a toon, which disclarged the plece, and killed, not a hare, but a poacher-himself.
 A Panaurrux CHARACTRE.—On the 17th ult, a farmer residing at Stirkoke, near Wick, died at the advanced age of 91, with this peculiarity in his history, that be died in the chamber in which the was born, and that he never, during his long life, slept a night out of his onn house.
 The wavers of Coventry and their masters have made up their quarrels by an arrangement of wages satisfactory to the latter.
 Turontar N Ew Poulcarnosz. — The following new works are just published by Messrs. Column and Bentley, viz. : — 1. The Third and concluding Volume of Dr. Nares's Memoirs of the great Lord Burghley, embellished with a fine Portrait of Queen Elizabeth—2. Memoirs and Remains of Lady Jane Grey, by Sir Harris Nicolas, with a Portrait after Holbein—3. The Earl of Munster's Memoirs of the latd Remains of Lady Jane Grey, by Sir Harris Nicolas, with a Portrait after Holbein—3. The Earl of Munster's Memoirs of the Batte Correspondence of David Garrick, with the mate celebrated persons of his time, I vol.—and 7. A New and illustrate Gliton of the Paval Stetch, Book; or, Service Affoat an Ashore, which Brother Jonatha at took so much in dudgeon, that he hises of the Ravet Correspondence of David Garrick, with the mate celebrated persons

An answer has been received from Lord Melbourne to the Memo-rial, declining, on the part of Government, to institute the enquiry prayed for, and poluting out to the citizens the mode that should be adopted for redress. The following is a copy of the communication from his Lordship:-

BRISTOL, Nov. 17.

An answer has been received from Lord McBourne to the Memo-rial, declining, on the part of Government, to institute the enquiry prayed for redress. The following is a copy of the communication from his Lordship:-"Stat—I have the honour of nethods, and the conduction of inhabitants of the city of Bristol, decnly lamenting the relation of the disgracetic proceedings which have recently occurred in that city, and the sad destruction of property resulting therefrom; stating further, that the lives and propertise of the citizens were entirely a convinced that all this might have theory lowerse that will pacify the mind of the public and earnestly requesting that. I would can be an investigation to be instituted, as the only course that will pacify the mind of the public and earnestly requesting that. I would can be an investigation to be instituted, as the only course that will pacify the mind of the public and the association of surprise that they should be made an investigation to be instituted, as the only course that will pacify the mind of the public and haviess and outrageous whould be available to the public and havies sad outrageous whould be and the sets the earlies to poputinuity and the most cifectual means of relieving themselves from the imputation of having either en-formaged to permitted such lawless and outrageous whould be enquired into by drop excess in equired to be instituted in the conduct of built he effi-umfortunate events have had their origin in supineeness, neglect of duty, or delinquency, such delinquency should be enquired into by drop excessions and the conduct of built he of the one of the duty of the the power of the Egislature. "" The best power of the Egislature. "" to individuals, which would be ametioned by precedent in the source, or condramble to the Legislature. "" the power of the decisition of the future. " the one and the decisition of the future. " The source of the following the construction of the source of the lawest and become duty to request to the therite and showe

situation in the Custom House. It cannot be too generally known that societies or clubs, commu-nicating with each other by means of committees, delegates, or representatives of any kind, whatever may be their object or purpose, whether for a political purpose, or even with the avowed object of assisting in the preservation of the public peace, are declared by law to be unlawful combinations, and subjected to heavy penalties. All active members of such societies or clubs, and all persons maintaining correspondence or intercourse with them, or with any of their dele gates or members, may be proceeded against and punished. We refer our readers to the Act entitled, "An Act for the more effectually see. 14.

our readers to the Act entitled, "An Act for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies," 67 Geo. 111., c. 19, L. E. L. the fair authoress of "The Improvisatice," "The Ve-netian Bracelet," and other Poems of great beauty, which are still the theme of such general admiration, is about to produce a prose factor under the title of "Romance and Reality." The poetical talents of this accomplished writer have been generally admitted to be of the highest odder; it remains to be seen whether her proves relied on this point. The Benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn have admitted below the Har the following gentlemen, viz. : Thoms Hudson, A. J. Stevens, Rowland Gibson, John Buller, and J. F. Fransillan. The Birnincham Union attracts some notice. The titles of the various Officers in the establishment are curiously chosen. A Constable, without leval staff of authority are Thing-main, who has nothing to do with titles; and, though last not least, an Alder-man, who has no eating to perform !-Times. The depot of Don Pedro's first division of troops, some time age stablished at the Isle of Dogs, has been horken up by a party of the New Police, as we are given to understand, purposely sent down from London. THE Lare MRS. Stronoss.- Within the last two or three days a tablet of black and white marble, with the following simple and un-ostentations inscription, has been placed on the right-hand side of the Altar at Paddington Church :--Sacred to the Memory of Sanar Stronoss, Who departed this life June 8, 1831, In her 76th year. " I Know that my Redeemer liveth." A tomb of fine black marble is also erected over the walt in the new burial ground where the inscription is laid; it bears a similag inscription to that on the tablet.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY COURT BILL

assignces." The number of applications have been very large, but, from the determination of the parties appointed to put only the names of such persons in the list to be sent to the Lord Chancellor as are fully competent to the duty, much confidence is entertained in the City that a most efficient body of individuals will be chosen.

that a most efficient body of individuals will be chosen. The accomplished Baronet who is the hero of the new Novel, *Alice Paulet*, visits with his ridicule and reprobation legitimate objects of satire only. The same powerful hand which was so much admired in *Sudenkam* is still visible in the present work, in the casti-ration of cant and humbur of every description, and especially in the indicrous and masterly picture of pseudo-relignionists, which is con-every dand sketched in the very spirit of Hogarth. Mrs. Chilton the propheters. Gaitskell the poet of lords, Lord Daventry "the friend of every minister," and the young lady "who marries her lover from pique at being disappointed in the Baronet," are pictures which will not fail to be easily recognized in real life. Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the offer of a reward of 2001, for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of the Italian boy, ex-cept the person or persons who actually committed or assisted in the murder.

cept the person or persons who actually committed or assisted in the murder. A Treaty was signed on Tuesday night by the Ministers of the Five Great Powers, and the Belgian Minister, M. Van de Weyer, re-cognizing the lexitimate authority of King Leopold and the inde-pendence of Belgium. The nurrier of the Italian hoy is occupying Mr. Minshull's unre-mitting attention. The teeth of the boy have been traced to a fashionable dentist, to whom they had been sold at a shilling each. Lord Melbourne has expressed great anxiety that the fullest enquiries should be instituted with regard to the sudden disappearance of other boys, ten of whom are known to be missing. De Beenis and Carloni, after giving Italian operas at Manchester, went to Liverpool, where they are said to have been very successful. Sapio is with them. Mr. Osbiddeston has undertaken a second match to ride 500 miles on

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JOHN BULL: POLICE. UNING-HALL—Mysteriour Disappearance of a Gentleman.—Fiday, a gentlema attended to give a description of Mr. Thomus Jones, of the York-road, Lambeth, who has been missing since last Tuesday hight, and for whose safety the greatest apprehensions are enter-tained by his lamily. The applicant stated, that Mr. Jones we a married man. and that he resided in the York-road, Lambuch, and that his wife was at present on a visit in Devonshire. On Tuesday Mr. Jones spent the evening with a Mr. Tibbut, in the York-road, whose house he left between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and at that own one house he left between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and at that which time he took his departure, and has not since been heard of. Mr. Murray enquired whether it was ascertained Mr. Jones was sober or not when he left the last house at which he visited on the night in question? The applicant said that Mr. Jones was a man of particu-tarly sober and domestic habits; that he was perfectly free from in-toxication on Tuesday night, having only taken a little spirits and water the whole evening. Mr. Murray—Was he given to despond-ency? My reason for asking the question is, with the view of ascer-reining whether he might not have laid violent hands upon himself. The applicant said, that instead of Mr. Jones being a man of melan-holy temperament, he visited at the buases of his friends? The applicant said, that had been given to understand by Mr. Jones's mother that he had obeen given to understand by Mr. Jones's worker that he had obly between 21. and 31. that lady was at present residing at the house of her son, and her state of mind owing to his disappearance was beyond description. The applicant added, that he had been to nearly all the worklouses and bone-houses in the me-roopoist to make enquiries, upon the supposition that he migh thave sither died suddenly or been drowned, and alterwards conveyed to some of those places, but could here no tidings of him whatever. Mr. Murray re

binders, and had one printers of Mr. Jones's person. Mr. Murrey directed Mackman, the officer, to accompany the applicant to Carlisle-lane, and to follow up the enquiry relative to the mysterious disappearance of the gentleman. Langert STRET.-Alleged Marder of Mrs. Walch.-Thursday, in consequence of some new circumstances coming to light, calculated to bring the dread of the man the finance is the mysterious disappearance of the gentleman. Langert, Experiment of the some the state of the several articles of the gentleman seven the seven seven seven seven by the missing female, Caroline State of the seven seven by the missing female, Caroline Walsh. Anne Briton identified the articles of dress of previsely the same description as those worn by the missing female, 'Caroline Walsh. Anne Briton identified the articles of the some worn by the raradmother when she last saw her. She witness) had seen the hody of a female which had been disinterred, at the London Hospital; it was not that of her relative, nor any thing like her; nor was a basket now produced that which her which were worn by the nabit of carrying. After the examination of some other witnesses, whose testimony merely went to confirm that which has been already stated, the son of the prisoners was called, and in reply to the question of Mr. Norton, said, that all that he had bout it, if he likes to say any thing; upon which the female prisoner sid, "All Have to say is, that on Saturday morning I left the old woman and this man (Cook) sitting by the fire when I went that so the question of Mr. Preving the her and my the sec that which has behaved so uncrateful, but I hope God will for prisoner sid, "All Have to say is, that on Saturday morning I left the old woman and this man (Cook) sitting by the fire when I went that be not seen her, hot or cold, dead or alive. Cook, here, knows all sout, it, the likes to speak. You may hang me, if you like, but which has behaved so uncrateful, but I hope God will for the which he has aid before. The prisoner here paus

INCENDIARISM.

charge, at least for the present. The examination occupied upwards of five hours.
INCENDIARISM.
INCENDIARISM.
We regret to learn that the fires continue to blaze in various parts of the country. Several have taken place near Dover this week, and no less than eight most destructive fires have broken out near Boston, Lincolnshire.
There incendiary fires (of farm produce) have recently taken place in Wales; viz., two in Glamorganshire, and one in Monmouthshire.
We lament to say, that from eight or nine counties, we have intelligence of ricks and barns being set on fire thy incendiaries.—On Theoday, two ricks of hay belonging to Lord Willoughby de Broke, at the set of the count of the present of the present of the count of the present of the present of the count of the present of the count of the present of the count of the present of t

Tem London to Greenwich, to commence near the south end of London Bridge; for making a railway from London to Birmingham; commencing at Mniden-lane, Battlebridge; for making a similar communication between Londer and Southampton, commencing at Lamberti, and for removing the Fleter Prison to a site opposite the New Bethlem Hospital in St. George's Fields. A letter from Durham, states that an individual was disconverted a lew evenings ago screted near Wynyard House, where the Marguis of Londonderry and his lamily are at present eo-journing. On the examination of the person of the prisoner, he was found to have a brace of loaded pistols concealed in his inner parments. It is stated further that when taken before a magistrate he refused to say who and what he was, or what were his intentions, and he is detained in custody. No less than 13 children have been admitted into St. Bartholo-mew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals within these last six weeks who ave died in consequence of severe burns; and, in every case; it has appeared in evidence before the Cornner, that the burning was occa-sioned by the gross negligence of their parents. The Right Hon. Viscount Arbutinot has been re-elected Lord St. Parick on Thursday, the 24th inst. at the Casel, at which the Companions and Grand Otheers of the Order will attend in full costume. The Marquis of Downshire adher Earl of Landaff will be invested with the insignia on that occasion – Dublin Peper. The oldest monument of an English King which Great Birtain contains is that of King John, in Worcester Cathedral. The tomb was opened some years ago, when the skeleton was found in good preservation, and in precisely the same dress as that represented in the astute.

in the aratura	
Fever Powder and Analeptic Pills, in th	d by Messrs. BUTLER, Chemists, oudon, appointed sole agents for James's e place of Messra. Newherry and Sons,
American Soothing Syrup	Huxbam's Tincture Bark
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Essence of Cubebs and Senna	Steen's and Cajeput Opodeldoo
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla	Seidlits and Lemonade Powders
Fluid Extract of Bark	Soda and Ginger Beer Powders
Freeman's Bathing Spirits	Salt Lemon and Scouring Drops
Gowland's Lotion	Thompson's Cheltenham Salts
Henry's Magnesia and Vinegar	Turlington's Balsam of Life
Hooper's Female Pills	Vegetable Tooth Powder
And every other Pate	ent Medicine of repute.

Captains, and others, cannot be too careful in the purchase coortation, as spurious imitations are generally in circulation Medicine Chests completely fitted for all climates.

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lament. The special Act of Par-lament. Action of the special Act of Par-lament. Action of the special Act of Par-lament. Action of the special action of the special Act of Par-lament. Action of the special action of the special action of the special Act of the special action of the special action of the special action Network of the special action of the s

pandial, Italie is simple, its effect derialit. Fried 25 out. J. and I. Fagges Aromalle Sharing Soap will also be found an Invaluable addition. Manufactory, 65, Cheepsoide, London.
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Kitchen a kept going on Tuesdays and Fridays, from one to three o'clock. WILLMOTT'S COUGH PILLS. WILLMOTT'S COUGH PILLS. MORENCE COUGH, COLDS, ASTHMAS, HOARSENESS, and HOOPING COUGH, --These Pills will be found upon trial one of the most approved medicines ever offered to the Public for the above prevailing disor-ders. They have stood the test of time, and have been found an invaluable redicine by thousands of Individuals, who have derived immediate erelf from them, and can with confidence recommend them to the Public as a safe and fetcutai cure. They are sold by the Proprietor, W. Wilmott, 85, High-street, Horough ; Butler, corner of St. Pau's Church-yrad; Savory, Moore, and Co. JS, New Bondstreet; Sawiger, 140, Oxford stitet ; H. Burfield, 180, Strand J, W. Stirling, 86, High street, Whitechapel; Grounds, Threadneedle-street; and by the principal Druggists and Medicine-voders in the Kingdon; of whom may be had his much estemed Family Pills, is. 14d, and 29. 54, per Box.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ac count of the LORD MAYON'S insolence is scarcely worth in-what he does or says can be of no earthly consequence to any Annan being. The radical report of the barning the Bishop of Exeren in Sigy is

The realizat report of the burning the Bishop of EXETER in Golgs is, bet 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 GUTANA, without having had any communication with the West Indiv Body concerning it, which THET RAD INFLICITLY RAMINED TO DO-HARM, dispatched it, they are now printing it for the consideration of that Body. G. S. descrebe the thanks of his loyal countrymen. We cannot answer O. P. Q's question, whether Lord DURHAM bernfits personally as a coal merchant by the continued restraint upon Sunderland Colliers ?—The Right Honourable Mr. THOMSON perhaps browns.

Sunderland Colliers ? - The Right Honowrable Nr. Thossors perhaps kanderland Colliers ? - The Right Honowrable Nr. Thossors perhaps have a correspondent wishes to know why the Government is so long in publishing the Cennus of 1831 ? The Letter from Deutics is, we presume, written in the characters of the unknown tonuc-it is wholly illegible. The Lonn Characteront's proceedings in the case of PINCE D. DEW-WUBST favo not escaped us. ALN's letter is the publishing of the separation of which our Sussess for correspondent signing "Reason Revelation" is informed that, according to use constant custom, his letter has been destroyed. We have heard nothing of the separation of which our Sussess friend subjects unless connected with public and public affairs. We shall be glad to hear from A. F. F. "Our notices of the Annuals shall appear in a week or two. A correspondent notics a curving convection of underlower meddle with such subjects unless connected with public and publical affairs. Me shall be glad to hear from A. F. F. "Our notices of the Annuals shall appear in a week or two. A correspondent notics a curving the visit and the subject with the subject subject in the sense invert also granted Wolkow. The shall see what na on present Ministers will make of the precedent. B, shall be satisfied next week ? Be shall be satisfied next week? Be shall be satisfied next week?

C 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.

LONDON, NOVEMER 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, MAJESTLES 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 homour of dining with his MAJESTY.

So-it appears that another attempt has been made to induce the KING to break his royal word, although strength-ened, in the present instance, by a solemn oath. Lord BROUGHAM, after having been "crammed" by Lord GREV, proceeded to Brighton, where he had a long andience of His MAJESTV, the object of which was to procure His MAJES-TV'S consent to the creation of as many Peers as Lord GREV wight thick necessary for carrying his odious measure.

TY'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 alittle astounded if he really benew all thet pasced upon the cocasion—of one thing we are think Lord GREY would be not altitle astoluded if he really knew all that passed upon the occasion—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 RANNOR and others of his friends—that if the ancient Peers of the realm find themselves delagad and their order de-RAINOR and others of his friends—that if the ancient Peers of the realm find themselves debased and their order de-graded by an unnatural and corrupt influx of upstarts into the House of Lords, they, who even yet support the Minis-ters, will resent the 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

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 CHANCEL-LOR, to plead for him, than from "trying his hand" himself. Lord BROUGHAN'S manner is more agreeable—his conver-sation gayer and less constrained—wit, irony, and plausi-bility, 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 GARY to remain Vicar of Bray, let the resolution of Lord GAEY to remain Vicar of Bray, let what may happen, has become so evident, that superadded to the burnings and rebellions which are everywhere mani-festing 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 Sanday 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 coun-ter-changed—and, with his pledged majority, again will carry it through the Commons: and then its his Lordship's intention to adjourn over Christmas, during which holy sea-

intention to adjourn over Christmas, during which holy sea-son 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 seum into a high state of fermentation, the Noble Premier having also

will refaxe; 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 beg-gared—the Tea trade annihilated—Commerce paralyzed— Manufactures at a stand—our political character degraded by Ministerial inefficiency abroad, and our national respecta-bility dannified 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 duhlias and watch the conflagration; but 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 noment, has shewn to both KING and PEOPLE, that love of self is his ruling principle of action—the advantage of which, all sons-in-law—promotions, from the advantage of which, all other use have here, mercluded by the on-appearance of 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 consin-law—promotions, from the advantage of which, all other men have been precluded, by the non-appearance of Brevets—Bishopricks, Deaneries, extra blue ribbands, ex-tra red ribbands, and GOD knows what heside, 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 received the strongest manifestations of disike in the highest places—still he stroks —still he kolds 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 be-lieve, their patient adherence to him, arises less from inte-rested motives than personal vanity—some of them remain frm, in order to disprove the generally believed notion that a Wilg 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 con-sistent 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 CHANCELDOR has made the attempt, and still more glad to find what has been the re-sult, nor should we be very much surprised to find, in the end, the MOUGHAN'S Bill would proceed upon a principle which it would not be difficult to recognise, and in some parts approve. Lord BROUGHAN'S Bill encreases the Constituency and the Representatives—it gives Menhers to the large towns, but it distranclixes on David, we lowed, the con-set a proves, but it distranclixes on body. The objection to adding to the number of Representatives are to encrease proportionably with the Constituency—but every-bedre may read the Merceut invities are it disranclixes kur-

to adding to the number of Members of Parliament, we do not at present see, especially if the number of Representatives are to encrease proportionably with the Constituency—but every-body must see the flagrant injustice of disfranchising hun-dreds 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 dataon or principle, but, according to the will and pleasure of a Whig Lordling, in such a manner as to transfer will the Tory informed of the Country to the hands of the 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 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. It is MAJFSTY, 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 covenant as several as thot which binds the 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 inha-bitants—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 disapproba-tion of Lord GREY and his Colleagues, which have so fortu-nately manifested themselves, will ripen into a determination to drive for ever from his presence and his Conneils, the a covenant as sacred as that which binds the PEOPLE to the to drive for ever from his presence and his Councils, the Minister who in twelve months has done more serious misduced by any other man in as many years.

THE proceedings, rules, and regulations of KING ATT-wood's Birmingham Union, are worthy of serious attention. Lord GREV 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 bimself frowned on by the KNG and "thrown over" by his *friend1* The *Times* of Friday admits that these Unions, although

frowned on by the Kang and "thrown over" by his friend *i* 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 Govern-ment, and of the Representative body too. This the Times ays, 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 des-tined by Lord BROUGHAM'S Bill to send Members to Par-liament. liament.

It should be recollected that the principle of Lord

adopted, at least with certain modifications. And we must conless, 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 con-cocted 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 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 do not vouch for the fact, and even if it be true, the appoint-ment 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 throne which has polluted with his crimes, in the course of three months? of three months?

of three months? Is it possible that English officers, naval and military. Is it possible that English officers, naval and military. In direct contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and that ships are chartered, freighted, and fitted for the enter-prize, here in the river Thames, under the nose, as it were, of the Government, while England is expressing her deter-mination to remain neuter in all questions of foreign policy, having already submitted to an unheard-of insult, or con-nived at an unprecedented robbery on the part of revolu-tionized 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 here-after be forced to render an account to Parliament of his

What does it matter that Lord FALMERSTON should here-after be forced to render an account to Parliament of his most extraordinary conduct?—for here the matter tonches-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 run in a mercantile and commercial point of view is yet to be achieved.

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 whose greatest crime, in the eyes of the rebelinous faction with which Europe stands accursed, 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 incon-trovertible fact of the stability of the Portuguese Govern-ment 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 ac-cording to our notions of liberty would or would not be a desirable toing for Portugal? ALMERSTON, rejected the form of Government which was proposed to them, and only main-tained a sullen neutrality with regard to it, so long as a British force remained in Libson, having for its real object the inti-indication of those who dissented from what they considered disadvantageous to their country. The English troops came away—the loyal Portuguese.

midation 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 institu-tions, 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 chance. 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 de-nounced, 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 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 alle That they were not desirous of the change, he discovered Taise impression of the case—That no Roman Catholic subject of Portugal can have any ground for swerving from his alle-giance to Don MIGUEL on this point, is made most clear by the arrival at Lisbon of an Ambassador from His Holine39 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 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, til 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 un-willing 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 en-abled to take then. The scheme which they rejected from prescience has since been condemned by experience; and So much for the morality of the case-now for the political It should be recollected that the principle of Lord BROUGHAM'S Bill is that of encreased enfranchisement— not disfranchisement—and we suspect that, in the end, it will be discovered that his Lordship's measure, which was temporarily stified by the Great Seal, will be the one to be

manufacturer of it, Don PEDRO himself, driven from his

manufacturer of it, Don PEDRO himself, driven from his dominons—sent scampering over the face of the earth, a degraded, dethroned, 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 being the KING, who acceded to the call of his people, to free them from what, with all its professed liberty and libe-rality, 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 in-tercourse with his nation.

tercourse 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 constitutions throne in Brazil, tries back upon England to aid him in wresting a crownfrom his brother, because he has been unable

throne in Brazil, tries back upon England to aid him in wresting a crownfrom 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 aited 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 Infants of Portugal. After reciting the marriage, and making over to Great Britain, in conse-quence of that marriage—first, a considerable sum of money—and, secondly, several important places, amongst others BOMANY, it proceeds:—if in considerable sum of *BRITAIN* does profess and declare, with the consent and advice of his council, that he will take the *interest of Portugal BRITAIN* does profess and declare, with the consent and advice of his tolenably storg. Now let us come to the Treaty Tis is tolerably strong. Now let us come to the Treaty

This is tolerably strong. Now let us come to the Treaty 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 Eng-land. In the Treaty of 1703, which is a tripartite treaty between Holland and England and Portugal, we find this Article. Article :-

cability to present creamband "This, then, is the case which I lay before the House of Commons. Here is, on the one hand, an undoubled pledge of national faith—not taken in a corner—not kept secret between the partics—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, per-petrated, indeed, principally through the instrumentality of domestic traitors; but supported with foreign means, insti-gated by foreign councils, and directed to foreign ends. "Puting these facts and this pledge together, it is impossi-ble 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 fulfi his undoubled obli-"gations. I am willing to rest the whole question of to "ight, and to call for the vote of the House of Commons upon this simple case; directed 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 In the minds of those who hear mc, 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 con-currence of the House in the Address which I mean to promove

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.

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 expet them at once from the House of Lords—and this would be a manly course in comparison with the mean threats and intimidation by which certain parties are trying to bully them out of their 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 con-duct of Ministers themselves—which latter, we have reason to think will be found ware discreasely to them the account to think, will be found more disagreeable to them than ever the former. Upon the conduct of Colonel BRERETON we do not at

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 neces-sary to exonerate the army from blame. As things go now, we wait anxiously to see the result of

Insist upon the autoption of some proceeding include the sary to exconerate the army from blane. As things go now, we wait anxiously to see the result of this business, and remain perfectly divided in our expecta-tions of either seeing Colonel BRERETON tried by a Court Martial for his military conduct, or invested with the Com-mandery 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 tair example shew

Our Universities will soon be meeting; Because from Thursday's Morning Post we know, That WESTMINSTER last week set off to Eron.

That WESTMINSTER last week set off to Eros. WE see that the lions and tigers belonging to the KING of ENGLAND are about to be removed from the Royal Mena-gerie. 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 Sultanus of Asia, all Sovereign Princes have possessed Menageries. The Menagerie of KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH, however, is broken up—of course l--It savours of ancient prejudice to maintain anything like Regal State; and trifling as this in-novation may appear to those who look at things superficially, we confess we see in it another proof of that enlightenment which has for its screnulal 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.

who pretended themselves infected. The best effects were soon obvious throughout the country, the symptoms daily diminished; and in some places, particularly in *Dorsetskire*, were completely subdued. It is, also, a gratifying circum-stance, that the army is totally free from infection, and sound to a mere from the subscience of the subscine of the subscience of the su

to a man. In the Upper House at Westminster, although several 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 remark-able circumstance, that although there was a large woolsack in the Upper House, the infection which attached to it was supposed to be of a much milder and safer character than that which infected several old Whigs in its vicinity? It was proposed to appoint a Committee in the Upper House 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 158 only, werefound diseased, and one hundred and ninety-nine proved sound—thus shewing a majority of 41 in favour of Health and Safety I. When this result was known, those who as-sumed the Direction of the two houses, advised that the in-habitants should be separated and sent into the country to perform guarantine (which they recommended, probably, from having the number "guarante et un" uppermost in their thoughts.) Some of the parties who advised this measure were themselves so inveterately infected, that it is heliored the other inhabitants will never orain theore their infected persons had been introduced from the Lower House measure were themselves so inverterately 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 !

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 !" Funigation is advised in all cases of infection. If Go-vernment, 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 nuder discussion are treated, renders it at once

admit, is not allogether 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 borther sitting by his side; of him he makes enquiries after his family—llis 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 over-throw of the Universities, the depirvation of the Heads of Colleges, the influx of Sectarists, the abolition of Tythes, the appropriation of annuities of 2700 to the *titudar* Protestant and Catholic Bishops, the expulsion of the right of sitting in the House of Delegates as citzens. 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 generad effect produced by the glorious change.

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

The Advancement of the Survey of an orienter prepired and survey of the Survey of Advances of Survey of Su

all-powerful—a sense of the precariousness of his situation had, as I when too late, found admission into his Royal mind. All the ality of power gone, as it was, from him, he felt acutely this at-mpt to deprive him even of the poor trappings of kingly dignity— exclused to comply, and dared to brave the unpopularity of his forsal."

"Where," I asked, "is the KING of ENGLAND?-at Windsor?" "No!" my brother replied; "he is visiting his dominions in Han

WHEN we last week gave the Report of the interview be-freen Lord MELBOURNE and the mob leaders, which took place at the Secretary of State's office, we promised to sub-mit an extract from the Number of *The Quarterly Review* just published, containing a critical account of that equally eurious reception of a Deputation of Radicals by Lord GREY. At this moment, while his Lordship is writhing under the tortures which his own injudicious and fatal system of truckling to the rabble has produced, the perusal of it may not be either unamusing or unprofitable. After some preliminary remarks, we come to the follow-BE:-

After some preliminary remarks, we come to the follow-Meg."On Wednesday, Oct. 12th, the Prime Minister, on returning home about elvers of olds at hight found in his house, uniavide the parishes of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Westminster, of whom the only names that have reached us are those of Mestminister, of whom the only names that have reached us the sheet only arprine; if not by assail, and he may, perhaps, under the suddenness of the invision, be excused or himiter on their of the opticary and the tailor, and the other fit there are only the substantiant of the substant, the other sub-triew of State policy-mark also the further incorreline of the Prime Minister being obliged to submit to these conferences (how-wer constitution and program they might other information of the prime Minister being obliged to submit to these conferences (how-wer constitution and program they might other information of the memorial praying his Lordship to recommend to the King not be proposed the Parliament of a longer projet of than several days. Bit and conversed with them for a considerable time on the subject of the report of a substantiant of a longer projet of the sever days. Bit and the subject of ultif the winds of the people, would be the approximation to his Majesty. His Lordship substants the recommendation to his Majesty. His Lordship subser-state and and state of the people, would be the subject on the subject of the display the state of the people, would be the only accommendating the substant of the subject of the request

Trom several of This Majes's conductinial advisers. The Contre-then proceeds,-"Earl Grey could not have said that the Parliament would be pro-roqued until alter Christmas, because at that time, allhough anxions for a long prorogation,"-Note this: "although anxious for a LONG prorogation." "in order to effect with greater case the plan proposed for the suc-cess 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 memorialista, without alluding to any particular period for thereces of Parliament. "In the account which we gave of the interview, we made no com-ment on the abruptness of the intrusion, -for an intrusion it certainly was, no announcement of the intendid 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 a friend, at nearly eleven o'clock at night, he found his hall 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 flounda revolutionists, or the delegates of a republican concention; and reserve, or even rudeness, on the part of the Noble Earl, would hardly have warranted surprise."

November 20. No

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

near hubble of the letter, our predictions have not been fulfilled ? PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, Nov. 16, 1831. The DEAL 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 the has acquired the conviction that honest men of all parties concur in considering the present fover ments 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 Ministers to edu the during the past week, one of the most eloquent supporters of the present Ministers to edu genard 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 hast, and it cannot require the windom of a Sage to discover its transitory character. During the past week General DEANARCX, who is one of the most oilont illerals of the Chamber of Deputies, has admitted in his place in that house, that during "the restoration" the arry was much better regulated than it is a treasent, and that promotions were made with more justice and honour. This was honest on the part of the General, but it was a tribule rendered to the restoration which sounded as the knell of mininght and the grave, to the revolutionists of July, since it inspired the lovers of legitimacy and prace with satisfaction and with hope. During the past week M. De Baryover Lta bay published a pamphlet full of their and address, in which, although he therefore, and the Government, of the sponker, and applauded the prophet, And the Government, and in which he distinctly attate that the moment is not are of when France must decide between the sovereignty of heytoney the hole on the part of the Bournoos is nothy hard at, but predicted i and the audience, instead of recisan

any 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 cher the loyal and the virtuous, and to disturb the lovers of anarchy and dis-order. In Holland the Dutch have shewn, during the past week, that they are most devotedly attached to the House of Nasau, and are prepared to make immense sacrifices for the purpose of carrying into effect the designs and vishes of their heloved Monarch. In Prusia, the grateful and devoted subjects of the excellent Protestant King that country have learned with satisfaction that although thet Monarch was opposed to 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. Petersburgh which have just reached us, from the inhabitants of Moscow, the most lively demonstrations of loyalty and attachment; and only one cry has beat nave just reached us, from the inhabitants of Moscow, the most in the 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 dis-arming a portion of his troops, and of thus diminishing the immense

arming a portion of his froops, and of thus diminishing the immense military expences 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 on foot, in order to be iprepared 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 King of Paussia have for the moment reduced their military forces, therefore that they have frankly recognised the revolutionary Go-wernments in Europe, but only that they perceive that France is too much divided to be an object of fear, and that all other revolu-tionary States in Europe cannot move without ther. This partial dis-arming 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 rove that confidence by partially disarming, at amoment besitate 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.

Which shill direction to attack and this holes and to over this at taking institutions. Thus, my dear Buck, 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.

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

wages; and the pulle peace has been disturbed, the National Guards called out, and the same scenes have taken place as those which for so long a time annoyed us at Paris. 2.—At Mont Louis a conspiracy has been discovered, which had been entered into by Spanish refugees and French patriots, for attacking the garrison of Puycerda, for taking away the public money, and for more time through a conductive taking away the public money.

attacking the garrison of Puycerca, for taking away the public biology, 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 these who do not assist this 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 aen-tenced 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 toler-ance and liberality of the revolution.

ance and liberality of the revolution. 6,-The Countess de la Rochejaquelin 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 Counters has contrived to escape from the officers of justice.

Councess has contrived to escape from the onders of justice. 7-We learn from the department of Saone et Loire, that the dis-tress of the labouring classes is so great that they are wholly unable to pay the personal, and door and window taxes; and the workmen tiate that it the Government shall persist in levying the contributions, they shall be obliged to give up their working materials, as they are whele

wholy analysis to contribute one sous. 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.

that serious troubles are anticipated. 9.- We learn from Parthenay, in the department of Deux Sevres, that the arcondissements 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 con-timually taking place; and there is nothing to denote the establish-ment of peace and order. 10.- They write from Ploermel that domiciliary visits have been made in that country: that is no case have the authorities succeded

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 ourse they have been but badly received at the houses and esta-blishments which were made the objects of such visits. 11.—So great have been the expences of the city of Paris, in con-sequence of the revolution of July, and so great the falling off in the receipts at the Barrieres, that the Municipal Council has been com-pelled 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 herces of July exclaim, "We have gained a great deal, to be sure, by our revolution, when we are oblight 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 there is a sent set of the sent set of the set of th

Government to protect the communes from disorder. 13. - We learn from Nantes, that although under the new charter the religious establishment of Meillerayc has been ordered by the methods of the state for a country where a man may not be a recluse without the primision of the public authorities. 14. - The Editor of a Royalist Journal published at Orleans, the new condermed to three months' imprisonment and a thou-be ne condemned to three months' imprisonment and a thou-the fill states inc. for having attacked the present order of things in frames and for having defined the Restoration. Never, under the the Bouranoss, were the Napoleonists so persecuted for their 15. - The Bouranoss, were the Napoleonists so persecuted for their 16. - The Bouranoss, were the Napoleonists so persecuted for their 16. - The Bouranoss, were the Napoleonists so presecuted for their 16. - The Bouranoss, were the Napoleonists so presecuted for their 16. - Mearn from Montpeller, that on the 8th inst. a large party 17. - The field of course to riots, and many soldiers were younded, and 18. - Castran Parter, unable to obtain, in the Chamber of 19. - Mearn from May after day. This is the state of diaorder 10. - Meint France has been plunged by the revolution of July. 10. - Mearn for May after day. This is the state of diaorder 10. - Mearner has a been plunged by the revolution of July. 10. - Mearner has a been plunged by the revolution of July. 10. - Mearner has been plunged by the revolution of July. 11. - Mearner has been plunged by the revolution of July. 12. - Mearner has a been plunged by the revolution of July. 13. - Mearner has a been plunged by the revolution of July. 14. - Mayour of the law abolishing an hereditary peerage F 15. - Mearner has a been plunged by the revolution of July. 16. - Mearner has been plunged by the revolution of July. 17. - - Three thousand five hundred workmen, at Lyons, are at presi-18. - There thousand five hundred work

sent without employment, and at the end of this month it is expected that their number will be increased to eight thousand. The work-men are fully aware that it is not the fault of their masters that they are without occupation, but that their troubles are to be attribute to the revolution of July.

to the revolution of July. 18.—Jn 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.

31-Binder to the present Government.
19.—At Marseilles several merchants of great respectability have refused to receive, in payment, five-franc pieces stamped with the effiys of Loous Partures! and the Government has laid informations against the merchants for this direct attack on the present Govern-ence.

against the merchants for this direct attact on the present ment. And now, my dear Butt, let me beg of you to impress on the English nation, and, above all, on the British Tories, the duty of re-sisting all Whig and Radical attempts, in Great Britain, to bring about that change in the institutions of the country which, if con-sented to, must infallibly lead to the same results as the revolution of July has done in France. P. H.

TO JOHN BULL. London, 19th Nov. 1831.

TO JOHN BULL. London, 19th Nov. 1831. Sra-Whatever truth there may be in the reports current respect-ing a resignation of the present ill-omened ministry, who, within one little twelvemonth, have brought this kingdom to the verge of de-struction, the absolute necessity of their immediate ejection to the struction, the absolute necessity of their immediate ejection to the struction, the absolute necessity of the ropic, which involves universal suffrage, and consequently universal spoliation. They have also declared that taxation, without real representation, is oppression; and they have further declared that the present House of Commons does not really represent the people. It follows that the present exaction of taxes is oppre-sive, and ought to be resisted. As these inferences flow necessarily from their own boasted, how-ever absurd, principles. it is impossible that they can put down any meetings held for purposes declared by themselves to be legitimate, or to enforce taxes which they have themselves declared to be illegal. The people will not submit to what in them would be adding insult to injury, although I have no doubt they would abandon their sedi-on the ancient laws and usages of the kingdom. They can but con-sider the Tories as enemies, however unjustly, jut the Whiss, in disturbing meetings and associations based on their own principles, and formed on their own model, will be held, and justly so, to be traitors to the people, as they have already shewn themselves to the seated next his Sovereign, and what has he taught 7-sedition and theellion. I am, Sir, your's, CIVIS.

sovereignty of the King. The schoolmaster is not only abroad, but seated next his Sovereign, -and what has he taught?-Sedition and rebellion.-1 am, Sir, your's, UVIS. 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 at-tending other pretended Reform Meetings would produce the same result:--To THE EDITOR OF THE DEVIZES GAZETTE. Sin,-It was not my intention to have troubled the public with any remarks on the account published in your last paper, 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 zadous informant has been copied into the London newspapers, 1 think it right to publish a few of the lasts relating to this ludicrous affair. Your informant states, that the meeting was called by 70 house-holders. I am not disposed to criticis very minutely the situations in life of the requisitionists for this meeting, and particularly as your correspondent prudently abstains from calling them 70 regretative householders. There are amongst them, undoubtedly, a few numes of great respectability, but there are also persons whose independent notions of reform do not prevent them from applying for parish *reliof*. The day of meeting was fixed for Staurday the bil inst, on account, of the the publicly determined to got *the formers*, and accordingly they had a waggon drawn opposite to the form regrespondent rays, was " *celled* to the chair") and his coaljutors, entertained the higher was the Duce's Arma I na. When for the formers, and accordingly they had a waggon drawn opposite to the form the bigh-puter the species at the exceed of the twen when form by the robe who asside in calling the meeting left it with disgust, after hearing the pow

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 eashaned to concur in.—I am well aware, that mere assertion against contrary assertion weights but little; I propose, therefore, to put the decision of the matter to an easy prool:— Let these reformers (as they call themselves) obtain from amongst those who attended "the largest meeting in this borough ever recol-lected," and at which it is said, "there was not one dissentient voice or hand" against Reform, the signatures of only 100 householders who own or rent to the value of 101. per annum, resident in the town of Marlborough, or *within fice 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 joined in approval of these resolutions, and that the public will see how little reliance is to be placed on the accoung published of meet-logined in approval of these resolutions, and that the public will see how little reliance is to be placed on the account published of meet-loging to be from a Magistrate in this neighbourhood, to the brother of a farmer, who rendered himself complexibility of the Marshorough, and that stering to be from a Magistrate in this neighbourhood, to the brother of a farmer, who rendered himself complexibility of momensus, and Aldbourne, to attend the Marshorough in form Maesing. The following is the latest Foreign news in town, which we ex-

The following is the latest Foreign news in town, which we ex-tract from a Second Edition of the *Standard* of last night :--"The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the project of M.

"The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the project of M. M. Bricqueville, 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 pesterday's *Moniteur*. "At the Assembly of the States of Hesse Cassel, on the 31st ult.,

very strong Resolution was agreed to relative to the consolidation of the Germanic body. of t

"The Austrian troops have re-entered Romania."

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFEIGHENTS. The Rev. Enwann Tromas, of Britonferre, to the Vicarage of Llancawan, Glamorganshire. Patron, Lord Chancellor. The King has been pleased to present the Rev. JAMES Monrow to the Prebendal Stall of Leighton Buzzard, in the Cathedral Churchof Lincoln, void by the promotion of the Rev. Jr. Malby to the See of Chichester. His Majesty has also been pleased to present the Rev. JAMES Monrow to the Vicarage of Holbeach, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, void by the same promotion. The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Ew. JAMES PHIPPS, RA. of Exeter College, Oxford, to the Rectory of St. John's, Devizes, Wilts. The Archishop of Tuam has translated the Rev. RIGRAND PAR-strsson from the Curacy of Westport to that of Drumlish in Longford. The RevI net Parker succeeds that gentleman in the Curacy of Westport. The RevI of Partmore has arominted the Rev. John Farnsarer

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 Chaplaina. The Rev. JOHN ANTHONY PARTRIDAE, M.A. to the Rectory of East and West Wretham, Norfolk. Patron, Wyrley Birch, Esq. of and West Wretham. OBITUARY.

OBITUARY. The Rev. RICHARD RAMSDEX, D.D. Rector of Grundisburgh, Suf-folk, (patrons, Trinity College, Cambridge,) formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and late Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity. Cambridge. The Rev. RICHAND WALOND, Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, and Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, (patron, Bishop of Hereford). The Rev. WILLIAM TRUMAN, Rector of Christon, Somersteshire, (patrons, heirs of Sir J. Smith, Bart.) The Rev. WILLIAM SNES, M.A. Rector of Holmpton, (patron, the Lord Chancellor), and Vicar of Welwick, Yorkshire, (patron, Lord Chancellor).

hancellor). Rev. CHARLES GIBSON, B.A. of St. Peter's Collge, Cambridge.

Nev. CHARLES CHISON, D.A. O SJ. Peter's Colleg. Cambridge. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. Oxford, Nov. 19.—At a Congregation holden on Thursday last, the following degrees were conferred :—Masters of Arts: E. Bagnal, Magdalen hall; T. D. Browne and J. C. Chaytor, Worcester Coll.— Bachelors of Arts: H. Bunbury, Oriel, (Gr. Comp.); J. H. Dew-hurst, Worcester; J.S. Dolby and C. H. Darling, Lincoln; J. Broke and Bernard Lowther, Exeter; W. Wayet, Queen's. The Lord Bishop of Oxforn has restored the offuer of Rural Dese

	is restored the office of Rural Deam
in this diocese, and has commissio	ned the following beneficed clergy-
men in the diocese, to act as such	in their respective Deaneries :-
Deaneries. Rural Deans,	Deaneries, Rural 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. Gorden.	Aston Rev. Ed. Burton, D.B.
ChippingNorton, Rev. Chas. Baxter.	

Woodstock ... Rev. R.M. Gorden. Aston ... Rev. Ed. Burton, D.R. Chipping Norton, Rev. Chas. Baxter. ... CANBARDOE, NOV. 19.—The Senate.—At a congregation on Wed-nesday last, the following degrees were conferred :—Masters of Arts: John Desborough Walford, Trin. Coll.; Robert Stevenson Ellis, St. John Peter's Coll. Bacheberg of Arts: John Wood, Trin. Coll. (Compounder); Richard Charles of Arts: John Wood, Trin. Coll. (Compounder); Richard Charles Ward, Trin. Coll.; Thos. Whatron, St. John's Coll.; W. H. Askew, Em-manuel College. RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR WERWELL.—A letter was read in which the Rev. W. WHEWELL intimated to the Vice Chancellor his resigna-tion of the Professorship of Mincralogy. The Rev. JAMES FENALL, M.A. of Jesus College, has been elected a Fellow of that Society. MISCELLANEOUS. Society FOR PROFING CHAISTAK KNOWEDDE,—The Ledburg

The Rev. James FERDALE, 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 ful inst. A most satisfactory report of their local proceedings, and othe general designs of the Society, was read by the Secretary, from which is appeared that 81 Bibles. 39 Testamonta Jettic Dotks, and 314 other bound books, and Tracts, hab test of Jeune Dotks, and 314 other bound books, and Tracts, hab test of Jeune Dotks, and 314 other bound books, and Tracts, hab test of Jeune Dotks, and 314 other bound books, and Tracts, hab test of Jeune Dotks, and 314 other bound books, and Tracts, hab test of the Church of England would unlike with these test and the test of the Church of England would unlike with these excellents Sciencias in promoting the religious improvement of the poor in their respec-tive neighbourhoods, and in propagating the knowledge of the truth in foreign climes. All their resources are employed in these benero-dow many schools have been estatished, both at bome and abroad, through the instrumentality of these Societies, and how many native teachers and missionaries have been educated, and sent to teach and preach the Gospel a morg the heathen nations, we cannot but wish them success, and that their resources, which are so judi-ciously and well managed, may be abundantly increased. The LATE BISHOF OF BANGOR.—A white marble tablet, consec.rated to the memory of the late Bishop, has recently been allixed to be wall near the allar in Hangor Cathedral. It bears the following inscription:— Sacred to the Memory of the LATE BISHOF OF BANGOR.—A white marble tablet, onsec.rated to the memory of the late Bishop, has recently been allixed to the wall near the Bishopric of Chester in 1800, and in the year. Moy was translated to that of Bangor. During an episcopacy of thirty years, he was distinguished by a faithful and zealous discharge of this scription:— Sacre

Sacred dittas, and by a constant endeavont to increase the usefulness and promote the welfare of his clergy. As a preacher he employed the filter in power of oratory he possessed, in forwarding the will of the filter in power of oratory he possessed, in forwarding the will of the filter in power of oratory he possessed, in forwarding the will of the filter in power of oratory he possessed, in forwarding the will of the filter in the presented their Rector, the Rev. Convense Lowmore, with an elegant silver vase, as a token of their respiration present of their respiration of a silver tea and their respiration of their respiration of a silver tea and the construction of their respiration of a silver tea and the possible of their respiration of their respiration of their respiration of the possible of their respiration of the presented by the Parisbiners of Darrington of their respiration of their respiration of the respiration of their respiration of the presented by the Parisbiners of Darrington of their respiration of the respiration their case of sixtees years, as curate of their Parish."
 The Rev. Rictann WatoNn, whose dicease we have recorded divertical there and the comparison of the samistic Pastor, will thereford above, had been connected for nearly fifty-five years will hereford open their respiration their respiration their end open dimensioned parisis in the respiration their respiration their respiration of the sequently known and redshere of the sessed end theore of the searce of the searce of the team of the second dimension of the second dimension of the second dimension of the second dimension of the s

On Sunday morning, last a series preached at Chiswi Church, by the Rev. J. F. Carperon, for the benefit of the char school of that parish; and after a most excellent discourse the st of 253 was collected at the doors of the church.

	_
TTV Summers	FUENING

0111-04	Tempar Branner
The fluctuation in Consols	during the week has been under 1 per
cent. During the early part t	he market was heavy, but it has since
rallied, and the closing price for	or the Account this afternoon was 521 g.
In our Foreign market Spani	sh Stock has been in demand, and the
price is 141 4. Brazilian Bon	ds have been heavy, and are quoted at
431 to 441. Mexican at 321 to 3	31. and Danish at 651 1.
Bank Stock 189 190) 4 per Cent. 1826 981
3 per Cent. Consols 821 1	Bank Long Ann 163 7-16
3 per Cent. Reduced 814	India Bonds 3 1 dis.
31 per Cent. Red 881 4	Exchequer Bills 6 7 pm.
34 per Cent. 1830 90 1	Consols for Acct 821 #

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST NEWS. Lisbon papers to the 5th instant have arrived. The Lisbon Ga-zette contains a very long account, extracted from the Correio do Porto, of the public rejoicings, brilliant illuminations, &c. at Oporto on the 20th October, in honour of the King's birth-day. Accounts from Lima state that the military had created a revolu-tion there, and that the Vice President of Peru and Gen. Miller had sought refinge on board an American slip, and sailed for Chili. The Prefect took upon limaelf the reins of government, which alter two days he resigned. The President of the Republic was absent with the Army. sought Prefect days h the Ar

buys he respirate the arms we learn that at a meeting of the mer-chants and planters some resolutions of a strong nature were agreed to, similar in spirit to those passed in the other West India islands. THE CHOLERA.

Remained at last report			Sunderland, Nov. 17. Cholera.						
	Diarrhœa. Com			Common.	mon. Malignant				
Remained at last report		37		11		4			
New cases		10		4		2			
				_					
Total		47	••	15	••	6			
Recovered		11	••	3	••	1			
Died			••	0	••	. 1			
Remaining at this date									
ten o'clock a.m		36	••	12		4			
(Signed)		ROBERT DAUN. M						

Then a wrote to you task, there was scattery a corpse in the town. The undermentioned gentlemen were on Friday called to the degree of the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple - Arthur Acland, Esq.; Robert Cartwright, Esq.; Edward Rushton, Esq.; Erasmus Robt, Gower Robertson, Faq.; John Samaraf Bylee, Esq.; Thomas Baker, May, Esq.; John Stone, Esq.; James Stevenson, Esq.; Sandtord Novile, Esq.; John Stone, Esq.; James Stevenson, At Bow-street, yesterday, a gentleman named Bowyer came before G. R. Minshull, Esq., and made the following singular statement :-Mr. B. said he had saccratined that a large quantity of tri-coloured flaga were in the possession of a man (whose name and address he handed to the magistrate, at hig earnest request) for the purpose of being distributed among the mole. Mr. Bowyer was requested to the private room, where the whole of his statement was taken down ; and Mr. Bowyer's address was taken, in case his presence should be required. Yesterday morning at about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the

required. Yesterday morning at about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the kitchen attached to the tap in the Marshalsea prison. The alarm being given, Mr. Rutland, the Governor, was quickly on the spot, exerting linnself to quict the alarm felt by the prisoners, and to sub-due the flames. In consequence of messengers being despatched, several engines soon arrived, but some time elapsed, owing to the flames. Exercision at THE PROFE HOVE Discussion.

confined situation of the prison, before they could extinguish the fiames. Expressions at the Paoor House, BIRNINGHAN.—At about half-past twelve on Thursday morning, as the proof meater (Mr. Haines) was ramming some cartridge into a gun-harrel, it suddenly exploded, and ignited a pan of powder which stood close by. Two men besides Mr. Hainess were in the room at the time, and were burnt about the arms and face, though not so seriously as might have been expected. Mr. Hainesgoed with some slight burns. The windows and 'doors were forced out, and a part of the ceiling destroyed. The ramou, which was of brass, was found on the opposite side of the canal, a distance of forty or fifty yards, and was very much bent. The most singular, and at the same time the most fortunate, circumstance is, that a cask of gunpowder, containing about 56lbs. Which was in a cupboard in one corner of the room, was not reached by the fire, al-though the head of the cask was forced of by the shock. The ex-alosion in the gun-barrel is supposed to lave been occasioned by the accidental or willful insertion of a percussion cap. If the latter, we trust the miscreant who did it will be discovered.—Midland Repre-sultations.

Initial the factor of the series of the series of the secient of the

the suits were promoted by the husbands. SHAKS/FEARLANA_THE TEMPEST. FROSPERO RESUSCITATED. Prospero. Artel, quaint spirit, since ty going forth, What has thou seen on Barth of genulone worth? Artel, Master, the world is solely now illowid By real secclence, supremely grand, By fame emblazon'd, and by Bank assumd, Warren's Jet Blacking. 30, in the Strand. THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared by HOBERT 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, 0, Strand. All others are counterfeit,

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Hobart	Chaimers	land)
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On the 13th inst. at Hertingfordbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. R. Bdm, of a son-On the 15th inst. at Aldborough Lodge, Boron bhridge, the Hone Andrew Lawsen, Esq. of a daughter - On the 9th inst. the lady of the Reven Musra, of a son-At Stratfordon. Avon, the lady of the T. Thomson, is daughter - On the Hithmat. at Goldsborough Hall, Vorskhire, the Lady colling Lasselles, of a sor

-On the 14th inst. at Goldshorough Hall, Yorkshire, the Lady Louins Law of a son. On the 17th inst. at St. Pancras New Clurch, Edward Coats, E.q. to Freier rique Rebecca, second daughter of H. B. Chalon, Esq.-On the 15th inst. at Hornby, E.q. of Ribby, in the same county-On the 15th inst. at Branch Hornby, E.q. of Ribby, in the same county-On the 15th inst. at Einsteht Church, Nothumberland, Captain Charles Offer Stratefield, a Kate Binsheld Hornby, E.q. of Ribby, in the same county-On the 15th inst. at Einsteht -On the 16th inst. at St. Goorge's, Hanover-samer, Thomas Cartwirkh, of Mil-on the 16th inst. at St. Goorge's, Hanover-samer, Thomas Cartwirkh, of Mil-eldet daughter of the Rev. Julia Savie Ogle, of Kirkley, Prebendary, et al. He 16th int. at Rev. Jonge's, Hanover-samer, Thomas Cartwirkh, of Mil-he 16th int. at Rev. Jonge's, Hanover-samer, Thomas Cartwirkh, of Mil-he 16th int. at Leyton, Evez, Jonesh Bowsterd, Exp. Michael Stabilith-ment, Bombay, to Mary, cluest daughter of Joseph Toulini, Kender-Mill, Stafford State, Stafford Stafford Based Stabilith-ment, Bombay, to Mary, cluest daughter of Joseph Toulini, Kender Based DIED.

ment, Bombay, in Mary, eldest daugiter of the late Cantain Howerds. DID. Dita. On the 13th inst, at Brompton Allis, Maria Maddern, daughter of the late R. Maddern, Eq. of Bombay, and Sin A. Marital Mariale Market, daughter of the late R. Maddern, Eq. of Bombay, and Sin A. Maritale, Mariale Market, and Sin A. Litte Ruth Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Kirvy, Inserto-Otte Ruth Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Kirvy, Inserto-Otte Bith inst, Caroline, wife of Thomas eldest and the state instead of the 13th inst, Caroline, wife of Thomas eldest son of the late inst. Control Science 11, 2000 and 11, aged 22, upward, of Billiter street, aged not at Hastings Mark-On the 15th inst. Mr. John Pillityng, Ea, of Lander in J. Lodian, Source street, Strand, Mr. John Nell, brother-in-law of the Part Are Market watch, Did De Otte 15th inst, in her 75th year. Mr. Feruson, di-Slade's place, Depilord, Kent-On the 16th inst. Thomas Pittane, eldest and Slade's place, Depilord, Kent-On the 16th inst. Thomas Pittane, at the Cose Islands, on his Issage to Calcutte, Communication Market, New York, Mr. Ford of Soy sears-On the 13th of October, at St. John's, Newford Mark, John Terring ton, Exp. In Market Part Concernal at that Colory. *LONDON: Trinted unit publishered by Eur* Ando Dava Estite *Gost paid* are received.

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XI.-No. 572. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1831.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN, — To-morrow Even-ing, the Tragedy of THE REVENCE. Don Alonzo, Mr. Warde; Don Oralios, Mr. J. Mason; Zanga, Mr. Young; Leonora, Miss Taylor; leabella, Mra. Vining, With the Ballett of AULD ROBIN GRAZY, and The ItISH AM-BASSAHOR. — Toreday (for the Benefit of the Licensel Victualiers' Asylum), be Merry Wirse of Wildowr, and 'The citou Note. — Wednesday, the new Opera of Fra. Diavolo, or the Inn of Terracina; and The Irish Ambassahor.— Thursday, the Opera of Artaserzes, in which Miss Shirreff (pupilo Mr. T. Welsh) will make her first appearance; Artabanes, Mr. Braham, with Hide and Seek, and The Irish Ambassahor.— Firsh, 'The Irish Ambassahor... A new Tragedy, called Catharine of Clerces, will he produced in a few dars.

of the whole of their property, by the destruction of their houses, provision-grounds, &c. The lowses sustained by all classes are so extensive that many of the hillerio opulent have scarcelv the means let of reinstating themselves, and are couse-questly unable to contribute to the relief of their more indigent fellow-sufferers. Any further particulars will be given on application to J. P. Alayers, Esq., Colonial Agent for St. Vincent, 12, St. James's place. The following Subscription Alareb icentive relief vertices and the following Subscription share been already received :-

The following Subscriptions h	ave been already received :—
Viscount Goderick, by J. P.	At Sir Wm. Kay, Price, and Co.'s,
Mayers, Esq £105 0 0	
At Messry, Coutts and Co.'s.	Kay, Price, and Co 10 0 0
Dow. Countess of Dataley 25 0 0	S.W 100
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ing Post 5 0 0	
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hampton, near Devizes 1 0 0	At Sir Claude Scott and Co.'s.
A. D	Mrs. Catherine Knight 1 1 6 ed by the above Bankers; and also by
Further Subscriptions will be received	ed by the above Bankers; and also by
Messrs, Maude and Co., Great George s	treet.

November 18, 1831.

November 15, 133. TO UPHOLSTERFERS, CABINET MAKERS, &c.-The use Mathie in Fundaues, general on the Continent, is now becoming Mathie in Fundaues, general on the Continent, is now becoming Mathie in Fundaues, general on the Continent, is now becoming stands, Who Control in all kinds of Ornamental Furniture. It's also preminer variety for the tops of Tables of various descriptions, Wash hand stands, who Control in all kinds of Ornamental Furniture. It's also preminer variety of the tops of Shops, of Chymist, Contectioners, &c. or for any other articles which meres of Normal Anti-tianees, combining cleanlines which the ornats of Inquid ar altered back of Markh atticles of every description, with a brilliancy of relation data back of Markh atticles of every description, with a brilliancy of relation data back of the orner of where the street, it loyed lestreet, Millbank, Westminster,-Monuments, Table, Bark, Bark, and STONE, and Chymraetter, Millbank, Westminster,-Monuments, Table, Bark, Bark, Bark, Street, Millbank, Westminster,-Monuments, Table, Bark, Bark, Antional Antional Street, Stre

NDAY, INVYEIMBEK 2/, LO Married CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of the University of Cambridge, and of considerable experience in TUITION, receives into his family FOUR PUPILS. The accommodation provided for them is of a supe-for description, and the greatest attention is paid to their domestic confort, an well as to their proficiency in religious knowledge, classical attainment's, and park corner iters. The situation, which is at an easy distance from Hise, to other and the greatest attention is paid to their domestic confort, an park corner iters. The situation, which is at an easy distance from Hise, to other iters. The situation, which is at an easy distance from Hise, to well as to their situation, which is at an easy distance from Hise, to well as to the situation of the situation of the their situation well as to their situation. The situation of the situation to the street, Coventegarden. The Well and the set of the situation of the situation weisity of Cambridge, altanted in a most healthy part of Shronshire, who paid, to H. Jones, Exp., Dalton-terrace, West Hackney. The Worshiptal COMPANY of GOLDSMITHS, London, intend shortly to paid to H. Jones, Exp., Dalton-terrace, West Hackney. Master of Aris at either of the Schorok of Combridge. Any Genteman who may wish to become a Candidate is devired to send satisfactory tertimonias healt, 15th November, 183. More therman be collergyman of the Church of England, havier obtained the Degree of Auster of Aris at either of the Universities of Oxford or Combridge. Any Genteman who may wish to become a Candidate is devired to a sendersed to Mr. Lane, 17, Aldernambra and the Church of England, havier obtained the Bogree Other Handis and Bookselley. Stationer, Printer, &c., with worknem constantive en Boy of a Bookselley. Stationer, Printer, &c., with worknem constantive en Boy and all shows and a stationer. The the Aritice D on a term is not more shows and constained and of Security with be required. — Letters, post aid, adatesead C. W., to the care of Mr. Tilk, 86, Firet st

THE ANNUALS for IS2.—V. H. SMITH begs to inform his numerous ensumers that he continues to sell these splendid Publications were needed to prices, which in former years gars and the grant Bartisfaction, transmitted perfect, and best impressions of Plates.—182, Strand, near Arandel trade.
TO GOOKSELLERIS and PUHLISHERS.—To be DISPOSED Of a new two requests in the above line, established forty-severe years, and one of the most respectable in the trade; situate in a great throughfare. To neor two periods that to engage in bartises this will be found a most dealer of the most respectable in the trade; situate in a great throughfare. To neor two periods that to engage in bartises this will be found a most dealer of the most respectable in the trade; situate in a great throughfare. To neor two periods that to engage in bartises this will be found a most dealer of the most respectable. The distance of the most respectable in the reader situation approach to found the distance of the most respectable. The first Grand Exposition of Whater Fashions at the HOVAL ENFORMUNG MADDS'S FULNISH. Whater Fashions at the HOVAL ENFORMUNG and anounce ment, with may additions of surrossing ELGGANCE in British and Poreign Manue, preses, Pelisses, Opra Cleaks, Bounets, Turbans, Caps, &c.
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Prints from any of the Aonuals at moderate prices. THE THAMES TUNNEL, near Rotherhithe Church, and opposite the end of Oid Gravelane, on the Wapping side of the River, Notice is hereby given, that the Public may VIBW the TUNNEL every day (Sundays excepted) from Eight in the aborning until Six 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 by a safe and easy staffcase. By order, JANES BIRKETT, Jerk to the Company. Walbrook buildings, Nov. 24, 1831. EFT-10EF CLOTHES - Constants

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Deputy Lord Lientenant's Uniform, complete, 30 Guineas, Burness, Officers' Coatees, &c. &c. lower than any other House in London, H. FLETCHER, Army Clothier, &c. 33, New Bond-stites,

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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE. The Queen has been eraciously pleased to appoint James Hudson, Esq. to be Resident Gentleman Uberto her Majest. WITERALL, NOV 16. The Application of the State of Arcest letters spatent to WITERALL, NOV 16. The Application of the Application of the Application of the Application of Arms, with the Amme of Arms, State and Versenau and

Marcisella, and Bendell, Lineolis Innedide - G. THORINTON, Halitz, common carrie: Alls. Williamon, Gray Inn-squ.; Norts, Halifaz.
 THE ARTSTOCATIC HORES OF ENGLAND. - A series of Papers under the above title, are commenced in the *Court Journal* of Satur-reidences of the English nobility and gentry, more especially these which are the chief scences of fashionable assemblange. The first paper is devoted to that home and temple of fashion, HATFIED House, the which are the chief scences of fashionable assemblange. The first paper is devoted to that home and temple of fashion, HATFIED House, the tubject of Chofera Morbus, in which they state their opinion that the disease may arise spontaneously from hidden causes, and that it may also become contagious in circumstances not yet ascertained. They, however, give an opinion, that when the disease has become contagious, the risk of its spreading may be much diminished if due attention be paid to cleanliness and sobriety. The Report concludes by giving various precutionary directions against Cholera, should it unfortunately manifest itself in Edinburgh.
 We are happy to find that there is still soure good sense left in Lambeth, although supported by delegates from the central body of these working supported by delegates from the central body of these the diseases, and has organized a new Society, which it will give the Goortments to squarke tunhappy freland by his almost treasonable Addresses, and has organized a new Society, which it will give the Goortment source to again to adolf the spreading the stress of the server conmitted to the delphi. The Duchess of Kent has transmitted to the Mendicity Society the sum of filty pounds in add of its benevolent executions during the winter senson.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.
The King has been pleased to appoint Major. General Junes Alexander Far-qubravan to be Governor and Commander-In. Chiefofthe Island of St. Locia.
Was Oyrics, Nov. 25.—4th Reyt. Foot: Bungo C. Elton, from 63d Regt. tob Easting, view Gitting, and Commander Hock: Paynater D. Hay, from h. p. of 6th Drag. Gds. to be Paynaster, view Wray, dec.—3tst Poot: Ensign A. Dickson to be Livetenant, without purch. view Offorman, dec. 18. O'Brien, Genet. to be Easting, without purch. view Offorman, dec. 18. O'Brien, Genet. to be Easting, without purch. view Offorman, dec. 18. O'Brien, Genet. to be Easting, without purch. view Offord Poot: J. Strain at J. Rielardson to Captain, without purch. view Ghard Poot: J. Strain to be Easting. N. D'Curdy to be Quartermaster, view Diskips C. J. Togman to be Easting. N. J. Neurophys. View Levis, prom.—3dit Poot: J. Strain to be Easting. N. J. Neurophys. View Levis, prom.—3dit Poot: Easting N. J. Schmon to be Livetanant, without purch. Strain Jang, C. Smith, H. M. Ogjine, from 9th Regt. to be Easting, view Smither, Schwarz, Schwa

purch : Ensign H. D. Griffith, from 4th Regt. to be Lieutenantol inflantly, oy purchase. purchase. Assistant: Surgeon, rice Callender, app. 50th. Regt. : Avsist. Surge, P. C. Huth-walte, from h. p. of 90th Regt. to be Staff. Assistant: Surgeon, rice R. M. Robert-son, resigned. Memorandum, --Lieut. C. Shaw, upon half. pay 52d Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Commission. DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVERCY. C FULLER, Paradise-row, Isiington, merchant-J. THWAITES, Austin-fiars, merchant. RANK RUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Memoradum.-Lieut. C. Shaw, upon kalf-pay 52d Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Commission. DERCLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.
 PULLER, Paradise-row, laington, merchant-J. THWAITES, Austinfiars, merchant.
 BANKRUPTCISE ENLARGED.
 W. PRENTICE, Higb-street, Southwark, Ironmonger, from Dee, 2 to 23-R. THOMAS, Giyn, Giamorganshire, eath-dealer, from Nov. 29 to Jan. 17. BANKRUPTS.
 W. POX, Compton-street. Clerkenwell, millwright. Atts. Bowden and Walters, Aldermanbury-J. LUCAS, Compo. Oxtrage, Cromer-attreet, Branswick-square, builder, Atts. Manning and Son, Dyers'-huildings, Holborn-F. WIL. Work, Odd Winder, Iterkshire, carpenter. Att. Ivinney, Harpersattef-E. strest-site in the street of the str

November 27. rich sinceure office among the Republicans. When the Irishman's friends arrived, they had great difficulty in finding him out; but they succeeded atlast, and they lound him "a city collector" in every sense of the word. He was employed in the scavenger department of New York, and collected the refuse and fullise which were laid in the streats, and for this he had his dollar a day for six hours' work. - Scotsman. The new novel of The Affanced One, by the author of Gertrude, unites with its singular story of private life, a description of the public station and political acts have destined them for the page of history : as, for instance, Prince Carginan, now King of Sardinia, the late Emperor Alexander, and the modern Machiavelli, Prince Met-ternich. It is surmised that the author of the work, who is known apportunities of meeting these noted characters in the Salons at Verona, and other distinguished resorts. A discharged soldier named Smith, alot himself through the Barker's Bancarna, into a theatre, which hao thing the United Store, and the prior of Bristol and the Ladies Hervey have been actively engaged in distributing a large quantity of frings and at Paders, and the ping and Bristol and the Ladies Hervey have been actively engaged in distributing a large quantity of frings and at Paders, and the bay assess and the State has lobat in and for Liver, by when a state the writed on the Dunhar Sand at Paders, and the distributing a large quantity of firing sum for Liver pool habour during a large quantity of firing sum for Liver pool habour during a threa, and he crew, we in mumber, were all drowned. The schoner Storedon, from Liverpool to Scotland, was also lost in anking swain for Liver pool habour during a large quantity of firing the the forming of the optice thouse build purch the Regent's Park, (ell to the ground foor, a height of forty-six fet, and was conveyed to 3t. George's Hospital in a dreadulup mutilade state where the remains without hop or ere-

ruspitai in a creating mutilated state; where he remains without hope of recovery. In the Worcester Journal of last week week we find the following comical announcement:----- A rascal in our next.'' It is said that eight of the Vestry of the Rev. Edward Irving have left his church, and sent in their protest against the humbug of the '' unknown tongues.'' This vestry consisted of ten inembers, who are either elders or deacons. There are now only two members re-maining.

ne either eiders of deacons. There are now only two members re-naming: me Lavatetter schowledged to be that which will be strong memoirs which have recently appeared in France, the auto-biography of Lavaletter is acknowledged for be that which will be strong the lavaletter is acknowledged for be that which will be strong the lavaletter is acknowledged for be that which will be strong the law of the strong the law of the strong the law of law of the law of law of the law of law of the law of law of the law of law of the law of law of the law of the law of the law of the law of law of the law of the law of the law of the law of law of law of law of the law of the law of law

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—TUEBDAT, Nov. 22. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—TUEBDAT, Nov. 22. Mr. Justice Park ast this day at Nisi Prius, in the Committee-room (No. 12) of the House of Commons. JONES v. WATTS—LIBEL Mr. Serjeant Bumpus stated that this was an action against the defendant for a malicious libel, published by bim in a Sunday news-paper of the dates of April 10th, 17th, 24th, and May lat, and the nature of the libel was as follows:—The plaintiff, Mr. Samuel Jones, was an experienced chemist living in the Stand, and the defendant was an experienced chemist living in the Stand, and the defendant was an experienced chemist living in the Stand, and the defendant was an actich to produce an instantaneous light in lieu of the use of sulphuric acid, or the vukar and old woman's method of a tinder-thea," and which, although an alarming name, there was nothing in-purious in its construction. The plaintiff had always received a most extensive call for his new method of procuring a light, and his export trade was also very great, and the "Promethean" became in general use. Subsequently the plaintiff invented another description of match, which he designed with the frightful name of the "Lucifer," but which he adsigned with the defendant made an exact imita-tion of the "Lucifers" he had not so socured his right as the patente. The consequence was, that in about a year afterwards, when the invention of the plaintiff had been lectured upon at the Jondon and Royal Institutions, the defendant nade an exact imita-tion of the "Lucifer Match," and represented himself to be the sole inventor, in various advertisements inserted by him in the *Age* newspaper of the above dates. Mr. Jones in another advertisement the same apper, still declaring himself to be the invention, which drew forth an answer from the defendant, and which was published in the same paper, still declaring himself to be the invention, which drew forth an answer from the asy yet alive, have resorded to the dubers in his profe

Jury for the detendant, and Mr. Serjeant Humpus having replied, Mr. Justice Park summed up. The Jury instantly Jound a verdict for the plaintiff, damages to the full amount claimed, and costs. Mapate Vermis's New Soxo.—We understand a larger sum has been paid for the new song "*Under the Rose*," which Madame Ves-tris is now singing with so much applause, than has ever been given for any similar composition. It is certainly an exquisite morecan, possessing a most delightful melody, with an archness of expression rarely combined. There is no question that the new Burletta of the "*Widow*" over much of its popularity to this song, and to another composed by Mr. Horn. Thes been doubted whether the sale of game, authorized by the new Act of Parliament, will not render gentlemen amenable to the Bankrupt Laws, as dealers and chapmen. The riband trade is dreadfully depressed at Coventry. The cause is easily explained. Refer to the official return, and you will find that no less than 29.0001bs, weight for manufactured silk has been in-ported from the 6th October to the 6th November last. How many of our now perishing workmen might have earned the bread oi industry but for this import? A bill is to be introduced into Parliament after the recess subject-ing any person who assumes the rank of an officer in his Majesty's service, to which he is not entitled, to a summary penalty of 1001.-The information of the public. Who Jonesny.—A rank Wiki *job* has been perpetrated at Carlisle. The postmaster of Hat town, Mr. Porter, having been unfortunate in business as an ironfounder, has been unceremoniously removed, contrary to custom in such cases, and though having a larger family, to make way for Fergus James Graham, Esq. first cousin of Sir Jas. Graham, and bother-in-law of Mr. James, one of the city members. The ROMANCE or Fratus Histrony.—What a world of adventure and imagination," says the *Literary Gastet*: "are in that single phrase! Venice, with her britterereave associations; these are the rich materials which Mr. M

The brit *i gialad*, 60 Whitby, bound to Hull with American tim-br, has been lost near the Lizard; the crew and part of the cargo saved. Inquiries, we understand, are being made in all quarters, for the mame of the Author of *Cauendish*; or, *The Patrician at Sea*. The region of Portman-aquare is in a ferment at some of the too-palpable hits; clubs of young Naval Officers are sitting, in divers places to determine what steps are to be pursued in regard to the anonymous writer; it he Admiralty, even, is roused by the caustic Novelsist out of its hitherto magnificent indifference to observation, and His Maj-sty is said to have evinced some curiosity to see the book, whose peculiar features have excited so much interest. Nine of the parties concerned in the disturbances at Preston on Monday werk have been apprehended. The New Bailey prison at Manchester has been fortified. A plat-form has been errected round the walls, large enough to hold three eme a-breast, and several pieces of artiller; have been mounted on the top of the prison. Trade is Blotfield is slacker than it has been for some time; the silver plated business especially is considered very had, owing, it is believed, to the agaitse distato of the country on the Reform ques-tion. Business, except so far as regards the necessaries of lile, is almost wholly neglected. Manufactures connected with luxury or fashion have been nearly at a stand. There are in fact undefined then public mind. Such fears will continue until confidence and tranquility are restored. Within the last few days an extensive system of robbery, which has been continued for eight years, has been discovered. The per-perator is a Mrs. Luza, the Housekeeper of the Hon. Dudley Mitonald, 5 and 6, Albany, from whom she has obtained property have already been discovered. The value of buildings and other property, destroyed by the mob due the last few days an extensive system of robbery, which has been continued for eight years, has been discovered. The per-perator is a Mrs. Luza, the Housek

berries growing in the garden of John Charnock, Esq. at Woodhouse, near Leeds. Surroz-About ten o'clock on Friday morning, an old gentleman of the name of Murray, who has been an inmate three months in Hopton's Almshouses, in Green-walk, near Blackfriars-road, put a period to his existence by nearly severing his heatl from his body with a razor in his bed-room. He had been in a desponding state of mind for some time past, had resided many years in the parish of Christ Church, was highly respected, and recently carried on the business of a hair-desser in Broadwall. He appeared more re-conciled on the preceding day, having visited a neighbour, where he partook of elder wine and conversed freely. He has a son, axed 32; and a daughter, 22; and, in the temporary absence of the latter, he contrived to perpetrate the horrid deed.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

INCENDIARY FIRES. INCENDIARY FIRES. The large fire visible on Tuesday evening, on the horizon east of Bedford, was at Little Morden, about five or six miles from Potton. There were two stacks burnt.—*Bedford Chronicide.* About seven o'clock hast (Wednesday) night, a wheat rick, the pro-gerty of Mr. John Smart, of Bushton, near Wootton Bassett, was discovered to be on fire. The most prompt assistance being aflorded, and there being a plentiful supply of water, prevented the flames extending; otherwise the misched would have been incalculable. This is the act of an incendiary.—*Devizes Gazette.* Thorsday evening a fire broke out in the centre of a rickyard, be-longing to Mr. Browning, at Keysoe. Fortunately it was quickly discovered, and the evening was very still, or a very large quantity (nearly the whole produce of 250 acres of land) would have been destroyed. The exerctions of the neighbour soon succeded in put-ting it out with little damage, and that only to the stack itself, although it stood in the mights of other what-tacks, between which and it a cart could not have passed. We regret to state that this was the act of an incendiary. Thursday evening a fire broke out at a farm at Guilden Morden, occupied by Mr. Westrope, which burnt two large stacks of corn.— The wind blowing in a contrary direction to that in which the build-ings were situated, they were saved. A relative of Mr. Westrope which he entrusted to a buy to hold for him ; shortly afterwards a well-dessed man went to the lad, and taking hold of the bridle, mounted the horse, role away, and has not since been heard of. There ap-prometing throws they relieve, and shout two miles hence, the property of Archeacon England! but by the promet exercines stere is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary.— *Sterborse Jour.* Miend Dixon, Richard Deveewon, and John Hudson, were exa-mined on Sturday at st. Angustine's, on suspicion of firing the agricultural property of Mr. Singelton, at Eastry, and committed

covered to be on fire. It is feared to have been the work of an ineendiary. A wicked attempt was made on Wednesday night to set fire to the noble manusion of J. E. Denison, Esq., of Ossington, near Newark, the highly respected Member for the county of Nottingham. A wretch about six feet high, having on a velveteen jacket and fustian trousers, and an oilskin over his hat, was detected in the act of setting fire to one of the outhouses belonging to the mansion; he was taken by two of the people belonging to the ground, but who, either from fear (as he threatened, we understand, to blow their brains out) or some other cause, let him go: he appeared a perfect stranger, and we are sorry to observe, that although diligent search has been made, he has not yet been discovered.—Stamford Chronicle.

of the people Defouring to the ground, out who, enter from ter (as he the therefored, we understand, to blow their brains out) or some other cause, let him so : he appeared a perfect stranger, and we are sorry to observe, that although diligent search has been made, he has not yet been discovered.—*Standyord Chronicle*. It has been agreed at the Horse Guards and War Office, that all Lieutenants of sixteen years' standing, viz. of the year 1815, shall have the option of retring on half-pay as Captains. The only point now at issue, and which prevents the order from being promulgated. All the the provide the option of retring on half-pay as Captains. The only point now at issue, and which prevents the order from being promulgated. Lord the prevent standard of the lord the low of the low the low of low of the low of the low of the low of the low of low

tour or the rame cutuon, containing two portraits not to be found in the original, and at little more than half the price, is also just pub-lished. A man was found dead near Learnington, last week, with potatoes in his pockets which he had stolen from his master's premises. It is supposed that he was struck with apoplexy. The wretched man was 35 years of age, and has left a wife and five young children to de-plore his loss. It is a singular circumstance that a few hours before this awful visitation, while he was soliciting his nephew to join him in the robbery, his relation told him that he durst not do so, lor he had heard of instances where those guilty of such crimes had been attruck dead in the very act. At Birmingham, last week, an Irishman was taken into custody, while offering (or sale at Mr. Afloort's, silversmith, some plate sus-perced to be stolen. It has since proved that it was part of the plate stolen from the Archdeacon of Meath. Mr. Collins, a jeweller, in Piccabl, to play off the stole tick of ordering jewellery to be sont to an hole, and carrying off the booty under the pretext of retiring to an adjoining room. An action was brough that week at Tralee Dy admits, against an attorney named O'Conner, to recover 31. for eight "artificial", but stolen from the jaws of one Felix O'Rexan, who lay in the neigh-bouring church-yard. A witness was called in reply, who swore that bouring church-yard. A witness was called in reply, who swore that

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October is unpaid, and no appearance of being paid for months to come. These salaries are payable "out of the first and readiest" of the King's monies. A bricklayer, named Harris, residing in the neighbourhood of Landport, lately employed in the erection of Castle-house, at the end of Ein-grove, Southsea, has had the sum of 15,0001, bequeathed to him by a wealthy brother, late a resident in one of the West India islands.

of Effective, Southees, has had the surface of 10,000. Bedieathed to him by aveiluby bother, late a resident in one of the Weet India islands. A CONCURENCE.—In a speech delivered in the House of Commons by Lord Falkland, in the reign of Charles the First, we find the fol-lowing very remarkable passage relating to one of Low Brougham's predecessors :—'' have heard, Mr. Speaker, and I think here that common fame is around enough for this House to accuse upon, and then undoubtedly there is enough to be accused upon in this House; he hath reported this so generally, that I expect not that you shall bid me name him uthom you all know, nor do I expect to tell you news when I tell you it is my Lord Kceper; but this I think fit op ury ou in mind of, that his place admits him to His Mojesty, and trasts him with His Mojesty's conscience; a nd how pernicious every moment must be which gives him means to influe such whist optimious of this House, as are exprest in a libel, rather than a declaration, of which most vast and unlimited power of the Chancery, into his hands, the safest of which will be dangerous; formy part, I think fit on wen secure, that be shall think himself worth and this grifted his country to his ambition, which there's, and hat was rificed his country to his safe, Anth a power left in him by relate?—Rapin's History of England. The Hermes, a well-known German periodical, devoted to science and literature, has this year ceased its existence, after having reached is thirty fith volume, and thirteenth year of publication. The cause of its decease was the want of a controlling power, which gave rise to strange contradictions between the witters.

Contraductions between the writers. **CAND LES, 64d.** per lb., Palace Wax-lights, 2s. 3d. per lb. — M. P. DA VIBS, 63, 53. Harina-lane, opportie New Slaughter's Colere House, will meet the prices of any loase in London with the same guality of articles. For Cash on delivery as follows: — Conducts, 6s. 6d. per dosen lb., — Wax.welck Moulds, 8s. per dozen lb., — Spermacetl, or Composition Candles, 1s. 10d. per lb. Or the Patern Platted Wiels, 1s. 11d. per lb. by the Paper — Jine Wax Candles, 2s. 6d. per lb., — Sseling Wax, 4s. 6d. per lb., by the Paper — Jine Wax Candles, cwt.; Yellow, 60s. and 63s.; Fine Curd, 92s.— Windsor and Pain Soap. 1s. 4d. per lb.; Brown Windsor, 1s. 9d. — Pine Sperm Oll, 7s. per gallon; very superior, 7s. 6d. Lamp Oll, 3s. and 3s. 6d.— Delivered in Town, and packed with the re-for the Country.

per us; Drum numeri and 3s. 6a. Delivered in Town, and packed with care for the Country. **B** AJCPUY'S Concentrated Disinfecting SOLUTIONS of the CHLORIDE of SODA and of LME, prepared of uniform strength according to the Formula of M. Labarraque, of Pails- B&AUPOY and Go, of South Lambeth. London, feel it their duty to caution the Public against the dan-ger of using Choirdes of uncertain and variable strengths and qualifies. The safe and ample directions for using Beaufoy's Choirdes, are not supileable to any other preparators, unless precisely similar to those made in their Laboratory.-The Fublic Safety demands a public decinration that these directions have been copied, and as affred by the remiers to Choirde agained fifteenait nergy insoling-particular to Labarraque's formula, are easily distinguing the main presentiar Laboratory of the Properties and Uses to whole these Choirdes have been in Account of some of the Properties and Uses to whole these Choirdes have been auccessfully applied. – Price of the Chhoirde of Soda, 3s, 6d; of Line, 2s. 6d, unant Bottie included, with directions for dilution and use enclosed within the safe dwarper.

sealed wrapper. SHAKSPEARIANA-RICHARD III. (BOSWORTH FIELD)-BETTER DAYS. "A horse ! a horse ! my kingdom for a horse !" The tyrant cried ; hut now the happire course. Not as in Richard's days of war, but peace The world purues ; the arts refined increase. And "Warren's Blacking, my auxiliary grand. Give me," cried Taste, "from 30, lut the Strand." THIS Easy-shining and Brilliant BLACKING, prepared ROBERT WAREN. 30, STRAND, London and sold in every Tr, in the Kingdom. Liquid, in Bottles, and Paste Blacking, in Pots, at 6d, ---and 18d, each. Be particular to enquire for Warren's, 50, Strand. All oth are counterfeit, -12d

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The Mr. SPENCER, who has aposintized, and is now a Popish priest, and is moreover brother to Lord Althorp, was a pupil of the present Bishop of LONDON-al Least so we are told. SI GEORGE PHILLIPS makes a blander when he talks of Dr. BATHURST as having been made a blander when he talks of Dr. BATHURST as having been made a blander when he talks of Dr. BATHURST as having been made a blander when he talks of Dr. BATHURST as having been made a blander when he talks of Dr. BATHURST as having been made a blander when he talks of the became a Urbig. A clerical correspondent wishes to know to whom the LORD CHAN-CELLOR having stipen the stuff at Bristol vacated by the pirtus und facetimes Residentiaryship of S. Paul 3 The Jeu d'esprit of Anti-Humbug is not quite sharp enough. W's amagrums do not spell. In reply to our carrespondent W. we believe the Mr. HAYDON who stied Lord GRY upon the occasion to which he althudes, to be the Gueen Caroline HAYDON, who was the boson friend of the traitor THISTLEWOON, and who canse forward to give evidence on behalf of the marderer THURTELL, ucid identi bunker at Bristol, upon whose account of the affair at Bristol Gueerment rely, was flaud been motion intimately a few constanges since - we refor our correspondent to that uper. Its oshoeld have worites again.- he will hear to-morrow. B. seens to have 'telf us off'- we hope to hear again, although the tenent we mentioned is postponed until next week.

Cock in the afternoon, containing the Markets and Latest News.

JOHN BULL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27. EARL GREY and his colleagues were to have proceeded to Brighton hast Monday to hold a Council, but, as we pre-dicted, 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 sin-cerely say so. Lord TENTERDEN is also recovered from his indisposi-tion, and has returned to the Bench—We do not know whe-ther a KING'S Messenger was also stationed near his Lord-ship's house during his illness, but we can easily conccire that a tottering Minister must be sensitively alive to the possession of two such pieces of preferment as the BISHOP-RICK of WINCHESTER and the CHIEF JUSTICESHIP of the COURT of KING'S BEENCH.

COURT of KING'S BENCH.

COURT of KING'S BENCH. IF we had not the spectacle before our eyes, we could really not believe in the pathien endurance of insult and degradation by which the public conduct of Lord (BEN is, and has been for some time past, characterized : gratifying as the inevitable overthrow of the disjointed 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 jin 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 ac-quired it, has been the result of ignorance, or incapacity, or want of integrity—Twelve months, with the occasional ad-dition 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 hucre 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 amissions and bundars, of his quargenese do the average of his sordship.

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 re-main 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 encreasing the power of the PSOPLE, by whom he supposed himself supported ; and loyalty with rebelion, 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 ALTHORF 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 MELHOUNNE recognized these Unions, witness his Lordship's interview with Mr. WAKLEY; that the Government sanctioned these Unions, witness the leading articles of their leading Journals, witness the donation of **25**0 by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and witness the donation of **25**0 by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and witness the donation of **25**0 by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and witness the donation of **25**0 by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and witness the donation of **25**0 by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and witness the donation

LABOURING TO ESTABLISH by every means with which his

official character invests him. And yet Lord GREV bears this, and will not abandon the KING—patient, suffering martyr.

LABOURING TO RETABLISH by every means with which his official character invests him. And yet Lord GREV bears this, and will not abandon the KING—palient, 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 newsphers. But when our friends shall have read it, and subsequently read the PROCLAMATION, which is subjoined, we think they will again ery ont 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; built 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 re-tiring from office, subject as the fugitives must have been to the execta-tions and contempt of all good men. Desperate us the projeet umas, it was accordingly decided, that if the roorst cume to the worst, the Unions should be associated with the King' Government ; and that, on some pretext or another, ways and means should be discovered to place them in a commating position towards the people at large. We do not po-sitively assert that the riots as Bristol sprung out of this understand-ing. Far from us be the task of finging forward any such accusa-tion; but we shall be very glad to find that the Speckal Commission the Cosmical to there hands. All this, he it observed, was done in our Friday's number; that a a

of the warning which he received, has done what we expressed is 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 critian of our subjects, in different parts of our kingdom, have recently promultated 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 have recently promultated 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 hadres, and subject to the general curtraul and distinguished with certain badres, and subject to the general curtraul and distinguished with certain badres, and subject to the general curtraul and distinguished with ere-siten by us, or by any sponinted by us on that behalf; and whereas, succoding to the plans so promulgated as aloresaid, a power appears to be essamed of acting independently of the civil magistrates, to individual composing such Associations, are obviously incon-patible with the latitful performance of this duty, at variance with the estimated to maintain against all encronchinents on our Royal power those just preposition of the public peace; and whereas we are determined to maintain against all encronchinents on our Royal power those just preposition of the procemanify and oppoint of us 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 Porchanation, declaring all vara dageted. " Given at our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of November, and in the second year of our reign. " Given at our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of November, and the datageted. " Given at our court at St. James's, this 21st day of November, and the datageted. " Given ato ure

unhappy Lord GREY! What must the country think of such Ministers—Minis-ters, 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 de-claration 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 uncom-promising Whigs have been negociating with Lords HAR-ROWBY 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 HARNOWBY or Lord WHARN-CLIFFE 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 Wligs compared with their professions, they will soon see cause to withdraw the confidence which mere bluster and an irresponsible set of

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 ex-pected 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 emanci-pated the Roman Catholics?—the Tories; and that, too, after the Whigs had promised to do so for nearly half a century, and had regularly failed; and last of all, let us ask who, between the years 1815 and 1830, repealed taxes to the amount of THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED AND PIFTY 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 GREV, and that his Grace, for the sake of keeping office and getting an *extra* blue ribband, had been induced to bolster up himself and his Ministry, by exciting the Radicals and Revolutionists, that he would have betrayed them after gianing their confidence and support—or that he would have added meanness to haseness, by submitting to dicta-tion, through what the *Kentish Gaszette* calls a recently-opened channel, which would compel him to desert his de-luded followers, and as we have already said, DENOUNCE, AS ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THE PARTICULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS HE HIMSELF HAD ENCOU-NAGED THEM TO ADOPT? We say the thing is impossible. Such, betrayed, deluded ENGLISHMEN, are WHIGS ; such a

foretoid. 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 BRERETON on the subject of his "instructions," has excited a very strong feeling in that city, and a Committee has been formed in order to take upon itself the task of in-vestigation, 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 these 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 bottom.

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 today's paper.) the plain, clear, and convincing evidence of one of two facts—Either all the listories which have been so cagerly and industrionsly pro-pagated about the KING's being a Reformer, are faise, 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 nego-ciations which the newspapers tell us have been going on between Lord GREY's Government and Lords HARROWBY and WHARNCLIPFE, have the slightest connexion with the measure which either Lord GREY must have boldlyoriginated, or meanly submitted to, at the dictation of another. We do not, of course, pretend to know the precise tenour of the conditions offered by Ministers to the Opposition, in order to accousmodate the BILL to their taste and princi-ples; but the proposal, whatever it may be, cannot—indeed ought not—to be kept secret; Lord HARROWRY and Lord WHARNCLIFFE have been in communication with Ministers on the subject of the Reform Bill, and it is due to the country that is build be total when Level Caney actually offerd, and

ought not—to be kept secret; Lord HARROWBY and Lond WHARNCHIFFE 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 Oppo-sition as to be considered its authorized organs or negociators, 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 controuled by their private and per-sonal influence; but nevertheless, they have been tamperd with—they have been offered certain alterations in the BiLb, 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 Re-formers and Anti-Reformers may judge of his Lordship's honour and sincerity on the one hand, and of Lord HAR-ROWBY's and Lord WHARNCLIFFE's wisdom and modera-tion on the other. Of one thing, the tampering is, at at 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 Kive is at a prosent decided arainst the creation of

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 for dark few days.

Trace the course of this Prime Minister: hear him start

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 truckling to the LonD CHANCELLOR, whose talents he ridiculed, whose sanity he questioned, and whose legal abilities he considered fit for the Attorney-Generalship; then hear him steart in setting Bill; and then hear him, beaten in Parliament, announcing his resolution not to leave office, because he would not about on the King.
Then, again, hear him declaring his total inability and inficiency, —look at his extra Bile Ribband, his brother's carra 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 Bishoprick, another PONSONBY's Commissionership of Woods and Forests, and a brother-in-law's Secretaryship, beside 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 subcribe. Job to the Union at Birmingham,—and why having not only encouraged them to meet and combinie and arm, he consents not only to expensive meeting and combinie, and arm, he consents not only to expensive as illegal and unconstitutional, but even their meeting and combine. We pare LORD GREY TO EXPLAIN HIS CONDUCT IN THIS PARTICULAR.
Again, let us hear him tell, who sent to LORD SRAW with the regociate,—why he solicited BURDET to preside at the meeting and combinie, and arm, he consents not only to denouse their arming as illegal and unconstitutional, but even their meeting and combinie, and there fauters of his multable measure, and even go the length of throwing the PEOPLE overboard

GOD SAVE THE KING. As intended to have been sung by the "POLITICAL UNIONS," now proclaimed by His MAJESTY in Council "ILLEGAL and UNCONSTITU-TIONAL,"- I'de Proclamation.

Goo save the Durham Bill, And, while he does our will, Gon save the KING. Grant him just length of years, To drive out Piests and Peers, Then, we may spare his ears-Gop save the KING.

Britons ! unite and arm, But, to prevent alarm, Shew not the sting ; Practice the drill at home, And, without fife or drum, Sing, for three weeks to come, Sing, for three work. GoD save the KING.

Oh. Moh-our Lord !-arise. Scatter your enemies, Soldiers of Swing-Plunder the flaming town, Pull the Pricet's palace down, Cry, while you rob the Crown, God save the King.

Foemen of tythe and tax, Firebrand, and pike and axe, Loyally bring:

See how the troops retire, See how the fames aspire— Shout, 'midst the blood and fire, Gon save the King.

Churchmen, your coffins 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 Gop save the KING.

Pass, pass the Bill, my Lords, 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, Gop 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 dis-solved itself the day before that on which the KING'S Pro-clamation reached that filthy Smithey-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 either words, he

confided the fact to the leaders, in order that the denounce-ment might appear to the dupes not to be the real cause of the overthrow of the Union; and 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.

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 Kixo has given of his firmness and resolution, the willingness to lend the royal ear to the just remonstrances and the wise sug-gestions of the real friends of the country, has given courage and animation to those who have been hitherto tanght 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 distate for the Premier-and a thousand minor circum-stances, 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 con-clusions. Lord GREY's measure is denounced on all hands, and its projected operations ridiculed and contenned by all

clusions. Lord GREY's measure is denounced on all hands, and its projected operations ridiculed and contemned 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 as much deceived with regard to the wishes of his subjects, as his subjects have been deluded with re-gard 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 THE new Bankruptey Court Act directs, that after the 11th of Jannary, all the country Commissions are to proceed upon fiats, 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 fials, for working Commissions in the country. The new Baukrupt 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 5001. Now, we wish to know who will be Commissioners in the country, and how are such Commissions to be worked in future? Commissions to be worked in future?

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 inost momentous interest. We have not spared room to give all the official and quasi official statements which these journals supply upon the subject; for the sake of order and connexion, we throw them into the shape of a marrative. "The formidable popular movement broke out in Lyons amongst the silk of a marrative. "The formidable popular movement broke out in Lyons amongst the silk of a marrative. "The formidable popular movement broke out in Lyons at the to the shape of a marrative. "The formidable popular movement broke out in Lyons at the tot, apparently menacing an attack upon the whole city. They commenced their operations by pelius, and most miserable part stones the young men of a better class, and the National Guards, who unmitseted their operations to pelius with showers of grad stones the stone at the totage the stone of the theory of the in-surgents, it would be inserve that M. Bourier Dumolard, Perfect of the district of the Rhoer, and General Ordonnean, Commander of the National Guard at Lyons, were at this store of the three they would be treated as mediators, not as enemies. They were, how-would be treated as mediators, not as enemies. They were, how-would be treated as mediators, not as enemies. They were, how-would be treated as mediators, not as enemies. They were, how-would be treated as mediators, not as enemies. They were, how-would be treated as mediators, not as enemies. They were, how-would be treated as mediators, of the counts ing that they would be treated as mediators, of the stone down the National Guard. The Guard, it is said, on the other hand, maintained the struggle wounded in the taoe by a bayonet. Sometting like a general engage-ment then followed, in which, accor

side, "The city of Lyons was left almost without a garrison; there wa

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 oinfantry in the city, and that was incomplete. The French Government had received on Thursday evening nothing later than the telegraphic despatch inserted in the morning 's Moniter, It was pretended that a fog, which covered the heights of Sumur, pre-vented 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 commu-mication between Lyons and the capital. "At the sitting of the Chamber on Thursday evening. the general insters did not know whether to occupy or to leave their scatte. After a short hesitation of undisguised apprehension and anxiety, M. Montalivet hairly rushed out of the assembly, to assure thises short hesitation of undisguised apprehension and anxiety, M. Montalivet hairly rushed out of the assembly, to assure thesis municipal olitic, and the other Deputies, his colleagues, seemed to be plauged in the most profound consternation. The subjoined particulars are extracted from the letter of a cor-respondent of the same journal:— " To-day at 12 o'clock, the workmen descended from the Croix-foreshalt of the same journal:— " To-day at 12 o'clock, the workmen descended from the Croix-forehand, and the National Guards were ready to attack them near the frand Seminary, where the combat commenced. Whilst the workmen were attacking the infantry of the National Guards on was attacked by the National Guards, who were completely driven was attacked by the workmen. The Prefet was made prisoner, in the possession of the workmen. The Prefet was made prisoner, but has, I hear, been since liberated. The workmen ere their scatte theil conquer or die, and appear determined to fight ill death shall prevent their combatting any Jonger. General Roguet, who was confined to his bed by indisposition,

Reguet is made prisoner by the workmen, and that the telegraph has been destroyed by them, to prevent the Prefect from communi-cating 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 regiment has just proceeded to the Croix Rousse, to attack it. The words "Bistol! Bistol!" are repeated every where. Every one prays that the night may pass without renewed horrors. I can write no more."

where. Every one prays that the ingite may pass whence tenence horrors. I can write nome." TO JOHN BULL. Ma. Eprron,—As another proof of the total disregard which has here slewn to the pledge of economy under which. Lords first and his colleagues came into office, we have to notice the flagrant mis-application of the public money in the case of his Lordship's brother-in-law. Lord Possonry. Would it be believed that up to the present hour his Lordship has been allowed to receive his full salary, between for 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 Atranonr and Sir JAMS GRAMAM remain silent when Mr. Ewarn, the Member for Liverpool. Isid 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 compet they had unlawfull possessed themselves in the river Plate," knowing, as they well did, that the British Minister, whose duty it was to enforce those claims, was at that very moment in London, where he had been, with the exception of the few weeks during which he was employed at Brussels, for the extraordinary space of three years. If Lord GREV's relations are to be quartered on the public, let

The way supposed as Didsels, for the exhaust dualy space of three for the off Lord Gnsv's relations are to be quartered on the public, let them be made to perform the duties for which they are paid. These is not upon record a more barefaced or more disgraceful misses of the public money, and that under the very nose of Lord Gnsy, in favour of his own brother-in-law, than this case of Lord Possonry, who has been allowed, year after year, to receive an enormous salary, for which he has performed no duty whatever. We trust that Mr. Husts 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 1 France has for-saken the good old road of honour, legitimacy, and the Boursows ; and therefore nothing remains for her but revolution after revolution —mob after mob, tumult after tumult, seizures of journals, illegal ordinances, protest against the decisions of the Citizen-King, and one vast hurly-burly of sedition, conspiracy, vice, immorality, misery, poverty, ruin, and irreligion !

one vas hurly-burly or setution, comparedy, vice, immorality, misery, poverty, ruin, and irreligion ! You will ere this have learned through the *Standard* newspaper the astounding fact, that Lours PHILIPPE is the author of Course n'ETAT!-you will have learned that this Citizen-King, who ascendedthe throne after having sworn ten thousand times over to preservethe charter of the revolution from the least attack, has voluntarilythe 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 Gney. As,

Trance to have made a revolution. Of these ordinances I shall say but little revolutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutional, illegal, and destructive of all they are un-constitutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitution on the percegative of they are in a structure that are taken of they are solver as they are un-constitutional, illegal, and destructive of all that is permanent, or traspectable in the late your of the solver solver and a specify their intentions, in order to convince you that they are un-constitutional, illegal, and destructive of all that is permanent, or traspectable in the latel years of the revised before acted upon by the Legislative Chambers. Thirty-six Peers have beers and the lately expressed wither solvers of the work are related to upon by the Legislative Chambers. Thirty-six Peers have beers and where ot yet tattained 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, solvers and incredits, others are unfit to be Peers of Strates where a we con-the the devoted to the cause of NAVOLENS II.; and all have promised to march slow or quick, and with are work are of the work are undit who have not yet attained 21 years, others of whom are nearly inbecile, and all of whom, with at most three eves who have been thus named are therefore charged with a special mission given to them by th

bringing wealth, talent, rank, and piety, to one common level of Spenceanism or of Jeremy Benthamism. It is not a little curious to observe that M. CASIMIR PERIER is compelled, even against his own convictions, to talie this step; and I know of no circumstance which has occurred since the melancholy events of IS30, of so much im-portance 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 Pers who will pledge themselves beforehand to vote for a Peerage for life, or in plain terms for no Peerage at all. M. CASIMI 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 PestER is compelled, against his conscience and his known and avowed opinons, 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 ta

JOHN, BULL

propose laws which his principles condemn and his judgment disap propose laws which his principles condemn and his judgment disap-proves? Yct such, my dear BULL, is at this moment the condition of aflairs in France. During the reigns of Lours XVIII. and GRARLES X., M. CASIMIR PRATER was the leader of the Opposition, and he was constantly declaring that his sole object was to prevent by his vigi-lence the adoption of illegal measures by the Crown and the Govern-ment; and yet now, after having been in power only seven months, he has, according to the admission of his own friends and co-conspira-tors for 15 years, affixed his name to the most illegal ordinances ever simed in E-mang since the daws of terms. Now area these who he has, according to the admission of his own friends and co-conspira-tors 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 Bounsons during 15 years, are now compelled to admit that CWARLES 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; whilstall agree upon one point, that the ordinance of Lours PRILIPPE 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 was no power which could have prevented the total over-throw of the Peersge 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 aria-toeracy was essential to France; and the Peers were allowed to con-tinue in the enjoyment of their titles and honours, whilst M. de CHATZEURARD, one of the most sincer and avowed Royalist here-ditary Peers of France, was carried in the arms of the peeple, even ditary Peers of France, was carried in the arms of the people, even amidst the barricades of July. But it is useless to repine. In a revolution every dog has his day; and, for the moment, the dog

diary Peers of France, was carried in the arms of the people, even andist the barricades of July. But it is useless to repine. In a revolution every dog has his day; and, for the moment, the dog Carsun 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 herediary 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 vio-lation 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 one 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 Oppo-sitteen months, all the treasures. offices, places, and authority of the eventor France happy and united; and yet now, after having had, for sixteen months, all the treasures. offices, places, and authority of the source ther peace. honour, or prosperity. The second Ordinance, though less interesting to Europe, and than the one which I have already investigated. That Ordinance has be neglimate, has ever yet ventured on opposing a law so adopted, yet the Government of Louis PHILTPE has counselled the Citizen Krau or raporbation as British Tories, or as French Royalists, since it proposed to confer on military officers name by NAPOLEON, during the handred days of his usurpation, those grades and honours of which they were necessarily depriv 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 leasimnortance than those which

power conferred upon him by the mole in July, and that power to which he is indebted for his Citizen Crown. The third Ordinance is one of far lessimportance 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 Parturers should be obliged to confer distinc-tions 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 Parturers has, however, thought proper to sign two Ordinances, directly in the treth of this decision of the Chamber of Deputies, and has actually appointed two honorary Marshals I—an honorary Marshal is certainly an odd title, and those who are appointed to this distinction, viz. GROUCH and TAUGUET, are two of the last men the world to wish for honours without they are profitable. But, whether acceptable or otherwise, their appointment is a direct viola-tion of the vole of the Chamber of Deputies, and is therefore pecu-liarly obnoxious to the members of that revolutionary assembly. Thus, my dear Butu, 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 jut the Government of Louis PHILTER 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 Philterne. In the Chamber of Deputies this party is

Chances of remaining King of the French. Against such measures all parties have protest portent power, including party of Louis PHILIPPS. 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 ad-dress of remonstrance. Still this address will be proposed—a dis-cussion will take place, and from this moment the Government of Louis PHILIPPS will meet with a more violent opposition from the Liberals themselves than did ever the Cabinets of M. VILLER or Prince PointonAt. All the newspapers, except two or three in the pay of the Minister, at so much per month, are against the ordi-nances; and it is proposed to send up petitions to Louis PHILIPPF from all the Departments of France, to refuse the payment of taxes if the somination be preserved is i 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.

determined and organization whole year against the last Ministry of CHARLES X. These, my dear Butt, are French prospects—French politics—and the state of French parties and French prospecity 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 and by acquises ing in the revolutionary measure of Lord GREY. Now is the time to resist—next year you may be too late.—I am, my dear Butt, your affectionate corre-spondent.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE CONSISTENT LORD GREY.

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duct when the feverish heats of the present mousent shall have sub-sided, 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. Sin,—You have long and ably endeavoured to convince the British Anti-Slavery Society, and as the following facts will prove the cor-reteness of your opinions on the subject, I trust that you may be able to give them a corner in an early number of Butt. Mr. Z. MacAuter, 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. MacAuter, Member for Caine, and son of old Zac, was a Commissioner of Barkrups; but having lost this lucrative place, in consequence of the passing of one new Bill, will shortly receive some *little* compensation; another son of two or three and twenty, has lately been appointed one of the Commissioner of Chamission court of Sierra Leone: this is a sinceure worth 422000 per annum, and a retiring pension, after six years' service, of 421000 per annum, Another Stain family, that of the Stremsns', receive from the public purse 413,700 a year.-I will not occupy your line and space by making any comment on the bines—they speak volumes—but I may observe, that Saintismi is not the worts trade, in the creived from the West Indires: -" A most horrible conspiracy has been discovered in Tortola ; it was receiled by a gentleman's servent, who was himself to have been the 30th September last, just received from the West Indires: -" A most horrible conspiracy has been discovered in Tortola ; it was receiled by a gentleman's servent, wou as himself to have been and one men for their protection, *by which aneans* a great manbury read this, and still permit their cold-blooded acents in the ible of the reflow-while females were to have been recerved for a worse fate ; no tropps bring in Tortola, a secret despeth was a sert to St. Toma

can it be wondered at, if their former well-tried loyalty is every day withering under the operation of measures, that not only destroys their hard-carned property, but perils the lives of themselves and their bales, 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 co-lumns a subject of vital imnortance to Bristol, November 11. 1831. A WEST INDIAN.

question of Reform will not compel you to exclude from your or Bristol, November 11, 1831. A WEST INDIAN, TO JOHN BULL. SIR-As you have directed that attention of your readers to Mr. THEWALL'S preferment, the following instances of consistent and disinterested conduct in Lord Chancellor Bnowlaw, relative to the distribution of his Church Patronage, may be acceptable to you. Upon his Lordship's elevation to the Woolsack 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 £150 per annum, in the KING's Books. As a proof of his Lordship's rigid alberene to rule, Ishall adduce two examples. After months ago the Rectory of Little Gidding, in the county of Hunting-don, became vacant by the death of the Incumbent. A new Rector was appointed without any nomination from the Bishop, nor did any com-munication pass between the Chancellor and the Diocesan on the subject. The second instance is that of the Vicarage of Buckden, yeacated by Dr. MALTNY. It is well-khown 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 Buckdeniss Bishop's residence, it is a most desirable object, both to his Lordship post, however, another letter arrived, intimating that, as the Beneface of Buckden was below a certain value in the Kiros's Books, it fell within the Clancellor's share of patronage, who therefore claimed it; and, in virue of that claim, would present the brother of Judge ADDERSon's qualifications, or his support of the Ministerial Cand-dates in the late Election for the University of Cambridge, had recormended him to the notice of the Chancellor is not yet deter-inde, derived from any of the parties interested; for, in that cess in would not form a subject for your columns. The want of courtesy and respect shewn towards the Bishop of Livocox, has excided gees and respect shewn towards the Bishop of Livocox, has

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL UNION.

this are used to be a party in the exceptionable practice of his parton in parton in the exceptionable practice of his parton in the exception is a start of the exception in the exception is a start of the exception in the exception in the exception is exception in the exception in the exception in the exception is a start of the exception in the exception in the exception is exception in the exception in the exception in the exception is exception in the exception in the exception in the exception is exception in the e insure its observan

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

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. Pranty seconded the first Resolution, which had referent to the House of Commons having declared itself not to be the repri-sentatives of the people by the passing of the Bill, and which da-clared that Political Unions were essentially necessary, as organ for the voice of the nation. Mr. Karper objected to the Resolution, on the ground that the supposed declamation of the House of Commons was only got at by inference.

In 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. KNAPP objected to the Resolution, and the thought that they vere the more bound to adopt it, when they remembered that the proceeding of the Council would go forth to the public, and that, in the event its rejection, it would be heard with anazement that such a proper tion had not been acceled to.
 Mr. CHURCHILL SUPPORT the Resolution, because the eyes of the public were upon them, and because it was time for the Council take an open and decided part. It was time for the the void take an open and decided part. It was time for them to say that harm they could, and ust as much good as they could not help dist As to what the House of Commons had declared, it was a body the hard hey could, and ust as much good as they could not help dist As to what the House of Commons had declared, it was a body of the supported the Resolution, and thought that Mr. Knapp's objection was a firmsy quibble.
 Major Bezuczark moved a verbal Amendment.
 Mr. PowerL saupported the Mesolution was borne out by the pre-amble of the Reform Bill.
 Major Bezuczark moved a verbal Amendment.
 May Charkana and a verbal Amendment.
 Mr. Loverr seconded it. He wassory that the Birmingham Usion had been guilty of criging to the Mesolution as far as its declaration tilty and objected of the Union. The Resolution did not support the Reform Bill; and from that Reform Bill, in his opinion, that respecting the House of Commons went, but he thouse in a lake part in the RAMANA agreed with the Resolution as far as its declaration in the spection of it tended to put the Political transpection that and the prediction of it the ded to put the Political transpection that it unions were necessary there were necessary before the Reform Bill in the rener devide the Reform Bill, on its reject

The Amendment was then carried by a majority of 27 to 15. The two other Resolutions were subsequently adopted, alter rhal alterations, and it was ordered that they should be advocused. The Meeting then have up The Meeting then broke up.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. THOMAS ARTUR POWER MALL INTEGLICENCE. PREFERIENTS. The Rev. THOMAS ARTUR POWER, M.A. late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Sawtry St. Andrew's, Hunts. Patron, Arthur Annesley, Esq. The Lord Bishop of Hereford has collated the Rev. THOMAS WYRN. B.D. to the Rectory of Colwall, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Clarke. The Rev. Thomas Wynn has presented the Rev. WILLIAM Jones to the Perpetual Curacy of Lingen, Herefordshire, by resigna-tion of the same.

Jorga to the Perpetual Curacy of Lingen, Heretorusnire, oy respon-tion of the same. The Rev. E. R. Mawrett. to the Vicarage of Louth, Lincolnshire. Patron, Archdeacon of Lincoln. The Kev. H. B. SNOARS has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to the Curacy of Torpoint Chapel, Devon. The Earl of Burlington has appoind the Rev. GEORGE M. COOPER, M.A. late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be one of his Lordahip's Domestic Chaplains. The Bishop of Ely has collated the Rev. FREDERICK NORRIS, B.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Little Gransden, Cambridgeshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. T. C. Percival. The Rev. Isaac WitLinxs, B.A. has, on the resignation of the Rev. H. W. O. JONES, been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Trey-ddyn, in the diocese of St. Asaph.

The Rev. IsaAc WILLIANS, B.A. has, on the resignation of the Rev.
 H. W. O. JONES, been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Treyddyn, in the diocese of St. Asaph.
 OBITUARY.
 The Rev. CHRISTOPHER SNEAR, Rector of Orford-cum-Sudbourne and Chilesford, Suffolk.
 The Rev. JOHN ELLICOTT, LL.B. Vicar of Exton, Rutland; of Lavendon-cum-Brayfield, Bucks; and Rector of Hornfield. Patron, Sir G. N. Noel, Bart.
 The Rev. W. R. TYSON, B.D. Rector of Thurcaston, Leicestershire. Patrons, Emmanuel College.
 The Rev. R. R. KAN, B.D. Prebendary of Winchester, Vicar of Boxley, (natron, Dean and Chilerofancellor.
 The Rev. N. R. TYSON, B.D. Prebendary of Winchester, Vicar of Boxley, (natron, Dean and Chapter of Rochester.) and Rector of Barming Cross, Kent. Patron, Lord Chancellor.
 The Rev. JOSEPH SWAIN, B.D. Prepetual Curate of Beeston, Yorkshire. Patron, Vicar of Leede.
 The Rev. M. SANDFORD, Perpetual Curate of Publow, Somerset.
 At Lisburn, the Ven. A. TARIT, D. Archdracon of Connor.
 UNIVERSTY INTELLIGENCE.
 Oxrors, Nov. 26. - On Thurcady last George Casson, B.A., of Brasenose College, and Exhibitioner on Hulme's Foundation, was elected a Fellow of that Society.
 On the same day the following Degrees were conferred :--Masterg of Arts: Rev. Charles Mackenzie, Pembroke College; Rev. H. J. B. Wilker, Oriel.--Backetorg of Arts: J. G. Overton and E. O., Trevelyan, Christ Church College; J. T. Mott and R. R. Paen, Christ Church College; J. T. Mott and R. R. Paen, Christ Church College; J. T. Mott and J. Morris, Exter; J. P. Penson, Worcester; J. Floyer, P. S. H. Payne, E. H. Jaban Hail; J. James Snoes, Jeams, James Robertson, Pembroke College; E. Jenny, St. John's, A. P. Dunlap, Fellow of St. John's, The Vice-Chancellon to a St. Assoption horesons in phoetome of the Sth prox., for the election of a Professor of Poetry. That Professorship becomes vacant on the 5th

Cherger, E. Jenny, St. John's, A. P. Juniap, Fellow of St. John's The Vice Chancello has fixed Thursday, the Sth prox. for the lediction of a Professor of Poetry. That Professorship becomes vacant in the Jito of next month, Mr. Milman having held it for ten years, the longest period allowed by the statute. MISCELLANEOUS. Renversors or TITHES.—The Rev. C. W. SHUCKBURGH, Rector of Goldhager, and the Rev. J. W. BULLOCS, Rector of Radwinter, Exects of Inpoldistioner, has made this Parisibiners a considerable batternet in their Tithes.—The Rev. J. W. SHUCKS, Rector of Radwinter, Exects of Inpoldistioner, has made this Parisibiners a considerable batternet in their Tithes.—The Rev. J. W. SHUCKS, Rector of Radwinter, Exects of Inpoldistioner, has made this Parisibiners a considerable batternet in their Tithes.—The Rev. Jown Cossrault, of Ring-mer, Sussex, has returned ten per cent.
 The Cauchard Camarthen. The Church at Camarthen. The Cauchard Camarthen. The Cauchard Camarthen. The Science of this Society was horeing of the Wordener Diocesson Committee of this Society was horeing of the Science of Church at Cauchard and the Cord Bishop presided. The Science of Church at Cauchard and the science, which a construction and the number of Bibles. Testaments, and Tracts, hightbuck of through the medium of the Sweith Poacarcies and Dis-tor Committees amounted, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1831, to subscriptions and sales of books to the poor, during the past year, was nearly 2001. more than the receipts from the same source in the presendent year. This fact will be very gratifying to the friends of the standard the number of Children educated in the science in the source the last. Report, thirty four churches and chapels accommittees, and chapels have now been finished, and therein the since the last. Report, thirty four churches and chapels where the base provided for 23,333 persons, including 21,928 free there is the hearthere. The Revere and hished from the sci

Use fill, which is a bold and grand object, having on its summit the remains of a Roman encampment.
The CELEBRATED COUGH AND ASTHMATIC REMEDY.
This invaluable Medicine, (a favourite Prescription of a very eminent Physician,) has for a considerable time been duly appreciated by a respectable circle of physic at a minimum the provide of the physics.
This invaluable Medicine, (a favourite Prescription of a very eminent Physician,) has for a considerable time been duly appreciated by a respectable circle of physics at antivisit part portion of the public, who have all recommended it with the most attributes the prescription of the prescription of the prescription of the second structure of the structure of the physics of the structure of the

¹¹ Gauss that has come to my hum non-negative To Mr. E. Harker. Sold (Nr. E. Harker, A.R.K.BR., 37, Petterlane; J. Sanger, 150, 07, or deterministic to the ARKKBR, 37, Petterlane; J. Sanger, 150, 07, of deterministic to the Ark State and Ark State and Ark State States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. In States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable with the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable with the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable with the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable with the United Kingdom. States and a by all respectable with

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OLD BAILEV-FATPAY. THE TRIAL FOR BURKING THE ITALIAN BOY. At an early hour, this morning, the Courts of the Old Bailey were almost in a state of sizes. The gallerine, it was stated by the officers of the Court, had been completely taken over night by members of the Nobility, and a guinea for a seat was said to have been repeat-celly refused.

othe Nobility, and a guines for a seat was said to have been repeat-edly refuss, and a guines for a seat was said to have been repeat-edly refuss, Mr. Sergeant Arabin took his east on the bench, and the prisoners were arrangend previous to the Jury being sworn. They were called up in the following order: Jubn Bishop was dressed in a smock-frock, and presented nearly the same appearance as an agricultural labourer, except that his ex-pression of countenance, if we may so express it, was more tinged with metropolism cunning. Thomas Williams was dressed in a fustian jacket, with a brown handkerchief. He is rather a simple-looking man, under the middle size, and of extremely inoffensive appearance. He seemed to be as little affected as any of the spectators. James May is a more tabletic man, of wiry make, and firm deter-mined countenance. He was dressed in a fustian jacket, with a reflow handkerchief, and appe refd to bis arraignment with a rather compressed lip and stern countenance. The Court was by this it me nearly lilled with fashionably-dressed persons, particularly females, and the approaches to the Barristers' places presented, from continuance of wrged heads, the appearance of a bed of caulidowers. The Duke of Sussex, and a number of the Nobility, took their seats on the bench, which was completely crowded.

The Counsel engaged for the prosecution were Messrs. Adolphus, Clarkson, and Bodkin. Those for the prisoners were Messrs. Cur-

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TUESDAY'S (RAZEITE. DECLARATION OF UNSDUFF.
S. SAUNDERS, DECLARATION OF UNSDUFF.
MENDELSON, Manchester, Jeweiter – J. SHEPPARD, Lechlade, Gloue, Enter Line, Jack.
T. HOME NOOD, Pollard's row, Rethanl-green, beweer. Att. Crance, Billittersource, J. Wils, Elinger rend, Chelsen, cow keeper.
Att. Wils, Slaurier, C. B. Sterner, Att. Sterner, Line, Billittersource, J. Wils, Slaurier, C. B. Sterner, Att. Sterner, Att. Sterner, J. King, Slaurier, J. Wils, Slaurier, C. B. Sterner, Att. Sterner, Stat. Sterner, Stat. Sterner, Stat. Sterner, Att. Sterner, Sterner, Att. Sterner, Sterner, Att. Sterner, Att. Sterner, Att. Sterner, Sterner, Att. Sterner, Sterner

TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

T. GHINN, Merikyr Thivill, linedagaer. Atts. Holme and Co. New Ion; Lewis, Bridgend.
 Bridgend B. RUCS, Neash, Glamograbuler, linedagaer. Atts. Holme and Co. New Ion; Lewis, Bridgend.
 FRIDATYS GAZETTE.
 WAS OFFROS, Des. 2.— Oth. Frst. Drangeous : Cornet T. W. M'Mahon to be typur, vice Jeningbam, prom.; F. Thompson, Gent. to be Cornet by University of Mahon-28 (Ref. Fou: Leut. A. Campbell, from 45th 16egt. to be Used and Mahon-28 (Ref. Fou: Leut. A. Campbell, from 45th 16egt. to be Used and the transition of the Corner by University of Mahon-28 (Leut. A. Campbell, from 45th 16egt. to be Used and the J. Jenes to be Used and the Jenes and Jenes and the Jenes and Jenes an

manufacture: Interpretent experiment and subject as introduced and a subject as interpretent and the subject a

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 prisoners for their defence. Bisloop 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 ana-tomical 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 stue that there were wrenty cottages adjacent, the people of which had ready access to his graden, and, in tact, were supplied from his well. He denied all was bought of a Mrs. Dodswell by his (Bishop's) wife. May and Williams, he said, had no knowledge of how he became possessed of the body in question

knowledze of the apparent look and added, that the cap in question was bonghted of a Mrs. Dodswell by his (Bishop's) wile. May and Williams, he said, had no knowledge of how he became possessed of the body. Wile Mission and the added, "I was entirely innocent of any off-nee against the laws of the country."
Milliams described himself as twenty-six years of age, and decidend 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-nee against the laws of the country."
May said he first becaue 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 (Rosina Carpenter, who merely corroborated his former same time he was not aware of how he became possessed of them. Bishop - Do you not recollect any white mice running out of my garden into yours?
Witness—No, Mr. Bishop, I never did. Bishop—Do hot your cat kill some of them?
Witness—No, Sir, it never did.
Mishop—Do you on trecollect my wile bought *two* caps of you? Witness—No, sir, it never did.
Mishop—Do you of the orie, and that is not the one produced. Mary your Hull was also called, but her evidence did not, like the chary of you? Witness—I only sold her one, and that is not the one produced. Mary your Hull was also called, but her evidence did not, like the either. At five minutes alter five o'clock the Learned Judge commenced summing up the evidence, and concluded at four minutes alter eight.

summing up the evidence, and concluses as the interval of the second se

The venerative set of the problem of a source of the term in the venicity as returned. The execution will take place on Morelay. Royal Informary for Caturnot, and other Diseases of the Eye.—We have just even at this valuable charity, a patient, who had been blind fire yraw with a Catarate on whom Mr. Stevenson has operated, and return to sight, in the short space of the transfer seconds; without any any apparent mark or blemish in the eye. This constitutes, or understand, the *sixth* consecutive instance of recent and similar suc-cess off othely Mr. Stevenson, at this establishment, agreeably to his new mode of treating Caterat. In Tue-day's diractle appears a notice of an intended application to Parliment for an Act to enable certain Commissioners to make a much wanted improvement in the most filthy and consequently un-wholesome parts of Vestimister, by widening some streets in the Horsetery-read, and for forming a new road from Great Peter-street to the Vaxihall Bridge-road. 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 Conntess Augusta Caroline of Reuss Ebersdorf, daughter of Henry XLV, connt of Reuss Ebersdorf, the Princess of which family all bear the name of Henry, and are distinguished by numiters. The issue of her marriage with the Duke of Coburg Repeterick, King of the Belgians; 4. The Princess Sophia Frederica, married to the lowad have four ensures.—The title of Mr. Bullwer's forthcoming Justana, married to the late Grand Duke Constantine, from whom she separated by k820; 6. Victoria Maria Louisa, Duchess of Kent. Litretary Nortertres.—The title of Mr. Bullwer's forthcoming Jowel is to be *Evenes* Aram. The life of this remarkable man, who posses-cel unusuat talents and acquirements, it is well known, was unlied by a deed of boldo as extraordinary in its details as any upon recorid—2. Capt, Frankland, whose amusing Travels to Constanti-nole with a the dusting it is said, an os

Seeden. It will contain, it is said, a most contertaining picture of Court and Fashionable Life in both these Countries—3. Mr. James, whose volume on Chivairy has become a general favourite, is about to produce a new work, to be called *Memoirs of Great Military Com-manders*. Terd Melbourne has replied to the second Bristol memorial, which may appear to be material, and that they are prepared to which may appear to be 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 replice." The his Majesty 6 Government set of this lady's poetry—and they are so which may appear to be 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 replice." The this function of the same sense with the same genius will be thrown over the pages of a novel—if it will possess the same exquisite tenderness-the same warm to 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 the fair Improvisatrice, and rendered her volumes the treasured favour-ites of the youthul of both sexes, whose spirits the world hath not dealened; while even those farther advanced in life have been prest, and still more frequently the most touching, dreams of by-sone and Reality having just made its appearance." — Life Gaz. At Court of Aldermen on Tuesday several of the Members ex-pressed their '' marked displaamer'' at the misrepresentations of here in the public. He said such had been the misrepresentations of the genare, containing a was being the most useful if they were allowed thus tog on.— A preceed was then offered if they were allowed thus tog on.— A preceed was the donourable prevent and Merman for Portsoken Ward. " The Cheanness, we mut add, is an

THE KING'S GOING TO PARLIAMENT. Lord Great Chamberdnin's Uffice, 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 tickets on the occasion of His Majrsty's opening the Session of Parliament. No Lady can be admitted into the body of the House except in full dress.

dr 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.

CHOLMONDELEY, D.G.C. COURT MOURNING. Lord Chamberdan's Office, Dec. 2, 1831. Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the th instant, for her Serene Highness the Dowawer Duckess of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, viz: -- The Ladiesto wear black silk, frinzed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and ear-rings, black or white shoes, frinzed or plain linen, black swords and huckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 11th instant, viz: -- The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fams and tippets. The Gentlemen to wear black, ult thin ethods, The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 11th instant, viz: -- The Ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fams and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuffs, with black ribbons. The Gentlemen to wear black coats, and day, the 18th instant, the Court so out of morning. ARMY.

ARMY.

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 acquainty 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-Ray than that of First Licutenant, 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 of Regiments shall not recommend any Officer for the situa-tion of Regimental Paymaster whose Half-Pay does not amount to at least Seren Shillings a day. I have, &c. (Signed) H. PARNELL. Colonel of the Regiment of

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 plazue, nor likely to communicate disease, a quarantine of 40 days. All vessels with goods susceptible that is manufactures and other articles likely to convey disease, are ordered of to Port Mahon, there to be unloaded, the ship and cargo fumi-rated or at least 40 days, which will be severely felt by the British from the Thames northward on the east two montis. From all ports from the Thames northward to the endrored in the northern ports, Bilboa, &c., and we have little doubt they will be extended to all the ports of Spain. A vessel arrived at Bilboa from England, and was before the expiration of that time the orders from the superior Board of Health came, and the vessel was ordered a quarantine of 12 days.

ports of Spain. A vessel arrived at Biboa 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 day contains the Description of the In-terior of Hathfield House (the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury)--More Brighton Badinage-Gastronomic Musings--the There Kings -L. F. L.'s movel and interesting Particulars of the late Lady Fitz-geraid. --Published for the proprietor, by W. Thomas, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand. Browx, rus Awancax Novemar.--The tenth volume of the Stundard Novels is occupied by the conclusion of Schiller's "Ghost Seer," and 'Edgar Hontly, or the Sleep Walker," complet. ... 'To radd, for the first time, one of Brown's hest romances, is a memo-rable circumstance in our intellectual life. Were his themes super-natural or magical, we might forget them after perusal, or, at any rate, the impression would not haun to ur mind with unfailing tena-city ; but as the scenes he loves to depict (strange though they are) arise on to fuse supsteries 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 deput' after he has once raised them ?'-Drofatory Memoir. The public are advised to be cureful how they they take half-sove-retism. A considerable number of five guilder pieces have, it seems, been imported from Holand by the dws, and mixed with the forme onis, which they much resc. blc. The value of the Dutch piece is onny whom were the nersent. Lord Chanellor, Sir Jas. Mackintosh, the late Editor of the Editor for Areiera, Jord John Russell and Mr. Halam were his frequent associates; and the attention he received from them ione of the best provis that could be viewn of the extent of his acquirements, and of the high character of his mind.''-From the new chore of the eleginotyme avers, and the rest.

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 westend. Mrs. Mivart, of Mivart's Hotel, was robbed on Shunday last in leaving St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, of a valuable gold watch and append-ares. "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 posses a dial. Uso Foscoto.—The life of this celebrated and eccentric individual, with other new lives and important additions, we perceive are com-prised in the new edition just published of the Rev. Mr. Stebbing's realuable and interesting work, *Lives of the Ratian Posts.* "It is really astonishing," observes the *Athenzaum*, "that, affording so review, the Lives of the Italian Posts should have remained a desi-deratum 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 influential character and the combined display of opposite and illustrious qualities which enabled the lives and actions of Ital's leading posts." THE NATIONAL POLITIONS I VITON.—At a meeting of the Council of the Union held on Wednesday night at the Grown and Anchor Tavern, a lengthened and rather actimontous discussion took place on a letter received from Sir Francis Burdet, which implied the withdrawal of the Honourable Barcone from the Association. The Honourable Barconet stated that he had no idea of the Union being a permanent body, deeming it inconsistent with all 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. Then all light and dry soils the process of wheat sowing has been completed with that dispatch and in that excellent order which we for more than the strange of the source of the most early and succession leasons within memory; but where-the operation has been retarded in poachy and heavy clay-lands; the social week of December. The shovery weather, with warm SW, winds, forced up the carly-sown wheats with such rapidity, what the young blades luxuriated above ground within sit days, and appendentiated to the first, probably the second week of December. The shovery weather, with warm SW, winds, forced up the carly-sown wheats with such rapidity, the step ong blades luxuriated above ground within sit days, and the business will be observed to the first, probably the step ong blades luxuriated above ground within sit days, and the business on that they would outcrow their strength the late succession, however, of frosty nights had the beneficia effect of South Wales, on their carliest sown heavy lands, the young plants the soul. The superabundant and excellent potato crop will be materially instrumerati in economising the consumption of wheat. The follows for spring crops are generally in a loward state, except of weather and aeration is indispensable. The grass, where the south the vertice has and poachy, still continues abundant, and the state. Turing- fully and poachy, still continues abundant, and the state. Turing- fully and poachy still continues abundant, and the state. The universe is believed, are in a healthy and thriving the south there exists some apprehension that the inerdinate strengther is have diminished considerably the stocks in the strengther band abeles, as a preparation for the fastices of business, must have diminished considerably the stocks in the strengther is have diminished considerably the stocks in the strengther is have diminished considerably the stocks in the strengther is have diminished considerably the stocks in the s

country.--Monthly Mogazine Jor December. FEMALE FASHIONS. (From the Royal Ludy's Magazine for December.) FULL EVENING ON BALL DRESS of very rich white satin. The skirt is very full, and rather short, and has a beautiful trimming of crimson velvet and tulle, at the usual height. The body is plaited lengthwise in very small plaits. It is cut low and guite square, with a drep fall of blonds. A stomacher of crimson velvet, cut in three points at the waist, and e diged with narrow blonde, finishes the corsage. The sleeve is full, with a second fall of blonde, and finishes with a band of velvet. Coifingre is Maria da Giora. Earrings and necklace of pearls and emeralds. Gloves and shoes of white satin.

a drep fall of bloids. A stomacher of crimson velvet, cuit in three opints at the waist, and edged with a second fall of blonde, and finished events full, with a second fall of blonde, and finished the appropriate and events (Colfure ki a Maria da Goria. Ear-rings and mecklace of pearls and emeralds. Gioves and shoes of while and the corress of clarer action of the corress end in the second fall over which is a long sleeve of crepe lices, as well at bottom as at top, and confined at the waist by a deep band of satin. The corress of clarer action is deep line, any thick of the corress end in the state of the corress end in the second state of the corress end in the state of the corress end in the second state of the state of the second state of the second state of the state of the second state of the second state of the state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the state of the second state of the state sta

nreq; trams nan ocen tato norm it to several other stacks in the yard, but fortunately did not take fire. Lord Robert Seymour expired on Thursdayse'nnight at an advanced age at his seat, Tail Arias, in South Wales. His Lordship was the oldest brother of the late Marquis of Hertford, and uncle to the pre-sent Marquis. By his death the office of Joint Clerk of the Crown in Ireland becomes vacat. We were told on Sunday night at the Kilkenny coach-office, that a serious affray occurred on Friday between the military and some peasants in the county of Kilkenny. It seems that a detachment of the S2d Regiment were conveying some prisoners ad arms from Castlicomer to Kilkenny. They were met by a first of speasants, who attempted to rescue the prisoners. The military resisted, and seven country people were killed in the confiet. Theremos's Jow. The Dublin Boening Mail announces the formation of an "open and permanent Protestant Association in Dublin, for the purpose of checking the progress of revolution and rebellion." The the more than the 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-bill, and is to be cased with stone similar to the new pait of the wall the take and with stone similar to the new pait of the wall that as a coing to be built will extend to the present road down Constitution-bill, and is to be cased with stone similar to the new pait of the wall that was erected last year at the top of Grovenor-place. The glove trade is suffering severe depression —the principal causes of which, are the introduction of foreison ploves, is be-come so general.

C A MONDAY EDITION (for the Country) is published at Three 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 approv

The KING will open the Session in State, and will remain London to receive the Addresses of the Houses of Lords in Î and Commons, and will afterwards return to Brighton.

LORD GREY's perplexities increase—all hope of negocia-tion with the Tories, or at least with that portion of them which Lord WHAINCLIFFE 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 ETERYTHING 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 fature exposures of past meannesses, is highly important.

elsewfiere alluded and here allude to again, had nothing in the world to do with the suppression of the Political Unions. This, as relates to fature 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 fail*—let hin throw limself, or try to throw bimself, 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 de-nounce, and become even more subject than he is, to the dictation of the Times newspaper, which he obscutity. 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 con-vince him of the difference between theory and practice; and he has returned to his own domestic circle under cir-cumstances, to which we only refer, as affording a probability that his mind will not, in future, he wholly engrossed by that restless ambition which has litherto prompted him to grasp at stations which heither his there prompted him to grasp at stations which heither his there prompted him to grasp at stations which heither his there prompted him to grasp at stations which heither his there prompted him to grasp at stations which heither his there prompted him to grasp at stations which heither his there prompted him to grasp at stations which heither his there prompted him to grasp at stations which heither his the

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 inten-tion, 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 so might, the 12th instant, and that reading having been effected, the House will after-wards adjourn over Christmas, before going into Committee. This looks reasonable, and augurs well; and these signs of coming moderation, coupled with the declarations of popu-lar feeling made at EDINBURGH, LIVERPOOL, WOICES-TER, HERFORD, 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 sub-scription of £30 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 these who contra-diet it, even if his Lordship himself be one of them.—What " titled Commoner" did subscribe £30? Will his Lordship answer that-or, since his Lordship up billey subscribed to their principles, what does it signify whether he also sub-scribed to their funds? One word more of these Unions, and we have done. Mr. d to their funds?

scribed to their funds? One word more of these Unions, and we have done. Mr. ATTWOOD, of Birmingham, when he so manfully denied hav-ing received any information from Ministers of the inten-tion to put the Unions down; proved too much—The publi-cation of the Proclamation in the *Gazette* was postponed in Carlon of the Friedman in the Gazette was postponder an 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 unmixed, we confess, with one or two other feet-ings, 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 teste

taste. Mr. DRUMMOND, we recollect, some time since, published 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 constitu-tionality we suppose. Lord GREV, 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 perso-nalities 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 Fostmaster-

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 "The passions of all ranks have been excited of Loras Grey una Broughom ugainst the Ministers of Religion and the hereditary Conneillors of the King who opposed them, in order that the upholders of our ancient institutions might be intimidated into becoming access surves to their new Constitution; and it is vanily imagined that the Lebouring classes will submit to be discarded, and to sink again into

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 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 save that "he has excited the passions of all ranks against the ministers of religion, and the hereditary councillors of the KING, in order that the upholders of our ancient institutions might be intimidated"? Or what can 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 policiens*"? 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. DRUMOND, in his letter to the *Times*, can apply to Lord GREY INDIVIDUALLY—be-cause Mr. DRUMMOND, all along, *couples* bis Lordship with Lord BROUGHAM.

cause Mr. DRUMMOND, all along, couples ins LORISING 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 hears and happened.

COLONEL BRERETON is not to have the Commandery of COLONEL BRERETON is not to have the commandery of the Guelphie Order for his conduct at Risitol; 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 HENKY FANE, will be President.

THE Duke of RICHMOND, who, considering his total incfliciency in debate, must have been actuated by no feeling of personal vanity in doing so, has moved and carried the crection of a gallery in the House of Lords for the accommo-dation 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

trived 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 sauction of a Cabinet Minister (however low his grade), seems to be a perfectly new event in the his-tory of the country. As a man of *Letters*—which, as Post-master, 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. LONDON, whatever may be the immediate result, has ex-pressed itself strongly—LIVERPOOL also has made its de-

LONDON, whatever may be the immediate result, has expressed itself strongly—LIVERPOOL also has made its de-claration, and Edinburgh has well played its part. The conservative meeting in that City was most respect-ably 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 Eventing Post gives the following obser-vations upon the meeting:— " We need not say with what sa tisfaction we direct the attention of our readers to the requisition in two paper of this evening, calling a meeting of those who still cher, but we have the cause of pence and happiness, and the true "interests of all classes, to be identified." It is one of the noblest and more the interest is discussed on the true of the destingtion with the webser we cause of predict and populations with which we believe the cause of predict and populations in the hour of need, to support those institutions with which we believe the cause of pence and happiness, and the true "interests of all classes, to be fight character, that however much meel vanishes with which we believe the set of the set of the noblest and most have the interest of the first character, the however much meel vanishes with which we believe the set of the set of the noblest and most have been the set of the first character, the however much meel vanishes the set of the

identified. 'It is no no of the noblest and most ch. vacteristic features of the British character, that however much men', valids may for a time be shaken by some sgitating combination of ci. "curnstance, or bheir at-tachment 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 re verential attachment

to the institutions of the country, as a whole, which sooner or later assumes the ascendency, 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 axitation. And worthy of such a national mind is the constitution under which we live, which, fenced and secured on all sides by its triple hulwark, can safely bid defance 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 mischic yous attempts.

live: which, lenced and secured on all aides by its triple hulwar, can safely bid deflance to the first asseults of violence, and afford time for the development of that cool and penitent reflection which never fails to succeed those intemperate and mischic vous attempts at innovation. "Already we hall the advent of this favourable change. Time, the corrector of many errors, has done much to disabuse us as to the true extend of the aldeyed evils existing in the constitution; to show how remotely these bear upon, or influence, the true harppiness 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 that good sense and subtrety of feeling which is two for a time to be warped by delusion or intimidation; the consistent friends of the Constitution, who from the violence of its advocates, begin to doubt, to hesitate, to be constructed the violence of its advocates, begin to doubt, to hesitate, to be constructed from those who, for their own purpose, encouraged, up to a certain point, the moasterus political anomaly of popular unions, must satisfy every one not altogether unobservant of the signs of the fills of altared by the slution, with tranguillity and impartiality. Encland has, as it were, weathered a stormy and ploon night, ad even now, in this troubled morning, the tempest has not altogether unow, in this troubled morning, the tempest has not altogether unow, in this troubled morning, the tempest has not altogether and which it has even the propert is everywhere more cheering than it was; the breact of agitation is dying away, the swell which it had raised is subsiding,—the clouds of ignorance are aispers ng,—the sober hight of truth and reason looks out upon a gain. "It is precularly gratifying to us, that the Capital of Scotland to the forter are entitied. The structure, weathered to a subit to the durity on the thereas are

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 at-tributed, with a charming degree of self-gradulation, 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 the circumstances connected with the Rebellion there at present is? We have also to know whether any Special Commission is

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 duly 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 Not-tingham, in 1830, as their best defence?

tingham, 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 unequi-vocally and distinctly that all slaves born after the lst of January, 1831, are to have their freedom so soon as a bill can be passed for that purpose after the meeting of Parlia-ment, and that the measure of general emancipation is posi-tively to have effect from the 1st of January, 1836. That the nan of colour, of whom we are now speaking; implicitly believes the letter in question to have been written and addressed to tim 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 usjust see what it is—Such a letter as is here attributed to Dr. LUSHINGTON would be the signal for such an insurrec-tion as that in train at Tortola, where every white in the colony, man, woman, and child, was to have been mu-dered; which insurrection was only discovered by the intem-perate anxiety of two negroes to lay claim to the pretiest English girl in the community. Dr. LUSHINGTON is tra-duced—he never would, surely, so far commit himself as first to advocate the granning equal rights to the people of colour, and then excite them against the white inhabitants. We sincerely believe the coloured man has cither been im-posed 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 Genlleman an Let us just see what it is-Such a letter as is here attributed to 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 con-temptibly 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 whee-ther he can demand reparation for the injuries done to British subjects in Lisbon?" Advice of Counsel-GOD hep us 1--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 Sergeaut of the City of London. The English Government refuses to acknowledge the King of PORTUGAL, and yet the English Government expects the THE falsehoods with respect to Portugal, which are daily

unacknowledged King of PORTUGAL to maintain all the conditions of the treaties which are in force, and which con-fer upon the English certain exclusive privileges, on condi-tion, not only of their acknowledgment, but their warmest

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and activity will have on a country which have on therefore, we are lavouring the wines of Paruagi, always been our energy, but the industry of a country which have always been our iried i and the manufacturing in the wines of Portugal, we are loster the industry of a country which have always been our iried i and the provide instance of a line of the country. To JOHN BULL
 The the industry of a nalied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of an allied state, which takes of L2(00,000 states) in the industry of the method in which Reform has been treated by most the method in the which Reform the industry of an allied state, which takes of the country. We should ghally submit a more copious extract from this takes of the country. We copied by want of room.
 We should ghally submit a more copious extract from this the inductory method in with a piece of plate, and a source of the country. We copied the inductory method in the interve the present into which are solved to present the take of the country. The is subscription has been in subcert inductory method is a source of the country which as been in the tree remote in and the subtry to the subtr

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 propitate in those Churches in which he does officiate the civility and indulgence of his neighbours, who happen to form the cogregation.

POLITICAL UNIONS.

The following is from the Leeds Intelligencer :-

a net concoving is from the Leeds Intelligencer: --"On Sunday se'night, an ill-looking follow presented himself at the house of Mr. Chabocx, a respectable farmer of Leigh, near this city, and importuned for, or rather demandel, relief. Mrs. C. re-fusing attention to him, he announced to her in a very significant manner, that he was one of the Birmingham Linoin; that the Union were about to visit that part of the county, and that she might cal-culate upon a call from them to require her unkindness to so respect-able 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 Mrjesty's subjects. "President of the Local Board of Ilealth, Harwich. "November 30, 1831."

"November 30, 1831." This communication is particularly satisfactory, because, as Harwich is frequented by the subjects of almost all the Go-vernments 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 dagerous to the health of His MAJESTY'S subjects,"—meauing the whistes of our gracious Sourceion.

We should venture to suggest that in all the ports on the eastern coast of England strict precautions should be adopted eastern coast of England strict precations 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 :-

TO JOHN BULL.

 TER, 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 ouly Prelate the extremely odd, just at this moment, if His MAJESTY and recro of considerable extention, to the mean state this palace, the ouly Prelate free dist statemation to demonstrate this point for me. An error of considerable extent, as regards the subject of Constitution or a single term only, in the axion that "the people have a right by cord GREY is before.

 Talking about Bishops—all the reports about burning the Bishop of Exter in effgy are false—His Lordship, unlike and attentive congregations, nor does he find it necessary, although he voted against the odious Bill, to hide himsed and sneak from his duty, which he has pedged himself to perfy in and, either his one corporations and borough, there is one—the aver done, who sneaked also from the division; nor does he find it necessary to projitate in those Churches in which he does officiate the civility and indulgence of his necessary to projitate in those Churches in which he does officiate the civility and indulgence of his mee, stop to his, how sneaked also from the division; nor does he find it necessary to projitate in those Churches in which he does officiate the civility and indulgence of his mee, a stop to which, provided it be such, would creating the average the many to have a right forward and pretending Prelates a stop to which, provided it be such, would creating the average the many the sector of the same astip to the congregation.

but commons: In the many ways, induced by since a score more than a set of the set of

That would note to injustice do it would use capital offered. That venerable Patriot, the Earl of ELDON, in his place, on the 7th of October last, totd the County which the *Borning* Heradd, 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 was a property as well as a trust; his words were," A borough was a property as well as a trust; his more were, "A borough was a property as well as a trust; his more were, "A borough was a property as well as a trust; his more were," A borough was a property as well as a trust; his more were, "A borough was a property but it is annexed to the land-and he, who has the land, has the right of property in the Borough." I can assure you, my dear But, the law on this point is borie out by the Parliamentary History of Boroughs; there never was a revater missike than the supposition that *Population* had the least to do with their enfranchisement originally; and I can further state, that the labour and expense (which is no trifle), of a search in our R-cord Offices, touching the actual number of Constituents in the caluminated Gatton, for instance, be-sinning with the carliest accounts on record down to the pre-sent 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 raders stare, in hort, I know you would; though I have not had the opportunity to prepare such lists, I am pretty cer-tain of the result from the slight inspection I have made on this point. Population, after all, appears to have been the order of the daw

is good—the servant, Chelsea, 1st Dec. 1831.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, Nov. 30, 1831. DEAR BULL-Amidst all the variations of that most variable and ephemeral thing called "public opinion," I often turn with satisfac tion to the columns of the .John Bull, as the sailor looks to his com-pass and steers his vessel over trackless seas and raging billows, so I look, my dear BULL, to the columns of thy inestimable paper, and I find the opinions it advocates, and the sentiments with which it its imbued, always a guide, a solace, and a Polar star. Whilst some laudable and patriotic—then have doubted their character—then have fairly repudiated them—then have again eulogized them when wag

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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—are amongst the most happy of the labouring poor in all France—and it is by no means uncommon of revolution, receive large wages—are 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 lave all the neccessaries 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 de-manded 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 pro-perty, 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 plentidu. 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 Paras, determined on having their " three glorious days" at Lyons; and powder was boundh—shot was made—guns and swords were cleaned up and prepared—and a regular, systematic attack was organized against the men of property and clarater in the city. The Govern-ment knew all this—the Prefect was informed of it—letters to that effect even arrived in define view of the defined thema-letter were left to defend them-slves, aided by a very small and inefficient garrivor. The 214 arrived. The revolt broke out. The National Goards

against the men of property and character in the City. The Government for parts and yet no troops were ordered to march signing typos—no military proparations were made—but the manufacturers were left to defend them-elves, aided by a very small and inefficient garrison.
The 21st arrived. The revolt broke out. The National Guards were andle by the bloody rebelations of the defend them-elves, aided by a very small and inefficient garrison.
The 21st arrived. The revolt broke out. The National Guards were andle by the bloody rebelations of thousands of workmen armed—a camp was fixed—a local Government of the mob established—all the local aution/tiles were imprisoned and even threatened with death—a Colonel of a regiment was made prisoner by the canaile and then short—the toosin sounded—the Government, was defeated—the troops were driven away—and the tric-coloured bunting which waved on the Hotel de Ville denoted that the laws had been overcome, and that might triumphed instead of right! To barricades, murders, and blugeons, succeeded pillage and fires. Houses of commerce have been truined—property devastated—the users induced by a mong to spend for all that has taken place—and a no stronger guerrson liken they had before this rebellion compiled they have plexy dowed at the prices they domand—plotny of mong to spend for the moment—a general pardon for all that has taken place—and a no stronger guerrson. Iken they had before this rebellion compiled they have enta deputation to Lours Patterne's son, who has left Paris for Lyons, accompanied by old Sourt, to say, that upon these conditions they may enter the city. Will the Government of Lours Patterne frace will be without a Government. Will the Government of Lours Patterne was endered, and now restricts and the laws. Will the Government and the basis of its own Charter. Why Duta Patterne himself is the King of the barricades—he was elected by the sense of the barricades—and his dynasty is the barricades—and his dynasty. How then can he fire a single s

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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

that the LORD CHARGEBROR are seen and the loss sight of a recent appointment by my Lord BROUGHARGEBROR are seen appointment by my Lord BROUGHARGEBROR and Rector, the Rev. J. LEDEARD, being living. It is not known what reason his Lordship has assigned for having either been the dupe of some political friends, or arrogated to hinself a power never dreamt of by any of his predecessors. (who have in warinably attended to the recommendation of the *inholitants of the town* in the appointment of former Rectors.) The appointment is, of course, *mult*, but the people of Devizes will not soon forget the outrage offered to the feelings of their present worthy and venerable Rectors, not he stretch of power attempted to be exercised over them by his Lordship.

Devise with about the operative field of the stretch of power attempted to be exercised over them by his Lordship. TO JOHN BULL. Sin,—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 she cholera has had possession of that port for a whole month, and after she cholera has had possession of that port for a whole month, and after she cholera has had possession of that port for a whole month, and after she cholera has had possession of that port for a whole month, and after she cholera has had possession of that port for a whole month, and after she cholera has had possession of that port for a whole month, and after she cholera has had possession in the sheat the heat the heat the interface of the sheat the the interface of the sheat the interface of the sheat the the sheat the sheat the the sheat the sheat the the sheat the sheat the sheat the the sheat the

TO JOHN BULL. November 29, 1831. Sta,—The proximity of a Parliamentary Session has prepared the People of England for those pickers and professions which a weak and miscrant Administration, reckless of the public weak, and in-tent only on the aggrandisement of private interest, is ever wont to substitute for visorous policy and efficient service. A semblane of honesty is equally the habiliment of hypoerisy as of sincerity. De-votion to the Monarch and solicitude f r the subject are alike the de-clarations of the Courtier and the Republican, the Royalistand the Re-volution is, the Patriot and the Traitor. It is not, then, every preten-sion to philanthropy, which we are bound to accredit ; but, on the contrary, if influential men are loudly zaclous for the Rights of the People, and are nevertheless regardless of their privileges, when to believe them actuated by the motives they profess. Thus, "Long perfectly indifferent to his welfare ; and thus "Heform" is the value word of those who stremuously contend for the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, whist in themselves are exhibited, as regards their Constituents, the most flagrand instances of correction, privery and corruption. In confirmation of what I have advanced, I shall beg leave to refer to a case which came under my own ob-strution. November 29, 1831.

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Do these firebrands mean to make savages of us all?-their present obedient humble servaut, <u>BIGOT</u>. TO JOHN BULL. Srn,—The following picture of the state of society, caused by the machinations of our short-sighted reforming rulers, may perhap serve to amuse some of the readers of your spirited and entertaining journal. I had lately occasion to write to an intelligent friend, resi dent in the eastern part of the metropolis, to ask him it he knew of any lad about 16 years of a.e., of poor but honest parents, whom bers, and indeed is one as a clerk and servant-a situation, who you know, Sir, it is very common for boys to fill in Barristers' change the neighbourhood of the Inns of Court, who know the prosperity must which its sometimes leads. The following is his sameyr, leaving out names for obvious reasons :- "Wapping, 22d Nov. 1831. "Dear E.,—We are in this part of the working classed not bhick 'ero lags to for urm saters, and who have that doubt much whether ongs to he our masters, and who have that if doubt much sough are all 'o genetives' here-ship wrights, caulkers, sawyers, sailmakers, coopers, millwrights, &c.; and not one of them, II lanswer for it, but knows as much, or mote-then you or I do about the Reform Hill that is to be. All bese end they like, and get drunk as often as they like; can a play when they like, and get drunk as often as they like; can and who have enumerated can work when they like, can acour or any where else, for a week or two, or even longer, they can acour or any where lese. They can on an aversage if differ presence is required at White Conduit-fields, the Cronn and Anchor presence is required at White Conduit fields, the Cronn and anear of onnogenet, you would scarcely you set and to pre-the stransform of the path in which they more, and no may other choosely earn £ 3 a week, many much more; but they way other choosely deningles; and I have no the scholing were formagenet, you would scarcely you situation, or if her, would stay a week with you.—Your's, SC.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERNIENTS. 5 Lord Bishop of Cloyne has appointed the Rev. Pierce Wil-Drew to the Perpetual Curacy of Cove, lately held by the Rev.

CLEMENT INTELLIGENCE.
PREFERENCES

The Lord Bishop of Cloyn-has appointed the Rev. Prence WILMay Draw to the Perpetual Curacy of Cove, lately held by the Rev.
M. Woward.

The Rev. HEXAN JONN LEWIS, M.A. has been presented by the
error of Bishop of Clehefiel and Coventy has licensed the Rev.
The Act of Bishop of Clehefiel and Coventy has licensed the Rev.
Patron. Rev. Ownall Levescater, Rever of Moreton Say, Shropshire.
Patron. Rev. Ownall Levescater, Rever of Moreton Say, Shropshire, has
been appointed to the Curacy of Say Moreton Say, Shropshire, Jones Patron.
The View Owned Levescater, Rever of Moreton Say, Shropshire, Jones M. W. Havres to a Prehendal Stall in Bristol Cathedral.
The Rev. Jones Yators, LaLD., late Curate, and now Lecturer
of Sc. Cement Danes, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to
the Rectory of Holmpton-in-Holderness, Yorkshire.
The Rev. Jones Yators, LaLD., late Curate, and now Lecturer
of Sc. Cement Danes, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Holmpton-in- Holderness, Yorkshire.
The Rev. Jones Yators, K.A. of St. John's College,
Construct Asabay, in Leicestershire.
The Rev. Nortolk. Patrons, Penbroke College.
The Rev. Nortolk. Patrons, Penbroke College.
The Rev. Nortolk. Patrons, Deno College.
On the Ght of July, the Right Rev. Jons Marrias Traves, D.D.,
consecrated Lord Bishop of Calcuta, 1829. [Formerly Student of
Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1897; B. and D.J. 1829].
The Rev. Russata, of Magdalen College, Oxford
The Rev. Stephen Reay, M.A., to be examiners and electors, together
in the Rev. Bergins Prospers of Hebrew, and Ashten Staley, Stephen
The Rev. Stephen Reay, M.A., to be examiners and electors, together
in the Rev. Stephen Reay, M.A., to be examiners and electors, together
in the Rev. Stephen Reay, M.A., to be examiners and electors, together
in the Rev. Bergins Professor of Hebrew, and A. Prester May. Stephen
There, J. C. Lon As connorgation heid Jones Kers, Stephen
The Rev. The Rev. Conneregation Heid Stephen, Christ Church, Stephen
Aster Stephen Re

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Messrs, Colburn and Bentley will shortly nublish the following New Works --Ind sole, poss 8 will be following New Works --The UGENE ARAM, By the Author of "Pelham," "Paul Clifford," &c.

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CITY-SATURDAY EVENING.

392

CHOLERA MORBUS. We have received the following report from the Council Office; will be seen that the cholera remains still stationary, both in the amber of cases and the proportion of deaths;

		•	Su	ıderlaı	ıd, De	cembe	r 1. 1831.
Remained a	t last Rep	ort	••	••	••		38
New Cases	••	••	••	••	••	••	8
	Total					••	46
Died			••		••		5
Recovered	••	••	••	••	••	••	3
	+ +1.ia dau	a o'elouk					29

Depes of recovery. He was alive yesterday, and as well as could be expected. An immense ateam heat, called the John Bull, has just been com-pleted at Montreal, included to ply on the River St. Lawrence. She is the largest in the world, being 189 feet in length, and width and depth in proportion. Her engines are the most enormous ever beard of. The cylinders are 60 inches in diameter, and the stroke of the piston in each is fleet, giving alout 20 strokes in a minute. This will give to the two engines about 300 horse power. Their finish is lengant and complete, and the whole vessel is constructed in a style of first-rate mechanical skill.—*Canadian Proper.* OLYNFIC THEATER Throughout the week this comfortable little theater has been fashionably and remarkably well attended. The production of new pieces; the four which are now nightly played having lad a current "run" seldom equalled in the metropolitant theaters.

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

Vol. XI.—No. 574. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1831.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—To-morrow Even-ing, the Tragedy of VENICE PRESERVED. Jaffer, Mr. Warde; Pierre, (tast time). Mr. Young; Belvidera, Miss Fanny Kemble. After which, the Ballet of AUD ROBIN GRAY. And the Melo-Dramo of the EliND BOY. —Tuesday, the Opera of Artaxerzes. Artabanes, Mr. Braham; Mandane, Miss Shirreff. With the new Farce of Country Quarters, and The Irish Ambasador, —Wednesday, the Tragedy of Fazio, with Country Quarters, and The Irish Ambasador. —Wednesday, the There of Country Quarters, and The Irish Ambasador.

bassador — Indréday, inte Dergark Opriz. Poiry, aliss Dillicui; Capatan Aac-beath, Nr. Braham. With The Irish Ambassador. To-morrow Evening, will be presented THE CHASTE SALUTE. Col. Derrille, Mr. Horn ; Madame Thibaut, Miss Forde. After which, The WIDOW. Augustas Gallopate, Mr. Liston ; the Widow Dashington, Madame Vestris.—To which will be added, GERVAISE SKIINSER. Gervaise Skinner, Mr. Liston; Charles Meanwell, Mr. J. Vining. The whole to conclude with the OVIMPIC REVELS. Jupiter, Mr. Bland ; Pandora, Madame Vestris.— Box Office open from 10 till 4 o'clock. Private Boxes to be taken of Mr. Andrews, Bunkseller, 167, New Bondstreet.

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 M The Ext. DNDON LITERARY GAZETTE, and Journs At of Morning-Countaining Retrieva, with copies Extracts, of all important New Proprint uncething the view, with copies Extracts, of all important New Proprint uncething the duck and wate: Biotraphiel Notice: Joing an Province Alfred the Scien

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REITISH BRANDY, for home made wines of D	reserv	195	1	6s Od	е :	
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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY. TWESDAY. The Session was opened this day, by the King in person, with the usual formalities. His Majesty entered the House about half-past two o'clock, accompanied by Earl Grey, the Lord Chancellor, and other Officers of State, and took his seat on the Throne. The Mem-bers of the House of Commons were then summoned to the Bar, when his Majesty delivered the Speech, which will be found in our fourth name

The Angress deriver a the Speech, which will be found in our bound page. At the conclusion of the Speech, His Majesty rose and retired, attended by several of the Ministers and the Great Officers of State. The Commons withdrew from the Bar, and their Lordships adjourned during pleasure. At about a quarter past five o'clock the House resumed. Earl Great moved the first reading of an Act for the better regula-

nm sayesy centered the Speech, which will be found in our fourth page. At the conclusion of the Speech, His Majesty rose and retired, attended by several of the Ministers and the Great Officers of State. The Commons withdrew from the Bar, and their Lordships adjourned during pleasure. At about a quarter past five o'clock the House resumed. Earl Garst mored the first reading of an Act for the better regulation of Select Vestries. A flort the Chancellor had read his Majesty's Speech, which with the set of the State of Chance flort and the Boars. The Earl of Chance flort the new florts the Address. His Lordship, in commenting on the several topics of the speech, highly eulopized Earl Grey (for having forough florward the Reform measure, and trusted that the Bill now about to be introduced would receive the sanction of Parliament; that their Lordships would pause before they thought of again rejecting a measure sontemplated regarding the Eastblished Church of Ireland. The Proclamation relating to the Unions the considered perfectly just, but it ought to be recollected that the form the adoption of measures contemplated regarding the Eastblished Church of Ireland. The Proclamation relating to the Unions the considered perfectly just, but it ought to be recollected that the form the adoption of measures contemplated regarding the Eastblished Church of Ireland. The Proclamation relating to the form the adoption of measures onto the sectors. How the was, as usual, an echo of the Speech. His Lordship dwelt for the Reform The Noble Lord concluded by noving the Address, which was, as usual, an echo of the Speech. His Lordship is optimized the content that due are stated is and the consequences, by further refusal, oppould influence, and demands going still furthe? Henread the the sector of the Reform Bill which had been rejected would be contry. As public opinion was increasing, he asked whether it would not be the trusted the Noble Lord of the state would constitution, and that they would constitution, and that they w

was then agreed to. WEDNESDAY. Their Lordships met at half-past one o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to St. James's with the Address to His Majesty.—Prayers were read by the Bishop of Killaloe.—At a quarter before two o'clock the House adjourned. THINSDAY

were read by the Jishop of Killaloe.—At a quarter before two o'clock the House adjourned. THURSDAY. Lord ELERSONGUERI, in moving for returns relative to the Charter and the affairs of the Enst India Company, expressed his surprise at the total silence of the King's Speech on that important subject; and stated that a leading point of enquiry would be to ascertain how far the Government of India could be conducted without reliance for its should be ready to discuss the question when it came regularly before the House; but, as the question of the revival of the Charter was not likely to be brought forward this Session, its mention was not intro-duced into the King's Speech.—The returns were then agreed to. The Easl of SALISMURY enquired whether it was the intention of the Government to bring forward, during the present Session, any Bill on the subject of the Poor Laws? The Long CHANCELON was understood to reply that, if no other Noble Lord did, he should propose some measure respecting those Laws.

Note Lord duy its another proposition in the should hereafter bring The Earl of AUERDERN intimated that he should hereafter bring forward a motion respecting the arrangements between Holland and Belgium, if a Noble Duke (Wellington) who had taken great interest in the proceedings connected with those arrangements, declined to do so.

Belgium, if a Noble Duke (Wellington) who had taken great interest in the proceedings connected with those arrangements, declined to do so. Earl GREY was understood to remark, that a copy of the Conference relative to the negociations would have been laid on the table, had it been ratified. The Earl of WINCHILSEA enquired, whether it was the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to bring forward any specific measure for the purpose of putting down the Political Unions? Earl GREY replied in the negative, observing that the Government was already armed with sufficient powers to stop any illegal asso-ciations. Viscount MELBOURNE gave notice that on Thursday next he should move that that part of his Majesty's Speech which related to the tithe system in Ireland be taken into consideration. He begged to state, for the information of their Lordships, that he intended upon that occa-sion to move the appointment of a Select Committee upon the subject. The Earl of HARDOWEN, Hed Select Constitute upon the subject. The Earl of HARDOWEN, Hed begged to sak if his Majesty's Government had any measure in contemplation upon a subject with respect to which the public mind was at the present moment very powerfully excited, and which they must all fel to be a subject of the greatest delicecy and importance? The Lone CHARELOR agreed that the subject was of the highest importance, but he felt also that it was a subject of the greatest diffi-culty, and that the difficulty of the scountry had their minds excited with respect to it, that he thought scome delay necessary before any measure should be introduced, and before even the subject should be broached in the way of discussion.

FRIDAY. Lord TEYNHAM, after regreting the continuance of acts of incen-diarism, 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.

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 Thom-At 25 minutes after two o'clock the Speaker took his seat. Sir Thom-the to two the Speaker entered the House, and paid. "Generating and the House of Commons, His Majesty commands the immediate attendance of this House in the House of Ceres."-The Speaker, accompanied by almost every Member present, imme-diately 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 hall-past four before the House proceeded to business. Previous to the moving 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-tion of England and Wales. The Anguis of Caxmos thereupon intimated, that, at the proper the address, several norms for future days were priva-tion of England and Wales. The Anguis of Caxmos thereupon intimated, that, at the proper the address will." The Arguis of Caxmos thereupon intimated, that, at the proper the address will." The Address then rose to move the Address. In doing so, he rejoiced that the Reform Bill was os soon to be brought forward again; and he trueted that it would be equal to the exigency of the incrumstances which called for it. He spoke of the Bill is bing out-the plundering and the unprinciple to inflict the most daring out-rages; and without going into particulars, he thought quite sufficient of fristol. With respect to the Political Unions, he thought the besi which gave them birth. As regards that part of the Speech which had appeared to warrant the amendment of the municipal government of fristol. With respect to the Political Unions, he thought the besi which gave them birth. As regards that part of the Speech which had appeared to warrant the amendnest of the municipal goverement of the thoverer, but entertru

with magnificent approbation. The success which had attended Ministers throughout the country critical them to the grafitude and confidence of the House and the nation at large.—The Noble Lord them moved an Address, which, as usual, was an echo of the Speech. Sir Faxers Vincers reconded the Address, expressing his convic-tion 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. Gaossa did not consider the Speech to be manly and straight-forward; 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 thought was hinted at, it would shake the founds-tion of all property, and should have his most decided opposition. To attempt that remedy, like suggesting Reform, would only increase the evils. With respect to the Shave Trade treaty with France, which, he understood, conceded the right of mutual search, he con-rica 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 did not wish to throw any slight upon the Crown, while were determined to exercise those privileges with which our free constitution had invested them. Mr. Sraxuer stated, in regard to Ireland, that it was intended to move for a Select Committee on the subject; and that the views of contemplated to affect property, and strengthen existing institutions. Sir C. Wernszuer, there at great length into a manly and straightforward explanation of his conduct as connected with the late event at Bristol, and after exposing the malicious calumnies that have been heaped upon him by the Radical press, the Learned Gen-tleman dwelt in terms of honest indignation upon the insulting com-ton suggested in

by perusal in the daily papers, than in any tours of his reply, in-offer. The CHANERLON of the Exdergourn, in the course of his reply, in-timated that in the progress of the Session, he should have to bring forward the question connected with the renewal of the Bank Char-ter; that regarding the East India Charter, was not so pressing as to time

ther; that regarding the Last india Charter, was not so presented in itime. Mr. Huxr moved an Amendment; but as no one seconded it, the proposition fell to the ground; and finally, the Address was agreed to. WEDNESDAY. Three petitions were presented, complaining of undue elections-namely, for Drogheda, Dorsetalise, and Forfar. They were ordered, proforma, to be ballotted for on the 26th inst.; other days will be named after the Christmas recease, for the ballots, because, if the Committees were now appointed, the inquiries might be interrupted by the holidays.

The provide the Christians recease, for the ballots, because, it use Committees were now appointed, the inquiries might be interrupted by the holidays. Lord Airmour, on moving the reception of the Yorkshire Reform prittion, took occasion to observe, that the Reform membra appoint in the details of the Bill, it would be found that the principles of the forthwith introduced; and that whatever alteration with appear in the details of the Bill, it would be found that the principles of the forthwith introduced; and that whatever alteration with appear in the details of the Bill, it would be found that the principles of the forthwith introduced; and that whatever alteration with appear in the details of the Bill were carefully preserved. The presentation of the Report of the Address on the Kings Speech, called forth a renewal of the debate on that document. User severe belevation and Holland. Lord PALERESTON defended that interference, and contended that it proceeded on correct principles, and had preserved the preserved the preserved the preserved the readement. The Historica Catholic brody-declared that there were hist not be the renowned Catholic brody-declared that there was in reality no responsible Government bard the finance would not change all these things, he and others must defend themselves in the best with they could.

This Gazette contains two Orders in Council, a forcing the quarantine laws on all research arriving from Sauderland, Scalam, Newcastle, North and South Shields; the islands of Guensey, Jersey, Alderney, Sarti, or Man; from any port or place situate between the Skaw and. Rotterdam, inclusive; or from the price Dutch territories outside the Baltic; of from any ports or places on the river

TUESDAV'S GAZETTE

Sheidar, the isinds of Ourner, Jersey, Alderner, Sarti, or. Man; from any port or places entitate between the Skaw and Rotterdam, inclusive; or (Irom the Dutch territories outside the Ballic; of from any ports or places on the river weser.
 WRITENALL, Dec. 2.—The King has been plased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Beal of the United Kingdomo for at Britan Band Ireland, for each of the State and Ireland, the State and Ireland, the State and Ireland, the State and establish a Court of Julicature, to be called "the Court of Dank; the State and Establish a Court of Julicature, to be called "the Court of Dank; the State and Ireland, the Ireland Ireland, the State and Ireland, the Ireland Ireland, the Ireland Ireland, State and Ireland, the Ireland Ireland, the Ireland Ireland, the Ireland Ireland, the Ireland Ireland, Ir

Chancery-lace, Louidon; Barmhaw and Burry, Annersenorusgu. FRIDAY'S GAZETTE. The King has been pleased to appoint Silr Robert Gill Lieutenant-Colonel in jety's duard of Yeomen of the Gaard, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army so long as Sir R. Gill shall continue to hold the shid appointment. The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Rajb Brenoid, Bre, Garter Principal King at Arms, to invest him with the gold chain and badge, and to deliver to him the sceptre of the office of the Garter. The King has also been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Albert Pell, Esq., John Cross, Esq., and George Rose, Esq., Jadges of the Court of Rankrunety.

and hadge, and to deriver to hun the septre of the office of the Garter. The King bas also been prisede to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Alber Fell, Esc, John Cross, Esc, and George Rose, Esc, Judges of the Court Two Overse. Dec. 9.–20 Albert. Dragon Gaards: Correct C. G. Mansergh to be Lieutenant, by pur, vice Albert, Dragon Gaards: Correct C. G. Mansergh. – Albert by pur, vice Mansergh. – Alb Dragon Unavia: Lieut. Col. J. Chatterton, from bdif pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ross, exch, rec. diff. – 16th Regt. Light Dragoons: Captisin T. H. Prasnon, from 56th Regiment, to be Gaptaloy, to Euclering, setting and the setting of the setting of the setting of the setting from Ball-pay, to be Lieutenanty, setting and the setting of the setting from Ball-pay, to be Leutenanty, setting and the setting of the setting from Ball-pay, to be Captain, vice Smith, esci. etc. diff. – 26th Foct; Braikand, from Ball-pay, to be Captain, vice Smith, esci. etc. diff. – 26th Foct; Braikand, from Ball-pay to be captain, vice Stant, app. 69th Regiment, Stant data Pay Ball Regiment, to be Captain, vice Landon, esch. etc. diff. – 30th data Foct: Energing of Priestley, from Ball Regiment, To be Regiment, Stant Ball-add Foct: Energing Of Priestley, from Ball Regiment, to be Regiment, Stant Ball-add Foct: Capt. H. Studg, Forken, retried Ball-pay Royal African Corps, to de Quartermaster, vice Stephens, retried Ball-pay Royal African Corps, to data Foct: Capt. H. Studg, from 68th Regiment, to be Regiment, Stant Poort; Ball-add Foct: Capt. H. Studg, from 68th Regiment, to be Captain, vice Daveson, retires is 1.6. Cubitt, Gout, to be Energin, Vice Wolke, retries, park pay. 63th Regiment, Forto Edual, to be Ball-pay Royal African Corps, too retires is 1.6. Cubitt, Gout, to be Energin, Vice Wolke, retries, pay. Alk Regt. – 73th Foct: Lieut, V. B. Caldwell, Pay Cabal, Regiment, Jo Pay. Pay. 63th Regiment, Forto Edual and Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by Pur, vice Balke, rettere-and, Stant, Forto Zueut, Lie

In Lancablire, thinker inertianis. Atts. Armstrong, Staple Inn, London: Cranke, Uverston-S. and J. KN16HT, Mold, Flinklire, bankers. Atts. Repetted, Mold; Milne and Co. Temple. London.
 Tyre HURERER, --The two wretches, Bishop and Williams, were executed on Monday last (May being respired), the full particulars of which we gave in our Monday's Edition). Their bodies were given to King & College and the Anatomical Theatre in Windmill-street; at both of which places they were gratuitiously exhibited to the public. Asvitex Coscraves.-Mr. William Knyyett has been appointed, by the Royal and Noble Directors of the Concerts of Antient Music, to succeed to the late. Mr. Greatorex in the office of Conductor of these concerts, which will be held as usual in the Hanover-square Rooms, and commence on Thursday the Std of March.
 The adventures of a *Robler*, announced for publication in a few days, it is said, will put forth a greater claim to originality than any work that has appeared since Mrs. Shelley's wild story of *Frankenstein*.
 M'Pharul's Guta theore, announced for publication in a few days, it is said, will put forth a greater claim to originality than any work that has appeared since Mrs. Shelley's wild story of *Frankenstein*.
 M'Pharul's Guta tideos, from the powerlu pen of the well-known contributor to *Blackwood's Mugazine*.
 M'Pharul's Guta tideos, from the powerlu pen of the well-known entities with to dive the space of takion without incerning the leavy expense of the spontine metal. M'Phail, the Inventor, bees to remind the Nability and the advinent be appointed to apply the tinde, either not space of fashion any due the inposed in a spectre to the space of the spectre the space of the spectre the space of the spectre the space of the space of the spectre the space of the spectre the space of the space o

December 11. The second secon

Was put and carrieu. Resolved—That this House will not receive any Petition for Private Bills after Priday the 17th day of Perivate any Petition for Private Bills after Priday the 17th day of Perivate Bill be read the first time after Monday the 26th day of March next. Ordered—That this House will not receive any Report of such Private Bill after Monday the 28th day of May next. Ordered—That the said Resolutions be printed. J. H. LEY, Cl. Dom. Com.

RRIDAY. The SPEAKER read His Majesty's Answer to the Address. Mr. Alderman VEXABLES enquired of the Attorney-General, whether the prosecution for smuggling silks, which was instituted gainst a certain house in the city, was to be followed up. The Arronxey-GENERAL stated that the case had been compro-mised. The parties paid a penalty of 20,0001, the value of the goods being 5,0001. The Arro mised. The being 5.0001.

ing 5.0001. The subject called forth some conversation, because the parties d been allowed to escape without the usual publicity. The Arronxer GENERAL replied, that the pledge of last Session, at the parties should be prosecuted, had been kept; the case had ren conumenced, and they had, in reality, submitted to the full water.

On the question that the start of the start of the start of the start of our Milliary Establishments, and consequently of the Public Expendi-

ture? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER protected against being re-quired to go into premature explanations; however, he assured the House that the estimates would be prepared with the most strict

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCREQUER protested against being reduces that the estimates would be prepared with the most strict through that the estimates would be prepared with the most strict enormy.
 Tord DUNCANNON moved a further grant on account of Bucking-the sum to be paid out of the revenue of the Woods and Forests; and, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, the Noble Lord replied, that no part of this sum would go towards furnishing the Palace. His Lordship also remarked, that this Palace was to be the state town residence of the King.
 The Automatic and the present of the State town residence of the King.
 The Automatic and the county of Kilkenny between some of His fait that alken place in the county of Kilkenny to between some of His field. And sixteen wounded. It was also reported that inquiry had been relised. That he did not believe, but still it was right that alken place in silence. During the brief excitate would be known. It was really necessary not to pass over these disturbances in silence. During the brief excitate of the present happy system of Government there had been as great a sacrifice of life as in great battles which had decided the face of nations. At Castle Pollard, at Newtownbarry, at Merthyr Tydvill, and at Bristol, there had been a considerable loss of life, and some inquiry ought to be made into this new case of destruction.
 Mr. PANNER vaid, the facts were these i-A party of police had stree ended in lodging three presoners and year of the present lappy system of some and the dist of the down were these i-A party of police had were strained weither. Three prosons had been killed, and three or four wounded. The Newspapers had published a full account of it, and he should not object to all the documents relisting field which is duty to move for the series of the site of the site of the site of the series of the new of the site of the series of the serie

Character, that most difficult of all delineations, he has acquitted himself well." To DETECT FRAUD.—All Pencils having Steel Points, or Nozles, or Tortoiseshell Bodies and White Metal, substituted for Silver, are Frauds on the Patent Pencils. To avoid all the inconvenience aria-ing from the Spurious Articles, see that the Pencil has the name "S. MONDAR and Co., Makers and Patentees," on the body of the case, and that the case is all Silver or all Gold. And also to ensure the proper Leads for replenishing the case, see that each box has a yellow belt, with the word "warrant-d" on it, and a red sealing-wax im-pression, bearing the initials, "S. M. and Co." In many instances, the purchaser has paid as much for these spurious Steelpointed Pencils and Tortoiseshell cases, as for the genuine Silver or Gold article. Shopkeepers in Provincial their being imposed upon, the public earticle. THE Pore's Daroures—The science attention of the Denvi

being much inconvenienced in not being supplied with the genuine article. The Pore's Daughten.—The serious attention of the Roman Catholic portion of the community has, it appears, been very gene-rally drawn to the remarkable tale of the Pope's daughter in Mac-fariane's *lowantic Annals of Ialys*. From the authorities he quotes was not ach no doubt that, "though celluacy was recommended, it was not advantaged infailing church, untilghte twelfth century." The House of Lords has revived what is termed its Library Com-mitter, for the purpose of considering the propriety of some addi-tions to the Library of the House, and of other matters relating some mode "for more effectually ventilating the House," The Com-mitter here upon a the sone given to it, to consider of some mode "for more effectually ventilating the House," The Com-mitter hereupon on Thursday

OLD BAILEY.

DUPIN BULLL. OLD BAILEY. THURBEDAY.—Thomas Hogg, was indicted for perjury, in swearing an affidavit to the effect that the prosecutor. George Drury, owed a debt of 5001. to him, when in fact the prosecutor did not owe him any money. It appeared that the defendant and prosecutor resided at Calston, near York, and that they had been known to each other for some time, and that the defendant under a threat of divulging certain secret transactions which had taken place between them, had suc-ceted in obtaining different sums of money from the prosecutor, and, on his refusing to give him a further sum of 5001, he sued out a writ in the King's Bench, making an affdavit at the same time that the sum of money was due to him from the prosecutor. and, on his refusing to give him a further sum of 5001, he sued out a writ in the hed never had dealings with the defendant to the amount of 5001, and did not owe him that sum. He further added, that the fear of his threats. Mr. Adolphus and Mr. C. Phillips conduced the case for the prosecutor source which serveral withcesses were called, the principal of whom was Mr. Drury, who deposed to the sums of money obtained from him by the prisoner, ware re-ceived, in one of which he stare shower there was howe to slightest ground. Four jetters from the prisoner were re-ceived, in one of which he stare low prisoner had the lease the davies of 121. more from Mrs. Dury, added, that the prisoner had the to samy dealing, or that he had any chim as a debt against Mr. Drury. The butter of Mr. Drury added, that the prisoner had rependedly gone to his matter's and behaved housively, and the persons to speak to the character of the prisoner, more of whom, however, proved that he was in a situation to have advanced money on account of Mr. Dury.—The Recorder, who the deresed avered whom the been admitted on bail, was then placed in the dock and repended his summing up at four clock. The Jury turned round to had been admitted on bail, was then placed in the dock a

There is a structure of the product of the product of the structure of correction, and at the expiration of this imprisonment be transported the term of seven pers.
The Bravo.—The scene of this story, by one of the greatest novelists of the age, is laid at that period when "the city of the isles," though no longer mistress of the Mediternanean, nor even of the drait was still rich and powerful, and a most vivid picture is drawn of the fearful system of espinonge, which rendered Venice, while gastery footed upon her canals, in heart a prisoner and a crucching slave. Some of the characters are admirably drawn; but there is none which excites grint with the Doge, and her intercession for mercy to Jacopo, are fully equal to the celebrated scene in the Heart of Mid-Lohdian.
An action was brought on Monday in the Court of Exchequer by Insurance Office to recover 5000, being the amount of a policy of Insurance which the plaintlifs had dicted on the life of J. Stephenson, Esq. of Binfield, which was resisted by the defendants on the was abouring under a dangerous disorder. This being clearly established, the Jury returned a vertict for the defendants.
The Gocanaricat ANXXL.—' The utility of this valuable volume," any she ditter of the ANX and the interviews of some state of the many claims the solution of the many claims the solution of the many claims the bould provide the set of the defendants.
The Gocanaricat ANXXL.—'' The utility of this valuable volume," any she ditter there is an our choice to the purchase of one Annual out of the multitude, this should be that one in preference of an errors of the Provident Insurance of the reverses our opinion of the many claims the volume puts forth, than by assuring our readers that were we limited in our choice to the purchase of one Annual out of the multitude, this should be that one in preference to any should be of the solut. The solution is compressed on the advolut. The solution is compressed on the advolut. The advolut in the data site o

which it was stated that this information was laid for the benefit of the poor of the parish, whereas it was for the poor proprietors of Covent-warden and Drury-ham Theatres, who had converted the boards where Garrick and Cibber had trod into an arena for wild beast.
LBRARY OF MODERN FICTION.—The very interesting publication so long announced under the title of *The Modern Nouclists*, in 50 volumes, a collection of the best recent works of fiction, from the ensuing week. It is to be published at only 60, per volume, bound, and will contain the choicest works of Mr. Ward, (the author of "Tremaine") Mr. Lister, (the Author of "Granby,") Mr. Theodore Hook, Mr. Horace Smith, Mr. Grattan. Mr. Bulwer, &c. &c. As the impression of the best cover of Oxford-street, in the neighbourhood of Duke street, Grosvenor-square, have been thrown into a state of alarm, in consequence of several leaden bullets having been fired into their present by elected as the inhabitants of Oxford-street, in the neighbourhood of Duke street, Grosvenor-square, have been thrown into a state of alarm, in consequence of several leaden bullets having been fired into their presen who happened to be in the shop at the time. The evening is generally selected as the time to commit the malicious and dangerous acts, and at a moment when the sing is full of cause. A gun maker, who hasexamined the marks, some of them have nearly buried themselves in a stout board of an inch in thickness. A gun maker, who hasexamined the marks use of a pea, and are propelled with such force and velocity, that, are reality, which has just appeared, called *Comeron*, unites, which has just appeared, called *Comeron*, unites, built of the hearthy. If and the hearther were fired from an sirgun, and most probably from a cach.
The Hontano Abenserny. — The new work of combined romain the story of singular viciasitude, a rich diaplay of Scotish scenes, but of the heart he varied induces the presens, and the prove the stress, and the presense should be hea

POLICE. The properties of the properties of the properties of the property of the properties of the p

shall deliver the gool there of the prisoners therein being and de-tained, or who shall be therein detained, before the 16th day of Janu-ary next." On Wednesday Lord Skelmersdale had a private audience of the King at St. James's, and presented to his Majesty an Address on the present state of affairs, signed by about 1,500 percens of respectivility in the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool. Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. --Captain James Dalrympie, *Orwell*, and Capt. Alex. Chrystie, *Thomas Coutts*, consigned to Bombay and China. Mr. Needl attended on Tuesday morning before Sir R. Birnie and Mr. Minshull, to answer an information filed against him on the oath of Dr. Dodson, in which the Learned Gentleman stated that, from certain information he had received, and which he believed to be true, he had reason to suspect that a breach of the peace was about to be committed, by a duel about to be fought between Joseph Neeld, Eag, and the Hon. William Ashley. Mr. Neeld was introduced to the Bench, took his seat by the side of the Magistrates, and entered all His Majesty's subjects, and towards the Hon. William Ashley in particular-Merning Herndd. The collection of pictures belonging to his late Majesty, which for a thokingham Palace, have been against the walls in the new gallery at Buckingham Palace, have been sgain removed to their old dormi-tory in Pala. I which has now been connected to the flaw haidstone Assizzs on Wetnessful, Richard Dixon, aged thirty-five, a labourer, was corvicted of hang weildery on the sake paintings will be ease having repired, it has become the property of the crown. When Buckingham Palace is complete these paintings will be easen thiuber again, where the tasters. Mr. Jostice Alarcap passed prively in their will and heldhously set fir to a certaid and, hub generity of Heirs Pil-ton, at Eastery. Mr. Jostice Alarcap passed prively on theory Pil-tanne and fees for b

Lington, at Eastry. Mr. Justice Alderson passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, and held out no hopes of a commutation of punishment. The Chief Judge of the New Bankrupt Court has to pay 3001. for stamps and fees for his new appointment, the Puisne Judges 2011, the Commissioners 1501. each, the Chief Registrars 601, and the Deputy Registrars 400. The House of Lords has issued orders for the prevention of stoppace in the stretch leading to the Houses of Parliament. The election of an Alderman for Portsoken Ward terminated on Wednesday; again in favour of Mr. Scales, the butcher. Colonel Jones, we understand, has bequeathed his body to be dissected alter death, to the Anatomical Professor of Salm, which was solormized on the 19th ult at Gerlachsheim.
Description: The House Scale Princess Eleanor of Salm, which was solormized on the 19th ult at Gerlachsheim.
Description: The Flore Princess Better of Salm, which was solormized to reminy the Royal Farley of the Royal Highness Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and her stretch RRO.METALIC TEETH-Mr. A. JUNEN, Surgeron-Dentate there Highness Princess Eleanor of Salm, which was solormized to remixel at firme any upite the attention of Longeron Liberation of the Royal Family of France, and her steene Highness Princess Eleanor of Salm, which and deayed, or cheen subject to the respectfully invite the attention of Ladies and Gentification of Ladie and Gentification of Ladie Internet. A LONEN, Surgeron-Dentate there any statution of Ladies and Gentification of the steed to remixely and from one to a complete solvel with the Princes Eleanor. The deayed of restore to the water all the dranatges of the ground ones in matication, as a constructed to restore to the water all the dranatges of the ground ones in matication, and ender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of deay, and reminer medical bane. A Lonew on the May way be distinguised from the reginal Gardons and tender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of deay, and remeants and then

operation pertaining to Denial Surgery. References can be given to the most eminent medical men. At home from ten till five.-dk, Lower Grovenor-street, Boud-street. BURGESS & ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. Warehouse, 107, Strand, corner of the Savoy-steps, London. JOHN BURGESS and SON, being apprised of the numerous make, fell it inoumbent upon there to request the atlention of the Public, in purchasing what they conceive to be the Original, to observe the Name and descriptions will decive the hunguarded. Jand for their detection, J. B, and Son submit the following Cautions: some are in appearance at first ight "The Ga-chovies"-others "Burgess," and many more without address. JOHN BURGESS and SON having been many years homored with such distinguished approbation, feel every sentiment of respect toward the Public and earneadly solisit them to inspect the Jabes previous to purchasing what they conceive to be of their make, which they hope will prevent any disapointment the subfinded content they prepare by them, and it recommended as a most useful and correneut Sauce-will keep good in al climates. Warehouse.No. 107, Strand, (corner of Savoy-steps,) London. (The Original Piah Sauce Warehouse.) The GWLAND'S ODEONTO. or PEARL DENTIFICIEL.

uscidi and convenient Sauce-will keep good in all elimates.
 Warkhouze, No, 107, Strawal, (corner of Savoy-steps). London. (The Original Finl Sauce Warkhouze).
 RGWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFICE, recommended by the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, yet as the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, yet as the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, yet as the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, yet as the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, yet as the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, yet as the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, yet as the most purse to be the most purse of the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, yet as the most purse of the most eminent of the faculty as the mildest, and the most purse of the most purse purse of the most purse of the most purse of the most purse o

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A person vorites anonymously, to say, that the Plate, for which a Subscription is raising at Worcseter, was not oxided to Mr. CLIFTON, the Mayor, because he refused the use of the Guildhark to the Radicals, (which, it is eems, he did not), but as a mark of respect from the inha-bitants for the activity and promptitude he displayed in maintaining order and preserving tranquility. The letter, which is pert and Aippant, is addressed to a Mr. MARLBOROVEN, of Ave Maria-ine, and hippant, is addressed to a Mr. MARLBOROVEN, of Ave Maria-ine, and hippant, is addressed to a Mr. MARLBOROVEN, of Ave Maria-ine, and hippant, is addressed to a Mr. MARLBOROVEN, of the Maria-ine, and hippent, is addressed to a Mr. MARLBOROVEN, of the Maria-ine, and hippent, is addressed to a Mr. MARLBOROVEN, of the Maria-boes this person, whoever he may be, expect us to give him, or kas friend Mr. MARLBOROVEN, bhover that other person may be, any an-formation to our authority for any thing which appears in this Paper is a son what perform the may be any an-box of the print of the Samuel Archifeld Dr. 1001

Pager ? J' the initials to the Sonnet, dated Sth Dec. 1831, which are M. L. E. ure to be read, as one might read them " Bully," we shall most glady gaail ourselves of it-ni its extremely elever-but without some peculiar inducement, we seldom insert serious poetry. The defence of the person ANICOS advocates, is useless; he is a cos-comb and an as-vain, empty, conceited, and of that class of delicate dandies which may be called masy-he had better leave him to his fate. The exposure of Boatswain SMITH is curious-we shall notice him in our next.

The exposure of Boatswan SMITH is curious—we shaw nowce nor next. We regret being obliged again to delay a notice of a semarkably clever and powerful pamphick called "A Reply to a Pamphiet initialed a Speech of the Right Hon. Lord BROUGHAN," — We shall waid our-selves 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 or incumstances are likely to occur which will decrease the urgency of the subject it refers to. B.—mot the B, above referred 10—has also been received, and shall be answered in a day or two—It was by a mistake that the B, whom we now address applied the former notices, which were intended lot the other.

87 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 ERSKINS, 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

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 negociations—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 intriguings in foreign politics, whence he may derive all the satisfaction he has a right to expect, from making and unmaking a King of BELGIUM.

ceive from men of the highest principle and character in the country, and rely upon the intelligence and respectability of the wation for aid and countenance, rather than upon the mode, of an alliance with whom he is himself heartily astamed, and whose favourable protection and patronage he has already BEEN COMPELLED to denounce as illegal and unconstitutional.

astamed, and whose favourable protection and patronage the has already BEN 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 whoerer 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 nikilo, nikil 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 anuscement to the beholder.
"M Low called you together that you may resume, without further delay, the important duties to which the circumstances of the times require your immediate attention; and I sincerly regret the inconvenence which I am well aware you must experience from so early a renewal of your labours, after the shous of Harlinent. A speedy and satisfactory settlement of this question becomes daily of more pressing importance to the security of the State, and to the contentment and welfare of my people.
"I feel it obe my duty in the first place to recommend to your most careful consideration the upserservation of peace, both at home and abroad, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, afford the best and most effectual remedy. 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 mitiaging the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassments of commence and the consequent interruption of the pursuits and the stored in many parts of Europe. Whether it is indirenous hows to assist, both for removing the causes and mitiaging the effects of the want of employment, which the embarrassments of commence and the consequent interruption of the pursuits a

December 11.

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 Speechew 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 hare 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 Parlia-ment, and now what is he made to say? "That the return to Europe of the elder branch of the ILLUS-TRIOUS HOUSE of BRACANZA" 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 BURKER, who expiated his crimes last Mon-day morning, in the front of Newgate. The elder branch of the LLUSTRIOUS HOUSE of BRAGANZA, voluntarily surrendered all claim to the Throne of Portugal, when, in accordance with the established law of the Portugues enc-cession, he accepted the Imperial Grown of BRAZIL. Nay, so anxious was he to draw the line and mark the distinctions that he voluntarily became a NATURALIZED BRAZILIAN, and he is, in point of law, now no more a Portuguese than Mr. JERENY BENTHAN, or SI HARLEQUID 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 Portugi-we will shew, next week, what they have been—will CHARLES WILTON GRAVELEY, Esq., the English—mow look at the case—look at the rights and privileges granted to the English-manlike, elever, unstatesmanli <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

here, when they speak of the King of PORTUGAL, who is of the "ILLUSTRIOUS HOUSE of BRAGANZA," invariably call 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 Portu-guese 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."

out." Now, does not this case come to the point?-What is it to a non-intervention Government whether Don MIGUEL 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 ex-pulsion from his imperial Wigwann 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 refues 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 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 per-mitted to say about it. His Lordship knows what he has seen there—the fruits of a revolution. And hence, too, the moderate tone taken with regard to the honourable and manly conduct of the KING of the NETHERLANDS. We sincerely wish, for the sake of his Illustrious Sister, and for the sake of the memory of another Illustrious Lady, that PRINCE LEOPOLD had not been made the dupe of this charlatanerié—and so does KING LEOPOLD himself. As for the Convention with the King of the FRENCH about the slave trade. that Is canital.

As for the Convention with the King of the FRENCH about is slave trade, that is capital. Will it be believed the slave trade, that is capital. Will it be believed that this Convention, about which Ministers brag so mightly, is no work of their own?—Lord PALMERSTON, and half a dozen others of the Cabinet and Cabinet retainers, have been dozen others of the Cabinet and Cabinet retainers, have been working at it, with an eye to popularity, for the last six or serem 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. LWING, 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 negociating; and, in a very few days, such is the effect of plain straight-forward conduct, available talent, and sound sense, Mr. INVING comes back with the very Convention, signed, scaled, 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 uni-

The Speech next proceeds to the usual twaddle about uni-The Speech next proceeds to the usual water about and versal 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 mo-ment existing, seems to have its origin rather in the facility and impunity with which they kick and spit upon poor Eng-land, than any wisdom or judgment on the part of her Go-Vernmot vernment.

vernment. And then comes the notice about Bristol—upon which the KING tells Parliament very little, except to recommend them to encrease the number of constables; a recommendation, the value of which may be easily estimated by the fact, that the present liberal Government have actually directed bar-racks 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 re-ceptacles for soldiers of the bine and marines. And, last in the Speech, comes the gail and wornwood

erected in St. James's Park, and are even now contemplating the conversion of some of the principal public offices into re-ceptacles for soldiers of the line and marines. And, last in the Speech, comes the gall and wormwood with which the ancient flax's has been so recently drenched. Down WITH THE UNIONS-ablandon the contract for musquets, Lord GREY-cease to solicit BURDET' to the chair-refrace, 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 LLEGAL 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 eulo-fize 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 for distinctly states his opinion that more mischief arises to his Government from the misrepresentations of the epinions of the Cabinet in that paper than anything else in the world. And is he still so blind ! Let his Lordship look at *Frazer's Magazine* for the present month—he will there see a hasiy such affairs, and in the House of Peers has stated that the *Back List*, although it has made the greatest effect amongst at THE REFORMERS, is a document so absurd that it spece a much more respectable book, called "A List of stell rods," published by RUBGWAY in Piecadilly, a book-stell considered high in character and credit with the party which his Lordship *at present* belongs. Which his Lordship *at present* belongs. Which his Lordship *at present* belongs. The which our avoid dilating a little upon the most filmsy, the at ever was put into the most filmsy wild as it is optic clear that frailment has nothing to do, and And with this paragraph about the Unions ends the Speech-which Sir FANCIS VINCENT was pleased to end was part of the Writer, for Lord GREY not only openly might have written it by guess the day before—the Times enumes an unch more mischief arises to 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 is he still so blind! Let his Lordship look at Frazer's Magazine for the present month—he will there see a hasty sketch of "Clean-succeping" at three o'clock which may be affairs, and in the House of Peers has stated that the Black List, although in character and credit with the party for which his Lordship in character and credit with the party to which his Lordship in character and credit with the party to which his Lordship dipresent belong. The variances thas notting to do, and that it has been called the received, nothing can moderate it—when once the prejured natificate and the most finasy, the aution of the lordship dipresent belong. The affairs of Treland are positively desperate. It will a few days since, Sir JANES 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

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 sanc-tioned, is winked at by the Marquess of ANGLESEA and Mr. STANLEY, who is equally the object of his vituperation. In the mean while, the Learned Gentleman has began to try his hand at other fermentations than political ones, and has just set up a brewery, 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 exam-ple will be followed by similar-addresses from most of the in the kingdom, expressive of the feeling entertained of the inefficiency—and worse—of the Government, and the

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.

WE have received the following from General Sir G. COCKBURN, to which we readily give a place:— United Service Cub, 7th Dec. 1831. General Sir G. COCKBURN'S compliments to John Bull, he read (a few days ago) some observations respecting him, self 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 privi-leges, and always lamented encroachments on the rights and prerogatives of the Crown. In respect to Colonel GREV, also mentioned in the obser-vations, (and whom he is happy to call his friend,) he has got

vations, (and whom he is happy to call his friends) 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

SIG. 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 *ulmost* difficulty he could be prevailed on to trans-late 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.

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.

Is unworthy of an audience of a layour 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 BURKERS, and the conduct of the Prisoners, and the rush of the crowd, and the enormity of the Prisoners, and all the rest of it. The subject is disgusting and horrible, the crime beyond compare per-haps, 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 tho-rough-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.

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 predeced by way of contrast, at the playhouse, after a tragety, fice only point we have in view will be gained.

No. I. ON BISHOP'S EXECUTION.

ON BISHOP'S EXECUTION. When the Spiritual Peers are invalued with groams. And rudely assaulted with hisses and stones; When Prelates in effigy burn at the stake, That Prelates still living a warning may take: When acts of such outrage come under our eye, "The Church is in danger?" we cannot but cry; But worse than all this—the mob is so callous. That they shout when a Bissnor is brought to the gallows. No. 11.

cha

That they shout when a Bissnor is brought to the gellows. No, II. "The real name of WILLIAMS the Burker was HEAM, out he anged it alter he became a body-snatcher."-Morning Tagger. 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 HSAD.

WHATEVER may be thought of Law in these days, Equity appears to be rather at a low ebb: we say nothing of Eag-land, but just call public attention to Irelard, wheneve we have received the following *judgment* passed upon the proposed Equity Bill of the Right Hon. Lord PLUMERT, Lord High Chancellor in those parts :--corr or opinion,

The signatures are of men of all parties, from the Tary Serjeant to the Whig would-have-been Attorney-General-so that the opinion is doubtlessly formed upon the merits of the case alone.

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 task-num 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 feetings, against the modern system of Practical Philosophy. It fur-ther appears, that an Usher of the peripatetic Schoolmaster has, for the further diffusion of useful knowledge, conzessi-cated 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. experiments.

A CURIOUS correspondence has arisen between Sir A CURIOUS correspondence has arisen between Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and a surgeon of the name of DE-TROISIER, who, in addition to all the fatigues of his gro-fessional practice, has undertaken, for the trilling considera-tion of 31. 3s, per weeks, to perform the functions of SerrArry 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 "medical, thaved, and resolved itself into adieu," a fortnight or three weeks since.

thawed, and resolved itself into addeu," a fortnight of Likree weeks since. The following is the correspondence:— The Council of the Union held its meeting on Wednesday night at Saville House, Leicester-square, Mr. Rogens took the Chair. A discussion took place concerning the propriety of communicatory to the Reporters present, copies of the correspondence between Siz Fanxers Runnerr and the Union. It was resolved that the correspondence be communicated to the Reporters.

It was resolved that the correspondence be communicated to the Reporters. Along conversation ensued, in which was discussed the providery of imposing an additional charge of one penny on each member—of having lectures on political conomy—of having large found—ad adopting as the motto of the Union's publications that part of the King's Speech relating to the right of petition, Sc., which caused pers, and of watching the proceedings of the Ministry, part cularly with regard to Unions. It was at length agreed that a Notice was given of a motion to petition for the release of Mr. Carpetter, and all others confined for similar offences, and the meeting se-parated at a quarter to cleven o'clock. The following is the correspondence alluded to in the above re-"Nonember 35.

" Brighton, Noz. 25.

"Brighton, Nor.25. "Sign-I beg that you will inform the Committee or Meeting at which you are Chairman, that I withdraw my name from the Unice-first, because I see it is intended to be permanent by the Appoint-ment of a Secretary at three guineas per week, contrary to the termination of the Meeting which appointed it; and because **itsa**, moreover, in its wisdow, adopted a vote of thanks to the King of the

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant, "FRANCIS BURDETT. " To the Chairman of the Council of the National Political Union."

be given in the set of the union were only in the set of the set o

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 institutio

Peading room of the Chion, implies appropation of such a permant institution.
 "The Committee would further submit that the Council did not display the lack of wisdow you impute to them in adopting as vote of thanks to the King of the French, as no such resolution was either adopted or proposed.
 "Under liese oircumstances 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, "ROVLAND DETROSTER, Secretary.

"Resolved-That the following letter be sent to Sir Francis Bur-dett 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. They were very glad to and 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. "WOWLAND DETROSIER, Secretary." "To Sir F. Burdett, M.P."

"To Srr 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 Joxze:-"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 pro-posed. At the same time it has been stated otherwise in the Papers, and the impression gone abroad is otherwise. Some step should therefore the taken to recify this misapprehension, and unii I ace 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 meither have been adopted; for at present the belief is that bull have.

for me that it should appear clear and unequivocally to the public bat neither have been adopted; 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 de-nounce 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, 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 GREV, since, of course, all the Political Unions in the country will set themselves in array against the Minister who first encou-raged and then descrited 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 opposi-tion to him. And therefore, upon a plead for that haking the King of FRANCE for unconstitutionally making new Peers to carry a revolutionary question, Sir FRANCIS backs ont— not without sneering, however, at the "wisdom" of the un-washed 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 applanding even the Jacobinical King of the FRENCH, for his stretch of power in raising three dozen of Mushroous to do his bidding.

for his stretch of power in raising three dozen of MUSHTOOMS to do his bidding. This quite what we expected; there is not a more de-cided 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 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 con-vince these liberal bodies, as Colonel DESPARD and his friends were finally convinced on the morning of their exe-cution, in Horsemonger-lane, that Whig favour and Radical patronage are of a very fragile character; and that Con-BETT, who, if not always right, is certainly not always wrong, was tolerably near the mark, when he said to the dehuded Radicals - "WHEN THE HOUR OF DISCOM-FITURE COMES, YOUR JACE STRAWS ALWAYS LEAVE VOU IN THE LURCH."

NEW BIBLE SOCIETY.

A public meeting was held at Exeter Hall for the purpose of form-ng a new Bible Society, in opposition to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The chair was taken by SPENCER PERCEVAL, Eq. 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 per-son 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.

without a dissentient voice. We subjoin the following, not by way of "note or com-ment," 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, Jelington, with having stolen a valuable French clock, a gold watch, chain, and seals, several lockets, gold rings, brooches, and other trinkets.

before the Magistrates, charged by E. Goeling, Eag. of Highbury-park, lelington, with having stolen a valuable French clock, a gold wratch, chain, and seals, several lockets, gold rings, broothess, and other trinkets. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Gosling, that the female prisoner had been cook in his service for a length of time, and he had very reason to believe her to be an honest worman, especially in consequence of his having received with her an honest character from her late situation. The snale prisoner was an occasional gar-dener in the neighbourhood, and bore the character of a very re-figures personge, and toos often security for sevents in the kitchen reduing the Dible to them, which circumstances, coupled with his sanctified hypearnoce, precluded all possibility of suspicion. About a fortnight ago Mr. Gosling and his wife had occasion to be absent for about the oldsy, and on their return they found that the leme of these may be ther site hower prophy, and up it inquiry of the that he was the only preson who had been with her in the house since that her was an assuming hypocrite, who, in the most deceti-ring in the neighbourhood, and a secretized that the male prisoner was an assuming hypocrite, who, in the most deceti-ful manner, would inpreside of the situations into which his art tied him. He also ascertained that the male prisoner, during the absence of the family, was seen withing if that yr Tomppon, the cook, on the Friday, and was in the house with her reading the Bible to drive male the old burgers, of the situations into which his art led him. He also ascertained that the mailer prisoner, during the absence of the family, was seen withing with Mary Thompson, the cook, on the Friday, and was in the house with her reading the Bible cook, on the Friday, and was in the house with far reading the Bible cook, on the Friday, and was in the house with her reading the Bible cook on the Friday, and was in the house with far yreading the Bible cook on the Friday, and was in the house with

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Mr. Rogers.—Certainly not. I plainly perceive that you are an impudent impostor, and as you will not answer, you shall not be

imputent impostor, and as you will not answer, you summarize answered. Prisoner, -Ferily, 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, usuasypecting ucoman, tech omight 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 strength of the ground production of one of the

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 the 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 polities—they vex them-selres 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 soning, raise themselves in the estimation of the factors their violent and scurrilous language against those in office

These ideas have been suggested by the unparalleled agi-tation that has taken place in this and other countries; poli-tical movements on popular subjects seem now to be the order of the day. But that which has cellipsed all others, is Parliamentary Reform. This single question seems to en-gross the attention of all parties, even of those who are less informed on political subjects, and it calls forth all the viru-lence 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 depart-ment of the State. These ideas have been suggested by the unparalleled agi

Whether the Reformers really mean the permanent good of the country, or malignant ennity to their opponents, remains

Whether the Reformers really mean the permanent good of the country, or malignant ennity to their opponents, remains to be seen; certainly a more intoxicating and delusive sys-tem 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 per-nicous 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 over-turn the Constitution, and thus introduce anarchy into every branch of the State ? Admitting that Reform is necessary, and that corruption exists in may 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

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 entit spirit.

an hönest 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 meet-ings have taken place, nay, been encouraged by the Govern-ment, for the express purpose of awing the Lords, and thus compelling them to adopt measures contrary to their judg-ment and inimical to their interests. An instance of this we have in the late Newcasile 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 Globé, in noticing the outrage committed upon the Earl of TANKER-VILLE, sneeringly remarks that this Nobleman is of small stature, and was enabled to hide himself in the bottom of his carriage, and thus escaped without any serious injury; yet, while hoe facts to exprese himse holde ther works. For the stature, and was enabled to hide himsel in the obtom 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 the Bill

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; placea, pensions, and sinecures to be abolished; tythes, taxes, and restrictions to be done away with; provision for nothing, and good ale for less. Bravo! bravo! Strange as this may ap-pear, 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 CETANDE, the writing the detestable character of TOM PAINE, "coolness in such a cause would be a crime."

in such a cause would be a crime.³⁰ Is such a cause would be a crime.³⁰ But to conclude:—Our agitators have created a power, the Voice of the People; that voice has clanoured them into office; they may fold their arms in security: but that same power will as 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 strug-gled 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 falmes; but remember, in whatever state, you have a faith-ful friend in your humble servant, Walbattle, Nov. 5th, 1831. DEAR SIR,-Since writing the enclosed paper, I find that

Wathattle, Nov. 5th, 1831. THOS. DODD. DEAR SIR,—Siace 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 sup-port. I an 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 Sure*; it is particularly applicable to our Chariet 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.

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE. Paris, 7th December, 181. DEAN BULL—The last work has been a period of statu quo. LOUS PHILIPPE and his unhapp family have remained statu quo. A the Tui-leries. The newly-made Peers have remained statu quo, without taking their scats 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 particuts are discussing the penaltics to be inflicted for petty robberies, forgetful of State thieves and mational 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 OnLEANS and Marshal South Tave preserved the statu quo as the yons; and the Preimprisoning the proprietors and editors. The Duke of ORLEANS and Marshal South have preserved the statu quo at Lyons; and the Pre-fect 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 angles—and the workmen their status and manufacturers their statu quo of more want and 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 relusing to recognize the Belgian rebels and their respectable, but unfortunate, Monarch—the Belgians have maintained their statu quo of a ruinde 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. and bring forward, and carry into execution, measures per-nicious 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 diagerous experiment, subversive of every institution, and highly revolutionary, without the most distant prospect of benefiting the Prople. If some great mercantile towns were mot represented, why not bring forward a measure to have them so, without introducing a scheme calculated to over-turn 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? Hare we not daily specimens of what may be expected, should those measures ever be carried into execution 2—is it not hazardous for any one to speak his sentiments—is not the guestion now brought forward? Can any man say that life or property are secure? Does not the press term with tilfe or property are secure? Does not the press term with signary ration, and is not defamation substituted for argument? Are not the passions of the people frequently appealed to for the purpose of irritating their minds and corroling their feelings? —by base insinuations, are they not daily reminded of the popressions under which they labour, and the servile state to property are secure? Does not the press term with titge or property are secure? Does not the press term with titge or property are secure? Does not the press term with sitter or property are secure? Does not the press term with titge or property are secure? Does not the press term with titge or property are secure? Does not the press term with titge or property are secure? Does not the press term with titge or property are secure? Does not the press term with titge or property are secure? Does not the press term with titge or property are secure? Does not the press term with tit

The revolutions of France, Belgium, Poland and Italy have not edu-cated one poor child, who was not before instructed—have not diminished, in any one town or village in Europe, the price of the quartern loaf—have not led to the extension of religious or moral feeling in any one State—have not encouraged, in the smallest degree, duartin to a more that have not an overaged, in the smallest degree, the fine-arts or literature—have not encouraged, in the smallest degree, the fine-arts or literature—have not encouraged, in the smallest degree, the canals of any one district—have not diminished the taxes, either general or local, of any Government—have not employed the work-men, given protection to the labourer, secured the rights of property, or prevented the progress of disease, or have relieved the necessities of human nature. This is the negative character of these revolu-tions. But here we must not arrest our enquiries into the character of these revolutions. We must not merely judge them by what they have not done, but we must look to what they have effected. 1st. They have rendered necessary an European arm-ing.—2nd. They have led to the loss of tens of thousands of lives. 3rd. They have encouraged the fiercest and most unnatural passions. -4th. They have led to taxation of a most oppressive and to a ruinous extent, on those who can least afford to support the governed. Our her hard near the latter to take the standard of the support the barthens of the State.--Sth. They have destroyed public credit, and bave ruined the manufacturer, the farmer and the merehant.--7th. They have led to the enactment of laws and ordinances against the They have led to the enactment of laws and ordinances against the liberty of the press, not only in France but all over Europe.-8th. They have led to civil war-to conspiracies of workmen against their masters-to disputes between fellow-citizens, and to the spoliation of the temples of religion and of the altars of Gon.-9th. They have led to the separation of Belgium from Holland, although those two countries were evidently designed by nature and Providence to be placed under the sceptre of the same Monarch.-10th. They have led to the utter ruin of Poland-to breaches of treaties-to perjury-to assassination-to pillage and robbery, and to the destruction of pro-perty to an immense amount.--11th. They have led to the military organization of nations which should have been occupied with the the total. organization of nations which should have been occupied with the arts of peace, instead of being constantly tormented by the toils and expence of the institutions of National and Civic Guards; and 12th, They have destroyed the peace and repose of society, without substituting in their place any other principle which can secure to man either domestic, civic, or national happiness.

man either domestic, civic, or national happiness. This is by no means an overcharged picture of the results of the late European revolutions, and I cannot, therefore, at a moment like the present, when the destinies of my native land are about to be decided on by the three Powers of the State, refrain from directing the attention of your readers to these appalling and convincing facts, in the humble hope that their consideration may lead some one of our national legislators to pause before he assents to the demolition of the British Constitution—before he yields to the influence of that revolutionary spirit, which has led to such results in the rest of avoided by concession, and that if the Kings of France and Belgium had ceded, that revolutions would have been averted. I deny this: atoled by concession, and that if the Kings of France and Belgium had ceded, that revolutions would have been averted. I deny this: lst, As to France, it has been proved, nay, admitted by the revolu-tionist themselves, it has been proved, nay, admitted by the revolu-tionist themselves, that they were 15 years conspiring against the Bourbons, and that their conspiracy was to drive Charles X. to the necessity of making ordinances, in order to avail themselves of those ordinances, as a pretext for an open revolution. This has been proved in the highest Court in the kingdom, viz. the Chamber of Peers; and all the concessions in the world would never have arrested that conspiracy, but would only have rendered its termination more certain and rapid. It is not true that the revolution was made gainst the ordinances of Charles X., nor is it true that during the first few years after the restoration, that the liberals were loyal, or contented. They began their conspiracy after the battle of Wa-terloo, and as they were defeated by European arms, they resolved on conspiring against European peace. The Ministry of Martignac of Deputies ?—and by the liberal press? Why, in the Chamber of Deputies ?—Mo by the liberal press? Why, in the Chamber of Deputies ?—Mo by the liberal press? Why, in the Chamber to the Chamber. And what did the Liberals do with these laws ?— Why they so mutilated them as to render them injurious, and they availed themselves of this opportunity to attack the Royal precogative. I say, then, that it is not true that the revolution of IN30 could have been avoided by concessions. Nor in the socond block on when we have a low on when block on when the holes on when block with Weinselves of the block on the key son we have the develve the may in the socond block on when the block on the block we have block on the block on the block on the block block on the block block block on the block on the block bloc availed themselves of this opportunity to attack the Royal prerogative. I say, then, that it is not true that the revolution of 1830 could have been avoided by concessions. Nor, in the second place, could the King of the Netherlands have prevented the Brussels revolution by con-cessions. The priests had conspired against the House of Nassau from the moment that it ascended the Throne, and continued to do so, up to the moment of the riots in the theatre of the capital. King Wit-HAM made concessions every month, and yielded all but his authority to popular clamour and Popish plots : and what did he gain by these **CONCESSIONS** is a second what did he gain by these to popular clamour and Popish plots : and what did he gain by these concessions ?--a violent, bloody, unprincipled, and ungrateful rebel-lion. It would have been impossible for an angel from Heaven to have satisfied the turbulent, implacable, bigoted and superstitious Belgian priests. Never did King WILLIAM grant any favour to the rebels but they demanded another within the next 48 hours; and it is therefore most false, to state that the revolutions of France and of Belgium might have been averted by concessions. Now, apply this to the demands of British Whisgs and Radicals at this moment. They profess only to ask for reform of Parliament-but why do they desire this change ?--in order that they may be thereby enabled to attack the Church-to attack

but why do they desire this change?—in order that they may be thereby enabled to attack the Church—to attack property—to attack bereditary institutions—to establish a *cumuille* force instead of a regular army—and to give to England those jacobinical principles and institutions which would destroy her external influence and her in-ternal prosperity. Am I asked how I can believe that such men as Lord GREY and Lord RussEL can desire the overthrow of property and rank? I answer the question by another, which is—Was not M. LATTTE, under the Bourbon Government, one of the most wealthy and respectable bankers in Eurone: and vet. is it not true that he and rank 7 i nawer the question by another, which is-Was not M. Laprre, under the Bourbon Government, one of the most wealthy and respectable bankers in Europe; and yet, is it not true that he conspired to overturn the Government under which he had inade the greatest portion of his fortune-and did not the success of that con-spiracy afterwards lead to the ruin of M. LAPITE? Lord GREY, as a Whig, desires the triumph of Whig principles, and Lord RussELL as areformer, the triumph of reform. But they are only cyphers in the mass; and although they may hope to arrest the progrees of revolu-tionary principles, yet the agitators, who have succeeded so far in obtaining the adoption of this reform measure by the Government, will not afterwards be dictated to Ministers, whom they will from wards anti-revolutionists. Lords GREY and RUSSELL will, if the measure now proposed should pass, be driven away by the conspira-tors who are now behind the scenes: and no better proof can be required of this fact, than the letter which was some days since pub-lished in the Standard, written by a present support of Lord GREY in the British House of Commons to General LA MARQUE, of the French Chamber of Deputies. The General La MARQUE, of the letter, doubless desired only to serve his own party in France; and litted id he think that by the step he then took he was exposing the ever, proved, that although reform is now sought as the chief and following up any concessions on that heads have resolved on of property, by the abolition of these, and by ageneral scramble, in which those who have most brute force are sure to be most success-tau.-I conjure, then, the true representatives of the British nation

not to be led away with the hope that by granting concessions now to the mob, they will avert revolution; but I entreat them to recollect that the radicals in all countries are the same, and have the same objects in view, and that, as the radicals in France and Belgium have rebeiled against their monarchs, after having first demanded con-cessions to their principles, so, in England, those who now affect to desire the mere improvement of the national representation, would, six months after the passing of such a Bill, again sound the war-note of agitation, and again expose England to all the horrors of political avitation and narty fenda. agitation and party feuds.

agitation and party feuda. And now let me terminate this letter by presenting you with a list of lacts which have occurred in France during the last week, and which will shew you that the French revolution is all that I have declared it to be in the former part of this communication. Fact 1.--It has been proved at the Court of Assizes that the police of Paris paid three frances a day to labourers, in July last, to create ementes at Paris, in order that the Minister might have a pretext for the arrest of his policical adversaries. 2.--Numerous arrests have been made during the last week, of per-sons accused of a conspiracy to place Narouson II. on the throne, and these persons have been detained in prison for two or three days.

sons accused of a conspiracy to place Narozcov II. on the throne, and these persons have been detained in prison for two or three days. 3.—A clandestine manufactory of gunpowder has been discovered outside the barriere of Belleville, close to Paris, and among the indi-viduals arrested as connected with it are M. GauvrEn, formerly the head of a department in the prefecture of police, M. de Sr. JULIEN, ex-inspector-general of muskets, and M. GRENER, now employed in the same service. It is said that eighty pounds of gunpowder were manufactured per day, and that it was to have been sent to Nantes for the use of the insurgents in La Vendee. 4.—In La Vendee the Chouans continue their attacks on all who are not partizans of HENAY V., and not one of them has hithertobeen seized and punisiled. They contrive to elude the police and the army of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and keep the whole of the west in a state of civil war.

war. b_{c} —The Polish refugees at Paris have been subject to arrest and persecution during the past week, because it is said they are opposed to the Government of Louis Philipper, which it accuses of having

persecution during the past week, because it is said they are opposed to the Government of Louis PHILIPER, which it accuses of having betrayed the Polish cause. 6.—A few days since two Commissaries of Police went to the re-sidence of M. MERAGON, editor of a journal called the Friend, of Order, at Nantes, and seized a large number of medsia bearing the following inscriptions:—'' Grand Roi Henry V.''_'' La Duchesse de Berri' —'' L'Enfant du Miracle''—L'Innocent Exile.'' It appears that the Bourbons have still scome peritans in France. ?.—The mob continued in undisturbed possession of the city of Lyons from the 22d of November to the 3d of December, and it was not until the last mentioned day that the insw were again put into exe-cution. Hundreds of Ifrancs' worth of property has been destroyed. 8.—The Thröusne, the Courrier de l'Europe the Precurseur de Lyons, and several other journals, have been seized during the last week for attacks on the existing Government, and several prosecutions have been commenced against the editor and propriots of various papers. 9.—CIRLAE GRIDER the Prior of Assizes at Colmar on the 20th ult. for an outrage against the King, and for exciting hards of Ribau-ville, was arraigned before the Cour of Assizes at Colmar on the 20th ult. for an outrage against the King, and for exciting hards and contempt fagainst the Government', but though it was proved that he lad uttered the following expressions—"France was much happier and more glorious under Canakas X. than under the present Govern-ment. Lours PRILIPPE is good for nothing; he does not keep lib promise; he impoverishes the peole,"-mbe Jury pronounced him not guilty. 1...-The Court of Assizes for the Department du Nord, closed its

Inent: Louis reliable is good for moting; he does not keep his promise; he impoverishes the people,"-the dury pronounced him not guilty. 1..-The Court of Assizes for the Department du Nord closed its fourth quarterly sessions for the present year on the 23d ult; 45 prosecutions, including 62 prisoners, were tried; 80 swhich, compris-ing 13 individuals, were for political offences, in every one of which the accused were acquitted. 1.-It is proposed in the Chamber of Deputies to repeal the law which consecrates as a day of national sorrow the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI. It is said to be against the spirit of the charter of 1850 to deplore that event! 12.-(And with this feet if will terminate my letter)-*It* is proposed the charter of 1830 if the low of 1814, which requires the observance of the Lord's Day, such observance being opposed to the charter of 1830 if and to be incompatible with the observance of the Christian Sabbath !-I remain, my dear BULL, your affectionate correspondent, TO JOHN RULL.

I will not, I cannot, add another word to this statement. The revolution of 1830 is found to be incompatible with the observance of the Christian Sabbath !--I remain, my dear BurL, your affectionate correspondent, He Declaration of the principal Merchants and other inhabitants of Bristol, with regard to the late rebellion there. In nother part of the paper, an attack is made on the declaration and its authors, and particularly on their chairman and representative, Mc. Alderman DANEL. With the usual baseness and artifice of this paper, an attempt is made, by a most inconclusive train of apparent interences, to prove that this most important and influential body of men have by implication charged their Monarch with unfriendliness to the interests of the country which the governs. I shall not, Sir, faigue you or your readers by the slightest shadow of tracing through all the intricacies of falsehood the malicious but weak writer of this article. The only thing to be sade in nawer to of tracing through all the intricacies of falsehood of the malicious but weak writer of this article. The only thing to be save in offering any analysis of the declaration and your thus bles save in offering any analysis of the declaration and your thus bles save in offering any analysis of the declaration and your thus bles save in offering any analysis of the declaration and your thus bles are found to the malic-indo with against it. I say to every person who feels interested in the matter, or has read the calumny oith which I wish to sprak-shortly. Mr. Alderman DANEL is personally willided by the *Trace*, and the savest subjects, has actually, in default of more cutting sature, beer compelled to a poor attempt at turning this grattemants and the trace of the spreak of Mr. DANEL is Importance wat a sperson of little importance, or at all events, that is importan-ane and the the Towes spreaks of Mr. DANEL is Through and the write the the tower spreaks of Mr. DANEL is any solute the arous and on the elect of character; allow more th

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFERMENTS. The Rev. GEORGE COLDRAM. to the Rectory of Gaytonthorpe, and Vicarage of East Walton, Norlok. Patron, A. Hamond, Esq. of Westacre High House. The Rev. Enward HoLLEY, B.A., to the Rectory of Burrough alias Aylebam Burrough, Norlok. Patrons, William Reptun, and the Rev. F. E. Arden, of Greeham. The Lond CHAMBERLAIN has appointed the Rev. Dr. DIBOIM, Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, to be one of His Ma-Rector of St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, to be one of His Ma-The Ven. Archdeacon Hoaks, to a Prebendal Stall, in Winchester Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. RICHARD COERDINN. The Rev. JERMYN PRATT, M.A., to the Rectories of Harpley

and Great Bircham, Norfolk. Patron, Anthony Hamond, Esq. of Westacre High House. The Rev. J. STANDLEY, to the Vicarage of Buckden, Hants. Patron, Bishop of Lincoln. The Rev. G. MAGLEAR has been elected Chaplain to the General Infirmary, Bedford.

Pation, Diskip of Lincoln. The Rev. G. Macuza has been elected Chaplain to the General Infrmary, Bedlord. OBITUARY. The Rev. Jaszer RER., Perpetual Carate of St. Jobn's, Wolverhampton (Patron, Sain of Sussion'), and of Bobbiorton, same county. The Rev. ORLANDO HAMLYN WILLIAMS, of Clovelly, Devon. Patron, Str James Williams, Barr. M.P. The Rev. ORLANDO HAMLYN WILLIAMS, of Clovelly, Devon. Patron, Str James Williams, Barr. M.P. The Rev. ORLANDO HAMLYN WILLIAMS, of Clovelly, Devon. Patron, Str James Williams, Barr. M.P. The Rev. Tavca Josza, View of Alhorpe, Northants. The Rev. Jonan W Des Humansson of Lallor UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. Okronn, Dec. 10.-EXETER COLLEGE, to a Fellowship founded for na-tives of Hertfordshire.- BASENOS COLLEGE, A Rellowship for a two of Hertfordshire.- BASENOS COLLEGE, A Rellowship for a two of Mirs. Anne Kennicott, widow, Linesered that the name of Joseph Boden, Esg. Coloned of H. H. E. Greeker of Lallor Okronn, Dec. 10.-EXETER COLLEGE, A Rellowship founded for ra-tives of Hertfordshire.- BASENOSE COLLEGE, A Rellowship founded for hertfordshire.- BASENOSE COLLEGE, A Rellowship founded of Banefactors to the University is the former as Bounders and also the name of Shaser, the latter as Founders of the Horthor Scho-larship. The University Seal was also affined to a Letter of Thanks to Lord Viscount Kingsborough, of Exeter College, for his munificang donation of a copy, upon vellum, of the "Antiquities of Mexico." col-leted and published in five folio volume, at his Lordshir a szpenee. In a Convocation, holden the same day, the Brodship of Streprete, In the room of the Rev. H. H. Milman.-Lord Grenville has nominated Hall, vacated by the resignation of the Archibishop of Dublin. The Hollowing degrees were confered :-MASTARS or ARTS-Rev. H. N. Golding, SJ. John's; Rev. W. J. Copeland, M.A. Trin. Coll.; A. Aluton, Michel Schol. of Queered: "Collones of heres, Alban Hall, vacated by the resignation of the Archibishop of Dublin. The Hollowing degrees deve

Tars DAR — A very general desire sense to be prevalent through the country for the appointment of a day to be set apart for national fasting, prayre, and humiliation before Gon, in references of the awdil will altion of Divine Providence wherewith He has thought the adjacent towns to Birningham, huwe alteredy recommendation of the respective food where every and a constraint of the awdil will altion of Divine Providence wherewith He has thought the adjacent towns to Birningham, huwe alteredy recommendation of the respective food where every to the advance of the prevent to the second on an alterial the adjacent towns to Birningham, huwe alteredy recommendation and the respective food where early a to the second of the prevent to the second on an alterial to the article of the prevent of the p

CITY-SATURDAY EVENING

400

CITY-SATURDAT EVENING. The Consol Market within the last day or two has been firmer man at the commencement of the week, and the quotation for the promotion of the second state of the second state of the second Constraints Foreign Stocks are steady. Russian Bonds closed a 399 100. Danish 661; and Brazilian 441. Portuguese Bonds and State of the second state

Accesses from the second secon

39 per Cent. 1830 shut I Consols for Acct..... 831 f <u>IATEST NEWS</u>. We have received Franktort Papers to the 3d instant, containing menometa from Moacow to the 17th of November, and from Constan-timople is vibe 20th of October. The former state that several regi-ments are on their march to Poland, where they are to be settled, and form smillary colonies. The intelligence from Constantinople proverly relates to a supposed disinclination on the part of the Sultan to make any further concessions for the settlement of Greece, and to some personal objections which it is said he entertains to Sir Strat-ford Carning, our newly appointed Ambassador to the Sultan preview by the London line-of-packet ship Cambrian, at the North merission of the election of President were being made, but nothing to lear to a supposition of the results had transpired. General Jackson in reported in one of the Papers to have stated that America must either have Jackson and no Bank, or the Bank and no Jackson. The far Rapers to the Boy Oth of November have also been received. They mention that the St. Fincent's Gazette of the 1st October land inverse attement of the loss sustained in that Island by the burri-ring. The Governor of Barbados, Sir James Lyon, had issued a proclemation and pointing the 7th of October as a day of solemn Inmifision and the stroy function to reise, a vessel was sent to St. Christopher's, and 100 stand of arms and some ammunition were property and the Danks of the Jahn October gives the parti-tors of the intended revolt in the Island by the part to the Saysiementary Gazette of the JAH October gives the other intervision and the same sole of the same and monitative the Saysiementary Gazette of the JAH October gives the sent to St. Christopher's, and 100 stand of arms and some ammunition were provide discovery of the intention to rise, a vessel was sent to St. Thomes' we as also applied to, who sent them a vessel of war, and granitously offered them any additional help which mig

CHOLERA MORBUS.-OFFICIAL REPORT. following is the official return received at the Council-office ты

Remained at last Report	37
New Cases	19
Total	56
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South Molion-street, Oxford-street. HURRICANE.—BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT, ST. LUCIA. Subscriptions for the Relief of the Poorer Classes of Sufferers, to be apportioned by the Legislatures of these Colonies. By the late awful visitation, the details of which have been published officially in the London Gazette, several thousand persons lost their lives, a great number wre severely injured), and the survivors, in most instance, have been experised of the whole of their property, by the destruction of their houses, provision-grounds. &c.

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JOHN BULL IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

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FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

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HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY. The business of this evening was unimportant, and their Lordships adjourned at an early hour. TUESDAY.

MONDAY. The business of this evening was unimportant, and their Lordships adjourned at an early hour. TUESDAY. Lord ELLENBOROUGH brought forward his promised motion for copies of the correspondence between the Factory at Canton and the East India Company, relative to existing differences between them. In doing so, his Lordship urged the necessity imposed on the Govern-ment to act on this question with all possible calmness; and expressed a hope that official information might not be reluxed, except on the strongest grounds. Earl Grav stated that he thought compliance with the motion, and the production, at the present moment, of the information required, would be prejudicial to the public service; but that when the proper time arrived, he should be perfectly ready to grant the fullest infor-mation. With respect to the disputes with the Chinese, various documents had recently arrived, but they had not yet been submitted to the Board of Controul; consequently he could not now promise to submit them to the House. Besides, the private interests of the Company had to be consulted; for the Government was not the only party in the question. Therefore under all the circumstances, he trusted that the Noble Lord would not press his motion. Their Lordships adjournd dill Thursday. The Lordships adjournd dill Thursday. The Lonn CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill relating to contempts in Eccleaiscial Courts, which was read a first time. The Lonn CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill relating to contempts in Eccleaiscial Courts, which was read a first time. The Lon CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill relating to ence-talked-of marringe of Donna Maria with here was no such ship as the one that had been name(j but that, as to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, instituted some enquiries relating to Portuguese affairs-re-repecting the appearance of men on board a certain vessel, preparatory to their departure on foreign service, and touching the one that had been name(j but that, as to the Foreign Enlistment Bill. Jor

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honour and faith of this country to withhold the payment of the in-

honour and faith of this country to withhold the payment of the in-ternat. The Arronner-General thought they were bound in honour and law to continue the payment. Sir C. Warnenezt and Sir E. B. Suozen maintained, without dis-puting that honour bound this country, that it was illegal, and that it ough not to be continued without the sanction of Parliament. The Order for the second reading of the Reform Bill was then read. Lord Ponemezres opposed the measure at areat length, contending that the third edition of the Bill was more democratic than the first and second editions of it, and that the Bill would make the House an unmixed democracy. He moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second editions of the Bill was more democratic than the Bill be read a second editions of the and the Bill would make the House an unmixed democracy. He moved as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second editions of the Bill way of the Bill would make the House an the Acastra strongly supported the Bill. Mr. Raccutar strongly supported the Bill. Mr. Cascut followed, maintaining that there was now an altered tone, and that the Amendments of the Bill had resulted from the sug-getions of the Opposition. After some remarks from Lord Althorp, it was agreed to adjourn the debate until Saturday, on the understanding that it should be con-cluded before midnight. Imsoartart New PUBLICATIONS.—The fourth edition of Mr. Burke's Dictionary of the Perege and Baronetage, compiled from the private communications of the Nobility, and containing all the new crea-tions, with the arms engraved on a new plan, will appear early in the new year.—The second and concluding volume of the interesting Memoirs and Correspondence of David Garrick, will be published in the course of the ensuing week ;—and about the same time will appear, also, the Memoirs of Hortense, Duckes of SS. Leu, ez-Queen of Holland, and those so long announced by Sir James Camp-bell, of Arkinglass.

FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.

In the provincial papers which have reached us we find notices of res, which are said to be the acts of incendiaries, in the following

In the provincial papers which have reached us we find notices of fires, which are said to be the acts of incendiaries, in the following places:-Thursday morning two large barns full of corn, two stables, a cow todge, and other outbuildings, the property of Mr. Headley. Great Shelford. Cambridgeshire. Loss of property upwards of 3,0001. Thursday see'nnight, at Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire, a wheat hovel, containing about 60 loads, belonging to Mr. Balls. A number of stacks which surrounded the hovel were fortunately saved. Friday evening a fire broke out in the village of Harmondsworth, in the Colhorok road. A large building was on fire, containing number of beasts therein. to fatten, belonging to Mr. Tiller, a farmer and prazier, but to which, from the timely discovery, very little damage was done, as the fire was soon extinguished, Mr. Tiller having a fire bords of the save and theo utoffices saved. Thursday night at Milton, near Altriston, Sussex, a large barn containing the produce of several acres of barley, a considerable guantity of wheat, two adjacent hav-sates, a wargen-lodge, and other outbuildings, totally destroyed, belonging to Mr. Charles Ade, tenant to earle Havmout; estimated loss 2,000. Sunday night at Milton, near Altristor, Sussex, a large barn containing the produce of several acres of barley, a considerable guantity of wheat, two adjacent hav-sates, a wargen-lodge, and other outbuildings, totally destroyed, belonging to Mr. Charles Ade, tenant to earle Havmout; estimated loss 2,000. Sunday night nine wheet ricks and two barns full of corn were consared at Haviton Susse of the Howe, of Beethore, Nortok, on Eriday from the seventice

The Lady Digby, from Liverpool to Quebec, was lost on the nor-thermmost of the Magdalen Islands, at the latter end of October. Thirty-seven passengers were drowned. Nine seamen and eight settlers were picked up by the Thames, and carried to Quebec; but the master, mate, second mate, carpenter, cook, and one seaman, took to the long-boat, and have not since been heard of. At the Middlesex Sessions, Thomas Scott and James Wood were convicted of tradulently obtaining money by delivering sham coach-parcels, and the Court sentenced them to 7 years' transportation.

parcels, and the Court sentenced them to 7 years' transportation. **DEFICIENCIES of THETH.-Mr. A. JUNES, Surgeon-Denitation** to their Royal Highenses the Princess Augusta, and Duchess of Glou-ester, his Majesty Louis Philip I. and the Royal Family of France, and her-serene Highense Princess Esterhazy having in numerous cases been highly successful in rectifying DEFECTIVE ANTICULATION by the substitution of his improved 'FERRO.METALLIC TEETH for those which had deaved, or been subjected to removal, respectively invites the attention of Ladies and Gen-ter Subjected to removal, respectively invites the attention of Ladies and Gen-ter Subjected to removal, respectively invites the attention of Ladies and Gen-ter the abave name nurivaled remely. The TERRO.METALLIC TEETH (which may be had from one to a complete set) will be guaracted to restore to the water all the advantage of the remute noise in mastication, as well as articulation, and cannot in any way be distinguished from the originals. Well as articulation, and cannot in any way be distinguished from the originals well as articulation, and cannot in any way be distinguished from the originals. The Network, and the subjective from the mogrees of decs, and remered neefful by Mr.A. Jones's univalled ANODYNE UEMENT. Every Bound-treet.

The pand-street medical men. At home from ten till five.-64, Lover Grovenor-street, Bond-street, INERAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING DECAYED TEETH without Harta or Preverge, and Incorrolible ARTIFICIAL TEETH without Wire or other ligatures.-Monsieur MALLAN and SON Surviced Dentists, No. 32, GIREAT (USSELLSTREET, Bionoshury, grate fal for the high and extensive patronage which has so eminently distinguished their professional exertions since their arrival in the British Metropolis, respect-fully announce to their Friends and the Public in general, that they still con-tinue to restore Decayed Teeth with their MINERAL SUCEBANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty of London and Paris. The operation of Stilling Teeth is performed in a lew seconds, without the slightest nain, heat, or pressure: also fasten Lonse Teeth in a manuer singularity efficiencieus, and umply which or partial Sets of Teeth on the above incorrodible Mineral, or very universe of a ticulating and mastication. The Faculty are respectivily writed to work at itemating and mastication. The faculty are respectivily as in fact.

Purchase of Policies on the most liberal terms when the object of an Assurance has been effected. Brohavments on Children attaining the ages of 14 or 21 years. Annutites mined on the most equitable terms under a special Act of Parlament. ASE and COMFORT in SHAVING.—To those Gentlemen-who experimers inconveniencein Shaving, from a tender face or throng beard j. and T. RIIGGE most particularly recommend their celebrated MAGE. BTIC IRACOT TABLET, which, with the late improvement, they cargare will Produce so keen an edge as to supersede all grinding, honing, &c. and render the symmetry in Staving and ages and agreement and principation and the softer uniperson tan principation of the staving as a says and agreement and principation and principation of the softer uniperson tan principation of the staving soften will also be found an invaluable addition. Manufactory, St. Cheansaide, London.

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JOHN BULL.

IMPORTANT NEW PUBLICATIONS. Just published by Messrs, Coldura and Benliey. DR. NARES'S MEMOIRS of the GREAT LORD BURCH-LEY. The third and concluding volume, embellished with a fine Por-trait of Queen Blizsebth. 2. MEMOIRS and REMAINS of LADY JANE GREY. By Sir Harris

Daa. BURKE'S DICTIONARY of the EXTINCT, DORMANT, and SUS-VDED PEERAGES, in 1 vol. Svo.; a necessary Companion to all other rages. MEMOIRS of the BEAUTIES of the COURT of KING CHARLES II.

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London. Dust published, prize 6d. BEORT of the SPEECHES at the CONSTITUTIONAL Monday, 28th November, 1831. Printed for William Blackwood, Bilhuburch; and T. Cadell, Strand, London, *• This Report has been carefully revised by the different Speakers.

Printed for William Binckwood, Bindorfel ; Ian 1. Caller, Strand, London, •• This Report has been carefully revised by the different Speakers. On Monday, in one volume. The FAMILY LIBRARY, No. XXVI, being the HISTORY of the REFORMATION in BNGLAND, By the Rev. J. J. BLUYT. Fellow 8L, Johns College, Cambridge. John Muray, Albemarks College, Cambridge. On Monday will be published, 2 vol. 8 vo. with Fortraits, Autograph EMORIALS of HAMPDEN, his PARTY, and his TIMES. By LORD NUCENT: Just published, 3 vol. 8 vo. price 31, 15a bds. THE STUDY of MEDICINE. By J. MASON GOOD, M.D. F.R.S. Edited by SAMUEL COOPER, Professor of Surgery in the University of London, &c. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green.

London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green. In 1 vol.8xo price 14s, hoards, SIX SERMONS on the STUDY of the HOLY SCRIPTURES, heir Nature, Interpretation, and some of their most important Doctrines, preached hefore the University of Cambridge in the years 1827.8. To which are annexed, Two Dissertations; the first on the Reasonableness of the Orthologx Views of Christianity as opposed to the Rationalism of Germany; the second on the Interpretation, shewing that the whole of that remarkable Propherey has long ago been fulfilled. Its the Rev S. L525, B.D., F.R.S.L., Chaptain to the Printed for James Duncation, 37, Mermonier.row, London; J. Parker, Oxford; and J. and J. J. Deighton, Cambridge. In 3 rais, anall Broc, embediesed with numerous Plates and Maps, price 18s, bd-

ringed for James Duncan, 37, Paternöster-row, London; J. Parker, Oxford; and J. J. Diejution, Cambridge. In 3 tois, neural 8 voc, envelopministed with numerons Plates and Maps, price 18s. bds. T. A. L. Y. — By JOSIAH CONDER, Autoo of the "Modern Traveller." "Conder's 'Italy' will in future be the travelling companion of every man bent upon a theorogin investigation of that interesting land. The best complete of the day; and this is no small praise. Such compliation as M. Contorio livestigatory of a laboritoria nature, considerable the the twe're where -Look at the manner in which compliations prevention of the 'Interesting land, and completest geographical and descriptive work in any language." Spectator, 23d April, 1831. "We alnorerly congratulate the public upon the appearance of a work, which in 3 volumes, Homo, with 120 Maps and other Bargaraings, price 81. So. boards, "The MODERN TRAVELLER; containing a Description, Geographical, Historical, and Topographical. Of the various Countries of the Globe, compiled Homos the autooritie. New Editions of the several Countries may be had separate, price 5s. 6d. per vol.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B., who has arrived in town, will find a letter to the same address the last on Tuesday.

C 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 pre-sent 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 ex-As a corroworation of this statement, let us take an ex-tract from the powerful speech of Mr. CROKER, in which he fluttered to rags the filmsy sophistry of the Honourable Member for vanquished Calne, and exposed the emptiness of that worthy Gentleman's verbose Zackmackery.

Mr. CROKER said,-

member for varguine immy source of the information 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 lowers and the 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 lowers and the ongenite on opposite had shown any desire of conciliation, and had abated any jot of the principle of the Bill - (Lugather from the Ministerial side, cheers from the Opposition)—if they had shown a desire to give up any of its obnoxious provisions, so dangerous to the Constitution. What had they done which they (the Opposition) had told the ought to be don? Changed its principles? No; then the parallel would not hold.—*Heur, heur.*)—" But," said Mr. Groxes, "I will tell them why I have a right occuss them in and it is this—we objected to the Bill on principle of the Bill, but on the individual borough attempted to be denered to be done of the individual borough attempted to be done adopted in this Bill." *Conser, "From the Opposition*.]—the adopted in this Bill." *Conser, "From the Opposition*.]—the integrity, the legal satureness, and the Constitutional doctrines of this side of the House, that there is not a single question on which the Bill to go into a Committee, which about the Bill to go into a Committee. The opposition of the case of the days of the the Bill to go into a Committee, which days and the done into duce the Bill to go into a Committee, which days and the days of the

MACKINNON'S proposal was stigmatized as factious 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 GASCONE was libeled 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 vexations and litigious opposi-tion to the other Bill ? It should always be remembered that none of these altera-

It should always be remembered that none of these altera-tions 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

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 advo-cates 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 inhabi-tants of London and Westminster may be pretty fairly appre-clated by the fact, that the new Bill has never been men-tioned or talked of,—that scarcely anybody knew, as nobody cared, when the second reading was fixed, and that at the

IT is said that the Government are serious in their inten-tions 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 if contains are curious-the arguments it puts forth still more :---

more: — (From the Morning Chronicle.) Earl GREY made last night an important declaration with respect to Mr. O'CONSELL, The Earl of VICKLOW had charged Minister, with having endeavoured to conclitate a certain individual (Mr O'CONSELL) in Ireland, who as most active in his hostility to them by the offer of a situation of considerable importance. Earl GREN

to Mr. O'Coxyett. The Earl of Wirkstow had charged Ministers with having endeavoured to conditiste a certain individual (Mr. O'Coxyett.) in Ireland, who was most artice in his hostility to them, by the offer of a situation of considerable importance. Earl Gary endeavises in which he had been enged, and have been attached to the support of this Majesty's Government. If he had pursued a proper course, if he had sheen enged, and have been attached to the support of this Majesty's Government. If he had pursued a proper course, if he had sheen enged, and have been attached to the support of this Majesty's Government. If he had peaceable subject, his abilities and his professional reputation would undoubtedly have entitled him to entertain considerable expecta-tions. 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 Gary) was innorant of it. *No such after had been made by him;* none such could have been sanctioned by him; nor could have beine that any other person had taken any step enea upproaching to such an after. He (Earl Gary) certainly lamented the situation in which that individual had placed himself, and which cut off all hope of his attaching himself to the support of Government, to the country, and, above all, to the individual himself." (Hear.) That the app intment of Mr. O'Coxxett. to situation suitable to his talents and experience would have been productive of great benefit of consideration) is a position which lew who know Ireland, and the influence history (leaving Mr. O'Coxxett. himself out of consideration) is a position which lew who know Ireland, and the influence history of the equitation which due to fin the theory was made to Mr. O'Coxxett. The ast basing of any such situation was made to Mr. O'Coxxett. Wat gave Mr. O'Cox writt he influence which would have been due to thim a con-the situation was made to Mr. O'Coxxett. The ast besind

brought on by centuries, not merefy of mis-government, but of brutal tyranny. With respect to the first part of this article, which con-tains an extract from Lord GREY's speech in praise of Mr. O'CONNELL, lancenting 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 stop 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

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 be-longs 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 incressant and unqualified abuse and ca-lumny of our open enemies, and the censure and disappro-bation of our temporizing friends—that CATHOLIC EMAN-CIPATION HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IRISH TRANQULL-LIZATION, and that to save Ireland the check to concession must be made on the threshold. Unfortunately for England, must be made on the threshold. Unfortunately for England greater and wiser people than we are, though 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.

where her capable of explaining proof of the second of enlighteeners 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 debateable point we fought the question; but even WE, with all our antici-pations 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 De-cember, 1831. "We are somewhat astonished," says the Chronicle of Friday, "that Lord GREY should have anti-cipated 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 EANNEST WITH THE EVILS BROUGHT ON BY CENTURIES, NOT MFRELY OF MISGOVERNMENT, BUT OF BRUTAL TYRANNY." During the eleven years which this paper has been estab-

TYRANNY." During the eleven years which this paper has been estab-lished 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 predic-tions 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 protes-tations 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 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 con-cerned, (DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, LIVERPOL. WORCES-FER, NORWICH, HEREFORD, and BRISTOL have already declared for themselves), merely read the following extract from the Times newspaper of Wednesday last :-BE ELECTION OF SEID LOWN YEVEN DAPT

RE-ELECTION OF SIR JOHN KEY. BART. A dinner to celebrate the re-election of the Lord Mayor was given at the London Tavernon Monday night. Above 80 gentlemen

given at the London favernon anonua, mean according to the lord Mayor, 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 Duke of Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family"—(much cheering).

"The Queen" - (number clicking).
 "The Owen" - (number clicking).
 "The Owen Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family"--(much cheering).
 "The View of Sussex, and the rest of the Royal Family"--(much cheering).
 In royansing the health of the Lord Mayor, the Chairman pronounced a alowing panegyric upon him, for the talent courace, and partiolism diselayed by him in the late struggle-circa taphabuse).
 The Lono Mayon returned thanks in a very impressive manner, the cheit toats was-" Him Majesty's Miniscres"--(Her the Chairman announced that the Reform Bill, as he was that instant informed. Iad heen brought forward in the Commens. This communication was received with shouts of acclamation.)
 "Mr. C. Phillips and the liberties of Ireland" was next drunk. Mr. Puriturs returned thanks in a speech of great animation. The next toast was-" May undeserving sinecurists and corrupt placemen be placed in schedule A."
 The Lono Mayon proposed "The Health of the Clairman" in a very complimentary speech, and presented to him a snuft-box from the Committe.
 The Chairmas returned thanks.
 The Chairmas returned thanks, and commented with much bitterness on "the apostate Aldermen," who were next Friday to atterness from the Committe.
 After several other toasts and speeches, for which we have not room, the Lord Mayor and the cheif part of the company retired at 10 e'dock.
 We make no comment nyon this account, published in the loading revolutionary and Ministerial newspaneer. nur do we have not room, the Lord Mayor and the chief part of the company retired at 10 e'dock.

After seveni other toasts and speeches, for which we have here ream, 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, respect-ability, high characters and attainments, or distinguished positions in civic society of the company assembled-for we confine ourselves to the names of Mr. W. STEVESS, the Chairman, and Messus. THORNILL, 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 men-tioned them, because, as we conclude, they were the best to be mentioned—are all that could be found anongst the wealth and respectability, power, influence, and intelligence of the City of London, to celebrate the great triumph of liberality and Reform, and of Ministerial popularity, obtained by the second return of LORD MAYON KEY, snilled on by the Radical Court and Cabinet, and be-baronetted by Lord GREV. 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,

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 Pro-testant affairs in Ireland, and held at Morrisson's Rooms, Bawson-street, on the days of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 7th, 8th, and 9th of December, 1831, the following resolutions were una-timously adopted. The Fail of Rooms in the Chair

Sih, and 9th of December, 1831, the following resolutions were una-ninnously adopted The Earl of Ropex in the Chair. Resolved—That now se upon all occasions, our inclination and duty equally lead us to express our devoted loyalty to bis Majesty the King and also to express our devoted loyalty to bis Majesty upon the time principles which placed his Majesty of our malterable attach-ure the principles which placed his Majesty of our indirection and the term of principles which form the ground-work of our civil approach by the Earl of Lowerone; seconded by Sir Rosear Resolved by the Earl of Lowerone; seconded by Sir Rosear the low above the obligations which we owe to our Protestant collow subcircs, if we failed to lay at the foot of the throne astatement of the Protestants of Ireland, and of the causes which have led to the protestants of Ireland, and of the causes which have led the Proposed by Lord FARNHAR; seconded by Sir HENRY BAOEZF-Baroposed by Lord FARNHAR; seconded by Sir HENRY BAOEZF-Baroposed by Lord FARNHAR; seconded by Sir HENRY BAOEZF-

plance with the ductates of the demagogues who lead these asso-ciations. 3dly—The gross partiality exhibited in the administration of the powers of the Government, by the dismissal from yeomanry corps of individuals who, in their capacity as private citizens, engaged in the elebration of events to which the people of these countries owe their liberties and the King his throne; while processions of a reallyobjec-tionable and dangerous description have been permitted in the streets of the metropolis, and the instigators of these processions bonoured and promoted. A different contrast of these processions and promoted the Protestant Clerky during the late invasion of their property, in neglecting to afford them adequate support against the case of oursage with which they have been assailed, and in remitting the sentence pronounced by a court of justice upon those convicted of such oursage.

property, in negrecting to allog the measure of equate support against the sets of outrage. 5thy-The conduct of the Government in continuing pecuniary support to the Roman Catholic College of Maynoth, while they have withdrawn it from societies established for the promotion of seriptural education, and in abandoning, that plan of public instruction which has so admirably answered the purposes for which it was designed, and committing the superintendence of the education of the country into the hands of those who do not possess the confidence of the Plane the starts of the country into the hands of those who do not possess the confidence of the Plane starts of the land. Proposed by Viscount Duxto; seconded by Colonel BLACKER:-Resolved-That while our local grievances and the deep and per-manent injuries with which we are threatened have led us to dwell upon our own wrongs, we fully sympathies with those steady and the proposed during the suppose of practice our Constitution, which has so justly excited the admiration of surround-ing nations: that we are satisfied that such a measure of reform as that proposed during the late session of Parliament, instead of intro-ducing into the flouse of Commons men of greater intelligence, ability, virtue, or independence, than those who at present compose that assembly, would substitute in their room knorant and unprin-cipled demagogues and adventurers-men who would impose on the advantage of the verture systement between a substitute in their construction of surround-ing halons of incompetent electors, and would Brex their effort of Insh representation took place at the Union, would agravate in the highest degree the evils of which we complain, it would enor-tion for the reverse of the flouse at measure of the stensive reform of Insh representation took place at the Union), would agravate in the highest degree the evils of which we complain, it would enor-mously angement the power of the Roman Catholic demagogues and priests, and thereby accclera

many agrees accelerate the downfall of Protestantism in Ire-inad. Proposed by Lord Viscount MaxDeritLe; seconded by N. D. CROMELY, Eq.:-Resolved-Thata this perilous crisis of their aflairs, we call upon the Protestants of Ireland to be vigilant and true to their own in-terests; to rely with confidence upon our utmost exertions in their behalf our interests are identified with theirs, and we feel the deepest sympathy for their wrongs. The Irish Protestants are no pality faction, as they have been represented, but a gallant people, possessing a physical and moral energy, which, if united, no earthly power can crush; comprising a vast proportion of the property, education, and industry of Ireland; the descendants of brave men, who won privileges and rights, which their posterity must not forfeit by indolence and neglect. We trust that that loyal and reso-cute body of men who belong to the Orange Institution of Ireland, who so oiten and as successfully have come forward in defence of the sociated j that they and all other classes of our Protestant brether will co-operate with us in making the most urgent and decisive call upon all Irish Protestants for their instant and active co-opera-tion, we would, in the strongest languaga, impress upon them the phylic parts that they and all other classes of our protest up the phylic protestant brongest bour most practicus Sovereign. Wille we call upon all Irish Protestants for their instant and active co-opera-tion, we would, in the strongest languaga, impress upon them the heccessity of the most implicit obedience to the Laws, and of avoiding preserve or they have been so effective in the ineclasion of stroptural truth, and of the knowledge and practice of all the Christian virtures. Upon the Protestant Magistracy we would in-the state in which they have been so effective in the ineclasion of scriptural truth, and of the knowledge and practice of all the Christian virtures. Upon the propertive duty, which devolves upon them, not to yield

Esq. Rc Proposed by Lord LONGROND; seconded by MATTHEW FORTESCUE,

East, :-Resolved—That an humble Address be presented to his most gra-clous Majesty, grounded upon the foregoing resolutions. Proposed by Sir Axwarn Daxcen, Bart.; seconded by GEORGE ALEXANDER [LANIETON, EAST, is a constructed by GEORGE Resolved—That the following noblemen and centlemen he ap-pointed a Committee to prepare the same, with liberty to add to their jumbers :-

d Viscount Mandeville, l of Roden, l of Longford, d Farnham, n. Captain Trench,	Colonel Blacker, Colonel Irwin, Rev. Holt Waring, Rev. C. Boyton, F.T.	C. D

Lor Eat Eat Lor

Hon, Camanin, Trench, Trev, C. Boyton, P. T.C.D.
 Proposed by the Earl of RATINDOWSE; seconded by Col. Invis: --Resolved—That the Right Hon, the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Longford, Lord Viscount Lorton, and Lord Farnham, be requested to present the Address to his Majersty.
 Proposed by Grange Moore, Esq.; seconded by WM, FLEATT, ESq., Resolved—That we cannot separate without expressing our cordial thanks to the hobiemen and gentlemen who have called us together at this most important crisis.
 RODEN, Chairman. The Earl of Room Showing been called thereto, it was
 Proposed by Sir Ricksun ST, Groner, Bart; seconded by W. P. Surrin, Esq.; and carried by acclanation: --That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby presented to our Noble Chairman, for his conduct in the chair during three day' Lordship has ever advocated and supported the Protestant interest in this realm.
 DORGFORD, Chairman.

These Resolutions will be read with the highest gratification These Resolutions will be read with the highest gratification by every man in the British Empire, excepting always the KING'S Ministers and their friends and followers—of which classes the latter most powerfully predominates—The lamen-tations of Lord GREY for the loss of O'CONNELL, the silk-vested brewer of Dublin—his Lordship's denial of participating in the offer to him in Ireland, of what his Lordship thought would in England buy a BROUGHAM, all will sound like whispers in the wind by the side of this declaration of opinion and principles—and Lord ANGLESEA himself—and we know he shudders at the frightful responsibility in which he is involved—will find himself called upon, at no distant period, to rouse himself to duty, and put into practice the art of "riding over" (upon the most approved cavalry principles) the deluded swarms whom his extraordinary conduct of late has encouraged in their lawless proceedings; and to show that he is equaly bound to protect the rights of **Protestarts as to vindicate the demands of Papists; and since** (as we have elsewhere shewn) the Ministerial papers have

openly declared the concession of the Catholic *claims* to be only valuable to the people as having afforded the desired opening to the overthrow of the Irish Government, his Ex-cellency will perhaps order his Aids-du-Camp to do some duty of a more military nature than making inflammatory procedure traballious manimer

nece lightly creditable to the writers, and expressed a deter-mination to die if necessary, in the assertion of their liberties and in defence of the Constitution. These documents were hailed with the loudest demonstrations of gratification; and manongst those that elicited the strongest expression of approbation was that from the Marquess of WESTMEATH, who, from having been a liberal in politics, has at length had his eyes open to the true objects of the miscreant agitators who would subvert all law and trample upon all authority.

THE fine expedition which has been getting up in England, under the noses of our Ministers, and in the teeth of the law, in favour of the Pretender to the Throne of Portugal, and the rebel adherents of that faction, has come to a very proper termination; to the bringing about of which, the elements

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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."

the following day. On our informant leaving Madrid, it was reported that the King was dead; but i 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 vindow and seen it all. We thought all this could not be true when we read it, because MADRID, like LIBBON, 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 Spauish 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 cir-cumstantial, and the account so positive, that we concluded it must be so, and only wondered the more. The next day, the Heraid publishes a confession of the natter falsehood of the report; and we think it only just, having said so much, to give that confession entire, because to advise" upon such points, and who, it should seem, had left the office for the west end of the town long before the event occurred. The Heraid asys:— "We hasten to retract a paragraph which appeared in the Morning "We have a context an paragraph which appeared in the Morning"

b 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 and advide and affecting to detail some presended occurrences-mon Madrid, and affecting to detail some presended occurrences-mon Madrid, and wregeretto say, but too successfully practised against may appear the detail of the success of a recent revolutionary or more that eity. The whole, we have snow reason to believe, was an impudent and deliberate fraud, very plausibly and actfully of going to press might be supposed to relex the ordinary vigilance if the printer, and when it was known that those whose province it properly is to advise upon such matters had ceased their labours for hollowing letter was brought will, perhaps, be the best exouse for the following letter was brought will, perhaps, be the best exouse for the following letter was brought will, perhaps, be the best exouse for the presended messenzer had all the appearance of having come off a full startived by express from Dover was the baser of mortant intelligence from Madrid, which the had been requested by presended messenzer had all the appearance of having come off a full nown to our Parisian correspondent, he left the following letter, which upon the faith of the appearance of having of great like presence and good address. He was a foreignet, but space which upon the faith of the appearance of having sequence to communicate the is described as being of gentleman-like presence and good address. He was a foreignet, but space which upon the faith of the appearance of having sequence and good address. He was a foreignet, but space and information the faith or appearance and faits which he space which upon the faith of a promise which the have first or appearance and first presented to matche the following letter, but space which upon the faith or a promise which the

6th. ** Left Paris five o'clock Sunday evening, 11th Dec.

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"Left Paris five o'clock Sunday evening, 11th Dec.
"(Superscribed) "By Express from Madrid.
"Don Carlos da Silva. "Gth Dec. 1831.
"To the Editor of the Morning Herald.
"(The following is written with a pencil.)
"London, 3 o'clock. Is abliged to go to Brighton immediately; an inferview from this to the King.
"Gons by poot to Brighton. Changes horses Hanover square."
Don CARLOS DA SLIVA is evidently the nom de guerre of Mr. CHARLES WOOD, whoever he is, who writes word in pencil, that after just shaking TALLEVNAND 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 SLIVA 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 andacious 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 :-

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 insinnate that the Times found if there, and tacked it accordingly to its correspondent's letter. THE LEPEDS MERCULEY AND THE STANDARD

tacked it accordingly to its correspondent's letter. THE LEEDS MERCURY AND THE STANDARD. The Leeds Mercury, a journal recently acknowledged as a political confederate by Lord Monerry, thought fit, in one of its late Num-bers, to charge a speech ascribed to Mr. SanLex, and copied by the Leeds Intelligencer from the Standard, as a forgery, or a "pious frand;" asserting that Mr. SanLex near 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 Joax Can Homouse, acknowledging that Mr. San-Lex nons present, and did speek; and the shabuby prompter of the mis-attatement in the Leeds Mercury thus tries to wriggle himself out of the scrape :--

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE LETEDS INTELLIGENCER. London, Dec. 13. "SIR-I find upon inquiry that Mr. SADLER was present and spoke on the third reading of Sir J. HONDOUS?" Factory Bill. "The mistake originated with myself, and not with the Editor of the Leeds Mercury. "I presume that it proceeded from Mr. SIDLER speaking after myself-mal am informed by Sir J. HOBROUSE-only 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

evening

evening. WE really are quite ashamed of not fulfilling sundry pro-mises which we have made of giving reviews of books, and notices of plays, and notices of what is called society in general—but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any-thing 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 filed 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.

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 beauti-ful. "HEATH's Picturesque Annual" seems to us to be unrivalled; the illustrations of the "Keepske" are admir-able; a periodical work, called "Views in India, by Capt. ELLIOTT," gradually increases in splendour—fine as we have considered the previous engravings, we think that of "Lains in the neighbourhood of the Tajh at Agra," in the present number, exceeds them all. The fair authoress of the "In-provisatrice," L. E. L., has published—one can scarcely call it a novel—but a work in three volumes, called "Ro-mance and Reality," which is full of genius and fancy—some of her portraits entitle her to the character of a literary LAWKENCE. Mr. Rory has also given the public two ex-tremely elegant and well-written volumes on the Traditions of Lancashire, which do him very great credit; and a trans-lation has been printed of a book of Travels, by Prince PUCKLER MUSEAW, 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 *Victorine*, overflows the house, although more than half a hundred nights have withessed the performance; it sur-passes, what we thought perfection, we mean her acting in the *Wreck Ashore*, which was played upwards of 100 rights during last season. Who none earth would engage an elephant to carry launp-lighters about a stage, dressed in turbans and trousers; but, great as are the attractions of excellent performances and exquisite musie, (all of which may be enj

and tured 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 traveling 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 circar a cigar. The Pantomimes are now coming—at which we rejoice

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 trowsers spotted with red wafers, and a pink tail curved at the end with a carroty nob ;—and then the dear blue-eyed *Columbine*, coming out of a cucumber, with a spangled petiticoat—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 the gives *Har-lequin* his sword ;—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 we love the grunts of the bassoon, and the diszle of the tar-and-turpentine lightning, and six old ladies all of a row on one side the stage, dressed with curls and wings, with short peticoats trimmed with silver; and wings, with short peticoats trimmed with silver; and six elderly gentlemen on the other side of the stage with flaxen wigs and pea-green pinions, and salmon-co-loured legs, with pink ribbands tied round their shirt-sleeves to look like Zephyrs.—Oh 1 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 Licenser! — "Aye, there's the rub." — and the rub out, to; 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 licenser, we reply—aye, if yon please; but there Is a licenser, and that licenser is soorn to do his duty—so,—not another word—

there is a needs of an intersect is swon to up its duty—so,—not another word— "No scandal about Queen ELIZADETH." 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 this 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.

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 DaLINA, 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 WOODNOFF, 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, posi-tively 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 conse-quences of this literary assassination; and that one, or both of them, might spit forth their venom, and poison the public ear with im as securing himsell and his dastardly correspondent from the conse-quences of this literary assassination; and that once, or both of them, might spit forth their venom, and poison the public ear with im-punity, prejudging (as "MiLes" asserts) grave and most serious charces 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 caluminiated character demand. It is gratilying to me to have received such docu-ments, 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 unsullied. Till then, it is hoped that a liberal public will sus-pend its opinion, and not, by prejudging the case, do irreparable injury to an honourable and persecuted individual. I simply add—Audi ulteram partem.—I am, Sir, your obedient, humble Servant, W. L. DARLING, Lieut.-Colonel. PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 14th December, 1831. Paris, 14th December, 1831. My DEAR BULL,—There is an Italian proverb which eavs, "That an eagle does not feed upon files," which, if translated, at la Revolu-tion, means that liberalism is not content with sous. The French revolution has been most expensive to France on the score of prin-ciple, 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 files. What do you think the revolution has cost to France in good hard cash—money down-and money naid by the nonole? Why, existence, and has, like the eagle, demanded something more than files. What do you think the revolution has cost to France in good hard cash-money down-and money paid by the poople? 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 penditure of France will have been thrown away for the purpose of making and supporting a revolution of which, at this moment, every one is heartly sick. In this calculation I have not, of course, com-prised the sums lost by merchants, tradesmen, and others, in conse-quence of the falling off of trade and commerce, but I have confined mayself 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 clohing five hundred thousand National Guards, which, if taken at ten pounds each, will give another five millions sterlinge. This expenditure was not ne cessary 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 masche." mangia mosche.'

The French, who are by no means a rich or a generous people, but 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 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 sup plying you with a copy. Have the goodness to publish the fagures by your readers are mercantic men, i have feit no nessatuto in our plying you with a copy. Have the goodness to publish the faures correctly, and make no mistake in the addition. The balance due to France it is no use drawing, for since the revolution is bankrupy and will remain so until the *canuille* are once more sovereign, and then they will take care to rob the bank aud plunder the palace. The account is as follows '--

THE REVOLUTION OF JULY, 1830, IN ACCOUNT WITH FRANCE.

Received of France the sum of DR, FRANCE. DR, FRANCE. DR, FRANCE. 1200 millios. 1200 millios

_			••	consents to value at the sum of
) millions,				Total
millions.	7		R.	
) шіліонч.	50			To a new King, including the barrie
millions.	20	esses, all in-	a, and Pri	To a new Queen, with Dukes, Pri cluded-not dear at
	,	nal Articles,	rious addi	To a New Charter, including the
		e Oath of the	ether with	and the breaking of the same.
million.	1	seals, rather	hments an	King-the whole lot, including p
-				dear at
		e in one day,	36 lately m	To a new Chamber of Peers, includi
million.	÷	s 0)u and -r	rom uve ye	and also including the King's sons wards-rather cheap at
		ome citizens,	and troubl	To the death of not less than one th
million.	1	s-valued at	ice by eme	by death at the Revolution, and
i millio ns.	5	ch was found	he Press, w	To the suppression of the Liberty
millions.	10	xtremely an-	found to D	To the abolition of Sunday, which y
		nary in every	a glat of J	noying to patriotism and civilization
		was cruelly	uls the 16	To the abolition of the anniversary o year, which was the day on which
		1 - t mot less		year, which was the day on which

To the abolition of the anniversary of the 21800 Jaintary mercedity year, which was the dayo on which Louis the 10th was cracily murdered, and which abolition ought to be charged at not leas than the sum of To the imposition of additional taxes, which have served to try the patience and pockets of France-actually cheap at To the establishment of five hundred thousand National Guards, who shall moderative not for hundred thousand National Guards, have the effect of terrifying foreigners-surely not dea at 10 millions. 20 millions.

so million

To a rebellion at Lyons, an event very necessary to shew the sovereignive the second 10 million

To a rebellion at Lyons, an event very necessary to snew the 10 millions. sovereignly to the yeaps To the destruction of religion in France, and the beating down of Croases and Temples of Workth-annel by no neasa dear at... To the destruction of an Archibishop's Palace-to the marder of a great namy Priest-do Staffingtion of the source of a the depriving ment of a new decoration, celled the Cross of July, and for decorating some hundreds of hercos Balance against the Revolution and in favour of France ... 2235 jmillions.

2500 million

Balance against the Revolution and in favour of Frame. .: 229 million. Balance against the Revolution and in favour of Frame. .: 229 million 2300 millions. Thus, you perceive, my dear BurL, that after charging somewhat bearly for king, barricades, queens, dukes, princes, and princesses, bastard peers, mobs. rebellions, pillage, blasphemy, &c. &c. the revolution owes to France a sum of money which it will never be able to pay, unless, indeed, we get back to the good old times of assignats, when a man paid in those glorious periods of credit and confidence the small sum of ten thousand francs in assignats for a single breakfast. I hope thatsuch paper money is not likely again to become popular in France, though the fear. of it is so great that merchant after merchant, and manufacturer after manufacturer, are closing their establishments, and shutting up their shops, and real-izing their little property in hard silver and gold, determined on eating beef and potacos in the provinces until the return of a legiti-mate Government of order and peace. I confees that I think these brane gens will wait a few months before they witness the change they so much desire; but, in the mean time, it is quite as well that they should retire from trade and hoard up their wealth. In the debtor and creditor account, with which I have supplied you, of the revolution, on account with France, my royalist friend has alluded to come of the striking events of the past wealf-particu-larly to the determination of the Chamber of Deputies, to abolish the observance of the Christian Sabbath and the anniversary of the death of Lours XVI. But there is another event which has taken place during the last few days, which I cannot consent to include in the ordinary list of facta with which, as usual, I an about presently to suply you. I mean the decision of the Chamber of Deputies, that from theneeforth any one in France may decorate himself with any order of any crose, or any cagle, or of any dynasty he may pre-fer

is day, at 12 o'clock, to cut his hair." And to this note I expect I shall receive the following reply:-"The Duke of Barrs, Grand Chancellor of the order of Perruquiers inform Citizen House that, in consequence of the " The Duke of Barrs, Grand Chancellor of the order of Perruquiers, has the honour to inform Citizen Hoag that, in consequence of the Marquis of DELANS (the valet of Citizen Hoag) having previously engaged the Duke's attendance on him at the same hour, the Duke will be unable to comply with Citizen Hoag's request." Thus poor Citizen Hoag will have to cut his own hair and shave his own beard, himself, whilst the Duke of Barrs lathers and acrubs away at the beard of his most faithful servant "the Marquis of DE-targe".

LARNE.

To be grave—the progress of democratic principles in France ought supply a solemn warning to the British Parliament and the British ublic. Two years ago the French Liberals pretended that they only to supply a solemn warning to the British Parliament and the British public. Two years ago the French Liberals pretended that they only wanted a little Reform-and a little atteration in the governments of the departments-and a little extension of the elective franchise, and with which they were to have been quite content. When we told these scoundrels that they wanted a revolution, they cantingly and cunningly replied, like the Whigs in these days. "Oh no, we want reform to avert revolution, and not to produce it." We then told them that we were not deceived as to their objects by their assu-ances; and that their names were, in themselves, sufficient guaran-tees to us that they aim at the destruction of rank, royalty, and Monarchical institutions. Then they went to the Tuileries and tried to persuade Cuantus X, that they loved the Throne, and were its best friends, but his MALERTY graciously condescended to order them out of his presence, without doing as he ought to have done, sent them all for trial, by the Police Correctionelle, as notorious swindlers, and mon who lived upon the weakness and credulity of others.

and men who lived upon the weakness and credulity of others. So it is with the Whigs in these days; they assure the King of Great Britain that they merely wish for a little Reform, more in the interest of the Crown than of their own, and really for the sake of Interest of the Grown than of their own, and really for the sake of avoiding that collision which might otherwise take place between the Monarch and the people. Let them now be listened to, and let their demand now be compiled with, and I will stake my head for the Correctness of my declaration, that in less than eighteen months they will be the first to attack the royal prerogatives. Under the pretence of beautifying the superstructure, they design to undermine the building; and when their arrangements shall all be completed, they will leave the KING without an arm to defend, or a Crown to support him.

hin. But I must now not forget my list of facts, as I am desirous that the readers of John Bull should know what France is doing after the triumph of the mob. FACT 1.—The Court of Assizes at Calvados, and the Judges of Lours Puttoen the second and the second the second the second the second the second puttoent of the second secon

^AACT L—The Court of Assizes at Calvados, and the Judges of Lotter Philippe, have condemned a Royalist journalist to six months' impri-60nment and a fine of 3000 francs, for having regretted the good old times when workmen were employed and the poor man had bread to are

2.-The workmen at Lyons have refused to disarm; and say, that unless the prices they demand shall be paid to them by the masters from the 15th inst. that on the 16th, or later, they will make another reballion

The workment to yours have frame to usating the masters from the 15th inst, that on the 16th, or later, they will make another freebellion. What admirable security for property, and what great encouragement, does this fact offer to commercial enterprizes.
3.—The Commissioner of the Chamber of Peers appointed to the measure, as the votes are equal on both sides; and, actually, at this moment, after nearly eighteen months of revolution, the third power of the State is not constituted. This is the natural result of forsaking legitimate and hereditary institutions.
4.—The Students of the Military-school at Samur have lately been brought up for trial, at the Assizes of the Maine et Loire, for having function of any encount to a greement to proclaim HENAY V. King of FRANCE stought up for trial, at the Assizes of the Maine et Loire, for having institute doesion of the public. I am happy to add, that the Jury thought the decision of the public avery wise one, and acquitted them.
5.—At Bastia, in Corsica, there has been a moly and, as usual his has been followed by therats, firing, and so forth. When will the Revolution of July give us peace and order?
6.—At Marseilles, the Royalists have been attacked at the Cape of "Vive CRARES X." This attack was followed by mobs and tumults, in which persons were wounded by sabres and knives. We were head of these things under the Restoration.
7.—At Bar le Due the weavers have demanded ageneral Tariff to hostered by all the master share for their insolence, has argued the asters have for their subscience, of the stought as the same prices as those as those as the same prices as those as the same straines the subject to bash the subject to by the workment at more that as the same prices as those as the same prices as those as the same straines and for the protest made by the Russian Minister, at the same straines and the poor freiged at the same prices as those as those as those as those as those as the same prices as those astrai

JOHN BULL

Paris, against the reception in France with military honours, the officers who had aided the Poles against the Emperor Nicholas, orders were transmitted to Strasbourg, forbidding a fete proposed to be given by the National Guards of that city to Romanizo, Law-GEMMANN, and SCHMEIDER. But, strange to tell, these orders were wholly disobered, and the National Guards proceeded a mile from the town, in order to conduct these Generals to their Hotel with military honours and distinctions. Thus much for the obdelience paid to the laws and the orders of Government in France. 9.—The numerous heavy expenses occasioned by the Revolution of July to the city of Paris have so exhausted the Treasury, that the Municipal Council has been compelled to come to a Resolution to raise a Loan of forty millions of francs. Pleasant news this for shopkrepers who have no business, and merchants who have no

Shopkrepers who nave no usances, and merchanne and an observation, 10. The workmen at Rouen are in a state of extreme agitation, and the masters have required the presence of a large force, in order to defend them against an anticipated insurrection. 11. On Monday night last, a disturbance took place in the Faubours St Antoine, Paris, in consequence of the master paper-stainers having been obliged, owing to the bad state of trade. to lower the wages of the workmen. As usual, the National Guards were called out, and for the moment order was restored; but the masters are without workmen, and the workmen without employ-ment.

masters are without workmen, and the workmen without employ-ment. 12.—Yesterday M. VIENNET and M. MAUGUIM, two co-conspirators, during the Revolution, but now two deadly opponents, and both rivals for power and office, went out to the Bois de Boulogne, to fight a duel for their respective political opinions! These opinions were expressed in the Chamber of Deputies, but pistols, and not logic, were to decide who were right. Thus the world ways, or, at least, the Paris and the French world; and whilst the speculators at the Bourse are delighting themselves with the trash of an approaching European peace, each family, house, shop, and establishment, in France, is the seat of disorder, bankruptcy, misery and ruin. Beware then of Revo-lutions.

And with this caution I conclude, assuring you that I am, as ever your affectionate correspondent, P. H.

TO JOHN BULL

TO JOHN BULL. SIR,—I am quite sure you will agree with me, as to the extreme impropriety of those addresses, which are now so repeatedly made to the Bench of Bishops. The odium they have incurred, and the outrages that have been carried on against them, particularly against the Bishop of BRISTOL, palpably arose from the speech of Lord GREY, on the first reading of the Revolutionary Reform Bill ; and, as the same language about them was adopted, on the first day of this Session of Parliament, by the Seconder of the Address to the KING, I cannot do otherwise than protest against such proceedings.

this Session of Parliament, by the Seconder of the Address to the KING, I cannot do otherwise than protest against such proceedings. Infinitely, indeed, it is to be lamented, that the Bishops take so little upon themselves. It may not be desirable that they should enter into all political matters, or that they should shew any decidedly party spirit, upon the ordinary measures of Government. But, upon such occa-sions as those, on which they were spoken to, in such an indecorous, unconstitutional, and unmanly style, by the KING'S Prime Minister, and by a very young Lord, surely some one of the Bishops ought, calmly, but forcibly, to have remonstrated against all such expressions about them. Some one of the Bishops ought, in my opinion, to have told the KING'S Prime Minister, and the very young Lord, that the Bishops were as much Lords of Parliament as any other Peers whatever; that, as such, they were bound to oppose any measure that they coascientiously felt would violate the Constitution in Church and State; that it would be most base and disgraceful for them to lead themselves blindly to the support of any Administration whatever, and that whilst they were well assured of the integrity of their political conduct, no threatenings—no intimidalions—ho personal insults—should decre them from the fulfilment of their duty. That— Justum as tenacem propesiti Virum. conu... insults....sno... '''' That... Ju duty.

duty. That— Justum ac tenacem propositi Virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentiam, Non viutus instantis Tyranni, Mente qualitsolida. Surely, my good Sir, if any declarations of this sort had been made in the House of Lords, by one of the Bishops, on the occasions to which I have alluded, their situation would have been better understood by the Re-formers, and by their Coadjutors, the Radicals, and the KING'S Prime Minister, and a very young Lord, would be more cautious in their attempts to hold the Bishops up to most unworthy contempt, and most iniquitous acts of violence.

most unworthy contempt, and most iniquitous acts of violence. Tota GREY must be too old, and too wise a politician, not to know, and acknowledge the neccssity, and the benefit of the intimate Union of Church and State; and it had been well if he had taught his Seconder this most important truth. But it is to be foured that the KrKe's Prime Minister is recklessly lending bimself to measures that must dissolve *that* Union, and bring on the destruction of both; and his Seconder may, perhaps, have been led to doubt the neccssity and benefit of such Union, from having perceived that the KrKe's Prime Minister has not scrupled to place upon the Bench of Bishops, and in the Highest Prebendal Preferment, such men as have notoriously pro-mulgated the baneful tenets of Socialianism. It is to be hoped, however, that the very young Lord will learn that of Christianity, and that those truths can only be properly and effectually set forth, and kept up, by the co-operation of the Church, as it is now established, in these dominions. And, as to Reform of Parliament, how much wiser would bue destribute measures, as might have improved the con-dit of the labouring classes, as to their wages, and as to the mode of their being paid—had confined his declarations about Reform, to the disfranchising every Borough, in which corruption unight be proved, and to the transferring its right of election to some town of large population. If, indeed, the new Bill of Reform is to be as efficient as the former Bill, I conscientiously attribute all the disturb-nates, and mischiefs that have taken place, as it ought to be how the distribute meaning principle of political prin-fipe that now exists, by retaining his office. To the former Bill, it conscientiously attribute all the disturb-nates, and mischiefs that have taken place, is and, as any other similar Bill, will, as I trust, be thrown out by a large majority of the Temporal Lords, increased, as it ought to be, by the Votes of all the Spiritual Lords of violence. Lord GREY must be too old, and too wise a politician.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE. PREFEIMENTS. The Lord Bishop of DUBRAM has collated the Rev. CHARES THORY, B.D., to the Archdeaconry of Durham, vacant by the re-signation of the Rev. RICHARD PORSTR. The same Gentieman has also been appointed Warden of the Northern University about to be formed at Durham. The Rev. CHARES MILLER, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the Vicenzage of Harlow, Essex, void by the resignation of the Rev. CHARES MILLER, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the Vicenzage of Harlow, Essex, void by the resignation of the Rev. CHARES SADERSON MILLER. Patron, Marquis of Bute. The Rev. WILLIAN FITT DRARE, M.A., has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Gregory, Norwich. Patrons, Dean and Clapter of Norwich. The Rev. Gonos JORN DUPUIS, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Hemingby, Lincoln. Patrons, Provost and Pellows of that Society. The Rev. G. A. B. GABENT, Perpetual Curate of Claverley, Salop, to the Perpetual Curacy of Bobbrington, Staffordshire. Patron; Thomas Wintmore, Esg. of Apley Park. The Rev. Richard WEBERTER HUNTLEY, M.A. to the Rectory of Boxvell-curacy Long, Solucestershire. Patron, Bishop of Glou-cester. The Hon, and Rev. ADDIFUIS AUGUSTUS TURNUR, bas base

The Rev. Richard WEBSTRE HUMLER, Patron, Bishop of Glou-cester. The Hon. and Rev. ADOLFNES AUGUSTUS TURNOUR has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Arminghall, in Norleik, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. P. DAARS. The Rev. JOSEPH BADELEY, to the Rectory of Halesworth cum Chediston, Suffilk. Patron, ROBERT PLUMER WARD, Esq., of Checkon Hall. The Rev. JANES THOMAS BENNET, M.A., of Baliol College, to the Rectory of Cheveley, Cambridge. Patron, Rev. J. T. Hand. Earl Govern has appointed the Rev. THOMAS MEDLAND, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to be his Domestic Chaptain. The Rev. H. THOME, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, has been presented by the President and Fellow of that Society, to the Rectore of Aston-le-Wall, near Banbury. The Rev. Anraus GRUEBER, to the Vicarge of Colebrooke, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. ROBENS. Patron, Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The Rev. Ruckard Bayan, M.A., to the Rectory of Cheldon. Patron, Hon. Newton Fellowes. OBITUARY. The Rev. EDWARD Fellowes.

The Rev. Rickand Braan, M.A., to the Rectory of Cheldon. Parton, Hon. Newton Fellowes. OBITUARY. The Rev. Envand Huonzs, Rector of Hardwick, Noritants (patron, Rev. Engles). The Rev. Journal of Control of Hardwick, Noritants (patron, Rev. Engles). The Rev. James A Assis, M.A. formerly Fellow of New College, and Rector of Chastleton, Ukroschike. The Rev. Tares Anassis, M.A. formerly Fellow of All Souls. The Rev. Tares Anassis, M.A. formerly Fellow of All Souls. The Rev. Tares Anassis, M.A. formerly Fellow of All Souls. The Rev. Tares Anassis, M.A. formerly Fellow of All Souls. The Rev. Tares Anassis, M.A. formerly Fellow of All Souls. The Rev. Tares and distinguished Meeting, of Members of the Society for Conterbury sat in the Chair, supported by the Bishops of London, Dischfeld and Coventry, Llandaff, Chichester, &c. The Object in view was to consider the propriety of Again pressing upon Government and the East India. After prayers had been offered up by the Arch-bishops in India. After prayers had been offered up by the Arch-bishops in India. After prayers had been offered up by the Arch-bishops in India. After prayers had been offered up by the Arch-bishops in India. After prayers had been offered up by the Arch-bishops in India. After prayers had been offere up by the Arch-bishops in India. After prayers had been offere up by the Arch-bishops in India. After prayers has mounted to four Bishops in the year. His Lordahip concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the Meeting viewed with sentiments of sincer regret the death of the above-mentioned amiable prelate. Sir Robert Inglis, in mov-ing a resolution, observed that the various priods, transpring beween the deaths of the four Bishops of India and the appointment and arrival out of their successors, amounted to six years out of the transform, Sir Robert animadverted on the comparative neglect of the Government of this country to the spritual wast of the finities esti-nation, Sir Robert animadverived and Portugal as being more alive to indi

	HE REFORM BILL.	
SCEBDULE (D)J	Principal Places to be Bo	proughs.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Huddersfield	Tynemouch
Bury	Kidderminster	Wakefield
Chatham	Kendal	Walsall
Cheltenham	Rochdale	Warrington
Dudley	Salford	Whitby
Frome	South Shields	Whitehaven
Gateshead		

 Prome
 South Shields
 Whitelayen

 Gateshead
 SORFNULE (E).

 Places sharing in the Election of Members with Shire Towns or Principal

 Almwick, Holyhead, and Llangefin, flow, bransmin.

 Johrenswith, Lampeter, and Adpar, with Cardigan.

 Lamely with Gaermatthen.

 Palkheli, Nevino, Conway, Bangor, Cricevith, with Gaernarron.

 Ruthin, Holt, town of Wrexham, with Denbich.

 Ruthin, Holt, town of Wrexham, with Denbich.

 Rudding, Vertag, Caerwing, St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, with a .

 Cowbrige, Behroin, Caergwing's, St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, with a .

 Controling, etc., Denors, Caergwing's, St. Asaph, Holywell, Mold, with a .

 Tendy, Wiston, Gown of Millord, with Pembroke.

 Knighton, Rhayder, Kevindecec, Koucklas, town of Presteigne, with Radnor.

 SoursDuck (P).

</tabupatters (P).</td>

	SCHEDULE (F).	
	Counties to be divided.	
Cheshire	Hampshire	Somersetshire
Cornwall	Lancashire	Staffordshire
Cumberland	Leicestershire	Suffolk
Derbyshire	Norfolk	Surrey
Devonshire	Northumberland	Sussex
Durham	Northamptonshire	Warwickshire
Essex	Nottinghamshire	Wiltsbire
loucestershire	Shropshire	Worcestershire
Kent	-	
	Sompaulty (C)	

and Towns and 'ounties thereof to be included. are

Caermarthen	Caermatthenshire
'hester	Cheshire
orentry	Warwickshire
lloneester	CHOLCESCET BUILE
Cingston-upon-Hull	Lest Higing of Forkanire
incoln	The parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire
andon	Middleeex
ondon . Newcastle-upou-Tyne	Northumberland
Vorcester	Worcestershire
fork and Ainsty	North Riding of Yorkshire

CITY-SATURDAY EVENING.

CITY-SATURDAY EVENING. The Money Market has not varied materially during the week. The price of Consols for Account has been as low as S3, but S34, alternately buyers and sellers, has been the general price. The quotation at the other of the there was S45, and the self of the s

3 per Cent. Reduced 821 1 31 per Cent. Red 891 1	· -
LATEST	NEWS.

LATEST NEWS. We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday. The Bill for re-establishing the law of Divorce as it existed previous to the year 1816 we have received the Paris Papers of Thursday. The Bill for re-establishing the law of Divorce as it existed previous to the year 1816 they were as the paris on Thursday were raised to a very high pitch, and then suddenly fell. Butch papers to the 14th instant have been received, by which we learn that, on Monday last, the Minister for Foreign Affairs had made a communication to the States General respecting the pol-tical affairs of Holland. The communication being secret, nothing was positively known relative to its contents, but it was supposed to or reject. His Majesty's objections are reported to be three --1. Against that part relative to Luxembourg, respecting which His Majesty, as Grand Duke, can decide nothing without the consent of the definant Confederation.-2. Against that part which relates to navi-gate the canals and rivers. The Chambers resolved that the docu-ments communicated abould not be minted.

the debt.—3. Against the permission given to the Belgians to navigate the canals and river. The Chambers resolved that the documents communicated should not be printed.
 Hensleigh Wedgwood, Esq. has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. T. Hone, Esq. as one of the magistrates of Union-hall police office.
 The Royal Mill, at Dartford, was broken open on Thursday morning, between one and two o'clock, and robbed of notes, cash, and copper, to a considerable amount.
 The Literary Gazette states that two persons, named Colthurst and Tyrwhitt, are about to proceed to Africe, at their own expense, with the view of end-svouring to penetrate to Funda from the Bay of Benin, and thence to the castward towards the Bahr et Ablad. Governments of ar countenances the undertaking as to give them a passage to the wettern coast of Africa in a vessel belonging to the pablic service. They have also letters for the Pasha of Egypt, and the pace of 10 or 38 in isome Savings" Bank near Leicestres square, and intended to return home a wealthy winderer to his faher, a small farmer in Sardinki, in the present monther a dreadful means enforcing the return of the sector to the same fare and in the return the same the induct of 10 or 38 in isome Savings" Bank near Leicestres square, and intended to return home a wealthy winderer to his more no wounded, that there is hitch one of their recovery. There are and fare of the there is the theore of the police were to ino small fare of a there is share. The solid day and there is the three is a state of data of our more so wounded, that there is hitch one of the recovery. There are many more budy wounded—all the arms of the police were savilate the stare and befort the sals of the solids. The asaisait to have been killed.
 We regret to state that there have also been serious disturbances in falser, a state here also been serious disturbances in folicowing the there is hitch of the solide. The asaisait to have be

CHOLERA MORBUS.—OFFICIAL REPORT. The following is the official return received at the Cou n Saturday :-uncil-office

on Saturday :—	
DAILY REPORT OF CHOLE	RA CASES.—Dec. 15.
	Sunderland, Newcastle, Shields
Remained at last Report	18 31 1
New Cases	8 15 0
Dead	2 10 0
Recovered	
Remaining	
Total cases from commencement	
Total Deaths from commencement	
P.S. There were no new cases at Seghi	ll Colliery ; but at Walker, I death
and at Seaham, 1 death, and 3 new cases.	W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

House was felt sitting.	
70, Cornhill, and 5, V	DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE, Vaterioo-Place, London. CTORS.
	liam Fraser, Chairman.
Colonel Lushington.	M.P. Deputy-Chairman.
Foster Reynolds, Esq.	C. W. Hallett, Esq.
William Pratt, Esq.	Sir James Gambier
John Kymer, Esq.	William Edmund Ferrers, Esq.
Francis Kemble, Esq.	Thomas Fenn, Esq.
Capt. Geo. Harris, M.P.	G. Farren, Esq., Resident Director.
PHYSICIAN-	-Dr. Ferguson.
SURGEONS-H. Mayo, Baq.	F.R.S., and T. Callaway, Esq. acd, whether for a term or for the
whole of Life.	ieu, whether for a term of for the
	ted from the even rates :
Age. Whole Life. 7 Years. 20 1119 017 1 30 2 2 0 1 210	Age. Whole Life. 7 Years. 40 2 17 1 1 10 8 50 4 2 0 2 1 7
	INATIVE.
	ft unpaid, to be deducted from the sum
assured, on a scale equal to interest at	4 per cent.
ASCENDING SC.	LE OF PREMIUM.
Age. First 7 Years. Succes	ing 7 Years. Every year of Life after.
20 1 1 4 1	6 2 2 4 7
	15 1 3 0 11
40 1 18 3 2	7 0 4 9 8
50 2 11 11 4	0 11 7 0 3
	others in cases of Annuity, or Leases for
lives in which very low rates for 80	long a period as 14 years will be found
highly advantageous.	
VOYAGES AND FO	REIGN RESIDENCES.
Persons voyaging or residing abroad	1, Masters, Supercargoes, and others, in-
sured for the whole of life or for a sp	cific voyage.
PREGNANCY, INFIRM	HEALTH, AND OLD AGE.
Females need not appear ; the rate	s for diseases are moderate, and Policies

are granted to persons of advanced age. Insurances may be effected without delay,

NO LAUDANUM OR OTHER OPIATES. THE Celebrated COUGH and ASTHMATIC REMEDY afords almost instant relief instie most troublesome and obtinate cases. Sold (by appointment) by E. HAREER, 37, Petter-lane; Where numerous respectable feitimonia unay be seen. Sold also by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hanaya and Co., 78. Newman-street, Oxford-street; Sabines, 59, Old Bailey; and by all respectable Medicine Integers in liebe United Ringdom. In Boltier, at S. Sol, and by. 63, each, the integers of the United Ringdom. In Boltier, at S. Sol, and by. 63, each, the sunalier ones. The Non-construction of the Medicine contained in the sunalier ones.

The Scottish Chiefs, by Miss Jane Porter-IX. Frankenstein, and the first part of the Ghost Seer. No. XI, to be published on the lst of January, will contain The HUNGA-RIAN BROTHEIRS, by Miss A.M. Porter, revised by the Author. The cribbrated CANTER BURY TALES, will designs by Stephanoff, by the Misse Lee, will appear in a really volume may be had separately. Heury Colburn and Richard Bentler, New Burlington-street.

The cribbated CANTERBURY TALES, with designs by Stephanoff, by the Misse Lee, Will appear in an early volume. Henry Colluur and Richard Beulley, New Burlington-Street. LIPE OF FREDERIC THE GREAT. JUST published, in 2 vols. New, with a Portrait. from a Picture in the possession of His Majesty, price 28e, baards. THE LIPE of FREDERIC THE GREAT. JUST published, in 2 vols. New, with a Portrait. from a Picture in the possession of His Majesty, price 28e, baards. THE LIPE of FREDERIC THE GREAT. SUBSTITUTE of FREDERIC THE GREAT. SUBSTITUTE for OFFICIAL GENERAL, REGISTRA-BUSTITUTE for OFFICIAL GENERAL, REGISTRA-INFORMATION IN THE STRATUGE. WIND Proposed ; with Remarks on the Registry Bill. By ROBERT WIND Proposed ; with Remarks on the Registry Bill. By ROBERT WIND Proposed ; with Remarks on the Registry Bill. By ROBERT WIND Proposed ; with Remarks on the Registry Bill. By ROBERT WIND Proposed ; with Remarks. In the Streight Dill. By ROBERT WIND Proposed ; with Remarks. In the Streight Dill. By ROBERT WIND WIND ARE THE REFORMERTS?" The 'Intelligence of the British stoins. This fact is fully proved by the extraordinary sale of THE REFORMERS' POCKET. HOUK, for 1522, the Second Edition is now ready, which contains Spleadid Portraits of William the Fourth. Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord J. Russell, and Visconnt Althory ; with Biographical Notice-a retrospective History of the less and Propress of Reform —particu-lars of the Bill—and every feature of the less distribustion, with Secket Book. Price St., may Hand with an Unit and Units on the Registry Dill. Ly NOCKET-BOOKKET. BOOK, the cheapest in the Kingdom, price only 1s, 6d, the gilt-deged point and a volta and the and Propress of Reform —particu-streat Aritan. MAISHALL'S two Spleadid Annuals, "THE GEM" and "THE CHINSTINAS BOX," are also published. All the AMARANTH, a new Monthy Proideria, Hebelihed with Two Spleadid Engravions on Stef-NA ANA SHALL'S NEW Spleadid Annuals, "THE GEM" and "THE CHINST MAS BOOK, are expleadid Annuals, "TH

) NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.—PRICES of t	ae BES
	CLOTHES that can be produced :	
-	Extra Saxony Dress Coat (colours)£3 3	0
	Ditto Black or Blue 313	6

Ditto, Diack of Diue	313	0
Extra Saxony Frock Coat, Skirts faced with Silk	3 18	0
Extra Saxony Trousers	1 10	0
Ditto, Black or Blue	0 14	0
Waistauta	0 15	0

so as to meet the convenience of Familie	
be forwarded if required.	GEO, HENEKEY,
DRAUGHT	
Bottled and delivered a	t Bottled and delivered at
per Gal, per Doz.	per Gal. per Dog.
Good stout Port 8s 6d 10s	Good straw colourSherry,
Good stout Port 8s 6d 10s Ditto ditto 10s 6d 23s	best Marks 128 6d 278
Full-bodied ditto 128 0d 268	Good Cape 58 9d 128
Ditto, very best Marks 15s 0d 32s	Ditto ditto 6s 0d 14s
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Ditto ditto lls od 24s	Ditto very superior 78 6d 17s
Ditto ditto 12s 6d 27s	Pontac, very good 78 6d 178
Every other description of D	
SPIR	
Good English Gin 6s	8s9s 6d11s and 12s per Gall.
Jamaica Rum	9s 4d. 10s. 11s and 12s
Good old Brandies	24s26s 6d and 29s
Scotch and Irish Whiskies	13s and 16s
WINES IN	
Per Doz.	Per Doz.
Fine old Bees' wing Port, 5 years	West India Madeira, finest quality 36s
in bottle	Fine old East India Madeira 608
Fine old Bom Retiro ditte 39s	Ditto, finest imported-(two
Very fine old Roriz 42s	voyages)
Very curious old Port (Bees'-wing) 48s	Fine East India Cape 188
Very fine gold colour Sherries 33s & 36s	Excellent Pontac
Ditto ditto 428	Marsala (Bronti Madeira) 34s
Fine old B. I. Brown Sherry 48s	Fine Arinto and Vidonia
Fine Clarets 48854008 and 728	Bucellas 28s32s and 36s
Fine West India Madeira 308	Lisbon 269 30s and 36s
New Gray's Inn Establishment for	r the Sale of unadulterated Wines,
23, HIGH HULBURN,	eorner of Gray's Inn Gate.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, and WARM CLOTHING for the PUOR. MODE and LOWMAN begins most respectivilly to inform the Nobility, Gentry, Public and Private Charlies, that they have now in science tool, use and save mathematical weak of the science of the

B EAUFOY'S CHLORIDES are NOT liable to Stamp Duty.-The Venders of BEAUFOY'S CHLORIDES are consequently exampt from Stamp Office Informations. South Laundeth, London, December 6th, 1831.

South Lambeth, London, December 6th. 1831. CHOLERA.— The very numerous applications made for PRB-PARATIONS from CAMPHOR, Induce the Proprietors to after to the Nollity and Gentry (their kind patrons) the subjoined, which they have no douky upon trial, will insure the approbation their Perfumery has for so many years experienced: -Camphorated Sau de Colorne; Camphor Sang to Camphorated Social Social Social Social Context (Camphorated Lavender); Cam-horated Social Social Social Context (Camphorated Lavender); Camphorated Faultes, and Sau & Druler; Camphorated Tooth Powier and Paster; ared Pastles, and Sau & Druler; Camphorated Tooth Powier and Paster; ared Bosting, BRUCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Royal Faulty, 35, New Bond-street.

Campbor Sachets and Powder; and Campborated Adelaide Bouget-Manufac, turd by RIGE, BROUKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to the Royal Famiry, 35, New Bond-street. The State Match MALADIES SUCCESSFULLY OBVIATED.-Mr. MARSHALL, IMRIE, Dentiss, has the housar to acquain the Noshity and Gentry, that he may be consulted adulty between Ten and Fire, and 58, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, where be continues to supply NATURAL and Gentry, that he may be consulted adulty between Ten and Fire, and S. Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, where be continues to supply NATURAL and exercised of the superscalar street of the superscalar street of the Advection of Woburn place, Russell square.-Scaling, Stopping, Extracting, and every operation petication to the superscalar Superscalar street of the source of the superscalar street of the superscalar street of the source of the superscalar street of the superscalar street of the BROMYARD, HEREFORDSHIRE.---The Hop Pole Inn and Commersial Hotel, Freehold and Land-Tax Relevend.--By MR, BENTLEV, on the Premises, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1832, at four o'clock in the atternoor. LL that excellent and much-frequented INN, with spacious park and productive garden, and cher appartenances thereto brionging, called with commy of Hereford, on the great road leading from Worcester to Store strend on and the HOP POLE INN, situate in the town of BROM YARD, in the commy of Hereford, on the great road leading from Worcester by for emerge and productive garden, and other appartenance stalled and parkon. In arcs store comory in the basement arc good ale and wine collars. The could be therefore the sume of the stalled of 1 fore; the very construct stalled phone to accement and hold 15 fore; the very construct stalled phone to accement with a large and end wine collars. The construct store construct all feet and and hold is off the particular stalled phone to accement with a large and productive garden, inmediated phone to accement with a large and produc

THE GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN For the Week ended Dec. 9, 1851, made up from the Reterns of the Inspector In the different Cities and Towns in England and Weles --

	PRRIA					
					-	
Wheat 60* 9d Oats.						
Barley 37 . 0d Rye .		378	4d Pea		44	1• 2d
AGGREGATE AVERAGES OF T	HE SIX	WKKKS	which	RRANI.	ATES DU	rv.
Wheet fla 10/1 Outs		07.	141 0.		4	24
Wheat 61s 10d Oats .		234	Jalise	ans	9	08 34
Barley 38, 11d Rye .		39s	Od Pea	13	4	41 64
Duty on Foreig	n Corn	for the n	resent w	reek.		
Wheat 25s Sd Oats		128	3d I Be			9s 6d
Barley 4s 10.1 Rye		19.	64 124	2.0		34 64
Datter is for [leje		123	outre			
PRICES OF	THE	PUBLI	C FUNI	DS.		
STOCKS.	Mond.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Sat.
Bank Stock	192	_	192	192	191 4	1921
3 per Cent Reduced	823	82	82	823	824	S24
3 per Cent Consols		044	0.9	043	6-3	
a per cent cansais	=					_
34 per Cent, 1818		891	894	895	898	-
3 per Cent. Red	893	891	893	893	89	891.
New 34 per Cent	-				°	- T.
Bank Long Annuities	163	164	164	164	161	16
India Bonds		2 0	3 4	3 d	4 d	3 4
		5 u	6		6	
Exchequer Bills				6		46
Consols for Account	833	838	837	837	' 833 .	837

BIRTHS. At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 11th November, the lady of the Venerable rehdencop Wix. of a sec

At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 11th November, the lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Wix, of a son. On the 6th inst. at Aldwick Lodge, Bognor, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Jonkins, of the Hon. Bat India Company's service, of a son—On the 12th inst. at Swanhourne, Buckinghamshire, the lady of Sir Thomas Prancis Fremanile Bart, M., P. da son—On the 13th inst. Hurs. Charles Barker, of Birchinelane, of a son—On the 13th inst. At Chifon, Lady Frances Jemina Goodere, of a daughter —On the 14th inst, Mr., Frederick S. Danvers, of a son—On the 15th inst. at Chalfond, Gioucesterbine, Lady Prances Jemina Goodere, of a daughter —On the 14th inst, Mr., Frederick S. Danvers, of a son—On the 15th inst. at Chalford, Gioucesterbine, Lady Prevost, of a son—On the 15th inst. at Chalford, Gioucesterbine, Lady Prevost, of a son—On the 15th inst. Huster, Buck, the lady of John Grubb, Esg. of a daughter—On the 15th inst. Busemere Hill, Ulawater, the lady of John Charles Birstow, Esg. of a son.

House, Bucks, the lady of John Grubb, Esq. of a daughter-On the 13th inst. as Eusemere Hill, Ullawater, the lady of John Charles Hirstow, Esq. of a son. MAIRRED. On the 13th inst. R. T. Glipho, Esq. only son of Richard Gipin, Esq. of Hock life Grange, Bedfordshire, to Lonisa, daughter of Lieut. Grearal Browne, of Weymouth - On the 13th inst. at Trinity Non of Richard Gipin, Esq. of Hock Weymouth - On the 13th inst. at Trinity Church, Islington, Mr. W. A. Hallow, W. M. Hutchiss, of Baldock, Hertordshirte, to Harrier Pearley, fourth, Walworth, briss Eleanor Berry-On the 15th inst. at St. Peter's Church, Walworth, W. M. Hutchiss, of Baldock, Hertordshirte, to Harrier Pearley, fourth Cardara Herts, William, younget sen of Samuel Platt, Esq. on K. Keppelstret: Johnes, Johnson, Johnes, Johnes, Brighton-Ou the 14th Inst. at Broordara Herts, William, younget sen of Samuel Platt, Esq. on Keppelstret: Johnes, Susze. - Othe 0 bith inst. at Morris Juhier, Edward Marker, Barley, and Withy-ham, Susze. - Othe 0 bith and a Jone Bina yoning Angelter of the late Wal-Bining Belley (Johnes, Church, Lindensten Raiph Bining Belling edd, Bus, of Thornton Lorge, Ionary, only daughter of the late Wal-Philip Berling (Johne, On the 13th inst. at North Attrington Church, France Philip Berling (Johne, Jone Bone, Berl) On Thuraday, at his (ather's house, Stansez, phace, Regent's Park, aged 11 years, John Ilang, interland, Wallon Brahazon, Eso, on Englis, Pangela, and Grandson of Sir Walter Scott, Bart, and John Gibson Lockhart, Esq., and Grandson of Sir Walter Scott, Bart, Malon Brahazon, Eso, on East, Hongela, and Standson, of Sir Walter Scott, Bart, Standson, Son, on English, Hongela, and Standson of Sir Walter Scott, Bart, Mark Malon Brahazon, Eso, on East, Hongela, and Standson of Sir Valter Scott, Bart, Asten Standson, Son, on Eso, and Randson of Sir Valter Scott, Bart, Asten Malon Brahazon, Eso, on East, Hongela, and Standson of Sir Valter Scott, Bart, Asten Standson, Standson Standson Standson Standson S

 Bietcher Rüge, Esq. el Northallerton, Vnikshire,

 IDI

 On Thursday, at his father's house, Stussex, Place, Regent's Park, aged 11 year, John Hugh, cliest and John Gibson Lockhart, Esq., and granid-and Gib Walter Scott. Bart.

 Larley, in Ireland, Wallop Brabzon, Esq. of Rath House, near Drocheda.

 Interland, Wallop Brabzon, Esq. of Rath House, near Drocheda.

 Interland, Wallop Brabzon, Esq. of Rath House, near Drocheda.

 Interland, Wallop Brabzon, Esq. of Rath House, near Drocheda.

 Interland, Wallop Brabzon, Esq. of Rath House, near Drocheda.

 Interland, Wallop Brabzon, Esq. of Rath House, near Drocheda.

 Interland, Status, Eskin, Orage, Caroline Mary, the wife of Mr. John Harris, of Abington, Leaving a bereaved hushand and all gam, dietes son of the late Rev. Class, Ekins, or Sailshuy, 2-M. Broophon, Addlees, on the 12th inst. Jaki Broonko, 14. Saga Markow, 200 were of his age for mer 201 minn. Browningther, Saget 66-In July Iant, at Browningth, Saget 60-In July Iant, at Browningth, Sakowa Buron, of Minegriment, Nather Interwringther Browningther Browningth Horonshire, Jakima, and Horonshire, Jakima, Browningther Browningth Jacob Buron Browningth Horonshire, Jacob Bith, Broghton Nather Interwringther Browningth Jacob Buron Browningth Jacob Buron Browningth Horonshire, Jacob Bith, Browningther Allon Samuel Browningth Allonse, Jacob Buron, Sakowa Browningther Allonse, Jacob Buron, Sakowa Bith, Sakowa Jacob Buron, Sakowa Bith, Backar Jacob Buron, Sakowa Buron, Sakowa Bith, Allonse, Jacob Buron, Sakowa Bith, Backar Jacob Buron, Bange Browningth, Sakowa Bith, Backar Jacob Buron, Backar

JOHN



BULL.

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

Vol. XI.—No. 576. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1831.

VOL. XI.—No. 576.
 SU
 WOL. XI.—No. 576.
 SU
 THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GANDEN.—To-morrow the service of the denomedy of THE HONEY MOON. The Dake, Mr. Wards, Mr. Wards, Than Taylor. After which, a grand Coule, Melo-Armalic and Romantic and the open difference of the denomedy of THE HONEY MOON. The Dake, Mr. Wards, Mr. Wards, T. Barnes: Lacyury table Which, a grand Coule, Melo-Armalic and Romantic and the Open difference of the denomedy of THE HONEY MOON. The Dake, Mr. Wards, T. Barnes: Lacyury table Miles Davis (Clown, Sig. Paulo; Panialong, H. Barnes: Lacyury table (Hariequin's Valet), Mr. 5 Suiton—Tweedy, The Berger Opera ; Polly, Mila Shirref, Gaptain Macheath, Mr. Braham—Weding, Privaley, The Theorem Weding, Privaley, Theorem Status, The Theorem Weding, Privaley, Theorem Wites of Windsor—Satusday, The Theorem Weding, Privaley, Theorem Wites of Windsor—Satusday, The Theorem Weding, Privaley, Mr. Alumator, Mr. Litor, Charles, Mr. Tomorrow Evening, Will be presented MIS-APPREHENSION, Therweit, GENAISS SKINNER, Cervale Skinner, Mr. Litor, Charles, Mr. Marker, M. Litor, Charles, Machane Vestric; Surydie, Miles Forde: Brance of the Miles Apple (States, Charles, Machane, J. Charles, Machane, J. Charles, Machane Vestric; Surydie, Miles Forde: Brance of the Miles Apple (States, Charles, Machane, J. Charles, Miles Davis, Machane, J. Charles, Machane, J. Machana, Machane, J. Charles, Machane, Machane, Macharles, Charles, Machane, J. Chander K. Machane, Machane, Mac

ataloon. Nr. Morton. us published, royal quarto size, elegantly and uniformly bound, price 12s. WHE MUSICAL FORGET ME NOT for 1832. Containing upwards of Twenty Songs, Ballads, Duetts, &c. by Musical Literary Characters of the first eminence, with full length portraits of Pa-ini, Pasta, and Rossini, and a Poetical Introduction. Edited by Thomas kinlay.

andh, ranta, hun rowsmin, and a scheme and a scheme brancer for 1839. BORUS of the SABBATH EVE. A Christian Remembrancer for 1839. The HAZEL EVE. A Ballad, written hy the Author of "I stood amid the littering throng, "enabeliable with a most highly dinibed lithographic drawing. J the Right Hon. Lady Emily C-The WARINGES BRIDE, sung by Mr. Wood, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Parry, an. GOULDING and IFALMAINE, Schnesquare. iun.

The WAIGHOUGS BIGIDS, sung by Mr. Wood, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Parry, GOULDING and PALMAINE, Scho-requere. Just published, Figure, adopted by G. WEIPPERT, who begs to announce to his Sub-erithers and the Public, this his ask. Set for the ensuing Season, price 3a, with highly-divided Frontispice, representing Venetian Costume and Scenery. Frinted for the Author, and sold by Z. T. PURDAY, 45, High Holorn, and all the principal Music sellers. SONGS FOR SABBATH EVENINGS, (A Sacred Annual); arranged for Voice and Plano (or Organ), by J. DAVY, price 5a. 44. "This potther annuals, you't the Fability of discrete for any so-tian latter a pleasing mental-barquet, avoid and latting pleasure, which few other planets have the power of giving. Pope' Universal Frayer' is sim-dy and environ. The operior of Sathor Scenera, "Will on a second second

By and defended one, the music breathing all the purity of the words,"-Vide "• To avoid a spurious edition, ask for " Davy's Songs of Sabah Evenings." Published (only) at No. 2, Strand, Charing, erashs, and the spurious of the spurious

Be Pitte-London: Published by R. COCKS and Co. 28, Prince-street, Hano Sergaure A. Portrait of Berlöguier, 3.; and Winter's Overture to Timoteo, as Breach by Seine, 7.a. 6d.
 Bratter Davissi of BEAUFOY'S CHLORIDES are NOT liable to Stamp Duty,—The Venders of BEAUFOY'S CHLORIDES are consequently except Sould Lambeth, London, December 6th, 1831.
 Wester Stamp, Databased and State State Source Consequently except for Stamp Online Information.
 Methods State State State State State Source Consequently except for the state of the County of the State State

Ditto	lue or Black by other colour lue or Black, Skirts e or Black	••	••			3	16	6
Frock ditto B	uy other colour				•••	3	6	Ő.
Trowsers, Blu	tue or Black, Skirts	s lined	with s	in."	••			
Howsers, Blu	eor Black	, mica	with 5	nik –	••	4	18	0
	T Culour	••	••	••	••	1	14	0
Waistcoats	••••••••	••		••		1	10	6
	VERY BEST						15	6
a reotinan's S	uit complete	111.1.6	in the	•				
Volveteen ba			to wai	stcoat,	and			
	Peches		to wai	stcoat,	and	4	5	0
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A disto, with k A Stable or W. A Footman	erches Fiseymere Breeches		(o wa):	sicoat,		4	15	0

Deputy Lord Lieutenant's Uniform, competer 50 Guineas. Officers' Coatees, &c. &c. lower than any other House in London, II, FLETCHER, Army Clothier, &c. 33, New Bond-street,

NDAAY, DECEMBER 25, 185
 CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.-W. SAMS, Hookseller to the King. St. Americativet, has PRIVATE BOXS, Library, and the set of the context of the product of the pr

Mr. Huiter's, St. Paul's Church-yard; and at Mr. Önwbyn's, 4, Catherine-street, Brand. ESSRS. LONGMAN and Co. have a VACANCY for a well-strand. ESSRS. LONGMAN and Co. have a VACANCY for a well-ing the boarded and lodged in the house during that period. A Premium will be required.-No. 39, Pair-monter-now. ENGLOOPAL CHAPEL WANTED.-A Clergyman, a D.D., is antious to hear of a PROPRIETARY CHAPEL in a respectable same. Letters (post paid) containing full particular, addressed, to the care of Mr. Boydell, Solicion; 29, Devonsibir-struct, Queen-guaver, for the FAN. D. D., will be attended to. ARTICLED PUPIL.-WANTED, in a long-cetabilished SCHOOL of the highest terme, ranked will be treated with ma-ternal kindness, and have the same advantages of builts or the with ma-ternal kindness, and have the same advantages of builts or the with ma-ternal kindness, and have the same advantages of builts or the solution and treals herein yearents will a fixed and moderate terms.-Address, post paid, to C.M., 36, Henry street, Pennonville.

row, London. A SH I'ON'S Newly-Invented POLISH CLOAKS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, are the most useful and comfortable garments ever made for Riding or Driving in wet or cold weather, as they accomplish that therer-before-attained important object to the Traveller of constantly keeping the hands warm and dry, and in an open carriage or walking, are a safe protection to the cheat... To be had of the Inventor only, ABHTON, Tailor, 7, Pail-Mail, A choice selection of fashionable Dress Cloaks, as also those for Young Gen-tione.

A choice selection of fashionable Dress Cloake, as also those for Young Gen-Teneron.

MINCHAM'S CHLORIDE of LIME.—The Central Hoard of Hendit having recommended that the use of the Cloride of Lime should be made with great caution, the Public is respectively informed, that the prime infractions accompanying Finchnaf's Preprations most effect unity greatly for the last accompanying Finchnaf's Preprations most effect unity greatly for the last for the prime of the prime of the Cloride of Lime should be made with great caution, the Public is respectively informed, that the prime infractions accompanying Finchnaf's Preprations most effect unity for the last for the prime of the prime of the prime of the prime prime of the prime o

al, per arre. Application may be made by post-paid letters, to Mr. H. Fowler, Rorkfardigh, Deven. TUY'S 110SUTAL.--The SPRING COURSE of LECTURES Theory and Demote on FRIDAY, January 20. Theory and Demote of Medicine-Dr. Bright and Dr. Addison. Materia Medica, Therapeuties and Medical Botany-Dr. Addison. Materia Medica, Therapeuties and Medical Botany-Dr. Addison. Materia Medica of Desease of Women and Children -Dr. Biandell. Principles and Practice of Surgery, with Operations-Off. Key and Mr. Morgan. Mdwifery and Diseases of Women and Children -Dr. Biandell. Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Recommy-Dr. Blandell. Comparatice Anatomy-Ont. A. Taylor. Bernstein Medical Bernstein Medicine and Surgery. Experimental Philosophy-Mr. Barry. Experimental Philosophy-Mr. Barry. Experimental Philosophy-Mr. Barry. Experimental Philosophy -Mr. Barry. Experimental Philosophy Mr. Barry. Experimental Philosophy Mr. Barry. Chinai Lectures and Demonstrations in Moniful Anatomy-Dr. Hodgkin. Calorogenetical resultary vices in Medicine and Nitrery. Calorogenetical resultary in the set of the Labarry, Reading Boom, and Botanie Garlen, and yet to Regularity with Operations and Notes by Dr. Hodgkin. Calorogenetical resultary in the Set of the Depited. For particulars regularity in the Stocker, Anotheray to the Hoopital. For particulars and the Depathenetics and Notes by Dr. Hodgkin. Calorogenetical resultary and Depathenetics and Notes by Dr. Hodgkin. Calorogenetical Resultary and Depathenetics and Stocker by Dr. Hodgkin. Calorogenetical Resultary and Depathenetics and Stocker by Dr. Hodgkin. Depathenetical Resultary and Depathenetics and Protectical Philosophyse and Protectical Resultary and Depathenetical Resultary and Depathenetical Resultary and Depathenetical Resultary and Philosophyse and Philosophyse

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WA ARRAND	Per Dozen	Per Dozer
	94. 04	Champagne, sparkling 638 00
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Ditto, very superior	·· 309 00	Muselle, Hock, and Sauterne . 488 00
Sherry of good flavour	218 00	Old East India Madeira 42s Oc
Ditto, old Amontillado	308 0.1	Do. Fine Crusted Port 36s 0d
Cape Madeira 🗤	158.04	The original of Smiles The
	it to any par	t of London to the extent of 5 miles. The
DRIVATE BOXES, fro	m One Guint	ea and upwards, for all the Theatres.
I CHA	ILLES VE	
	Gug	24 per lb -JOHN MARSHALL

FURKEN COFFE. very fine 2-, per lb, -JOHN MARISHALD and Company log leave to inform the Public, that in consequence of the very reduced prices at which fine Tarker Gores have no sold at the East India Company's last vale, they are enabled to offer that article at the moderate price of 2, per lb. Also may be purchased constant of the solution of the solution of the solution Cocas Nurs, jubis or ground (ditto) ... 15, 64, per lb. Cocas Nurs, jubis or ground (ditto) ... 25, 64. Al John Marshall and Company's Tea and Coffee Warehouse, No. 12, South-ampton-treet, Strand.

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The ARMS of the NEW PEERS, will be published in a few days. WINTER EVENING ANUSEMENT FOR VOUNG PERSONS. DAPNICO-PLASTICS; or, the Art of Modeling in Paper; an instructive Anusement for Young People. Third Edition, with considera-te Additions and improvements. By T. 601LEAU, isone bards, 5. "It is one of the happiest combinations of entertainment with instruction which to be addition to the second second second second second to addition the second second second second second to addition the second second second second second provide the second second second second second second provide the second second second second second second provide the second second second second second second second where may be had. The SALENDID ANNUALS FOR 1892. THE SPLENDID ANNUALS FOR 1892. THE SPLENDID ANNUALS FOR 1892. ANNUALS, at his usual Reduced Prices, notwithstanding the centinued combi-ration of the Publishers to force him to increase his charge; warnated perfect, and best impressions of plates. Sold for Published at

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	••		0	0	At Messrs, Herries and Co.'s.		
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December 21, 1831.							

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Fine generous, ob	d and fruit	ty, from	the woo	d		••	22*	per	Doz.
Old, soft and high	-flavoured	crusted	i ditto				284		
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Bucellas of superi							249	and	348
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Ditto of stronger	haracter-	-Sherry	v flavour				143	and	174
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Stronger ditto, soft and high flavoured		••	••	26 + 6		
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TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE, Dec. 21.-The King has been gracionally pleased to approve Castellatin, as Consul in London for His Majesty the King of the The King has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Alexander Thom-al distances for the listed biates of symposizing approxements.

BANKRUPTS. Att Burt

C. E. MARTIN, New ourt, Milk-street-W. C inen draper. 3. B. MARTIN. New-street, Durschsquare, linen draper. Att. Burt irr, Miksareet-W. CUTIUSH, Winnpron-equare, builder. Att. C forke, Dace, Pall-mail-J. WILLIS, Oxford-street, hotel keeper. Att. star James street, Bedford-row-J.JACKSON, Tottenham court-good, Stanley, Bridge-street, Blackfriars-J. W. FOSTER, High street, Butts, inderingher, Att. J. Johnson and Weatherall, King's Beno Att. Stanley, Bridge-street, Blackfriar-D. W. FOSTER, High street, Newlog-ton Buts, haberiarber. Atts. Johnson and Weatherall, King's Beuch-walk, Somple-H. D. 8GOLBTON, Paradise Wahr, Cheise, coal merchant. Atts. Davis and Richardson, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street-O. L. MASSET, Portsef, Soulaure, London, Hiller, Frunz, Red Lion-square, Londoh'; Love, Portsea-E. CIEABE, Bath, confactor. Atts. Perkins and Primipen Gray's Inn aquare, London, Miller, Frunz, Red Lion-square, Londoh'; Love, Portsea-E. CIEABE, Bath, confactor. Atts. Perkins and Primipen, Red Lion-square, London, Miller, Frunz, Red Lion-square, Londoh'; LUCOMBS, Brighton, Ihnerian. Atts. Brookhak, Brighton, Ciff and Pisher, PackCON, Worthing, whe merchant. Atts. Thie& Worthing: Hiller and Lewis, Raymon's buildings, Gray's Inn-J. E. ROSE, Bath, linen draper. Atts. Machester-J, PACON, Worthing, whe merchant. Atts. Thie& Worthing: Hiller and Lewis, Raymon's buildings, Gray's Inn-J. E. ROSE, Bath, linen draper. Atts. Machester-J, PACON, Worthing, whe merchant. Atts. Disk, Machester-J., WOLLINS, Moriey, Yorkuber, grover, Alts. Few and Go. Hennletta Attes, Corrent, garden, London: White, Levela-J, CAL J, Warten, Haitr, Atts. Machester, Jone, Landon: White, Levela-J, CAL J, Warten, Manchester-J-T., DAR, VIELL, Wigan, Lanesshire, Conton Pinner, Atts. Hano, Banches ter; Wahnsley & Co. Chancery inne-II. PAREY, Birmingham, hop merchant, Atts. Arook and Haines Brinngham, Jasten and Hobono, Jusy's Inn-G, and W. CLEMENTS, West Derby, Liverpool, brewers. Atts. Blackstock and Bunce, Temple; Court, Livergool.

Ter, Walmaley & Co. Chaneery inne-it. Faither, infiningene, usy and construction of the set of t

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FRIM YA DAMA TI are anny has been grachousty presented as a substrate 3d, his Majesty's Consultant the Spire of Green and the Spire of August 2d, Dre King has been yelessed to gree rid graphic turbe nater his floyal licente and authority that his Lordshi body on whom the dignity on Margula of Wenglangher opliance with the unanhour request of a Taurant for spinnter body. The King has been gri nd Molyneux, Esq. to ert Marquis of West-and the heirs male of olve, may in the City of in the first harms being

JOHN BULL

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The King has been jeensed to give full arging time. Mobert anguns ot west-minate this fully all leends and easiesfully that fill Jordship, and the heirs male of his bodydio whom the dignity ob Marquie of Wetgalanster, shaft digreeter of the City of Wetsminater, bear the argue of the City of Wetsalanster, quarterly in the first inst ubit result lite unafinous request of a Court of Migseeter of the City of Wetsminater, bear the argue of the City of Wetsalanster, quarterly in the first inst ubit result lite unafinous request of a Court of Migseeter of the City of Wetsminater, bear the argue of the City of Wetsalanster, quarterly in the first inst ubit resulties of the Court of Missian and the City of Generalized of the Most Hand State of the City of Wetsalanster, The King has been pleased to grant unto Wetter aston Blonnt, Eag. the office of Generalized of the Most Handwitz Milliary Order of the Balt (to which is annexed that of Blanc Coursier Herald), vold by the decease of Sir G. Nayler, The Low City of Susses, Uent, and Thomas Chavles Avery, of the City of Oloncester, Coltain, and Matter Evrication and the High Court of Chancers. Was Office, Coltain and Course Herald, Noid by the decease of Sir G. Nayler, The Low Pitter States, Uent, and Thomas Chavles Avery, of the City of Oloncester, Was Office, Cole, 23, -1st Foot; Capti R. D. Usaler, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Bland, exclin use Barton, dec. -Si Foot. to be Easter by by vice Kioper, Ensign C. A. Frantston to L. Liveranat, by pur, vice Bort, Sus, Parker, Dec., 25, -10, Toot, to Berling, vice Parton, Berling D. W. Repret by Adjutant, vice Thomas, who resigns the Adjutant, howe app. Is not to take place, -48th Foot; Captain, by pur, vice Taylor, Wose app. Is not to take place, -48th Foot; Captain, by Bar, vice Taylor, Wose app. Is not to take place, -48th Foot; Captain, by Bar, vice Taylor, Wose app. Sus to to take place, -48th Foot; Captain, by pur, vice Taylor, Wose app. Is not to take place, -48th Foot; Captain, by pur, vice Taylor, Wose app. Is not

Surgeon J. Readous & Asistant-Surgeon, vice Watts, deceased. Unnattached—To be Chaptains by parchases: Lieut. W. Browne: from the 49th legiont. T. M. Wilson, from the 79th Regt.; Lyeut. J. Audijo, from the 49th Legiont. T. M. (Bison, first pay 26) Garrison Battallon, has been allow 4to retire from the service, by the sale of an unnattached commission. Corps of Royal Bargineers—Sec. Capt. J. S. Ritson to be Capt. vice Tapp, dee.; First Lieut. C. C. Alexander to be Sec. Capt. vice Kitson; Sec. Lieut. T. R. Mould to be First Lieut. vice Alexander; Birve. O. C. W. Pasier to be Col, vice Morshead, dee.; Hirve. Maj. J. Oliddeld to be Lieut. Col, vice Fasp, Sec. Capt. E. Matson i be Gapt. vice Oliddeld; First Lieut. J. H. Rutherford to be Sec. Capt. vice Nicel ted. The First Lieut. Vice Marker, dec. Jest. Capt. et al. Vice. Vice. The Vice. The Rutherford to be Sec. Capt. of Antion i be First Lieut. Vice. Marker, dec. Mayal Regt. of Artillery—Sec. Lieut. G. PISSOLFNOCY.

Artyst Areg. 01 Artinety - Sec. Lieut. V. Sannami to be Finst Lieut, Vice may, dec.
 DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.
 W. J. DE BUCK, Broad stret-buildings, merchant.
 IAN KIULPYCIES ENLARGED.
 W. CHURCH, Mark-lane, vine merchant, irom Dec. 27 to 30—R. BEAU-CHAMP, H-iborn-bans, pawnbroker, from Dec. 27 to 30—C, OLLHAM, Rom-iord, wine merchant, itom Dec. 27 to 30—C, OLLHAM, Rom-iord, wine merchant, itom Dec. 27 to 30—C, OLLHAM, Rom-BanKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.
 E. ATKINSON, Leman strete, Gordman's-fields, painter—J. PUCKER-IDGE, Drayout, Witsbire, farmer—R. DUNN, Wiveliscombe, Somersetsbire, cithier.

O. E. ATKINSON, Leman-street, Go-dman's-fields, painter-J. PUCKER, IDGE, Drayoutt, Wilkshire, farmer-R. DUNN, Wireliscombe, Somersteahler, clothier. BANKRUPTS. T. and T. BROWN, Bromby St. Leonards, black ash-manufacturers. Att, Thompson, George-attreet, Minories-T. LAILEY, Cutton-street, High street, Poplar, cheereumoger. Att. I. Laacs, Nanaell-street, Goodman's fields a-H. PAIN, Newman-street, Oxford-street, surveyor. Atts. Vandercome and Comyn, Bush-hare-J. IAWKINS and G. REDDIS, Haymaiket, Wine merchanics. Atts. Davies and Howoth, Warwick-street, Regent-street-A. MORTON, Richmond, Wine merchant. Att. Towne, Brond street-buildings-W. and W. S. PLIMP. THOMINSON, Barnard Craile, Dunham, Junn draper, Att Cowther, Carvina, THOMINSON, Barnard Craile, Dunham, Junn draper, Att Cowther, Carvina, THOMINSON, Barnard Craile, Dunham, Junn draper, Att. Cowther, Carvina, Heid-M. (2MAVAN, Macclessield, draper, Atts. Awan Coate, Manchester, Adlington and Byrom, Liverpool, Atlington and Co Beford row. - EDWIN CRUOKES, Sheffield, laccinsciensield, Horte, Atts, Watson and Byrom, Lossielseid, Hanger-, Atts. Kawan Coate, Manchester, add Co. New Ion; Dunhang and Kaymor, Letton-J. Withouthester, YOUNSO, Weils next the Ses, Norfolk, surgeron. Atts. Garwood, Weils: Swain do. Co. Yue, Using Scheffiel, Bard-Garden, Atts, Chuetson, Shef-field-M. CANAVAN, Macclessield, draper, Atts. Atts. Paintenshire, WOUNSO, Weils next the Ses, Norfolk, surgeron. Atts. Garwood, Weils: Swain do. Co. Freichke splace, Old Jewry--, HARDISTY, Horsfolth, Yorkshre, money-scriwerer, Atts. Luke, Cateaton-street Dodgson, Yue's-J. WILLIAMS; Saint Wollos, Maumoutishtre, coal-merclanst. Atts. Flait and Hall, New Howeell court, Lineolin's lin-J. CHAPMAN, Weils next the Ses, Norfolk, Barryo-C. NEOUS, Strentham, Ise of Biy, convalued. Atts. Flaitor, St. Jewr, Juny Lingdonshire, Cataxon, Sty, Tonosul, Yue's next the Ses, Norfolk, Merey, Jun-C. MEOUS, Strentham, Ise of Biy, convalued. Tets, Flaitor, St. Jewr, Jun-C. MEOUS, Strentham, Ise of Biy, convalued. Edito

Sain' Wollos, Mosmouthshire, coal-merchans, Atr. Pinit and Hall, New Howell-court, Lincoiv's Inm-J. CHAPMAN, Weils excit the Sa, Norfolk, mer-chant. Atta. Garwood, Weils; Swain and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry-C. N BOUS, Streatham, Ise of Eiy, convenient and the Stream Stream ingdonshire; Charlon, Eby <u>Hoursell</u> Charlotteatreet, Bloomabury. New Works INNEROINTEUX FormerCONING. -1. Sir. Ratph Esher, or Adventors of a Gentleman of the Court of Charles 11, in which, we understand, are introduced all the wits and *heaux exprise* of that time, with Charles himself at their head. A more brilliant assem-blage of cavaliers and dames never appeared than that which com-posed the Court of the Merry Monarch. This work is from the pen to Leigh Hunt.--2. Cau, Frankland's Narrative of his Visit to the Courts of Russia and Sweden, in the years hS9 and HS31.--S3. The Opera, a story of the Beau-monde; by the successful author of Mothers and Dawghters. And the London Coffee-house, to the Members of the Common Connell, the Inhabitants of the Ward of Bridge, and many of his private the habitants of the Ward of Midge, and many of his concil, the Inhabitants of the Ward of Midge, so that was said and done on this occasion; just fust contex were much stuck by the good freeling evinced by all parties connected with the Ward towards their highly externed Alderman, and by the wore and affec-tion which seem to have existed for a long period between the Alder-man and his constituents : a deep fleeling of sortwas emed to prevati in the anisk of all who were prevent the theracter of Mr. Garratt. Although were offered of the grant the inhabitants of Bridge Ward have for the assimble and upright character of Mr. Garratt. Although were offered of the grant the inhabitants of Bridge Ward have for the assimble and upright character of Mr. Garratt. Although were offered of the grant the inhabitants of Bridge Ward have for the assimble and upright character of Mr. Garratt. Although were offered of the grant the inhabitants of the eminols

tions for the appointment of Assignces, amounted to nearly fitteen hundred. A Guosr.—There is one of the most remarkable personifications— if such a term may be allowed—oi a ghost in the singular story of the *Kolder*, which has just appeared, from the period Hackwood's well-known contributor. The schemes of the robber are most ingeniously and naturally contributed to depend, for their fulfiment, almost upon a miracle; and it is the phantom-stratagern which he practices that most marvellously works out his scenity, but eventually his doom. In the fourt of Kine's Bench, on Thursday, Thomas Hodgson, Nancy Watson, and William Young, were convicted of a comprise of York; and thereby deprive Dr. Alexander Turbull, the resi-duary irgates, of the property left him by the testator. Sentence efferred

duary legates, of the property left him by the testator. Sentence eferred On Monday morning James M*Court suffered the last punishment of the law Edinburgth. For the murder of his wife. We never recol-lect of any criminal whose untimely end excited such a general com-miscration, it being generally known that his decreased wife has no of the very worst of characters; and although there is no doubt that he inflicted injuries on her person which led to her death, he was ex-posed to such daily sufferings as human nature could not bear-meter and the second field and considerably agitated when he appeared on the scalid, but soon regained composure; and after enappeared on the scalid, but soon regained composure; and after enappeared almost without a struggle. The crowd assembled to interest the execution, was leas than on any similar occasion we recollect.—*Edinburgh Olserver*. At the Surrey Assizes on Wechnesday, T. Cockery, B. Grady, Honora Grady, F. Peploe, W. Johnson, and Wm. Slade, were con-victed of feloniously breaking and entering the house of W. Richard son, at Merton, on the 28th of September, and stealing thereform several articles of wearing appared and other property.

THE MINOR THEATRES. The following notice has been served upon the Minor The stablishments in London :-

Manager of — Theatre." 63, Lincoln's Inn-fields. LITERARY NOVELTIES.—The following works are just published by Mr. Bull, Holles street, Cavendiah-square: -1. The Jew, a novel 3 vols. "This is unquestionably a very extraordinary production." Athenewum. "A work of high and rare merit." Count Journal.-2 Cameron. 3 vols. "I is dialogues and accrese very strongly remind us of 'Seli-Controul, and of 'Marriage and Inheritance." There are pictures of life in Scottand scarcely to be surpassed." Spectrator.-3. The Affanced One, by the author of "Gertrude," 3 vols. "I Belle Assemblee. -4. The Forles Step, 3 vols. "A tale of deep interest, powerfuldescription, touching pathos, and inculates a useful lesson." Metropolitan Mag.-5. The King's Secret, by the author of "The Lost Heir," 3 vols. Third Edition. "One of the very best of our historic fictions." Literary Gazette.-6. The Robber, by the author of 'Clarity the Fatalist, 3 vols. The costume of the new Bankruptcy Judges is to be the same as that worn by the other Judges when sitting at Nisi Prius. Tuesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House,

bin first, o her "A lande Education" - Other Anter Setty vice and set of "Clarify the Fashiak's Vola.
The costume of the new Bankruptey Judges is to be the same at that work by the other Judges when sitting at Nisl Press. - Interday's Gazette announces His Majesty's Commission for the that work by the other Judges when sitting at Nisl Press. - Interday's Gazette announces His Majesty's Commission for the Charles Strings, Relating, Command of the Cost of the Charles Strings, Relating, Command of the Cost of the Charles Strings, Relating, Command of the Strings of the Charles Strings, Relating, Command of the Strings of the Charles Strings, Relating, Command of the Strings of the Strings of the Charles Strings, Relating, Command of the Strings of Strings of the Strings of Strings o

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY, EDINBURGH, DEC. 19.

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to the charge of theit and poncher was that he was "a dnamed unar-lused the word damned, with line or secondrel, more than once or twice. Three witnesses corroborated the prosecutor's statement. Lord Mar's declaration was then read, in which his Lordship admitted fring, but not in the direction of Mr. Oldham, and with the view of scaring the party away. His Lordship then got a character for kindness, mildness, and humanity from Mr. Bruce, of Kennett, and Major Jameson, who served with his Lordship in the Gurads. The Solicitor-General addressed the Jury for the prosecution, and Mr. Cuuningham for Lord Mar. The Lord Justice Clerk said it must be a painful consideration to an assault there could be no safety for the prosecution, and a sasult there could be no safety for the prosecution of the sand and there was nothing to was quite sure that if it was not an assault there could be no safety for the prople of this country. If a person used the most opprovings language towards another, that could be no excuse whatever for his discharging a loaded gun; and ifthere was nothing more in the case than the admission of the prisoner in his declaration, that he fired with a view of scaring the way it a unounted to that degree of assault. A leader due the inteard the lineal. The Jury after a few minutes consultation unanimously found the assault proven. Lord Gillies. This is a distressing and painful case—a case per

be ifred. The Jury after a few minutes consultation unanimously found the meanult proven. Lord Gillies. This is a distressing and painful case—a case preu-liar in its circumstances, and in the high rank of the parties. Here is a young nobleman, distinguished for high honour and gallantry, the representative of one of our most ancient noble families, convicted of a crime. Such a circumstance was a rare occurrence, and I hope it will continue rare; but we, sitting as Judges, must perform our duty, and dispense equal justice to the high and to the low. And, taking all the circumstance was a rare occurrence, and to hope it will continue rare; but we, sitting as Judges, must perform our duty, and dispense equal justice to the high and to the low. And, taking all the circumstances into consideration, I cannot propose as an adequate punisilument a less sentence than that of imprisonment for two months, and thereafter to find security to the extent of 5,000. to keep the peace for five years, or to be confined for a farther period of six months. Lords Mackenzie and Monerieff concurred. The Lord Justice Clerk—I know your Lordship must feel your situation; and I trust the punishment to be awarded will prove such admonition as to prevent the possibility of the repetition of such offence; will eit will show to the public that this Court is no repecter of persons, the object of the law being to prevent crimes from being committed by the highest as well as the lowest in life. The sentence of the Court was then read. and Lord Mar left the bar with his friends. LITTERARY NOVELTIES (just published).—Mr. Bulwer's new novel, the Mission and the published offence in Wills

of the Court was then read, and Lord Mar left the bar with his friends. LITERARY NOVELTIES (just published).—Mr. Bulwer's new novel, Ragene Arem. 3 vols, post Nuo.—2. The Hungarian Brothers, by Miss A. M. Porter, forming the 11th Number of the "Standard Novels," neatly bound and brautifully embellished, complete in one volume, price 64.—3. The Third Volume of The Lives and Adventures of celebrated Travellers, forming the 13th Number of the "National Library," neatly bound, price 6s.—4. Honomee and Reality, by L. E. L. 3 vols. post Nuo.—5. Ellivit's Letters from the North of Barope, 1 vol. 8vo.—6. Alice Pratet, by the author of "Sydenham." 's vols. post Nuo.—5. Ellivit's Letters from the North of Syde, Box.—Elegant French Edition also, 2 vols. Noo. A very promising singer, Miss C. Lyon, is shortly to appear be-week at a private theatre, and although short has something still to which acquitted berself both as a singer and actress in a manner feasion. M. A. Martine City.—The following secessions on St. Thomas'a

which gives assurance of arriving at a very high rank in ner pro-fession. RE-ACTION IN THE CITY.—The following seccessions on St. Thomas's Day, from the Court of Common Council, of gentlemen who formed the most respectable and influential part of that body, must tend to shew that the Reform Question is not so popular in the City as many demagogues who have been lately labouring so indefatigably to mis-lead the public mind upon the subject —Messrs. Routh, Oldham, Clark, Rowe, Ainger, Farrance, Weddell, Adderley, Tomkins, Great alarm exist, and seven or eight others. Guest alarm exist and the wives of Bishop and Williams, "the Burk-ers," have taken up their abode in the neighbourhood.

The extension and the series in the increment is from Newark, was totally or the non-about series in the increment of the non-about series increment of the non-about series increment of the increment of the non-about series increment. The increment is the increment increment in the increment is the increment is the increment in the increment is the increment is the increment in the increment is the increment is the increment in the increment is the increme

10 small 9:0.5. On the 24 of Januar New Will, by Nume Lof MIE first. COMPLETE next will be published, Volume Lof of LOB DRYRON, which he LETERS and JOURN of the WORKS The noblest monument that can be raised to a poet is a handsome elition of its Works; and Mr Marray will, by this undertaking, do more to enablish 11/F2. The noblest monument that can be raised to a poet is a handsome elition of its Works; and Mr Marray will, by this undertaking, do more to enablish the memory of our createst modern poet in the isearts of posterity, than if he had a reas of mouth whilest marbles (or cast his links in some tremedous mendu of colossal brazs. The coryrights alone have been purchased by him at a reas of mouth and the starts of the starts of the start of the start a reas of mouth and starts of the starts of the start of the start areas of mouth and starts of the starts of the start of the start areas of mouth and soft the Findens, which comoisseurs call a perfect generation of the start areas of mouth and soft the Findens, which comoisseurs call a perfect generation of the start of the start of the start of the start Marks, Athenarie street. JUSUBERION MANUSCHIPT SERMUSS. Just published, printed in exact imitation of Marganety the start of the start NUTO ORIGINAL SERKNONS. adapted to every Sinday in the Correst in the painely Huidys, by an EllinesT DIVINE of the Very and the printepail Huidyscy. By an EllinesT DIVINE of the Very and the printepail Huidyscy. By an EllinesT DIVINE of the the rest of the coastion and hot and adopted their arowed object than any profit perform a letter by a Clerzyman on the value of these Sermons are made untary. And the Strength and hot and hot and a days all booksellers in a streat from a letter by R. Paur's Clurchy, and a sol dhey all booksellers in and country. More the coastion will not stop his valuable labors with the publication of the Thid Series but routh use the house on the value of theres, who m

town and country. COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, and PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, Regent street, London. Established, 1808. PRESIDENT AND TRUNTERS. THE DURK OF RUTLING TO THE CART, THE MARGURES OF NORTHANFTON, CONDITIONES OF NORTH

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apon Annual as well as upon Septembat remove, and a subfere or otherwise. Sufferes or otherwise. In the LIFE OFFICE, Bonuses, of L13 8s., £26 12s and £30 10s. per cent. have been divided during the last wrenty-one years. These are (at the option of **the** persons insured) either added to the Policies or applied to the reduction of their

persons insured) either added to the robusts of errors future payments. Military Men are not charged additional, unless called into actual service. Persons are at liberty to pass and repass to the Continent under limitationa without licence and extra remium. Persons removing to unhealthy climates, or subject to bodily infirmities, may persons removing to unhealthy climates.

withou licence and exits a reaction.
 Persons removing to unhealthy climates, or subject to bodily infamilies, may Insure.
 If any person die by sulcide, duelling, or the hands of justice, the full value with his Policy hore on the day previous to the time of his death will be paid.
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 A person when have here insured in the Fire Offices lately dissolved, may appointed in all the wincipal towns.
 A Persons whom the Pite Office without any additional expense. — Agents are appointed in all the wincipal towns.
 ARTIFICIAL TEETH, MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM FOR FILLING STREET, MCGAID LLY, parterial for the high and extensive patronage in the British Matropolits, bega leave to announce to his friends and the public her arising from age, neglect, or disease the taggest the most exerciciting pain, and lasting for many years also prevention of discovery or climation or cornsion, and fixed without the limitshies many parts also the states of discoversion or cornsion, and fixed without the limitshies and many series, and allow or cornsion, and fixed without the limitshies freed.
 THOLERA, The very numerous applications made for Pite to the states of a streame of the freed.

tication. Charges as in Paris.—N. B. All Operations enformed on the Teeth. CHOLERA.—The very numerous applications made for PRE-DATATIONS from CAMPHOR, induce the propresence to offer to the notifity and Gentry (their kind patrons) the analytical which they have no offer to the application of the approbation their Perfumery has for so many years experiment:—Camphorated Bau de Cologne: (Camphorated Lorder: Cam-phorated Swelling Satts; Camphorated Cologne; Camphorated Lorder Paster; Camphor Sachets and Powder; and Camphorated Adelaide Bouquet.—Manufac-tured by RIGOR, BROCKBANK, and RIGOR, Perfumers to be Royal Family, 35, New Bond-street.

Campior Saches and Powder's and Campiorated Adviatie Boiquet ---Manulac-tured by RIOGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perturements to Le Royal Family, 35, New Jond-stiret. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. THE present Christmas Vacation for Young Ladies and Gentle-men, imples Messre, ROWLAND to recommend the use of their MACASSAR OLL, as an essential article of domestic utility. Its advantages the vising generation are included by both as preserving that *x* and Ornament, the Hanan Hair, promoting its growth, and also in gaving its the finest embellish-the that and a second by the second state of the second state of their MACASSAR OLL, as an essential article of domestic utility. Its advantages the Hanan Hair, promoting its growth, and also in gaving its the finest embellish-the Hanan art could produce, or election as preserving that *x* and Ornament, the Hanan art could produce, or election as the second state of the second the Hair method the Public as an essential the second state of the second records and the second state of the second state of the second records and the second state of the second state of the second state of ginals are distinguished by the Name on the Label of each both is in second Also, GOWLANDS SALVDOR, which puscesses properties of surprising energy in producing delicate WHITE NECK, HANDS, and ARMS, and pro-tecting them tom inclinent weather. Its so thing and aneliorating properties immediately allay the smarting in ritability of the Skin provided by Cold Winds or Damy Atomsphere; assures Information, leak latent and rough states. Gen-timmediately allay the smarting intribuilty of the skin approved by Cold Winds to an Adverse of the Proprior is a signal soft of the skin in moduling relife to Lakies nursing their Ordering in the shing Sortense. Gen-timmediated and address of the Proprior is a signated on the Government stam adfixed on the Cork of each genuine bottle. "A ROWLAND'S ASON, 20, Hatton Garden." EFICIENCLES of TEETH.-Mr. A. JONKS, Surg-on-Dentits

Stamp affixed on the Cork of each genuine bottle. A. ROW LAND & SON. 20, Hatton Garden." **DEFICIENCIES of TEETH.**—Mr. A. JUNES, Surgeon-Dentiet to their Royal Highnesses the Princes August, and Duchess of Glou-cester, his Majesty Louis Philip L and the Royal Family of France, and here serene Highness Princess Earehaz, hadring in numerous cases been bighly successful in rectiving DEFECTIVE ARTICULATION, by the substitution of his improved TEBURO. METALLIC TEETH for those which had deaved, or been subjected to removal, respectivily invites the attention of Ladies and Gen-utility of the above named unrivalled remedy. The TRRRO.METALLIG TEETH (which may be had from one to acom; lete set), to the importance and utility of the above named unrivalled remedy. The TRRRO.METALLIG restore to the wearer all the advantages of the genuine ones in mastication, as carlous and tender teeth wholly preserved from the progress of decay, and rendered useful by Mr. A. Jones' unrivalled a XODNE CEMENT. Revery operation pertaining to Dental Surgery. References can be given to the unout eminent medicalment. A thome from the Ulf Rue-MS Lower Grosvenner-treet, Bond-trret. **CANDLES**, 6dd, per Ib., Palace Wax-lights, 2s. 3d. per lb.—M, P.

Andrew Arthure and Arthur Arthur and Arthur Arthur and Arthur and Arthur Art

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Gorus desires us to write, but mever gives us his address, We should be glad to hear from him. His paper came safe. Ratten is very much thanked—is 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 addued correspondents are postponed on account of the pressure of matter, which shall oppear next Sunday.

C 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 daugh-ters. The QUEEN, although quite recovered, is not much in public.

LAST ACT OF THE MINISTERS.

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 QUEENSRURY, 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 constitu-tional anti-Reform petition from the great Edinburgh meet-ing—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 pre-sented this anti-Reform petition, dined with the KING, as the Court Circular tells us, and next day took his departure.

parture. In the next London Gazette, "published by Authority," namely, the Gazette of Tuesday last, December 20, 1831— page 2699—appeared the following OFFICIAL ANNOUNCE-MENT, under the date "WHITEHALL, DEC. 20, 1831:"—

"LY RECEIVED. "Presented at Brighton, on Friday the 16th of December, "BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, K.T. &c." Concluding that this falsehood could not have been de-liberate, and that the official promulgation of a LIE must have been accidental, we waited till the appearance of Fri-day's Gazette for a correction of the clerical error—not a bit of it—there appears no correction, and not only is the KING of it—there appears no correction, and not only is the KING of it—there appears no correction, and not only is the KING of it—there appears no correction, and not only is the KING value of the Duke of BUCCLEUGH is libelled "by authority," as having been the medium through which such a petition was transmitted to the SOVERFIGN. When the Ministers of a country use the official Gazette, —which is held to be "a 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 ground-less 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

Iess 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 Bourbos 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 re-action 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 quie 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 pre-viously 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 The speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL, splendid as it was, and mortal as was its power over the glib impertinence and knowledge by which the mischie's dependent upon minis-terial 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 impertinence and sweltering venom' of the Member for damaged Calue, had, for us, more interest in those parts which referred to other days, than in those which merely touched the topies of the time. The vindication of Sir ROBERT from all unworthy views or motives, in the alteration of his public conduct on the Pop

time. The vindication of Sir ROBERT from all unworthy views or motives, in the alteration of his public conduct ou 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 SOVEREEGN'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 Date of BOURDON—made his own will—at least, done theirs. done theirs.

Gone HERTS. Notion y ever quile discovered why Ministers, who called Parliament together to please the *Times*, were so extremely anxions to adjourn it again, until the news-papers of Tuesday exhibited the true reason: then was it accounted for why rales and regulations were to be broken through, engagements violated, and comforts destroyed, by sitting on Saturday; then was it known why the Sablath was to be prefaned by a delate 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 distuched state of Ireland, from answering questions about which the Ministers wanted to shirk ?--No. The ex-

JOHN BULL.

JOHN BULL. pectation of an explosion at Manchester, which the patrio tic Cabinet anticipated ?--No. The affairs of Spain and Portu-gl --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 preside at the Smithfield Club, of which his Lordship is the worthy president, and receive a premium of "five pund five" for his beautiful monstrosity. Never was such a sight—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Duke of RICHMOVD, 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 ani-mis which God has given us, and which are rendered nu-tritious 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, use-the scales of radical butchers, and interesting only in the second to the *Right Hon. Mr.* TOMSON and other gentle-ming 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 Kungul Family*, and the "Smithfield Club!" all lumped of the Exchequer, his eloquence and bis three-year old mut-tons, that Parliament was as abruptly adjourned as it need-leastly met. lessly met.

A VISION OF THE "CHOLERA."

" All that I saw returns upon my view, " All that I heard comes back upon my ear."-Weapswoars.

- A vision crossed me as I slept,-

- A vision crossed me as I slept,— 'Twas a vision allied to pain; And in my day-dreams it has kept Posseesion 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;—
- In engure I then did view;--A monkey in measles-a mastiff in mange--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 Nu desten and significance
- 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 hyporisy offering balm, Or-a Dutchman smoking his pipe. Oh! my stomach, it felt as tight as a drum,
- And in he
- 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

- As I heard it speak—I felt its tone In the eramp 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 shrunk 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 repied.
 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 DAUX.

- And thus I lay thro' the silent night.
- And thus I lay throw the stient nght, In hopes that the more would break; And I dreamily pictured the bliss of a bite Of breaktast and hot runp-steak. When, methought, our Doctor said, "That 'ere, Poor fellow ! you'll never have now;" Oh! my tree of hops seemed withered and bare, As the Doctor went off with a bow.

 - As the Doctor went off with a boin. 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 Heave! As I lay, with the cramp quite doubled up, Which twinged me again and again, My JEXXY hallood,—' I say, get up; Why, Brith, 'tis half-past ten ?'

THE Times of yesterday notices a report, which it says is current, that its sale has fallen of 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 sametimes do people sometimes do.

THE state of Ireland is most terrific. THE state of Ireland is most terrifie. The Lord Lieute-nant, it will be recollected, returned hastily to Dubtin from a visit he was making to Sir RICHARD LEVISGE, on account of an attack of *ice doubeureur*. The night of his return forty additional men were placed on guard at the Bigson House-precautionary measures were taken at the Bank-and the next day, the 20th, the public departments connected with the arroy were in active preparation for military movements. This is quite right : for although Dublin is, at this moment, perfactly quiet, the Lord Lieutenant feels compelled to make arrangements for defence against the party by which his The Lord Lieute

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 spuraed 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'CONBLL? has thrown off the government Dr. DOYLE is the great man-That Doctor DOYLE in whose diocese the resistance to tythes: first began. first began. Let it not be forgotten that the bells of the Popish.

Chapels rang, sounding the tocsin for mustering the peasantin when Captain GIBBON and his party were massacred for m delivering up a tythe-proctor to the fury of the mob.

We have that up to the 22d arrangements were still in.) 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 Lieu-tenant in whose ability they have confidence. In Mr. STAN-LEY'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 *proces*) his life-blood streamed hot from his veins into a bucket, whence it was given as food to the swine.

his life-blood streamed hot from his veins into a buckef, 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 de-struction adopted. And when we recollect how much in im-portance the atrocity is encreased 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 fulfit 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 already published in the *Times* news-paper. To those we shall presently recur, because they are indicative of conduct so extraordinary—so degrad-ing, so unprincipled, so indecent, and so venal, that it is absolutely necessary to explain the facts in detail, to show what a Patriot KINSC 1 a Citizen-Monarch-a fried and father of his people—really is : but to this we shall come presently; in the first instauce, let us look at the circum-stances of the dest In of the amiable, excellent, noble-ninde, illustrious Prince of CONDE, or, as he modestly called him-self, the Duc de BOURBON. We must first preuise, for the information of those who

stances of the death of the amilable, excertent, noble-mindee, illustrious Prince of CONDE, or, as he modestly called him-self, the Duc de BOURBON. We must first premise, for the information of those who may yet be ignoraut of the fact, that amongst the *most inti-mate* associates of His Royal Highness, there was one indi-vidual, 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 LOUIS 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 softlement she was in pos-session of 7,000 livres, and afterwards received 2,000 frames a year; for it appears that upon some circumstances con-nected with the carly life of the Baroness, who had been pretty generally known in London as SOPHY 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 fortume of the Rowards The Tuileries and the premerson

pretty generative known in London as SOFITY DAWGEN 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 FRUCHERES was encreased from 7,600 livres to a million, from the treasury of the Due de BOURBON, while her income alone arising from the forest of Monthmerency, 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 Due 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 autionities, 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 Due de BOUR-BON, 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. BONSTE, 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 rost of one of the window-urtains. This was evidenty a case of suicile,—Was it?—Let us see. The night before the death of the Prince, he received and

December 25.

Q.

extertained 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 to bea; his surgeon, M. DONNE, 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 wait-ing, 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.

out two canners, which other, during its unitesting, of the chinney-piece: and one canlle was left burning in a flat candlestick, placed within the fender in the fire-place. The Prince had some other peculiarities, which it is neces-sary 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 bead, he brought his head down to the level of his hand; his right hand had been disabled by a sever sabre-wound, which had destroyed the use of two or three of his fingers, so that he never could raise his hands together, and never could tie a knot in a rope or line; and as it was proved, that although he was able to make a knot in his handkerchief, which was his custom when he desired to remind himself of any engagement for the following day, he was incapable of making a knot for service, insomuch that he was always compelled to require assistance in tying his shoe-strings, and was so helpless in his hands that he could not play billards, 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 serviceable land, and lean upon a cane with the other, going only step by step, either in ascending or descending, and not form one step to the other. His Royal Highness sleptin 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 the end of the alcove. Another bad the 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 slip-pers 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 bedoide.

Sate upon the support in the support is to the bed, but never put on the support is habit was to put his keys and money on the chimney-piece—he had two watches, one of which, from the facility of opening it, he himself wound up, and placed also on the chimney-piece—the other 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 BOURNON. As we have stated, he goes to bed as usual on the night of the 26th of August, and in the morn-ing answers not the call of his valet—the door of his room is broken open, and he is found—tied, rather than suspended,

as usual on the night of the 26th of August, and in the morn-ing 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 chinmey-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 ser-vants could put it without injuring the mahogany, was a foot and a half from it—the bed, which had been evidently re-made 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 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—mow for the body. The body was found attached by two handkerchiefs, one adore the other, to the rod of the window-curtain—the first hand-kerchief, which was round the Prince's neck, was loose, and held up the jaw, and served as a sort of chin-cloth (men-themitre)—it went twice round the chin, was tied in a bone belind the head, just at the bottom of the scult, 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 swe lave already said, it was *tied in a bone*. The conice-rod, at the point where the knot was tied, was six feet four or five inclus from the floor; it is, therefore, wither it would have been moreled the Prince's neck, as we have already said, it was *tied in a bone*. The conice-rod, at the point where the knot was tied, was six feet four or five inclus from the floor; it is, hand so ind as the take

hands together, and that he never count his left hand. But, beyond all these concurrent circumstances, we have the state of the body—The head had sunk spon the clust— 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

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 shew that these are not the appearances after hanging, we have not only the evidence of all the French surgeons who were examined, but the common experience of every man 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:

were examined, but the common experience of every main 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* excortations,—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 excortations, M. BONNE, 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. BONNE goes on to say, that if these excortations had been made after death, their appear-ance would have been totally different. We cannot give the clear exposition of the fact that these wounds could not have arisen from the struggles of the Prince, on account of its length, but the testimony of M. GENDENIN 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 sufficated in his bed, and then suspended to the curtain-rod. M. DUBOIS exploses that two murderers gain access to the bed-room in which their victim issleeping—they sunother him—and, to effect that object two modes present themselves —in one—one of th

impossible but that the marks of struggling would be round on the *outsides of the legs*. The victim once dead, or deprived of consciousness, is then to be removed for the purpose of being hauged, so that if death, in the first instance, was not complete, the suspension would, in *that state*, conclude the horrid work. The murdlerers then would tie a neckcloth round the neck so lossely 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

No loosely as to permit obtained with personal process of the head, 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 sup-posed 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 de-testable as the crime is when committed by ignorant, uu-principled, and wretched barbarians, receives new horrors when connected in the mind with persons moving in the station which the murderers of the BOURBON may be supposed to fill.

be supposed to fill. The other mode by which the death of the Prince might The other mode by which the death of the Prince nuglit 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 pro-cess 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, veas bolted on

the refutation of all the others—the only door by which any person could enter the bed-room, or leave it, *veas 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 stranger.

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 morn-ing 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 cffect, when we read the following question put by the Counsel to DUPIN, one of the *valets de chandre*:— Q_{-} Do you think it possible to draw the bolt of a door

by the Counsel to DUPIN, one of the valets de chamber i-Q.-Do you think it possible to draw the bolt of a door into the staple, you being on the outside of the room? Λ_{-} YES: M. de JOINVILLE has tried it many times at SI. Let before me. I have seen him open and shut a room in this manner by means of a very nervow riband. LECONTER, another of the valets, says, that M. DE JOINVILLE, who was one of the Aids-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 recoilect the circumstance; but it is clearly proved that the main-indeed the only evi-dence-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.

been proved. It is, therefore, no longer a matter of doubt that the Prince It is, therefore, no longer a matter of doubt that the Prince was MURDERED—BURKED—by whom, we shall not pre-sume 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 PHILIPFE, heir to his vast property as gene-ral legatee, with certain exceptions. Upon this point she never ceased to importune the Duke. In 1824 the Duke had made a will, bequeathing her Saint Leu, and the Woods of Boissy; in the year 1527 she became-anxious on the subject of a new will, which should encrease 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 polities, we should say, that she considered it her best policy to en-gage 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. that House.

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 SOFHIA," as it will make her happy for the future. But SOFHIA 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, and encloses a copy of the letter which she had addressed to his illustrious uncle in behalf of his son. The Duke of BOURBON, and informed her that he was to set out the next day for Eng-land, but that he word call upon her before he went-upon Madame SOFHY 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:— "NUULLY, MAY 2, 1829.—I cannot, Sir, resist the desire of de-larize to war weat for me work for an under duk the to con the meaner.

"NEULLY, MAY 2, 1829.—I cannot, Sir, resist the desire of de-claring to you mysell, how much I am touched by the step so honours be to be rubich Madame de Feuchers has taken, and of which she has thought proper to inform me. It would not, doubtless, become be to her which shadawh de Feucheres has laach, and of which she has thought proper to inform me. It would not, doubless, become me, in a case where it depends on your will slone, 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 con-ceived that it was my duty, and that I was bound by the same blood which flows in both our vens, 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 hear a name which is so precious to all sur family, and with which so many glorious recollections are connected." Here is the high-minded, liberal Prince—the noble, dis-interested 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 resolu-tion of throwing himself upon the generosity of the Duke-telling him that it was heart-breaking to him to be teazed on the subject of the will, and begging the Duke to use his in-fluence with the Baroness de FEUCHERES to induce her to cease her importunities touching that matter.

Vience with the Baroness de FEUCHERES to inqueen sease her importunities touching that matter. To this appeal the Duc de ORLEANS answers thus :-

cease her importunities touching that matter. To this appeal the Duc de ORLEANS answers thus :— "Neurler, August 20, 1829—I am greatly grieved, Monsieur, that the intention full of friendsbip nut kindners which you were pleased to dear to use, should have become a cause of distress and annoyance to you. I am sincerely grateful for that of which you are pleased to dear to use, should have become a cause of distress and annoyance to you. I am sincerely grateful for that of which you are pleased to dear to use in this respect in the letter which 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 repret extremely that your kind intentions towards my children should be the cause of any embarrasment to you, whatever may have been their nutture; and I should have all be anxious to remove every thing which might tend to renew your to well founded griefs, or to wound feelings already as much lace-rated. I shall proceed immediately to Madame de Eucurnes, to comply with your wish in communicating with her, and you my rest assured, in showing to her, us it is my duty, how sensible I and mine easure me, 1 shall express on your on that 'proof public and certain. Gy our kindness, 'of which you were good enough to re-causer of the efforts she have such to bothair from your domestic givet. Your letter, Monsieur, imposes on me that your diffections shall di-cate, in respect of thus who who re of the same blood with yoursel, and I shall execute this duty to the full extent i too happy, if you shall perceive in a fresh proof of the sauthent your affections shall di-rate, in the proof of the sauthent in a have proof of the sauthent and of with yoursel, and I shall execute this duty to the full extent i too happy, if you shall end of the lively and sincere affection have even held for you.'' Stime of the French.

and of the hvery and sincere affection 1 have ever held for you." Still "harping upon SOPHYDAWES"—conceive the patriot King of the French, being "sensible—grateful HE and HIS —his virthous Queen—his exemplary daughter—are to SOPHYDAWES, for the efforts she had made to secure him a ment double more a

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 to-day the important facts connected with the murder—we may only observe, that the Prince expressed to M. DE SURVAL day the important facts connected with the induct --we may only observe, that the Prince expressed to M. DE SURVAL his appreheusion that if he once consented to make the will, he expressed a strong desire 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 LECONTE (the protégé of Mad. de FEUCHERES) was the valet in waiting, but that he night 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 glorions 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 Chan-tilly, where his valet de chambre did sleep close to him-and that after a sharp discussion on the morning of the 26th of Angust, he sent a courier express to M. CHOULOT, who was in the secret of his intention to quit France and the thraddom in which he lived; that his message to CHOULOT was to in this sector of its intertoint of the units of the unit THE 28TH HE WAS MURDERED !

THE 2STH HË 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 SOFHY DAWES, the Baroness de FEUCHERES, for having gotso much money for them out of the Prince from whom they never expected to Baroness de FEUCHERES, for naving gouss inten indey 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 undisJOHN BULL.

od, are as follow:

inviced possession of the legacies left to herself, which; be' it'
inderstood, are as follow:2.400.000 francs. The Castle of St. Len.
The Castle and Domain of Boissy, and all their dependencies. The Domain of Morfontaine.
The Porest of Montmorency; and all its dependencies.
The Pavilion which she occupied in the Palace Bourbon, furniture belonging to the apartments, carriages, &c. c.All the charges, expences, &c. of the will to be defrayed out of the general property.
The horor and mystery in which the whole affair is invived, first attract attention and make the blood run coldber determined in the meanness, the degradation, which exhibit themselves in the conduct of the survivors, demand especial potect on of our future Sovereign, a consumation which, in spite of the maneuvres of the medding Lord DURHAM, we cannot consider "devoutly to be wished;" although the attendance of the family that attend in 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 the first NTM, whose zeal and activity in the cause, although perhaps differently directed, appear to be equally distingently directed, appear to be devolved to the directed, appear to be equally distingently directed, appear to be equally distingently directed, appear to be equally distingently directed, appear to be equaly distingently directed, appear to be equ

called BRIANT, whose zeal and activity in the cause, although perhaps differently directed, appear to be equally distin-guished 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 zoney as much as any gentleman could, would submit to persue 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 GDD—NO. GDD

THE following plain and clear statement of the case, as

The all, and we don't pay quite one half; so that I hay the full time on the price of my corn, but don't pay the Parson more that one half. "Can any one, that knows any thing about farmering, any that this isn't the case generally in the country?—and if it be the case, it is guite 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 a good a right to tithes as other people bave to other things. I don't know what right I have to my sheep and oxen—walkss it be theright of property; and I suppose the parson bas the same right to his tithes. For my part, I don't know what better right the lowelford has to his rear. I understand that, many of these great landlords are very fond of making it out, that, their fa-milies have possessed their estates ever since the time of one Fil-tion and to knows a great buly, who came to England with a terrille setof thieves and toxe, possession of them for themsives. But I havebetter right the isonaloud pay for have heard it said that the peopleof each parish were willing to pay something for having a gentlemanmongst them, who would pray for them when they were sick, andhelp them when they were in distress. As for our parson, I'w nowhen is a great dual more than my landlord will do with my rent;each agrees us something in return for tithes; for he has a greatdeal of duty to perform in the parish, and a good many sick to visit;bis dankburs low to the parish shool, and are ready to do any littleservice we may want, so that I think the where the?HortESAD

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Dec. 21st, 1831.

Paris, Dec. 21st, 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 narrehists; but it is hy no means pro-bable that he will be able to make head against these public and pri-rate 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

session of the legacies left to herself, which, be 'It "thoriest or the longest day, I avail myself of all opportunities to wish you and your readers as much health, happiness; and prosperity, can reasonably be expected by reasonable men in such a very u reasonable age

san reasonably be expected by reasonable men in such a very un-reasonable age. In order that I may not omit to put you in possession of the leading events of the past week, I propose to deviate 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. Trunsday, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies has received a report of the Committee charged with the examination of the propo-sition of M. Portals for the abolition of the celebration of the anni-versary 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 revo-lution of 1733; and yet, one of the early measures of this last revolu-tion has been to identify itself with the crimes of the first, by refusing to atigmatize the anniversary of the murder of Lours XVI. with a national and legislative condemuation. Thus the patriots of 1830 have adopted the patriots of 1733, and the murder of Lours XVI. is not to be longer held in national abhorrence. But how feeble are the closing of the Exchange and of the Theatres; but neither M. Poa-ratas, 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 Sr. Lours. 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

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 unprincipied of all classes as 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, clarged with having criminal intentions against the life of Lous PRILIPRE.-Generals ROMARINO and LANGEMENAN have arrived from Poland at the Hotel Beraére. They have come to make disturbances, and

having criminal intentions against the life of Lours PATLIPPE. Generals RONARING and LANGRENARN have arrived from Poland at the Hotel Bergère. They have come to make disturbances, and they will probably suaceed.—From Cassel we have received the in-telligence 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 roops 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 mol to quarrel about pre-eminence, but princes and gentlemen should certainly set a better example.—It is generally rumoured that Donna Manta would now be most happy to marry her uncle Don Micure, and that nego-ciations are to be recommenced if the Court of Lisbon will emetrain 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 stall."—The Spanish Government has been invited by Lord GREY and Lord PAINERSTRON to assist play with the mouse till you lose its tail. — The Spanish Government has been invited by Lord GREY and Lord PALKIERSTON 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 PEDNO and Donna MARIA are to do the librals out of a constitution. I

Spaniards.—The French papers do more than hint that Don PEDRO and Donna Maura are to do the liberals out of a constitution. I know not how this may be, but it seems pretty clear that Great Britani is to be done out of Portugal. Furnay, Dec. 16.—Bad news from the departments--the people are finding out what we told them a year ago, that revolutions were had things for commerce and manufactures. At the Theatre des Variétés a new piece has been brought out with a scene in it ex-posing 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 has thight the populace threatened to destroy the theatre if the piece was not per-formed; so the Government order was unattended to, and the popu-lace prevailed. Surely no one can pretend, with a thousand such facts before him, that we have a Government in France. New prose-cutions 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 a use to loss. A rumour is affoat that the Emperor of Russia will not consent to the treaty for establishing the kingdom of Belgium. If this news should be confirmed, King Leorotzn will soon be back at Clar-cown. As he was a trood hubband to Princes Chauttortz.

news should be combined a trig Laboration with sourd back at contraining the King of HoLLAND at Brussels. Prince Laboration has done very right to keep his pension, but very wrong to accept the crown. As he was a 'good hushand to Princess CARLOTTE, let us hope that he will preserve the former; but as he consented to adopt the cause of the cauaille against the King of HoLLAND, we are bound to hope that he will lose the latter. SATULDAN, because of the cauaille against the Ring of HoLLAND, we are bound to hope that he will lose the latter. SATULDAN, Dec. 17.—The funds have been falling. A proposition was made by LATAYETTE, that all the Polish refuges in France should be invested with the rights of French citizens, has been rejected. And it begins to be suspected that, alterall, we are not to have a general disarraing. This we have told all parties, my dear But., for some time past; but these French revolutionists have absurdly thought that they might disturb the prace of Europe when they pleased, and then again, when they pleased, might require a general disarraing. But it is not in this way that foreign Governments are to be treated. The ion, 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 diserable man, belonging to an unworthy and dise Trown. As he was a yood hushand to Princess Constorts, let us hope that he will preserve the former; but as he consented to adopt the cause of the caural (de against the King of Hottaxp, we as bound to hope that he will preserve the former; but as he consented to adopt the cause of the caural, de against the King of Hottaxp, we as bound to hope that he will lose the latter. SarunayA, Dec. 17.—The funds have been falling. A proposition was made by LarAyerrr, that all the Polish refugees in France should he invested with the rights of French citizen, has been rejected. And it begins to be suspected that, afterall, we are not bolave a general disarraing. This we have to doil all parties, my dear But_1, for some time part, but these French revolutionists have absurdly thought that they might disturb the peace of Europe when they pleased, and then gain, when they pleased, might require a general disarraing. Buttis not in this way that foreign Governments are to be treated. The somoffence in France, simply because the Minister for the time below. We are more to see timel it King of the respin. One of these days, in a moment's is a vorthy and respectable man, belonging to an unvorthy and dis-reputable party. CASIME Prance has dhealth, is averse to office, and is oline tempted to resign. One of these days, in a moment's firely dependent for its stability, even for the time being, on the liber, of all the adopted by the Upper Heaves, not they channer of the time biose, not the imber of Decryptices are confi-ting of dense and inder man having bad health? When M. CASIME Prants shall go out of office, the war party will come into powers, and that party will immediately involve Europe in consulson. It there or is an idle dream to think of a general disarming. Prozon Bontos has been to Lours Printers to tell the Clitzen King that the target of all the M. Prantes in Europe and that party will immediately involve Europe in consulson. It there is an idle dream to think of a general disarming. Prozon Bontos has been to Lours P

the British Government that the King of HOLLAND has been obliged the British Government that the King of HOLLSNO 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 franca, for the probable expences of the next three months. Thus, before the budgets of 1850 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 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 Neufchatel, and the mercy shewn to Boungury by the insured from Neufchatel, and the mercy shewn to Boungury by the arrived from Neufchatel, and the mercy shewn to Boungurs by the Royal Commissary is repaid by preparations for a new insur-rection. When was it otherwise with Liberals? Bad news from Lyons: the workmen are still dissatisfied, and will not disarm, and the masters and the consult 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. Bascaxs, publisher of the Tribune, has been acquitted, though he attacked the authority of Lours PRILIPPE 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 Govern-ment fears lest the Italian States should throw themselves into the hands of Austria, who would eagerly embrace the opportunity of extending her Italian dominions.

ment 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, TORAIJOS, 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 cruizer, he was forced to make the land, and endeavoured to raise the people in his favour, but on the 5th inst. he was surrounded by the troops near Algesires, and had no alternative but to aurender at discre-tion. 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 rehellion must be convicted. In the Chamber of IJeputies last right M. CASIME PRIZE made a long and somewhat clever report about the rebellion and civil war at Lyons; but as he endeavoured to throw all the biane on ChANLES X. and his Government for the present state of trade and manufactures, 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 itolish revolution." M. Everne SATVERTE announced that on Mon-grance would have econd, "Y ees, indeed, we have made a most foolish revolution." M. Everne SATVERTE announced that on Mon-day he should put some questions to the Minister as to the alfairs of Lyons, and his interior and exterior policy. This announcement was received with great applause by the extreme party, and with considerable dissatifaction by the centres. An insurrection has taken place at the military college of St. Cyr. M interesting trial is going on between the heirs of the late Duke of Hounsow and the family of the present Cit

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Deputies is occupied with the disgraceful affair of buying workmen as 3 france each per day, to attack "the patriots!" There are ru-mours of a duel between M. DUNOTARD, the Prefect of the Rhone, and M. CASILIN PERLER. There are rumours of a change in the Ministry, and M. ODILLON BARBOT is spoken of as Minister of the

Ministry, and ha constraints agitation-violence-poverty-bank-ruptoy-party feuds, and national ruin!!-It was not so on the shortest day of 1829! Adieu, my dear Bull, and believe me to be your's, very affectionately, P. H.

TO JOHN BULL.

To JOHN BULL. TO JOHN BULL. SIN-Having seen, in your columns of last week's paper. that the Royal Engineers are to be reduced by one colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, six Captains, and four Subalterns, 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 ingrati-tude with which this corps is about to be rewarded for the *extra duites* which its officers have performed since the Peace of IS15:--viz., the duites of the Royal Military Drafts-men and Surveyors, of the Sub-Lieutenants of Royal Sappers and Miners, of the Army Barrack Department, and of the Blockade and Coast Guard 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 exten-sive duites 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 recol-let that the Ministers have, at this precious moment, a few of the Subalterns of the corps employed in extricating them from some of the glaring absurdities of the late Reform Bill-(by finding, for the new Bill. something like a scale for the disfranchising and enfranchising of boroughs.) At the Coronation, a Brevet and general Promotion was expected by the Navy. Army, and Ordnance Corps; all were disappointed, and none more so (1 presume) than the punior 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 hare not made the senior Captains and Lieutenauts one step higher. My opi-nion is, that Government has acknowledged the *right* that the Navy, Army, and Ordnance Corps had to a general pro-mot

seventeen years standing (with a large family perhaps,) has, as yet, been at all rewarded. If all 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 JOAN HULL. 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 kumare labours : In the last number of the Anti-Kavery Records. Page 47S, in commenting on the Report of the Negro Con-version Society in the Istend of Antilgha, it is stated that— "The Moravians and instruction of slaves in this island, before the funder of the Control slaves in this island, before the missionary was, after a time, sent hither by Bislop Porrzes, then mersionary the scale and out on the marrier sould. A single missionary was after a time, sent thither by Bislop Porrzes, then planters, and to avoid all collision with them. He married ally of the island, and thus became an owner of slaves—a circumstance which could not fail to inflaence bis feelings and his tone on the sub-ject or laskery and its adjuncts, Sunday prolanation, concubinage, Ke, Xe, "

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Aceps in his own house a black ______ musn : one an octan-classic car 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 hest years of his life in the above-named island, and in corroboration of my own knowledge of his cha-racter, I will add the testimony of the Anti-Slavery Society, as it appears in their *Reporter*, No. 47, published in April, 1829; it is there stated._____ "The three lates extracts are all, too, from one island, Antigua, where a religious atmosphere has long there created by the labours, *ot only ly Re. Justin for Society's Missionary*, but of numerous Moravian and Alethodist Missionaries, who had formed *large* soci-ties of Christian slives, comparing 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 *creatin propensity* require a good memory. I am, Sir, your very obcdient servant, Loudon, 23d Dec. 1831.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE. PHEFELMENTS. The Bishop of HERITOND has collated the Rev. FREEBURG. The Rev. JONN TERRA of HERITOND has collated the Rev. FREEBURG. The Rev. JONN TERRA, of Ham House, has been licensed, by the Patron, Francis Pun, bed. of Bedfordshire. The Rev. JONN WILLIAM BUCKLEY, to the Vicarage of Eatington, The Rev. HERRY WILLIAM BUCKLEY, to the Vicarage of Eatington, Shirley, Esc. of Eatington Park. and parish of appointed the Rev. ROBERTER M'RAE to the Church and parish of the Arbot the Presbytery of Lochearton and county of Ress, vacant by the dath of the Rev. John Macqueen. The Rev. EDWARD BINON, of Trinity College, Dublin, has been and swingheld, in Kent. The Rev. CowARD BINON, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Beang Mythe Archibiashop of Canterbury, to the Curacies of Denton and Swingheld, in Kent. The Rev. JONN WILLIAM CLARKE, of Jesus College, Cambridge, Beang Rish, OW William CLARKE, of Lesus College, Cambridge, The Rev. JONN WILLIAM CLARKE, of Jesus College, Cambridge, The Rev. JONN THEN WILLIAM CLARKE, of Jesus College, Cambridge, Beang Rish, OW William CLARKE, of Jesus College, Cambridge, The Rev. JONN THE MY ULLIAM CLARKE, of Jesus College, Cambridge, Beang Rish, OW William CLARKE, of Jesus College, Cambridge, The Rev. JONN Stransport H. Satta, A. Dixie Fellow of Emmanuel and Beang and the Stransport of the Admirity. Jesus Conbridge, has been appointed Cimplain to his Majesty's The Rev. Jonn Stransport, Jesus Sonder, A. to the Rectory of Sud-The Rev. Jons Strave, Curate of Chewkirk, to the Ministry of

JOHN BULL

OBL UARY The Rev. EDWARD FREWEN, D.D. Rector d formerly Fellow of St. John's College, C of Frating cum Thoriston, Be ambridge. Pations, Masters d formerly Fellow of St. Jonns Course, Semi-lines of that Society. The Rev. J. DRIVER, M.A. Incumbent of Shireshead, near Lancaster. The Rev. J. BENSON, Rectors of Grinoldby (Patron, Lord Middleto ector of South Cockerington and Strubby, Lincolnshire. (Patron, Bit 2010).

The Rev. JOHN BOND. Rector of Freston, Suffolk. Patron, E. Hassall, Esq. The Rev. LEWIS LAWRENCE, of Jesus College, Oxford, and late Curate of

Phinometry for some to the Status servers any The Rev. J. Davras, M.A. Innometr of Shirehead, next Loneaster. The Rev. J. Davras, M.A. Innometr of Shirehead, next Loneaster. The Rev. J. Davras, M.A. Innometr of Shirehead, next Loneaster. The Rev. Jone Stope. Rector of Grainelby (Patron, E. Hassill, Esq. The Rev. Jone Stope. Rector of Strates, Status and Straby, Status. The Rev. Status of Framinglish Sublik. The Rev. News A Restor of Strabington, Hants, and of Thorhaugh cam Wansford, Notitanis. (Patron, Due of Heinde.)
 On Sunday last the following of Heington. Word: B.A. Merton T. Rev. Kimon Status. (Patron, Due of Heinde.)
 Mansford, Notitanis. (Patron, Bikes, B.A., Pembroke Coll. Oxt.; Rev. G. W. Budi, Cam Patron, Yudai, B.A., Otto, J., Barton, M.A. Straher, M. Bennett, B.A., Worcester; Chas. Edv. Henry, B.A. Worcester, J. Lass, Edv. Henry, B.A. Worcester, J. Mansford, B.A. Barton, K. Markan, B.A. Of Calus Coll. Camb. 1, and F. J. Burgmann, B.A. Trin, Coll. Camb. by Let. Dim. from the Bishop of Eversa.
 Mansford, Notari, G. R., Ferser, B.A. Worcester; J. W. Lassa, B.A. Trint, Worker, T. Merker, D.A. Worcester, J. W. Lassa, B.A. Trint, Coll. Camb. 1, Let. Dim. from Bishop of Status and Status. J. Status and Status and

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Treeeved by the Government. It is avid that the new Government are following up the measures adopted by the late Prevident.
Lord Hotham is returned for Leominster.
It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state, that the Suffolk Gonervative Address has received near 1,600 signatures, embracing the majority of the wealth and respectability of the county.
METING OF THE MINORS.—A meeting was held yesterday at the Albion Tavern (formerly known as the Shakpeare) in Great RussellAnd the state of the st

[Ensartum-In an advertisement last week, commencing " Hor Ars and VANOR BATHS," which are manufactured by BENJAMN FARMON OF No. 15 Great Tower-street, City, and 25, South Molton-street, Fiscaddity; in the fourth line, for "healtd wirm Spirits of Wine," %c., read " wirmorr,"]

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Un Tuesday morning, in Beigrave-square, the lady of 1. W. Jyön, 884, of B Son, On the 13th Inst. at Cark, the lady of Lleut. Colonel King, Inspecting Field Officer, of a son-On the 22d inst. the lady of Mr. William Dean, of Friday-Orter, of a son-At Ramsgate, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Captain Hodges, of a son 28th of October, at Bishowscourt, Britandos, the lady of the Hight mer, the Bishop of Barbades, of a son-In Devonshire place, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Will Amory, of a daughter-On the 20th inst. At Ab, near Farcham, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. A. L. Lambert, of a daughter-On the 19th inst, at her Father's house, Charles Thompson, E-q. Ucchester, the lady of A. Wightman Bay, of the 21st Royal Posileers, of a daughter, which survived hat a few hours. MARED.

Charles Hompson, Doil, Homesen, the hard on A. Cohomes. Hoyal Positers, of a daughter, which survives hut a few homes. At Vork, Upper Canada, on the 1st November, by the Veneralie the Archiea-en of Vork, T. W. Jirchall, Key to Mazda'en Catherine, daughter of the iate John Gambie, Ban, of the Veneralie John Eidad Walters, Esg, of Lincoln's On to Erranor, daughter of Alexander, Haddy ffer Sidebattom, of Lincoln's Inn and Sionnes-treel-At SL Andrews, Holbern, H. R. Gooman, Ess, of Portland-place, Isington, to Arabella, youngest daughter of the late John Hildoway, Esg Bradford, Decon, Mr. Robert Drew, of Graat Suttom-street, London, to Mirian only daughter of William Nothert B. St. of Britford Homes, in Are Stall county. On Sunday last, the 18th instant, suncersity recretted, Mr. William Horton, jun-of Russia.court, Milk-street, Cheapside, aged 46, eldest son of William Horton, Jun-Su of Highury.

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